**PRIMARY SIX NOTES**

**GRAMMAR FOR TERM ONE.**

**NOUNS**

A noun is a word that refers to a person, place, a thing, quality or n activity e.g. rudeness, Jemimah, Kampala etc.

A noun can also be defined a s a name of anything e.g. stone, Kenya etc.

A noun can also be defined as a name of anything e.g. stone, Kenya etc.

A noun is a naming word.

**KINDS OF NOUNS.**

1.Proper nouns

2.Collective nouns

3.Abstractive nouns

4.Common nouns

**PROPER NOUNS**

These are particular (real) names given to a person, place, animal and other things.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TOWNS** | **CITIES** | **COUNTRIES** | **CONTINETS.** |
| Jinja  Mukono  Masaka  Luwero  Mbale  Ibanda  Kisoro | Kampala  Dodoma  Nairobi  Mbarara  London  Kinshasa  etc. | Uganda  Kenya  Tanzania  Zambia  Egypt | Africa  Europe  Australia  Asia  South and North America. |

A noun is a name at aperson, place, animal, things/object, event, idea, feelingand situation/condition

**Mountains** **Lakes**

Mt. Rwenzori L.Victoria

Mt. Kenya L.Kyoga

Mt.Elgon L.Albert

Mt. Muhabura L.George, etc.

Mt. Meru, etc.

**Animals**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cows** | **Dog** | **Cats** |
| Gazu  Bihogo  Siina  Kyozi | Rex  Jack  Jude  Pony  Mark | Robin  Daisy  Kitty etc. |

**Other proper nouns.**

**Days of the week.**

Monday Mon.

Tuesday Tues.

Wednesday Wed.

Thursday Thur.

Friday Fri.

Saturday Sat.

Sunday Sun.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Months of the year. |  |
| January  February  March  April  May  June  July  August  September  October  November  December | Jan.  Feb.  Mar.  Apr.  May  Jun.  Jul.  Aug.  Sept.  Oct.  Nov.  Dec. |

**Names of buildings.**

Shelton Hotels DiamondTrust

Ambers House CrestedTowers

Martin Restaurant Uganda Commercial Bank

Collins Hotel etc.

**Activity 1**

**Punctuate the sentences below.**

1. On Friday Mr.gumisiriza will teach us English.

2. George is found in kabaloredistrict

3. the first month of the year is January followed by februray

4. They slaughtered gazu and the bones were eaten by mark

5. On Thursdaysanyu and nakku were completing to qualify to visit L. Albert.

6. greenland bank is one of the recently built buildings

7. The minister always prays from namirembe cathedral.

8. As the car was approaching ndeebaonsaturday,it knocked namuli

9. South America is smaller than europe.

10.kampala is the capital city of uganda.

**Activity 2.**

**A. Write at least five names**

i) For males

ii) For females.

**Write at least 4 names of**

1. African countries and their capital cities

Ii.Towns in Uganda

Iii. Countries outside Africa and their capital cities.

**C. List down any:**

i) Three names of forests in Uganda

ii) Four lakes and rivers in Uganda

iii). Four mountains in East Africa and their highest peaks.

iv). Three oceans in the world.

**Activity 3**

**A Write down all**

i) The days of the week

ii) the months of the year

**Write down the titles of the following**

i) the head of the country

ii) the head of the Muslims in Uganda

iii) The chief civil servant in a ministry

iv. the head of all Catholics in the world

v. a country’s representative to another country.

C. List down four titles of books/texts books and their authors

**COLLECTIVE NOUNS.**

a. Collective noun is a name given to a group of people, animals and things or objects.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Noun** | **Collective noun** |
| sheep  bees  cattle  people praying  thieves  soldiers  people watching a game  people walking  sticks  people listening to a speech  bishops  people moving freely together  musicians  actors  stars  directors  spoons,fork,knives  papers,pens,pencils  rulers, files etc.  whales  fish caught in a net  birds  asses  horses driven together  birds, bees, insect moving together.  dancers | flock  swarm  herd  congregation  gang  troop, regiment  spectators  pedestrians  bundle  audience  bench  crowd  band  company  constellation  board  cutlery  stationery  school  catch  flight  pack  drove  flight  troupe |

A collection of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| cups,saucers,plate,bowls | Crockery |
| chicken hatched at the same time  fowls, ducks  angels  poems  books  dried plants  nuts, grapes on a bunch  trees  bread baked at the same time  houses in a village  many rays of light  wood,hay,corn piled together  woollen threads  eggs | brood  poultry  host  anthology  library  herbarium  cluster  forest  batch  hamlet  beam  stack  skein  clutch |

**COLLECTIVE NOUNS FOR PEOPLE.**

congregation worshippers

gang thieves

choir singers

troupe

spectators

pedestrians

audience

bench

crowd

mob

company

board

host

troupe.

mourners/cortege

staff

bevy

crew

**Collective Nouns for Animals.**

flock sheep

herd cattle

swarm bees

litter

flock

school

haul/catch

team

pride

pack

leap

gaggle

troop

clowder

poultry

muster

nest

plague

**Collective Nouns for things /objects.**

bundle sticks

cluster/constellation stars

flight/squadron

bunch

library

cutlery

Stationery

bouquet

Suite

anthology

mint

chest

collection

fleet/convoy

forest

crockery

utensils.

**Activity 4**

**Insert a suitable collective noun in each of the given spaces.**

A. a\_\_\_\_\_of angles

B. a\_\_\_\_\_ of labourers

C. a\_\_\_\_\_of judges

D. a\_\_\_\_\_\_of teachers

E. a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of elephants

F. a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of sheep

G. a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of chicks

H. a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of worshippers

I. a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of flowers

J. a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of drawers

K. a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of grapes

L. a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of books.

**ACTIVITY 5**

A a constellation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B. a gaggle of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C. an anthology of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

D. a troupe of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

E. a bevy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

F.a swarm of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

G. a flight of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 6**

**Give a single word for each of the following groups of words**.

1. People attending a concert or listening to a speech.

2. People travelling on foot

3. A group of travelers in a taxi or bus.

4. People going for a pilgrimage

5. People watching a match

6. Workers in a ship or aero plane

7. A collection of many rays of light

8. A number of chicks hatched together

9. Books, paper, ink, chalk, pens, pencil

10. Cups, plates, dishes.

**Activity 7**

**What do the following collective nouns refer to.**

1. carillon

2. Set

3. truss

4. Clague

5. shock/fell

6. skein

7. clutch

8. clump

9. jury

10. horde

11. kindle

12. litter

13. gathering

**Miscellaneous**

. prepare a chart to show various collective nouns and what they denote.

**ABSTRACT NOUNS**.

Points to remember:

a) Abstract nouns are names of things that refer to idea or state.

b) Abstract nouns are names that can neither be touched nor seen.

c) Abstract nouns purely exist in thought or an idea and cannot have a physical or practical experience.

**Note**: Abstract nouns are principally formed from verbs, adjectives and other nouns. e.g

**Adjective noun.**

brave bravery

funnyfun

coward cowardice

luckyluck

proudpride

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| verb | Noun |
| hate  employ  free  decide  slave | hatred  employment  freedom  decision  slavery |

**Activity. 8**

**complete the sentence below with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

A.‘……………comes before a fall,’ so goes the saying. (proud)

B.I have great\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for people who are disrespectful. (hate)

C.It’s because of David’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that he overpowered Goliath. (brave)

D.Thechairman’s\_\_\_\_\_to overrule the members’ suggestions was a sign of dictatorship.(decide)

E.Amati is fond of making\_\_\_\_\_\_(funny)

F.Kotok was widely known for his\_\_\_\_\_\_. (coward)

G.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was a very bad practice where the rights of Africans were abused. (slave)

H.Wedon’thave proper ------ over that case. [judge]

I. There is no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in most parts of the world due to wars. (free)

J.Most youths in Uganda lack\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (employ)

**Formation of Abstract Nouns.**

By addition of “**ment**” to verbs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| verb | Abstract noun |
| manage  judge  develop  arrange  excite  disarm  govern  entertain  enjoy  amuse  treat  increase  anoint  appoint  involve  confine  attain  improve  state  punish | management  judgment  development  arrangement  excitement  disarmament  government  entertainment  enjoyment  amusement  treatment  increment  anointment  appointment  involvement  confinement  attainment  improvement  statement  punishment |

**More examples.**

advertise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

enlighten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

refresh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

confine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

improve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

measure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

require \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

govern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

assign \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

agree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

embarrass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

replace \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

punish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

enecourage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

commit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 9**

**complete the sentences using the correct form of words given in the brackets**.

A. Animals need good\_\_\_\_\_\_because they also have life. (treat)

B.Have you finished the other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the teacher gave us? (assign)

C.I have an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with the veterinary doctor. (appoint)

D.The herdsman had an\_\_\_\_\_\_in the death of our bull. (involve)

E.Like human beings, animals hate any forms of corporal-----. [punish]

F. Do animals enjoy any\_\_\_\_? (disappoint)

G.There wasn’t any\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the loss of his heifer. (announce)

H.Farmers need good \_\_\_\_\_\_of their farm animals. (manage)

I.The primary five pupils gave us a nice \_\_\_\_\_\_(entertain)

J.The arrested poacher got a fair\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the magistrate. (judge)

**Abstract Nouns Formed**

By ending in –**ion**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Noun** |
| permit  admit  submit  omit  decide  divide  extend  erode  provide  invade  discuss  impress  confuse  conclude  express  explode  convert  ascend  possess  diffuse  confess  expel | permission  admission  submission  omission  decision  division  extension  erosion  provision  invasion  discussion  impression  confusion  conclusion  expression  explosion  conversion  ascension  possession  diffusion  confession  expulsion |

-More examples:

inform

educate

create

form

dictate

import

Inform

educate

create

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **verb** | **Noun** |
| reveal  explain  occupy  modernize  multiply  add  perfect  imitate  promote  demote  delete  act  determine  germinate  repeat  classify | revelation  explanation  occupation  modernization  multiplication  addition  perfection  imitation  promotion  demotion  deletion  action  determination  germination  repetition  classification. |

**More example**

circumcise pronounce donate interpret

associate continue compose propose

connect destroy imitate elect

affect construct revolve factorize

qualify corrupt erupt compete congratulate celebrate administer

**Activity 10**

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

A. Candidates need a lot of\_\_\_\_\_\_exercises for practice. (revise)

B.There was a lot of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the rally. (confuse)

C.His\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_toIslam led him to great wealth. (convert)

D.When all trees were cut down, soil\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_increased in the area. (erode)

E. There are no\_\_\_\_in this book. (omit)

F. The girl did not get ---- to go to the market. [permit]

G.There is little\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of food in the desert areas. (provide)

H.The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between husband and wife makes children suffer. (separate)

I.l was given a lot of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when l lost my new toy car. (encourage)

J.Wars and racism bring extreme\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_amongcitizens. (hate)

**Abstract Nouns –ending in-nce.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Adjective | Noun |
| distant  innocent  lenient  important  patient  abundant  silent  absent  ignorant  present  violent | distance  innocence  lenience  importance  patience  abundance  silence  absence  ignorance  presence  violence |

Others; guide defend just

convenient practise advise

independent serve excellent.

**Nouns ending in-cy**

accountant accountancy

agent agency

efficientefficiency

intimate intimacy

constituent constituency

expectantexpectancy

urgent urgency

accurate accuracy

pregnanpregnancy

supreme \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

merciful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 11**

**complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.**

A. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the bull was done by the veterinary doctor. (castrate)

B. l have no support for artificial\_\_\_\_\_\_of animals. (inseminate)

C. All animals need\_\_\_\_\_\_\_against illegal hunters. (protect)

D.The teacher told us to do\_\_\_\_in our books. (correct)

E.Sarah was given prize because of her\_\_\_\_\_towin. (determine)

F.The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_party has no support from the public. (oppose)

G.We have to pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in class. (attend)

H. What is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_these days? (occupy)

I. The revenue authority deals with tax\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the country. (collect)

J.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_exerciseis not easy for me in class. (dictate)

**Abstract nouns with irregular ending.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **word** | **abstract noun** |
| analyze  deep  wide  marry  prove  sit  high  die  know  sell  fail  succeed  lose  stable  attend  long  deform  dangerous | analyst/analysis  depth  width  marriage  proof  seat  height  death  knowledge  sale/seller  failure  success  loss/loser  stability  attention  length  deformity  danger. |

**Other nouns with irregular ending**

Wise martyr king

greedy loyal long powerful painful

cruel die proud truthful old

angry merry broad faithful envious

warm mix assemble fix refuse

lose sell speak lend choose

avail depart arrive war believe

pot bake butcher chief scarce

grocer friend relation poet dense

**Nouns ending in-hood.**

neighbour, child, woman, man , brother.

**ACTIVITY 12**

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

A.I think some animals are under\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by the village hunters (capture]

B.Tethering an animal is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to its freedom of movement. (hinder)

C.Ebonyi made a suitable\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ofdress. (choose)

D.The headmaster apologized of his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(absent)

E. Even wild animals need\_\_\_\_\_all the time. (secure)

F. He did not succeed because of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (proud)

G. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can lead to success in business. [punctual]

H.The matron received us with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(pleasure)

I.God wants people to say \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all the time. (true)

J.You need to understand the\_\_\_\_oflife. (real)

**Abstract Nouns ending in –y.**

**Word.** **noun**

poor poverty

punctual punctuality

loyal loyalty

cruel cruelty

difficult difficulty

original originality

pure purity

superior superiority

Other nouns:

rapid rigid supreme jealous uniform noble

humble regular timid absurd active inferior

generous safe special possible able curious anxious prior.

**Nouns ending in \_-\_\_\_er**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **verb** | **Noun** |
| driver  check  lead  speak  teach  keep  sing  sweep  clean  destroy  swim  learn  print  kill  play  organize  sell  tell | driver  checker  leader |

**Other nouns**:

poach, love, train, earn, promote, heal,

manage, inform, perform, kill, rule

**ACTIVITY 13**

Completethesentencesgivenbyallocatingthemostcorrectformofwordsinbrackets.

A.The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ofthisfactory is a humble man. (manage)]

B.Has the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_got his money? (entertain)

C.We have very good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in our football team. [perform]

D.All salary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_must pay taxes to the government. (earn)

E.The\_\_\_\_of this book have moved to many parts of the country. [promote]

F. One of the\_\_\_was arrested by the game warden. (poach)

G.Thegospel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_led the prayer at the crusade. (preach]

H. God is our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in everything we want. (provide)

I. All security ---------\_must always keep secrets. (inform)

J.Traditional\_\_\_\_\_must get knowledge about herbs. (heal)

**Abstract Nouns ending in –ness.**

eager eagerness

clever cleverness

dull dullness

bad badness

good goodness

tall ------------

handsome ---------

rude

Other nouns: ----------

big, short, strange, heavy, weak, new

kind, thin, happy, shabby, quiet, cold

lazy, ugly, quick, stubborn, polite, hot

fat, slow, rich, foolish, sick, selfish

mad, bright, smart, clean, ill, rough

smooth, dry, busy, holy, bitter, bold,

dirty, sad.

**Nouns that appear as verbs without changing the spelling.**

process conduct work share talk progress

reduce repair rule pull walk

record dance date rest sleep demand fish joke ride

drive love dream play push

drink duplicate fight cut race

**Activity 14**

**Using a dictionary form nouns from the given words.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Word** | **noun** |
| breathe  mile  run  collect  hand  spoon  grow  true  secure  deliver  scholar  unite  immune  five  approve  enter  exist  mouth  resemble  allow  appear  owner  champion  think  do  relieve  rebel  exhaust  declare  abolish  see | breath |

**Nouns that appear as verbs but need article a”,an” to be nouns.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **VERB** | **NOUN** |
| volunteer  guide  guard  cook  exercise  deal  play  focus  aim | a volunteer  a guide(person)  a guard  a cook  an exercise  a deal  a play  a focus  an aim |

**MIXED REVISION EXERCISES.**

**Activity 15**

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

A.The manager talked with a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.[sad)

B.My\_\_\_\_\_letter to the university got lost. (admit)

C.The\_\_\_\_\_\_of the president was witnessed by the chairman. (arrive)

D.There is great need forin our village. (defend)

E.Men of \_\_can’t fail in life. (wise)

F.The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ofBuddo pupils is an unforgettablereality. (die)

G.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_among Namilyango schools is real. (friend)

H.Our headmistress got a prize because of her\_\_\_\_\_towork. (devote)

I.The teacher could not doubt my\_\_\_\_\_to perform better. (able)

J.The teacher gave\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to his pupils to go out. (permit)

**ACTIVITY 16.**

A. People should know the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ofeducation (important)

B. His\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_landed him in trouble. (kind)

C. Pupils have to maintain\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inclass. (silent)

D. People must learn a lot about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (prosper)

E.Despiteher\_\_\_\_\_\_, she decided to sit on the floor. (clean)

F.Thatboy’s concern needs\_\_\_\_\_\_.(attend)

G.The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she received was not correct. (inform)

H.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Temangalo land shocked the workers’community. (sell)

I.Hissincere\_\_\_\_\_did not save him. (explain)

J.Many people did not know the\_\_\_\_\_\_of the word. (pronounce)

**Activity 17.**

A.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the universe took six days. (create)

B.It is teacher’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to mark our books. (responsible)

C.My\_\_\_\_\_with James did not take long.(interact)

D.He was promoted due to his good\_\_\_\_\_. (perform)

E.Despiteher\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she decided to sit on the floor. (clean)

F. In case of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you can call my telephone number. (urgent)

G.All \_\_\_\_\_were occupied by the pupils. (sit)

H.The paper has a lot of\_\_\_\_. (perforate)

I. My \_\_\_\_\_was not considered by the judge (accuse)

j.ldid some \_\_\_exercise at school. (multiply)

**Exercise 18.**

A.The \_\_\_\_\_\_which my father got from UCB was spent on clothing. (lend)

B. This morning our teacher got no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with our cleaning. (satisfy)

C.The answer Martin gave was just the\_\_\_\_\_\_of the teacher’s. (repeat)

D.l shall take the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_given by the headmaster this morning. (advise)

E.After some time, the rebels made an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_towards the barracks. (advance)

F.The teacher has showed a lot of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_towards us today. (lenient)

G.My mother made a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in her business yesterday. (lose)

H.When l saw food on a dirty plate, l got bad\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (impress)

I.After the \_\_\_\_of the game, all players got refreshments. (complete)

J.Because of his \_\_\_\_\_\_he was entrusted with one million shillings to buy food for the school. (honest)

**ACTIVITY 19**

A.She was very dirty because of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (poor)

B.He was chosen to be the guest of honour due to his\_\_\_\_\_. (generous)

C.Kato was not chosen a head boy because of his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (shabby)

D.The potter is seeking another\_\_\_\_\_\_for the former is leaking. (accommodate)

E.We are looking for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_as we put security light. (safe)

F.The pupil was given a front\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because of his stubbornness. (sit)

G.Due to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the party, I took off very fast and bought soda. (disappoint)

H.The stranger was tired, so he was advised to take a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (resting)

l.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the teacher gave us was satisfactory. (explain)

J.His\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_helped people to think correctly. (wise)

**Activity on collective Nouns.**

1. A\_\_\_\_\_of bees stung my goat to death.

2. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of directors decided to sack the manager.

3. He is the owner of that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of sheep grazing there.

4. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of vehicles moved slowly along the road.

5. Martin picked a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of keys behind the house.

6. My bicycle was taken by a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of thieves.

7. Daddy came with two\_\_\_\_of cotton on the lorry.

8. The men loaded two\_\_\_\_\_\_of cotton on the lorry.

9. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of puppies cannot scare me.

10. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of dancers flew to London yesterday.

**Abstract Nouns**.

**Activity 20**

1. There must be good\_\_\_\_\_\_ofrubbish. (dispose)

2. Wetlands should have a strong\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_againstencroachers. (protect)

3. No one can read books in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (dark)

4. Everybody knows the\_\_\_\_\_\_of God and his son, Jesus. (great)

5. He failed the test due to his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in reading (weak)

6. His company is in charge of garbage\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the city. (collect)

7. The offended and the offender need\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the judge. (fair)

8. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of a mattress is what matters a lot. (soft)

9. Who doesn’t want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the world? (happy)

10. Water\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can lead to water borne diseases. (pollute)

**COMMON NOUNS.**

Common means: a-something usual

b-somethingthat appears most

c-something known by everybody

d-something found everywhere

Common nouns are: countable

uncountable

gender based and neuter.

Singular and plural forms of countable nouns.

**Nouns that add-s directly to singular to form plural.**

[district- districts] gatedancerule

boy tapestructureplate table chain

book bundlekey picture

window date pen stoneconclusion

doorlakebible laptop daughter

text bookprogrammetaxicurtain

poacher gigabytemousetrapsupervisor

file goat aerial month signature announcement etc.

**Adding –es directly to singular form.**

bus kisswatch box dress

gas addresspatch tax clutch

brush match quiz mangowaitress dress

dish fox speech bench fetch etc.

**Adding –es to singular directly.**

mango cargo domino hero

buffalo echo tornado flamingo

potato volcano tomato video

mosquito negro torpedo

**Activity 21**

**Rewrite the given sentences giving the plural form of the underline words.**

1. The technician have brought **a computer** to our home.

2. This **announcement** is being read to the family of Mr. videlicet.

3.**That certificate** was forged by dishonest students.

4.**Mysignature**was required by the bank manager.

5. The **curtain** has been torn by the vintner.

6.My **classmate** eats samosas daily.

7.The referees sprang this **mousetrap** last week.

8.The invigilator gave the examiner **an instruction.**

9.The taxi we boarded was very old.10. My watch is not now and neither is yours.

11.As soon as he paid the **ta**x, he received the license.

12. His**bus** is beautiful, isn’t it?

13. Mrs. Maintenance will eat **this mango**.

14. This l**atch** will get broken, won’t she?

15.**The potato** was crushed by the skillful mechanic.

**Adding only-s - to nouns that end in -o**

piano ------ pianos hippo kangaroo

dynamo logo igloo jumbo disco

solo ratio Eskimo studio video

photo commando inferno rhino hoodoo

stereomemento manifesto memo

quarto auto scenario soprano

kilo torso taboo merino

bamboo trio avocado silo

**Nouns that end in –o - but take two forms in plural i.e –os or oes.**

Cargo cargos /cargoes

volcano volcanos/volcanoes

memento mementos/mentos

stiletto stilettos/stilettos

ghetto ghettos/ghettoes

motto mottos/mottoes

lasso lassos/geckoes

flamingo flamingos/flamingoes.

**Nouns ending in –y - proceeded by a consonant lose- y- for-ies.**

**Examples.**

baby-babies

lorry fly laboratory sanctuary frequency

army ambiguity fishery memory battery

factory anniversary missionary sentry galaxy

agency industry mystery navy cannery

allergy university nappy rotary gallery

ally pony refinery fraternity hanky.

library bully chaplaincy casualty canopy

certainty celebrity cavity apology

anthology ideology entry colliery

lily city assembly dummy etc.

**ACTIVITY.22.**

**Rewrite the sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words**.

1. **Her piano** was stolen yesterday.

2. A friend of ours has talked to **an Eskimo**.

3. This is the worst **scenario** l have ever faced in my life.

4. That photo has been taken by the captain.

5. This **auto** was manufactured in japan.

6. Eskimo live in **an igloo.**

7. **The studio** to which l went was full of expensive equipment.

8. The **baby has** been given sour milk.

9. **Your story** is full of lies.

10. She has forgotten to attend the **assembly**.

11. The children visited **this sanctuary** last week.

12. A**fly** spreads disease.

13. These buildings have existed for **a century**.

14. **His ferry** broke down a fortnight ago.

15. The library of this school is well stocked.

16. This **sty was** cleaned by Mr. chimney.

**Nouns ending in –y-preceeded by vowel simply add-s- to form plural**.

**examples.**

journey turkey deejay gay key

Journey delay alley plays spray

chimney jockeysqually tray railway

monkey trolley valley day ray

toy way storey gulley

donkey.

**Nouns ending in –f or fe- lose- f or fe- for-ves**

**Examples.**

thief loaf wolf yourself life

half calf elf wife

leaf self-sheaf knife

**Nouns ending in –f- but take 2 forms i.e- s or ves.**

**examples**

chief cuff gulf diff staff

safe wait proof stuff handkerchief

roof belief chef golf reef café.

**Nouns with similar spellings in singular and plural.**

fish aircraft sugar advice chalk doe

sand sheep luggage deer grass cod

milk furniture salt coffee charcoal

soil money rubbish trade hair

water wood rain clay security

information fur violence property.

**Note**.

Collective nouns e.g. cattle, poultry, vermin etc. don’t have other plural forms.

**Nouns that end in -s- in singular and plural.**

news physics headquarters

civics economics means

politics mumps sports

mastitis measles athletics

innings gallows tuberculosis.

mathematical crossroads,

Note: These nouns take singular verb when used in a sentence.

**More nouns that do not change spellings.**

dozen horsepower guinea fowl

gross hundred weight silverfish series

wildebeest passion fruit offspring pheasant trout etc.

**Activity 23**

**Rewrite the sentences giving the plural of the underlined words.**

1. It was a very tiring **journey**.

2. **This chimney** and that trolley are to be bought by Mr. Decision.

3.The **monkey** needs something to eat.

4.A **donkey** was seen galloping in the compound.

5.**A thief** stole the half that was remaining.

6**.A loaf** was wrapped in**a leaf.**

7. Her passion fruit was eaten by the young boy.

8. The headquarters of the **organisation** is found.

9. The**lion’s off spring** was fed by the game warden yesterday.

10.A **handkerchief** is very useful at party.

11.**That shelf** will be dusted by you **yourself.**

12.**This chef** has strengthened the **roof**.

13.We shall meet at **this crossroads.**

14.Her scarf has been dirtied by **this chief.**

15.**His belief** is so misleading.

**Irregular plural forms (no specific order to follow.)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| mouse  child  gentleman  foot  goose  louse  man  woman  die | mice  children  gentlemen  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

penny pence/pennies

bureau bureau/bureaus

**Nouns that change-um- to- a or ums.**

curriculum curricula/curriculums.

medium

memorandum

millennium

emporium

bacterium

stadium

spectrum

stratum

forum

dictum

at ultimatum ultimata

referendum referenda

sanatorium

ovum

trapezium

minimum

maximum

aquarium

**Nouns that add- e- to- a- to form plural forms.**

larva larvae

persona personae

ulna

trachea

antenna

vertebra

alga

formula

scapula

**Nouns that change us to i.**

stimulus stimuli

nucleus nuclei

cactus

syllabus

focus

radius

alumnus

hippopotamus

**Nouns that change –i- to- e- between the letters that form its singular.**

oasis oases analysis axis

thesis crisis diagnosis

synthesis synopsis hypothesis

**Nouns that change- x- to ces.**

Index indexes/indices

appendix appendices/appendixes.

apex

vertex

thorax

matrix

vortex

cortex.

**Nouns ending in-th- take- s**

mouth mouths

moth

myth

oath

bath

nymph

photograph

thigh

**Nouns that lose on for a.**

phenomenon phenomena

criterion criteria

automation automata

**Nouns that end in ch add es to form plural.**

church torch witch

bitch watch clutch

punch match

**Nouns that are counted in pairs;**

pliers tongs spectacles slippers tweezers dividers

shorts pliers trousers sandals scissors

shoes goggles socks slippers compasses

knickersbinocularsdrycellspajamas

**Activity 24**

**Rewrite giving the plural form of the underlined words.**

1. Mr. Victoria saw **a mouse** and an **ox**

2. Co. Modern treated **goose and louse.**

3.**This goose** has a louse in its wing.

4.That woman has studied the **syllabus** well.

5.This is the **medium** of communication in our country.

6.The **index** at the back of the novel is very long.

7.The reverend sent me a **memorandum.**

8.We have made **an analysis** of the week’s dews.

9.The **spectrum** looks very beautiful.

10.l always use a **thesaurus** at school.

11.The **appendix** of this book has a lot of information.

12.What a beautiful **stadium** he has built!

13. When we were in **a crisis** we went to the **oasis.**

14.This is a quite rare **bacterium**.

**Nouns ending in –ma- that require addition of –ta.**

stoma stomata

schema schemata

**Expressing uncountable nouns.**

a bar of soap bars of soap a slice of……

a table a of a soap a loaf of bread

a tuft of grass an ear of corn

a grain of salt a piece of information

a grain of sugar a piece of advice

agrain of sand a piece of luggage

abag of cement a piece of chalk

a speck of dust apiece of furniture

a piece of paper a piece of equipment

an item of cutlery a piece of jewelry

an item of crockery an item of clothing

a stroke of luck a ream of paper

a flash of lightening an item of news

a bar of chocolate a drop of water

jerrycans of porridge a piece of wood.

**Activity 25.**

**Rewrite the sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words**.

1. He received **a mugful of juice** and a **cupful of porridge**.

2. Has the author given you a **spoonfu**l of sugar?

3. This is **a tankful** of water.

4.That**bucket of omo** will help to descale the utensils.

5. She was asked to use **a pair of compasses.**

6. Will you ask to use **apair of compasses** to construct an angle.

7. Will you ask for **a handful** of baking flour?

8. Various people have **a stroke of luck**.

9. Your furniture is not dear.

10. He wanted to know the **criterion** we followed to write the speech.

**Nouns that lose apostrophe to form plural**.

a barber’s many/some barbers jeweler’s

florists pharmacist’s ironmonger’s

optician’s haberdasher’s printer’s

newsagent’s vets tobacconists

diaper’s butcher’s dentist’s

barber’s ironmonger’s

**COMPOUND NOUNS.**

Hyphenated compound nouns.

**We plural the main now in the word.**

examples editor-in-chief guest-of-honour

mother-in-law commander-in-chief member-of-state

mothers-in-law brother-in-lawmaid-of-honor

father-in-law son-in-law head-of-department

sister-in-law daughter-in-lawhead-of-state

by-law/bye-lawlady-in-waitinghead of cattle

bylinemother-to-be passer-by

by-productprefect-ion-dutyman-of-war.

by-electiontug-of-war(exception)

passer-byofficer-in-charge x-ray

prisoner-of-war grant-in-aid

**Nouns with without hyphen plural the first noun only.**

coats of mail chief of staff reign of terror

chiefs of police maid of honor point of inquiry

right of way point of view standard of living

a telling off hall of residence court of law

master of ceremonies etc. prisoner of war

point of reference

**compound nouns taken as one word.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| manservant  court marital  man eater  fireman  handbag  schoolchild  housewife  toothbrush  headmaster  tablecloth  barmaid  mousetrap  staffroom  milk can  doormat  cupboard  teapot | menservants  courts martial  maneaters  firemen  handbags  schoolchildren  housewives  choirmasters  toothbrushes  headmasters  tablecloths  barmaids  mousetraps  staffrooms  doormats  cupboards  teapots. |

Attorney general Attorneys General Attorney Generals

woman driver woman drivers

man friend men friends lady doctor

man teacher men teachers men pilots

woman teacher women teachers

wan student men students

woman pilot women pilot

woman pilot women nurses

workman workmen

roadblock roadblocks.

babysitter bystander notice board onlooker house girl

hillside tablespoon(tbs) inkstand cupful

boy scout girl guide standbys dining hall

governor general solicitor general headscarf grandson.

**NOTE**. These don’t change, tug of war, tug of love, vote of confidence, vote of no confidence, a vote of thanks etc.

**Activity 26**

**Rewrite giving the plural forms of the underlined words.**

1.Both the **boy scout** and the girl guide are hard-working.

2 .My**stepchild,** as well as my son-in-law, is disciplined.

3.The **chief of staff** has been flown to the Norwegian capital.

4.The **Attorney General** was attending the burial of the late Kirya.

5.This manservant broke the eggs on the **egg tray.**

6.That**cargo train** is very expensive.

7. This**butcher’s** will be destroyed, won’t it?

8. We shall visit the **stationer’s** tomorrow.

9. Thischemist’s was cleaned by our **maidservant.**

10.The proposers raised a **point of order.**

11.The **matron of honour** is very smart.

12.There was an **eye witness** at the scene of the crime.

13.This**passer-by has** just escaped from prison.

14. One **toothbrush** was sold in our shop.

15. A **tug of war** is an interesting game.

16.The baby was given a **spoonful of medicine.**

17.Why don’t you use the **bye-law** of the club?

18.The **doormat** was very expensive.

19. Several **babysitters** was stuck along the road.

20.My **pair of scissors** is broken.

**THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS.**

The possessive (or genitive) is the case which denotes the owner or

possessor e.g.

uncle’s bicycle uncle’s bicycles

lady’s hat ladies’ hats

child’s toy children’s toys.

**Rules of forming possessive case.**

1. It is formed by adding an apostrophe to the singular e.g. boy- boy’s ball.

2. If the plural ends with the apostrophe only is added e.g. boy’s ball-boy’s balls.

3.If the plural does not end in the apostrophe first followed by s e.g. men’s hats.

4.For abstract nouns ending in- ness-or-ceyou only add apostrophe e.g. For goodness sake, for conscience’ sake.

5. An apostrophe I put on the last letter of a compound word e.g. father-in-law’s house.

6. Nouns followed by qualifying phrase e.g.the winner of the race’s prize

7. For names of people, if the name ends in s e.g. Jones, we say Jones’ but for residence it is different e.g. Joneses’ residence.

More examples

**Singular plural**

the boy’s book the boy’s book

lady’s dress ladies’ dresses

girl’s handbag girls’ hand bags

child’s toy children’s toys

man’s hat men’s hats

puppy’s claws -----------------------

mother’s love. ----------------------------

**Activity 27**

**Rewrite these phrases so as to introduce the apostrophe where it is supposed to be:**

**Note:** it may denote singular or plural.

1. the doll of the child

2. the shoes of the woman

3. the tail of the puppy

4.The horns of the buffalo

5.The boundaries of uganda

6.The smooth voice of Suzan

7.the ring of the princess

8.the house of my niece

9.the cubs of the lioness

10.the feathers of the bird

**Activity 28.**

**Write the possessive case of the given phrases below.**

A.dresses for ladies

B. uniform for policemen

C. talons of eagles

D.wear for gentlemen

E.a house belonging to Moses

F. a house belonging to Moses

G. neighbours to Uganda

H.a suit belonging to my uncle

l.neighbours to Uganda

j. food for visitors

k.books belonging to pupils

L. toys for children

M.Money for workers.

**Application of possessive case of nouns.**

**Use the words in brackets correctly.**

A. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_driving license had expired. (motorist)

B.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_feet were covered with sores. (pedestrians.)

C.We failed to interpret the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_signature. (chairman)

D. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_concert was interesting. (children)

E.They spent almost a week at their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_place. (aunt)

F.The farmer cut off the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tail. (mouse)

G.Tomi plucked off the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_feathers. (chicken)

H.Many \_\_\_\_\_hats were blown off their heads by the strong winds. (people)

I.The -------milk was poured by the house girl. (baby)

J.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_goats were stolen by Mr. Marvin. (teacher)

**PRONOUNS.**

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place a of a noun.

The word “pro” is a prefix which means in support of or for therefore, pronoun is equal to” for” noun.

Pronoun are normally referred to a s a noun substitutes because they are used to avoid repetition in our speech or written work.

**A table of summary about pronouns.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | object | possessive | possessive | reflexive |
| pronoun | pronoun | adjective | pronoun | empathetic |
| l  we  you  He  she  it  they  one | me  us  you  him  her  it  them  one’s | my  our  your  his  her  its  their  one’s | mine  ours  yours  his  hers  its  theirs  one’s | myself  ourselves  yourselves  himself  herself  itself  themselves  oneself |

**Activity 30**

**identify and underline the pronouns in the given sentences.**

1. They were eating it from their home.

2. She is playing it from the football field.

3. They will go and dance with them

4. He was caught stealing with yesterday

5. Our house was destroyed and they laughed at us.

6. She took her problems to her parents herself

7. lam standing for him o that his land isn’t cheated by them.

8. You have taken your fortune to here yourself

9. We were bringing it to you so that it can be kept by you.

10.Your mistakes were its own advantage.

11.He used to tell us about his background.

12. The shirt which was torn was mine

13. One should us about his background.

14. He used to tell us about his background.

15. We shall carry it even if you don’t help us.

**CLASSIFICATION OF PRONOUNS.**

A. personal pronouns possessive

B. Possessive pronouns possessive case adjective

Reflexive pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns

relative pronouns

interrogative pronouns

indefinite pronouns

reciprocal pronouns

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are either of subjective use or objective use.

**SUBJECT PRONOUNS.**

They work as a subject (doer of an action) in sentences.

Examples are/ we, you,it, she, he and one

**Application of subject pronouns.**

Use of: Both………and…………….

1. lam quiet. He is quiet

\*Both he and l are quiet

2. He was charged with theft was charged with theft.

3. They have been sitting at the table. We have been sitting at the table.

\*Both they and we have been sitting at the table

N.B Emphasize “both “with possessions.

**Activity 31**.

**Join the sentences using: Both……….and………….**

A.I have been accused of stealing calves. She has been accused of stealing calves.

B.The empire froze some beef froze some beef.

C. l will advise Mr. Enmity against that behavior. She will advise Mr. Enmity against that behavior.

D.We will meet the masters of ceremonies. They will meet the master of ceremonies.

E.l dirty the tablecloths. Capt.Illiterate dirties the tablecloths.

F. l am giving advice to chefs. You are giving advice to chefs.

**More use of subjects pronoun.**

Use of: it is /was/we/he/she/they…who/which………

G. Mr. maintenance broke the flower-vase

H.lam the one who arrested the poachers.

I.We are the ones who welcomed the chief-guest

J.They are the ones who mismanaged the funds.

**OBJECTIVE USE OF PRONOUNS.**

An object is a noun, pronoun or noun phrase denoting somebody or 5h that is acted on by a verb or affected by the action.

Objective pronouns play the role of an object or receiver of an action is a sentence.

Examples: me us him her it them and one.

**ACTIVITY 32.**

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

A.Col.Impatiencebeat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_badly yesterday. (1)

B.The sculptor has taken\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around the lake. (we)

C. Mr. Illegibel will blame\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the mismanagement of the school funds. (your)

D.The prison wardens punished\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_formisbehavior. (she)

E.Did the referee cheat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during the match? (they)

F.I shall borrow a novel form \_\_\_\_\_\_tomorrow. (his)

G.HadDr.pronuciationtreated\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or not? (she)

H. Mr. pianos wished\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a safe journey. (their)

i.BothMr.Nith and Ms forty saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_near the orchard.

J.The stationer sold \_\_\_\_\_\_some stationary last week. (my)

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.**

It is divided into two parts viz

i) Possessive adjective pronouns

ii) Possessive case of pronouns.

**Possessive Adjective pronouns.**

\*They are used as adjectives in a sentences e.gmy,our,your, his, her,its,their.

\*The above is used as determiner

Examples

a) Mr. Energetic has stolen **my** pieces of equipment. (me)

b) Co. Excitement borrowed **our** spherical pianos. (us)

c)Have you taken**your**admission letters yet. (you)

d) Was**her** flock well yesterday? (she)

**ACTIVITY 33.**

**Complete the sentences using the correct form of words given brackets.**

B.The shepherds hid\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mousetraps. (they)

B.The cat shook\_\_\_\_\_tail. (it)

C.The vintner drank all\_\_\_\_\_\_milk. (he)

D.The ladies –in- waiting invited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the wedding. (she)

E.I decided to enlarge the entrance to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mykitchen. (me)

F.These are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_orchards. (us)

G.You are dirtying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wollenjackets. (i)

H.Arethese\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reams of paper or not? (you)

I. Mr. Hindrance has dirted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mousetraps, hasn’t he? (them)

J.Thehonourable fed the sheep and\_\_\_\_lambs. (it)

K.Noneof\_\_\_\_\_\_\_brothers-in-law is courageous. (you)

I.Sgt bravely advised menservants and-sister in-law. (they)

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUN CASE.**

\*They show that sb/5th has full ownership of 5th/sb

\*They are not used as determiners in a sentence.

They include: mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its and theirs.

**Examples.**

1. My friend has hung a skirt on the line. (Begin: A friend…….)

\*A friend of mine has hung skirt on the line.

2. Her sister was blamed for dirtying the reams of paper.

\*A sister of hers was blamed for dirtying the reams of paper.

3. Their mousetraps were stolen a fortnight ago.

Mousetraps of theirs were stolen a fortnight ago.

**ACTIVITY 34**

**Rewrite as instructed in brackets.**

A His niece rang me yesterday. (Begin: A niece……….)

B.Your cousin wore a beautiful helmet a week ago.(start: A cousin……..)

C.My nephew is advising the lieutenant. (A nephew……….)

D.His plumbers have bought expensive stationary. (some plumbers……….)

E.Their cutlery will be sold to be honorable (come cutlery)

G.My neighbor showed generosity to the beggar.(A neighbor…….)

H.Her uncle rode a bicycle carelessly.(An uncle……)

I.Your referee dirtied the players’ shorts. (The referee…)

J.Her albums were thrown into the waste-paper basket.

(Begin: some albums…...)

Note: Emphasize the use of belong, owner, owns, ref;SEG 1 p 136 ssebidde.

**REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.**

* These refer to the same person or thing as another noun or pronoun in the same sentence.
* Reflexive pronouns reflect the doer of an action in a sentence.
* Reflexive/emphatic pronouns end in-self or selves v

myself ourselves

yourself yourselves

himself themselves plural

herself singular themselves

itself themselves

itself

**N.B**i)Discuss themselves and themself in reference to a dictionary.

ii)errors made in writing e.g

Wrong: hisselftheirselvesonesselfitsself

Right:himself themselves oneself itself

**Examples.**

1.l hurt myself as l was peeling matooke. (me)

2. We bought ourselves some fried macron. (us)

3. The boy has got himself food from the kitchen. (he)

4. You will bring yourself trouble if you are not careful. (your)

5. As they were disorganized, they injured themselves. (their)

**ACTIVITY. 36**

**Fill in the blank spaces with the most correct form of the words given in brackets.**

1. The chectahinjured\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when it was running after two deer. (its)

2. We blamed \_\_\_\_\_for not buying the pieces of equipment. (we)

3. This girl dirtied\_\_\_in the muddy water. (she)

4.lambaking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a delicious cake, aren’tl? (me)

5. No one is to blame except\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(me)

6. The bachelorette hanged\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because of despair. (she)

7.l haven’t been feeling\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lately. (l)

8. You don’t seem\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thismorning. (you)

9. They had the whole plateful of food. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(they)

10. We made\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a ball for playing with, (us)

**extra work.**

11.No body helped us to teal this land. (begin: we……….

12.The villagers cleared the bill without anybody’s help. (end…selves)

13.The pig stopped on the piglets and killed them. (end…. itself)

14.They had enough money. They footed the bill. (begin: Since……selves)

15.l will dye these cloths without anybody’s assistance. (end…. myself)

**ACTIVITY 37**

**More on usage of emphatic pronouns**

**Rewrite as instructed in the brackets.**

1. The sculptors don’t get any help to carve those sculptures. (End…themselves)

2. No body helped the referee to organise the album. (end…self)

3. The bridesmaid thanked the groom solely. (end…. self)

4.l solely dug the pit in the morning. (end…self)

5. None of my siblings helped me to tidy up the kitchen. (Begin: l……)

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

6. Mrs. intension\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hung those clothes in the morning. (she)

7. Ms. Entrance\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_willdrives to the stationers. (her)

8. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_spoilt the device last Saturday. (us)

9. Thosedelegates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_met the energetic spectators. (they)

10. Prof.Enmity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_interviewed one of the applicants. (his)

11. The passers-by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wound these watches. (their)

12. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were seen talking to the Dutch mechanic. (your)

**DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.**

\*They are used to indicate/ show what one is talking about by pointing or gesturing towards it.Viz this (sing.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_near you

that sing.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_far away from you

these (pl.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_near you

those pl.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_far away from you.

A demonstrative adjective pronoun is followed by a noun.

**Examples**.

1.**This** book is really interesting.

2.**These** children are very disciplined.

3.**This** tree is beautiful

4.**That** girl was severely hurt in the accident.

5.**Those** phones were bought cheaply.

6.**Such** language is not fit for use in public.

**RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.**

* The word reciprocal in adjective meaning refers to given or in return.
* Reciprocal pronoun expresses mutual action
* Viz. each other-for 2 items
* One another-for more than 2 items.
* Note: The above is a traditional rule nowadays both are correct. No need of counting items.

**Examples:**

1. The women were blaming one another for the damage caused.

2. The florist and the butcher have talked to

each other.

**ACTIVITY 39.**

**Rewriting the sentences using …..and……….**

1. Julian loves Moses. Moses loves Julian.

2. Mr.Admission helps Mr. Person. MrPermsission helps Mr. Admission.

3. Remmy has forgiven Mr.Explusion.Mr.Explusion has forgiven Remmy.

4. Dr. Chimneys has rung Martin.Martin has rung Dr chimneys.

5. Esther will escort Damalie .Damalie will do the same to Esther.

6. Entrance depends on me at school.

**DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS.**

. They refer to each member of a group individually and separately e, each, every,either,neither, none etc.

Use of Both(of)…………

Either(of)…………...

For instance:

a) Both boys are skilful at weaving.

-Either boy is skilful at weaving

-Either **of** the boys **is**skillful at weaving

b.Both men were charged with defilement.

Either man was charged with defilement.

Either **of the men was** charged with defilement.

**ACTIVITY 40.**

**Rewrite the sentences beginning.**

1. Both ladies are weak

2. Both women have had problems

3. Both of the menservants dirty our furniture

4 Both of the maidservant has dirtied the cutlery

5. Both of the pianos were being played by Mrs.Intention.

6.Both of the museums were beautified.

**Either of the two…………………….**

For instance:

1. Martin is intelligent. Amis is intelligent.

Either of the two men, Martin and Amis is intelligent.

Mrs. Circular is hardworking. Mr. Triangular I hardworking.

Either of the two (women) Mr. Circular and Mrs. Triangular is hardworking.

**Activity 41.**

**write and join sentences beginning: Either of the two…………….**

A. Enmity is courageous. Humility is courageous.

B. Marvin is determined to succeed. Wisdom is determined to succeed.

C.Kamalflies passenger planes daily. Kamulflies passenger planes daily.

D. Mr. Minority is deceitful. Mr.Majority is deceitful.

E.Capt. pleasure has wound the watches.Mr. Rwandan has wound the watches.

F.BothDenise and Priscilla were admitted to a Kabami Secondary School.

Neither (of)………………….

Examples:

B. Both books are new

Neither book is old.

B. Both stadia were modern.

Neither stadium was ancient

Neither of the stadiums was ancient.

**Activity 42.**

**Rewrite the sentences given beginning**

Neither…………….

Neither of…………….

Note: **The following opposites might be useful.**

sharp ancient attend stupid

quick cowardly lack proudly

lazy ignorant dull calm.

1.Both mothers-in-law are courageous

2.Both of the scientists are knowledgeable about mathematics.

3.Both seamstresses are to miss the burial.

4.Both of the mechanics buy modern laptop.

5.Both wives behave humbly.

6.Both of the flowers are bright.

7.Both of the barbers were hardworking.

**Use of: Neither of the two………………………………. for instance (e.g.**)

1. Ampire cannot smooth this word. Seera cannot smooth this wood.

Neither of the two ladies, Ampire and Serena, can smooth this wood.

B.Martin will not draw rectangular shape and neither will Matthew.

Neither of the two men, martin and Mathew will draw rectangular shapes.

**Activity 43.**

**Rewrite the given sentences beginning:**

**Neither of the two………………….**

1. The spectators did not sit at the entrance.

The players did not sit at the entrance.

2. Ben did not tear the reams of paper. I did not tear the reams of paper.

3. The volunteers have not eaten any mutton.The bursars have not eaten any mutton.

4. Faith is not suspicious of my behavior. MsCemetery is not suspicious of my behaviour.

5. Rev.Ridden does not dirty the seats.Ms. Taxis does not dirty the seats.

**INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.**

An indefinite pronoun is word that does not refer to a specific person or thing in a sentence via (namely)

someone anything all one.

nothing none everybody etc.

Application of: All(of)/None (of)

**Remember the following**

1.None refers to- not even one………………

not a single……………….

2. None points at **one** out of the many.

3. None- takes singular helping verbs since it points at one……...

4. None- carries a “not” in itself

for instance.

a). All the applicants are **ugly**

**None of** the applicants is beautiful.

Not even a single applicant is beautiful.

1. **All of** these waitresses have bought expensive stationery.

**None of** those waitresses has bought cheap stationery.

c.All my brothesr –in-law were found innocent of the crime.

-None of my brother-in-law **wa**s found **guilty** of the crime.

**ACTIVITY 44.**

**Rewrite the following sentences beginning: None……….**

1. All of her sisters-in-law were cowardly.

2. All those referees are careless.

3. All of your daughter-in-law have humble children.

4. All the hostesses eat fresh bread.

5. All the bachelor are generous.

6. All the chefs serve sweet pudding.

7. All herneighbors have foolish children.

8. All the criminals denied the charges.

9. All of the three librarians failed the interview.

10. All of us carry blunt knives.

Accepted choices.

sour/bitter poorly passed safe selfish careful

stale brave wise proud ignorant calm sharp

**Use of All(of)/None of………………**

for instance:

A All the mourners were served food at the burial ceremony.

\*None of the mourners missed food at the burial ceremony.

B.All the passengers died in the accident.

\*None of the passengers survived death in the accident.

**ACTIVITY 45**.

**Rewrite the sentences beginning: None of…………..**

1. All the children were punished by the teacher.

2. All the guests of honour attendee the ceremonies.

3. All the masters of ceremonies were served pieces of cake at my fortieth birthday party.

4. All of these bachelors missed the football match.

5. All of these were denied permission to enter the mortuary.

6. All the girls did not go to school on Monday.

7. All the suspects were guilty.

8. All the pupils in the school **are** well behaved.

9. You will not pass this test. I will not pass this test.

10.Not a single teacher saw the thief.

**More indefinite pronouns for instance.**

**for instance.**

One, one’s, oneself;

a.) You can do anything you want for yourself.

\*One can do anything one wants for oneself.

b) They are always mindful about what concerns them and their children.

\*One is always mindful about what concerns one and one’s children.

C].He may be worried about his health, but he will have to recover.

\*One may be worried about one’s health, but one will have to recover.

**ACTIVITY 46.**

**Rewrite the sentences using: One oneself.**

A. We wish success to ourselves and our friends.

B. Lam supposed to be kind to all my classmates.

C.We should always help our nephews and ourselves

D.They can go for anything that can make their life better.

E.They should care for their brothers-in-law and themselves.

F.Youdo what you know is safe for you and your family.

G.I must offer pieces of advice to my companions.

H.You should concentrate on your business.

I. He should concentrate on your business.

j.We read dictionaries to enrich our vocabulary.

**RELATIVE PRONOUNS.**

These are pronouns used in clauses which are related i.e. they are used with relative clauses.

Relative pronouns are most of the time used as conjunctions. (joining words.)

**Examples are**: Who, whom, whose, that and which.

**Application of relative clauses in sentences**.

1. **Main clauseRelative clause.**

The man was taken to the hospital. The man was seriously injured.

\*The man **who** was seriously injured was taken to the hospital.

2. The rabbit was later trapped. The rabbit had run very fast.

\*The rabbit **which** had run very fast was latter trapped.

3.The solider was badlyhurt. The children saw him.

\*The solider **whom** the children saw was badly hurt.

4.The cow died. Its tail was cut off.

\*The cow **whose** tail was cut off died

**Activity 47**

**Use the subjective use of relative pronouns to join the given relative clauses**.

1. The house girl was taken away. The house girl was a fool.

2. The money was stolen. The money was in the desk.

3. The sweeper will re-sweep today. The sweepers swept yesterday.

4. The puff-adder was running down the river. The puff- adder was killed.

5. The lazy boy will do all the punishment alone. The lazy boy is lame.

6. The lady was carrying a beautiful bag. The lady was ugly.

7. The mat was very strong. The mat was made of banana leaves.

8. The pupil was ashamed. The pupil gassed in the classroom.

9. The beggar is poor. The beggar was dressed in rags.

10. The book has a poor cover. The book has good material.

**Note**. Whom is for people and whichis for other things.

\*Who replaces the subject nominative case

\*Whom replaces him

\*Whose replaces her which is a possessive adjective.

\*Which is nominative also?

\*We use that in informal style for persons

\*Where answers “place”

**ACTIVITY 48.**

**Fill in the blank spaces using these words correctly who, whom, whose, which, that, when, where**.

1. The man to\_\_\_\_\_l talked to was a robber.

2. There comes the driver\_\_\_\_\_\_\_driving permit got lost.

3. The pupil\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_abused the teacher has been punished.

4. l bought chair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that had three legs.

5. The suggestion\_\_\_\_\_\_Martin gave in the meeting was rejected by the committee

6. The person\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_stole my money will be arrested.

7. l don’t know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_young Bonny was born.

8. This is the place\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_l left my wallet.

9. Aunt Damalie is the person\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_daughter got married last week.

10.With\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_did you visit the barbers?

11. The girl to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the chief guest gave the prize is an orphan.

12. The keys\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were placed on the cupboard have disappeared.

**Defining Relative clauses.**

**Activity 49.**

**Join the following sentences using the most appropriate pronoun.**

A.I slept in a place. It was very dirty.

B.This is the boy. His hand broke.

C.I met a strong man. He seemed to be a Somali.

D. That is the pupil. You met him in the theater.

E. Sophia is the pupil. She invited us to the party.

F.The carpenter has repaired the table. The children broke it.

G. Some of the people are northerners. They work in our school.

H.I met a Japanese woman. I seemed to know her.

I.There comes the teacher. You went with he to the show.

J.This is the rich man. His house was broken into.

**Relative clauses with prepositions.**

The prepositions include to to whom

for for whom

with with whom

about about whom

in in which

fromfrom where etc.

**For instance.**

1. That is the man to whom l talked.

2. The passengers with whom l travelled were very friendly.

3. This is the village in which l was born.

**Note**: in case 2 sentences are given, the required deposition appears in one of them.

**Activity 50.**

**Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.**

1. l can’trecall the name of the officer. Am writing to her. (…...to whom….)

2. We carried the luggage for the **old** woman.

She didn’t thank us. (start: The old woman for……….)

3. The box was empty dropped the letter inside. (Use…….in which……)

4. You told travelled with a stranger. She was not sure of the way. (Use……. with whom…)

5. The hospital was a long way. The patient went to it. (…...Whom……)

6. l sat with a lady in a bus. The lady was going to Guru. (…. whom….)

7. We believe in Jesus. He was miracle worker. (.…. whom…...)

8. The man wasasurgeon. I looked at the man. (…. whom…...)

9. The house was really weak. The thieves broke into intoit. (…. which….)

10. The boy failed primary six. We laughed at him. (…whom….)

11. The tree will be cut down. The forest ranger approved it for timber. (…. which….)

**NON-DEFINING CLASUSES.**

These are relative clauses which don’t define the subject only, but also simply gives more information about it.

NOTE.

Non - defining clauses have 4 characteristics

* The subjects of the main clauses are clear.
* The clauses are long
* The two clauses are joined and take commas
* The clauses confuse i.e. which one to start and which to end.

**ACTIVITY 51.**

**Identify whether the sentences below are defining or non-defining.**

1. The milk which l bought at the diary has gone bad.

2. This is the boy whose clothes got burnt in the house.

3. King Solomon, who was king of Israel, is considered to have been a very wise man.

4. My parent’s house which is the most beautiful in our village was constructed in the tenth century.

5. Is this the girl who won a prize last week?

6. The man whom you talked to was my uncle.

7. Achebe, who has written several novels, has won lots of prizes for his literacy work.

8.The old woman whose luggage got lost on the bus reported the matter to police.

9. Rwomushana, who displayed good leadership at the university, was elected the constituent Assembly delegate.

10.The cow, which the butcher bought from Rwakitura farm in Mbarara, was dragged to the abattoir.

**Rewrite as instructed in brackets.**

11. Tina’s grandmother was born in 1903

She is now bedridden. (join using…who…)

12. The late AkiiObua earned Uganda international fame. He won a gold medal in 1972. (We….Who…)

13. This book has helped me in my grammar. I got it as a prize from uncle Michael. (…...Which…...)

14. Mr. Luwano has flown to Burkina Faso. I was talking with him a minute ago. (. Whom…)

15. Cissy works with ZipperMotel. Her sister is MissUganda. (…whose….)

**ADJECTIVES.**

* An adjective is a word which qualifies or adds to the meaning of a noun.
* An adjective is a word that describes or tells us more about a noun.

For instance

handsome wooden interesting huge

green old satisfied fat

Japanese tall giant large etc.

**Types of Adjectives.**

1. **Size**

big, fat, thick, giant, large, small, thin, slender, tiny, minute, short etc.

2. **Shape**

Circular, round, oval, rectangular, square, spherical, cylindrical

3. **Quantity (opinion)**

Good, plenty, little, many, much, a lot, abundant.

4. **Colour**.

red, blue, green, pink, yellow, purple, maroon, grey, brown, navy

blue.

5.**Matrerial.**

These are normally formed from nouns. An example is wooden e.g a wooden box

6. **Particulars.**

These adjectives sound like verbs but in actual sense they only perform the work of describing or telling us more about nouns.

They are in two forms.

i)Present participles.

* l read an **interesting** history book last night.
* We had an **exciting** trip to Dar-es-salaam.
* Comedians do **amusing** things.
* The man were **stinking** socks yesterday.

ii)**Past participles.**

* Her pair of shoes were well **polished.**
* It is good to drink**boiled** water.
* A prisoner who is already satisfied can still want more food.
* The mother gave a slice of bread to the already s**atisfied**

child.

8. **Age**

young, old, new, modern, ancient

9. **nationality/orgin (proper adjectives)**

They show people who live in a particular country and perhaps

the language they speak or goods manufactured in that country.

For instance.

America American china Chinese

Cameron Cameroonian Togo Togolese etc.

10. **Demonstrative adjectives.**

that those this these

far from far from near near

you you you you

11. **Personal pronoun adjectives.**

**ACTIVITY 52**

**Underline adjectives in the following sentences.**

1. A whirlwind always moves in a circular motion.

2.The boys were smart in their green shirts.

3.l saw a thin brown man walking in the street.

4.An egg is oval-shaped.

5.How much dose that grey American car cost?

6.Most Somalis are tall and brown with thin nose.

7.The girls were beautiful dresses and well-polished shoes.

8.The woman with the sunken eyes was so drunk that she couldn’t even lift her walking stick.

9. l read an amusing story about Scottish sailor whose fat nose and broad chest threatened everybody.

10.The hungry prisoner grabbed a round piece of cake from the young boy.

**Activity 53.**

**Rewrite the following sentences as adjectives case.**

For instance.

a book which interests =an interesting book.

1. a story that amuses= an amusing story

2. a journey that excites

3. an occurrence that surprises.

4. a child who is satisfied

5. a chair made of wood.

6. a car which is in Japan

7. a jacket made of wool

8. a necklace made of gold.

9.an airplane made Russia

10.a driver who is tired

11.a native of Belgium

12.an experience that frightens.

**FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.**

Most adjectives are mostly formed from nouns.

**Adjectives ending in-ous**.

anxiety anxious miracle miraculous

posion poisonousluxuryluxurious

**more nouns that form adjectives ending in -ous**

include:

mountain advantage fame peril glory

courage injuryindustrysuspicion disaster

religion melody adventuremarvel table

vigour mystery marvel labour

victory humourrebellion grief

caution mischief grace industry

**TYPE B**

**ADJECTIVES ENDING in –ful.**

e.gmercy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_merciful woe, law, grace, hate

Skill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_skilful gratitude, fate, hurt

joy, peace, hope, colour, beauty, fruit, thank, fact ,faith,success,harm.forge,use,help,care,sorrow,wonder,fit,plenty,pity,cheer,forget,force.

**type C.**

**Adjectives ending in -y**

fault\_\_\_\_\_faulty rain\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rainy

juice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_juicy fruit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fruity

More examples include:

clould, dirt,guilt,smell.health,milk,salt,sun,sand,wind,silk,trick,wealth,fifilt,etc brave.

**TYPE E**

**Adjective ending in –sh.**

girl-girlish

woman, fool, blue, man, boy, child, red, fever,

**TYPE F**.

**Adjective ending in-less.**

care\_\_\_\_careless

job,colour,harm,faith,fruit,spot,help,hope,value,friend,pain,mercy,use,home.

**TYPE G.**

Adjectives ending in-ial/-al

occasion\_\_\_\_occasional

office---official

colony,continent,nonsense,parnt,person,choir,economic,nature,region,picture,center,ancestor,music,development,tribe,bible,accident,instrument,ornmane,benefit,crime,mechanic,influence,geography,globe,hysteria,hypocrisy,abnormality,anlyse,contient,economy,editor,education,elect,eternity,exception,essence,music,naton,pirate,rhythm,poet,etc.

**Example.**

**Type H.**

**Adjectives ending \_\_\_in\_\_\_ic**

metal\_\_\_\_meatallic.

enthusiasm\_\_enthusiastic

sympathy, athlete,chaos, giant,symbol, patriotism, apostle,energy,patriot,poet,ocean,electricity,hero,icon,idiom,science,hygiene,apology,angel.

**Adjectives that end…ive.**

defend\_\_\_\_defensiveaggression\_\_\_aggressive

Appreciate, conclude, calculate, effect, elect, exclude, exhaust, expand,

expend, extend.

**Adjectives that are formed differently.**

pride\_\_\_proud, truth\_\_\_\_true

hunger, cruel, friend, triangle, sympathy, muscle

hygiene, cowardice, fortunate, gent, thickness, poverty, height.

**Activity 54**.

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

A.l always visit my grandmum during the holidays because she is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(mercy)

B.Was the journey to the village\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (success)

C.My birthday cake was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(triangle)

D.Our remedial classes are always\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during the holidays. (Interest)

E.Home is always\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during the weekend. (noise)

F.Our teacher is an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_memeber of parliament. (honour)

G.He has been so\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in making this holiday programme. (Instrumental)

H.Most children get accidents during the holiday because they are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(care)

l.Today’s weather has been so\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (cloud)

J.You should try to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during the holidays. (economic.)

**Additional work**.

**Use the correct form of words in brackets correctly.**

1. No sooner had the\_\_\_\_\_\_orphan reached the orchard than the pedestrians saw me. (mischief)

2. Mr. Repetition has the most\_\_\_\_\_furniture. (luxury)

3. The captain gave a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_account for their trip. (humour)

4. lam\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_andskilful at riding bicycles. (energy)

5. Kampala is an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_city and so is Nairobi. (industry)

6. Not only is Mr. Kato merciful, but he is also\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in my life. (influence)

7. Hardly had we arrived at the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cemetery when the mortician welcomed us. (ancestor)

8. He shows \_\_\_\_\_behaviour, doesn’t she?

9. Ms Angrily said that love was totally\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during her childhood. (absence)

10. He is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to speak French and so am l(ability)

11. Mr.Ninety house has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shape and so does Mr. Greedily. (circle)

12. Ms Enmity’s children were tanghtsocially\_\_\_\_behaviour. (acceptability)

13. Ms pride gave a very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_smile. (angel)

14. The journalist has an\_\_\_face, doesnt he?

15. l am \_\_\_\_about signing the agreement also is he. (hestitate

16. Were the head of state l listeningto\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_music. (choir)

17. He is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_oldevil. (craft)

18. Her hopes are as\_\_\_\_\_\_as the stars. (height)

19. Entrance is a\_\_\_\_\_boy and so is hatred. (glutton)

20. The lady holds a very \_\_\_\_\_job, doesn’t she? (glamour)

**COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES.**

There are two types of degrees of adjectives viz.

Regular comparison

irregular comparison.

Note.

Each type comprises three parts.

Positive degree of an adjective

Comparative degree of an adjective

Superlative degree adjective.

Regular comparison of adjective need addition of” r”, “er” more or ire in the comparative degree and they take st, est, most, least,orest,in the superlative, degree.

Adjectives that **double thelast** letter and add er and est in comparative and superlative degrees respectively.

**PositiveCOMPARATIVESUPERLATIVE.**

big bigger biggest

other include:

sat,fat,glad,flat,thin,hot,wet,cruel,maf,slim,grim etc.

ADJECTIVES… adding-er and est directly to their positive degree in comparative and superlative degree respectively.

**POSTIVE COMPARATIVESUPERLATIVE**

green greener greensest

loud louder loudest

Proud prouder proudest

round rounder roundest.

NOTE:No superlative forms of mere,minute,sparse,mature but their comparatives

common,subborn,brown,dull,clever,bright,steep,weak,short,old,deer,new,slow,quick,rich,hard,few,strong,thik,high,rough,tall,long,young,fast,near,warm,handsome,cold,cheap,light,clear,clean,fresh,smart,deep,black,sweet,wild,ripe,rmote,scarce,noble,able,able,loose,etc.

c**)…. changethelast” y” to I before adding or and est in comparative and superlative respectively.**

**POSITIVE COMPARATIVESUPERLATIVE**.

Healthy healthier healthiest

loudly loudier loudiest

friendly friendlier friendliest.

Shabby, uglly, heavy, happy, dry, stealthy, clumsy

busy, early, lazy,merry,pretty,easy,empty

weaithy,meaty,lonely,lovely,lengthy,hearty,guilty,jolly,juicy etc.

**EXPECTIONAL** is an “adjective” shy”

shy shyer shyest

D**)……. Add randst directly** to the positive to form comaparative

and superlative degree respectively:

**POSITIVECOMPARATIVESUPERATIVE.**

Fine finer finest

free freer freest

nice nicer nicest

Polite, humble,safe,blue,wide,gentle,wise,white,pure,noble,noble,idle,rude,

large,brave, etc.

e……. **take more/less,most/leastincomapartive and superlative degree respectively.**

**POSTIVE COMPARATIVESUPERLATIVE**

beautiful most beautiful most beautiful

Useful more useful most useful

little less least

dangerous cowardly, deliocious,knowledgeable,sorrowful,hard-working,industrious,helpful.useful.pitiful,power,careful,thankful,humourous,

cautious,ignorant,faithful,gracious,adventourous,courageous,anxious,comfortable,deceitful,energenetic,expensive,famous,fortunate,influential,luxurious,wonderful,merciless,skillful,suspious,sympathetic,shameful,ahrmful,vigorous,

grievous,foolish,furious,marvelous,joyful,joyous,memorable,pitiable,pitiful,sensible,attractive,lenient etc.

**Activity 55.**

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

1. Which of the two knives is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (sharp)

2. Of the two tobacconists, Mr. Retreat is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(weak)

3. This architect is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than that engineer. (kind)

4. The sculptor is\_\_\_\_\_than the author. (tough)

5. Their children are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thanours. (quiet)

6. Of all the boys in the house, musa is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(short)

7. Is this the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_table in this louge? (smooth)

8. The Ghanaian butcher is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_inthistown. (quick)

9. Which of the seven explosions was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (loud)

10. That is the \_\_\_\_\_\_mountain in the whole world. (high)

11. Which of the three Sudanese barbers is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (strong)

12. Are you the \_\_\_\_\_\_person in this area? (kind)

13. Which of the six ladies is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(brave)

14.l brought the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_helmet at the supermarket. (nice)

15. Which of the seat belts is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (loose)

**ACTIVITY 56**

**Apply the words in brackets correctly and complete sentences.**

A. The monitor is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the authoress. (luck)

B.Of the two actresses, Ms.Twelfth is the\_\_\_\_\_.(pretty)

C.Of the secretaries, this one is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(dirty)

D.Mr.Maintenance was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the prospers.(lazy)

E.The opposes are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than those oranges.(juicy)

F.These mangoes are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than those oranges.(juicy)

G.Of the two arguments,yours is the\_\_\_\_\_(funny)

H.Mrs minority is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of two ladies(hungry)

l.The opposers are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the proposers. (lazy)

j.This is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the eight women at this wedding party.(shabby)

K.Of all the people in the audience, that one is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ugly)

L.lamthe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of all the pupils in this room. (busy)

M.Is this the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_village in this district? (hilly)

N.That was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_moment we had ever enjoyed at school.(merry)

O.That is the\_\_\_\_\_\_of the nine children.(steady)

P.Are these really the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_men in this village.(friend.)

**Exercise 57.**

**Complete the sentences correctly by applying comparative degree of adjectives**.

A.My book is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than yours.(red)

B.Of the two boys, this one is the\_\_\_\_\_\_(sad)

C.The new book is\_\_\_than the old one(big)

D.Of the two girls, Akello is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(mad)

E.Which of the two opticians s the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(red)

F.of the two empires, this one is the\_\_\_\_(sad)

G.The librarian is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the bursar.(fat)

I.His pancakes are \_\_\_\_\_\_than mine. (flat)

M.The future was to be\_\_\_\_than the past. (grim)

N.Which of the twins is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(thin)

O.This poacher is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than you are.(cruel)

**Application of superlative degree in sentences.**

A. That was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_moment in my life. (sad)

B.Of all the girls here, Allen is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(thin)

C.Which of the three men here is\_\_\_\_\_\_(fat)

D.This Is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_typist l have ever dealt with. (cruel)

E. Is this the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_girl in the class? (slim)

F.Of all the cooks, Mr.Remembrance is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fat)

G.My pen pal is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_girl in the auditorium.(thin)

H.Which of the metallic roads is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hot)

l lhave\_\_\_\_mangoes in the whole class. (red)

j.Thatwas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_music event ever held in the theatre)(big)

k.it was said to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_season on record. (wet)

l:))Mrs.Admission ate the \_of the ten pancakes (flat)

m.You seem to be the\_man in the village. (cruel)

n.lam not the\_child t the orphanage am l?

o.The death of the accountant came as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_news ever received by the residents.(grim)

**Applications of superlative degree in sentences.**

A. That was\_\_\_\_\_\_moment in my life. (sad)

B.Of all the girls here, Allen is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(thin)

C.Which of the three men here is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fat)

D.This is the typist l have ever dealtwith. (cruel)

E. Is this the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_girl in the class? (slim)

F.Of all the cooks, Mr., Remembrance is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fat)

G.My open pal is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_girl in the auditorium.(thin)

H.Which of the roads is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hat)

L.l have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mangoes in the whole class. (red).

j.Thatwas\_\_\_\_\_music event ever held in the theatre (big)

K.it was said to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_season on record. (Wet)

L.Mrs.Admission ate the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the ten pancakes (flat)

**Activity 58.**

**Application of comparative degree of adjectives in sentences.**

**adjectives in sentences.**

1. Mrs Ancient is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thanMr. Wisdom. (beautiful)

2. Which of the two workers is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hardworking)

3. Mr.Quietly is the\_\_\_\_\_of the teachers.(knowledgeable)

4. The accountant is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the cobbler. (cowardly)

5. Which of the two classmates is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(industrious)

6. Of the nurses, Ms signature is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(helpful)

7. Colonel victorious is\_\_\_\_\_thansgt Depth (careful)

8. Are you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than l am? (cautious)

9. Which of the two tourists is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (adventurous)

10. Of the 2 opticians,Mr minority is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(deceitful)

11. Their sofas are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the plumber. (energetic)

12. The reverend was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the plumber (energetic)

13. This is the\_\_\_\_\_of the two Swedish watches. (expensive)

**Activity 59**.

**Application of superlative degree of adjectives.**

1. Of all the leaders in our country, MrLukwago is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(famous)

2. Annual is the most\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the four men. (fortunate)

3. This is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hotel we have ever slept in(luxurious)

4. The accountantis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the cobbler. (cowardly)

5. Which of the two classmates is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(industries)

6. Of the nurses,Ms signature is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(helpful)

7. Colonel victorious is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thansgt Depth (careful)

8. Are you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than l am? (cautious)

9. Which of the two tourists is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(adventurous)

10. Of the 2 opticians,Mr minority is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(deceitful)

11. The reverend was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the plumber(energetic)

12. Their sofas are\_\_\_\_\_thanours. (comfortable)

13. This is the\_\_\_\_of the two Swedish watches. (expensive)

**ACTIVITY 59.**

**Application of superlative degree of adjectives.**

1. Of all the leaders in our country, MrLukwago is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(famous)

2. Annual is the most\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the four men. (fortunate)

3. This is the \_\_\_\_\_hotel we have ever slept in (luxurious)

4. Of all the trips, the one to mr.kenya was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(exciting)

5. Which of the five theatres is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (wonderful)

6. This is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_man in this area. (merciful)

7. lvisitedthe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mechanic in town. (skilful)

8. Mrs.Failure is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_police officer at the police station. (supspious)

9. Ms entrance was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of all the mourners at the funeral (sympathetic)

10. The Hon. Ninth watched the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_play ever shown at the national theatre. (marvel)

11. This is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_district in the country. (mountainous)

12. This business has made him the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the ten men. (successful)

13. Is she the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_woman in this place? (foolish)

14. We met the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_knitter at the semester’s (quarrel)

15. It was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_moment we had ever had. (joyous)

16. Which of the bouquet is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(attractive)

**ADJECTIVES THAT TAKE 2 FORMS**.

**POSITIVECOMAPARATIVE SUPERATIVE**

Clever cleverer/more clever cleverest/most clever

Risky riskier/more risky riskiest/most risky

Pleasant pleasanter/more pleasant pleasantest/most pleasant

Common , likely ,soory,spooky,guity,sure,simple,quiet,polite,subtle,stupid.

**Activity 60.**

**Application of comparative degree of adjectives.**

1.l am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than Mr. Truth, aren’tl? (clever)

2. Which of the two gentlemen is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(polite)

3. Of the twins, wasswa is the\_\_\_\_\_(quiet)

4. This year’s PLE will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than those of last years. (simple)

5. Of the two sailors, that one is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(stupid)

6. Are you really\_\_\_\_\_\_about this issue than l am? (sure)

7. Of the two crimmals,the chief is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(guilt)

8. Last week’s journey was\_\_\_\_than today’s (risky)

9. Which of the two houses is in the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_state? (sorry)

10. Which of the two pieces of equipmentsisthe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (common)

11. Aero beach is the\_\_\_\_\_of the two beaches. (pleasant)

12. Of the two candidates,Mr forty is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to become an Mp.(likely)

**Activity 61.**

**Application of superlative degree of adjectives.**

A. Which of the four technicians is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (clever)

B.This is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_man at the barber’s. (sure)

C.Which of the six carpenters is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (stupid)

D.Of the three oculist,Ms Ancient is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(quiet)

E.He is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the fourteen novelists at the park.(clever)

F.lamthe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_child in our class. (polite)

G.Of the five newscasters,ms Acceptance is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(stupid)

H.Which of the three types of furniture is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(common)

l.Which of these ten places is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (quiet)

J.That is the matches we have played, this is the\_\_\_\_\_to bring us victory.(likely

K.Of all the matches we have played, this is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to bring us victory.(likely)

L.Which of the thieves was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (guilty)

**IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.**

**Irregular adjectives don’t have any rules to follow when forming the comparative and superlative forms.**

**The positive the comparative the superlative.**

good, well better best

bad,evil worse worst

much more most

many more most

littleless less least

far farther farthest

late later latest

old older oldest

near nearer nearest.

irregular Adverbs

badly worse worst

illy worse worst

well better best

**Activity 62.**

**Application of comparative degree**.

A. Of the two girls,ms pleasure is the\_\_\_\_\_\_(good)

B.Which of the twins feels\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(well)

C.Your stepmother is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thanours. (bad)

D.The patients are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_today than they were yesterday. (ill)

E.Of the two plumbers, Mr Friendship got the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pipes(much)

F.The stationers is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from here than the mortuary.(far)

G.lhave\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_crockery than you do. (little)

H.Which of the two journalists will receive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the other?(many)

l.The waitress gave me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_soup than she gave to my niece. (little)

J.Which of the two poetesses gave you the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cutlery?(much)

K.Of the two pharmacies,Mr twelfth is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(far)

L.Youwrite\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than my nephew. (badly)

**Activity 63.**

**Application of superlative degree of adjectives.**

A. Of all the poetesses, Mr, immortal is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(good)

B.Which of the four authoresses is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(bad)

C.Lieutenant Happily bought the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mousetraps. (many)

D.Of the three occulists.Mr.Pronuciation was given\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_equipment.(little)

E.Peter, what is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_news?(late)

F.l was given the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_books. (many)

G.Of all the children, Denise bought the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_staionery.(much)

H.Which of the six referees stood the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(far)

L.Which of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of all the students in senior four. (good)

K.Of the three sisters,stima is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(old)

L.Of the seven butches, Mr.Reddish has the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_behaviour.(bed)

M.We stood in the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_corner of the field. (far)

N.Of all the patients, this one is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ill)

0. Which of the thirty-nine children in the class writes the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (badly)

**ORDER OF ADJECTIVE.**

NOPSSHACOM PN.

1.No number (how may)

2.Op opinion/quality 8.O Origin/nationality

3.S size 9M material

4.S shape 10P purpose

5.H height 11.N noun being

6.A age

7.C colour described

**Activity 64**

**Rewrite the sentences as one without who that which or whom.**

1. Mr. Repetition was driven in acar was made in Germany. It was new. It was black. It was big, it was beautiful.

2. Our librarian is Long-legged. She is pretty. She is from Holland. She is thin. She is light skinned. She is young. She has gone to the butchers.

3. Mrs prettily drove by in acar.The car was white it was new. It was small. It was nice. It was from china.

4. Dr Immortal is a handsome bachelor. He is fat He is brown. He is middle-agredd.He comes from France.

5. Mr. France came with agirl.The girl was beautiful. Show brown she was from Senegal.

6. The bitch was black. It was big. It was young. It was fierce. It was from Portugal. It was lying in the shade.

7. The bullock is brown. It is big. It is nice. It is from Ghana. It is crossing the road.

8. l met a shepherdess. She was tall. She was beautiful. She was brown. She was young. She was from Italy.

9. There is large table at the carpenter’s. It is made of wood. It is one table. It is beautiful. It is from Sweden.

10. Mr. Piano is a florist. He comes from Netherlands. He is short. He is friendly. He is dark-skinned. He is old.

**ACTIVITY 65.**

**Join the given sentences without using who, that or which.**

A. Richard is young man. He is tall.

B.Mr.Rehearsal is a thin author. He’s old. He’s handsome. He is from sudan.he has been widening the footpath.

C.John is a middle –aged butcher. He’ssmall. He is courgeous.He is a Norwegian. He is brown. He is tall. He was hitting the three deer yesterday.

D.Anna is short girl. She is caring. She is big. She is Brazillian.She is young. She has rung the illiterate ladies.

E.Mr cruelty is a middle-aged man. He is small. He is handsome. He is light-skinned. He is from the Netherlands. He is their greatest pilot.

F.Mrs Reception is a brown lady. She is medium sized. She is nice-looking. She is old. She comes from sudan.she is a sherpherdsess of great wisdom.

G.Innocent is a short boy. He is from switzerland.He is fat. He is brown. He is young. He has just widened the exit of the theatre.

H.Prof.Mockery is a forty-year-old oculist. He is energetic. He is tall. He comes from france.He is one of the chiefs of police.

L.Mr.Woollen is a short gentleman. He is brown. He is merciful. He is fat. He lives besides the modern library.

J.Mrs Italian is light-skinned woman. She is slim. She is short. She is skilful. Her television station broadcast good news yesterday.

**ADJECTIVES ENDING IN……. ing and…. ed.**

amazed/ amazing exhilarating/exhilarated

Amused/amuzing fascinating/fascinated

annoyed/annoyingfrightening/frightened

astonished, frastarting, astounding, humiliating, bored,interested,confusing,perplexing,depressed.pleasing,disappointing,puzzling,distressing,sastified,disgussted,relieved,distressed,disturbed,shcked,emabararrasing,stimulated,enchanting,surprising,entertaining,terrifying,enticing,threatening,exciting,tired,

exhausted,upsetting,enthralled.

**ACTIVITY 65.**

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

1. Todays’s lesson has been very\_\_\_\_\_\_hasn’tit? (bore)

2. Smoking is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_habit, and so is drinking. (disgust)

3. He was so\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that he could not talk to me. (annoy)

4. Do not make her.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_before people will you?(embrance)

5. l feel \_\_\_\_\_\_since he has left this place. (relieve)

6. The deer were clearly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and son were the sheep. (distress)

7. The way the company is sacking old employees is very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(disturb)

8. It was an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_day,full of activities(exhaust)

9. She was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the athletics competition. (one)

10. Mr.Accidentally received the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_prize.(three)

11.l was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_therace. (five)

12. Were you the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_girl in the stream? (nine)

**Activity 66.**

**Use the given words in brackets without changing the meaning.**

A.Dr.Mercilessly is planning to leave on the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of this month.(fourteen)

B.Since the exams were abit hard, you are lucky to have taken the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_position.(sixty)

C.I wonder whether the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boy will be complete enough to pass the test. (five)

D.My niece will be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the forthcomingexaminations. (two.)

E.The waitress served me with the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pudding (twelve)

F.Mr.Punctually is in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_grade.(nine)

G.Col.Staedily will be lent the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_piece of cutlery.(thirty)

H.This is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_day in a row that you have been late.(eight)

l.She took the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_position out of 238 students. (fifty)

J.William Shakespeare wrote a humorous play entitled\_\_\_\_\_Night.(Twelve)

**OPPOSITIES OF ADJECTIVES.**

Refer to Detailed English Grammar Book 2 by Salvatore Amutenda T

P.9-19

**Countries and Nationalities.**

**Refer to dictionary Ninth Edition, Simple English Grammar part 2 P.57 By ssebidde A**.

**ADJECTIVAL STRUCTURES.**

Use of: -as……as

……. equally……

For instance

A.Mr twelfth and Decision are equally courageous.

\*Mr. twelfth is ascourageous as Decision.

B. Ms Explanation and Recognition are equally obedient.

\*Ms Explanation is as obedient as Recognition.

C.Prof Agenda and Col.Skilfullywere equally knowledgeable.

\*Ms Explanation was as knowledgeable as col skillfully.

ACTIVITY 67.

**Rewrite the sentences using……as…...as**.

1. Echoes and Dr.cleanliness are equally energetic.

2. It truly and Mr Truth are equally industries.

3. Mr.Pronuciation and Mr. merciful were equally marvelous.

4. Ms Repetition and Dr Calves are equally guilty.

5. Prof.Angrily and sgt.Sergeat were equally careful.

6. Arnold and Sam are equally intelligent.

7. Latif and Aine have been equally polite.

8. Dr.shininhy and Dr.Running are equally successful

9. The reverend and the novelist are equally thirsty.

10. The headmaster and the director were equally influential.

Use of…. not as…as……

……not so….as….

**For example:**

a. This dog is greedier than that bitch.

* That bitchis not as greedy as the dog.
* That bitch is not so greedy as this dog.

b.The fruiter was smarter than the poulterer

* The poulterer was not as smart as the fruiterer.
* The poulterer was not as smart as the fruitier.

C.The actresses were shabbier than the shepherdess.

* The shepherdesses were not as shabby as the actresses.
* The shepherdesses were not so shabby as the actresses.

**Activity 68.**

A.Mr right is fatter than col.Thankful.

B.The Reverend was humbler than Mr. Excellent.

C.May voluntarily was friendlier than sgtAnnonymous.

D.Hon.Humility is more handsome than capt ignorance.

E. Ms Lovable is more energetic than the mistress of ceremonies.

F.Their soup is saltier than ours.

G.Mr cruelty is worse than col.poverty

H.Prof.Rembrance is thicker than Lt.Choice.

L.Mr cruelty is worse than col.poverty.

J.The reference was better than the mechanice

K.The reverend is more cautious than we are

L.The cutlery is nicer than the crockery

.m.He is thinner than me.

**Use of…...than……….**

For instance:

a. The librarian is not as kind as the server.

* The server is kinder than the librarian.

B. The pieces of cake were not as tiny as scones

* The scones were tinier **than** the pieces of cake.

**Activity 69.**

**Rewrite the sentences as one using …than…..**

1. Mr.resemblance is not as humble as Col.Remembrance.

2. We are not as hungry as you are.

3. MrsWollen was not as rude as they were.

4. They are not as thirsty as lam.

5. These pieces of luggage are not as weighty as those items of furniture.

6. The plumber was not as stubborn as the technician

7. You are not as lazy as she was.

8. This florist is not as beautiful as that fuiterer.

9. My nieces are not as pretty as my cousins.

10. Mrs expulsion is not as attractive as Mrs Explanation.

11. Rev.Decison was not as brave as Rev.Bravery.

12.Dr.Resistance is not as lovely as Dr.Abstinence.

**Activity 70.**

**More usage of the comparative degree.**

Use…. not as….as………

1. The man is quick at swimming, but his sister isn’t.

2. Ms spherical was friendly with me, but her brother wasn’t.

3. The girl is good at English pronunciation, but her brother isn’t.

4. The mason is skilful at modeling, but his niece is not.

5. The journalist was powerful when lifting luggage, but nephew wasn’t.

6. Mrs.Explanation is generous towards us, but her cousin isn’t.

7. The reverend is good at Dutch, but his neighbor is not.

8. Ms Riding is knowledge about science, but her classmate isn’t

9. Rev.Hurriedly was famous for carving circular objects, but niece wasn’t.

10. Col.Robbery is fond of dyeingcloths, but his friend.

**Double comparative degrees inasentence**.

For instance.

a) Hussein dressed very well. People became very happy with him.

\*The better Hussein dressed; the happier people become with him

b.l worked very hard became very tired.

\* The harder l worked; the more tired l became.

C.If the lady applies a lot of cosmetics, she will become beautiful

\*The more cosmetic the lady applies, the more beautiful she will become.

**Activity 71.**

**Rewrite the sentences beginning: The…., the……….**

A. Anna played a lot in class and understood very little.

B.When the weather became cold, my health became bad.

C.If you create a lot of problems, you will create a lot of ways to solve them.

D.If one spends many hours without eating, one becomes very hungry.

E.We did a lot of exercise in English.

F.if you drink too much alcohol, you become poor.

G.Entrance became hungry as she used too much Vaseline.

H.The photograph became clear as l moved closer to it.

I.Mr intention went slower and slower as he went farther and farther.

K.Mr Disprove became healthy as he continued eating nutritious food.

.L.Mrs cutlery drank a lot of water and she became very lazy.

**Application of:**

as well as escorted by

just like together with

including like.

**Examples.**

\*Mr Happiness has ground the coffee beans.

Dr.Disobedient has ground the coffee beans.

\*Mr. Happiness, as well as Dr Disobedient, has ground the coffee beans.

\*Mr. Happiness together with Dr.Disobedient has ground coffee beans.

\*Mr. happiness just like Dr Disobedient has ground coffee beans.

\*Mr. HappinesslikeDr.Disobedient has ground coffee beans.

\*The president came earlier than the ministers. He was escorted by his presidential convoy.

\*The president, escorted by his presidential convoy, came earlier than the ministers.

\*Corporal Dining was taken to hospital

His friends were also taken to hospital

\*Corporal Dining, including his friends was taken to hospital.

**NOTE.**

The form of averb to use is determined by the subject mentioned at the beginning of a sentence i.e if the first subject is singular, the verb must be singular and the reverse is true.

**ACTIVITY 72.**

**Rewrite the sentences using as well as, just like, together with.**

1. The captain greets the milliner every day. The sculptor greets the milliner every day.

a….as well as……

b…. just like…….

c…. together with…….

2. The clothier has been rung by the carpenters

The journalists have been rung by the carpenters.

3. Dr.Bitter is buying some stationery.Sgt Forgotten is buying some stationery.

4. The bachelorette has been hurt very badly.

The spinster has been hurt very badly.

**ACTIVITY 73.**

**Rewrite the sentences using as well as like.**

1. Mastistis is a dangerous disease.Hepatitsi is a dangerous disease.

2. Athetics attracts many people. Gymnastics attracts many people.

3. Physics has been taken on by many students.

Economics has been taken on by many students.

4. Teachers are very important. Ajudge is very important.

5. Both economics and linguistics were taught yesterday.

6. Billiards was played yesterday. A domino was played yesterday.

**Application of”as well as” with one subject.**

I can draw a map of Africa.l can draw a map of Uganda.

l can draw a map of Africa as well as that of Uganda.

7. Mrs.Depature is writing a letter to Dr Hungrily.

She is writing a letter to Lt Abstinence.

8. We should advise children of surgeaons.We should advise children of pilots.

9. We can compete with teachers. We can also compete parents.

10. Martin can climb a tree of apples. He can climb a tree of mangoes.

**ADVERBS.**

An adverb is a word that modifies (adds meaning) to a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

For instance.

**An adverb modifying a verb**.

\*A snail **moves slowly.**

\*The prisoner **ate** food greedily.

**An adverb modifying an adjective.**

A snail is **very slow** in movement.

The prisoner was **very greedy** as he ate food.

**An adverb modifying another adverb.**

* A snail moves **very slowly**
* The prisoners ate food **very greedily**

**TYPES OF ADVERBS.**

1. **Adverbs of manner**.e.g quickly, slowly, easily, greedily, well, carefully

Skillfully, faithfully,badly,happily,proudly,kindly,fast,nicely,sensibly etc.

\*Adverbs of manner answer questions.likeHow………….? in which way…?

\*Adverbs of manner tell how something happens or is done.

2.**Adverbs of time.** e.g. now, today,then,tomorrow,yesterday,everyday,since,soo,already.last,coming,next,ago,before,recently in an hour time,annually,yearly,biannuallyetc.fortnightly.

\*Adverbs of time show when or what time something or is done.

\*Adverbs of time answer questions like:

When……………...? /what time………?

3.Adverb of place e.g. here, there, everywhere, nowhere,somewhere,anywhere,elsewhere,towards,fare,indoors,inside,where,downstairs,below,behind,abroad,away,over,

nearby, above, upstairs, eastwards.

4. Adverbs of degree e.g. very, enough, too, almost, only, somewhat, abit, rather, almost, extremely,

quite, rather, much.

\*Adverbs of degree answer questions like.

To which degree…...? To what extend…?

5.Adverbs of frequency e,gonce,twice,always,often,usually,sometimes,rarely,soldom,hardly,ever,never,regualray,montly,fortnightly,biennially,every,saturady. etc.

6. Adverbs of number e.g. once, twice, thrice etc.

7.Adverbs of affirmation and negation(adverbs of probability)e.g. yes,no,certainly,not,perhaps,definitely,obviously,absolutely,surely,definitely.

**ACTIVITY 74.**

**Rewrite the sentences and underline the adverbs of manner.**

1. The pupils have done the exercise hurriedly and has got zero.

2. The casualty bled in the nose continuously and finally died.

3. The boy was playing carelessly and accidently broke his leg.

4. She walked into the dancing hall freely and unfortunately, she was raped.

5. it does not necessarily mean that l have to buy a pancake for you to be my friend..

6. The commander was heavily guarded.

7. The mat was widely spread on the floor.

8. We hopefully expected our father to arrive today from kabala.

9. The clever pupil wrote officially to the headmaster about the problem.

10. She jumped the rope proudly but fell and broke her teeth.

**ACTIVITY 75**.

**Rewrite and underline adverbs of place.**

A. The stubborn boy threw my ball over there.

B.Jimmy had holidays at our home.

C.The baby scattered the match box sticks every where.

D.Suddely, the lightening as nowhere to be seen.

E.The thieves stole the soap from shops.

F.Let us rest here, friends!

G.My sister threw the glass down and broke it.

H.l always dump the rubbish in the rubbish pit.

l.The patient has been lying in her bedroom since morning.

j.l shall leave your luggage outside as l leave.

**ACTIVITY 76.**

**Underline the adverbs of time in the given sentences.**

1. The headmaster left for Gulu yesterday,

2. The concert started at 9:00am.

3. Our father came back sooner than we expected.

4. It had rained cats and dogs at night.

5. We have enjoyed our selves today in the National theatre.

6. Paul will never come to school in time.

7. It had rained cats and dogs at night.

8. We don’t go to school on Saturdays.

9. The hopeless pupils always dodge lessons in the afternoon.

10. It took a month for the journalist to go found Uganda.

11. The school dropouts often go to films.

12. He has arrived in Kampala city.

13. We often go to school.

14. They always visit the patients.

15. Azairwe seldom a faints during games.

16.Oriokot occasionally drinks sodas

17. It rarely rains these days.

18.Gulu schools sometimes win football matches

19.L have never entered an aeroplane

20. The children usually play games during break time.

**ORDER OF ADVERBS.**

For instance

We take milk (every morning, hurreidly at home)

Expected answers.

1. We take milk every morning hurriedly at home.

2. We take milk hurriedly at home every morning.

3. We take milk hurriedly, every morning at home

Follow this,

M P T time

Place

Manner

Qn state the correct sentence of the above.

**ACTIVITY 77.**

**Complete these sentences using the correct order of adverbs.**

A. The prefect spoke (yesterday, at the parade carefully)

B.Will you ran(in the field, at 8:00pm tomorrow fast)

C.The congregation prayed (in the church, veryhard, last Sunday)

D.The couple moved (to the reception hall, smartly after the church ceremony)

E.l shall take the ball (outside, today, and stealthily)

F.The candidates go (to school, at 7:00am)

H.The latecomers stayed (all day quielt, there)

L.jimmy played (last Christmas, beautifully in Collins hotel)

J.Our parents work (all their lives, very rudely this afternoon)

K.Lets go (tonight, to the film, last)

M.We shall leave (on Tuesday, next week, for Arua)

N.(at 6:00am the market normally every day leave for)

**FORMATION OF ADVERBS.**

\***Most adverbs are formed from adjectives and verbs.**

\***Most adverbs end in-iy.**

examples.

anxious anxiously brave bravery

arrogant arrogantly bright brightly

awkward awkwardly kind kindly

bad badly loud loudly

bitter bitterly polite politely

poor poorly quick quickly

proper properly quiet quietly

**More examples from.**

careless dear fierce rude silent

clear deep foolish sad slow wrong

clever elegant fortunate safe soft

correct fair regular serious wise

More on page 76-77 in simple English Grammer

Book 2 by sebbide.

ACTIVITY 78.

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

A. The plumber answered every question\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(correct)

B.None of the waiters has pronounced the word\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wrongly)

C.Mr.Maintenance has written the article\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(poor)

E.You must stop writing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about her exams result(bitter)

F.The fruitier said\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_behind the library.(silent)

G.Having spoken to the spinsters, Mrs Burial shook her head\_\_\_\_\_(slow)

H.You should visit the dentist\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shouldn’t you?

I.The orphans were waiting\_\_\_\_\_\_for their admission letters.(anxious)

J.Thesolidersfought\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during the war(brave)

K.She always walks\_\_\_\_\_doesn’t she?(awkward)

L.Music was being played\_\_\_in the background.(soft)

**Adverbs that are formed by dropping-e**

**For instance**.

Comfortable comfortably simple

Double miserable single

Feeble noble suitable

Horrible possible terrible

humble probable true

Irritable questionable bearable.

Knowledgeable sensible

**ACTIVITIY 79**

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

1. TheGhanian cobbler speaks about his work\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(knowledge)

2. No sooner had you come than the lion roared\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(terrible)

3. Those pieces of equipment are\_\_\_\_\_\_not good enough for us to buy.(simple)

4. Be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_careful when driving along the road?(double)

5. The Rwandan bachelors as well as the Italian spinsters, were sitting at the table.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(comfort)

6. We sat chatting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and so did they?(idle)

7. The porter lifted the pieces of furniture\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(feeble)

8. Mrs Guilt knelt\_\_\_\_\_\_and greeted the surgeon(humble)

9.Dr.portugesesfailed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in his attempt to help the word’s orphans.(miserable)

10. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the worst performance they have ever registered.(probable)

11. The soldiers chose to die \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rather than betraying their leader.(noble)

12.The florist responded to me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(irritable)

**Adverbs that are formed by losing-y for-ily.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| angry  busy  clumst  happy  heavy  needy  lofty  merry  dreamy  hearty  knotty  ready | angrily  busily  dainty  hasty  haughty healthy  noisy  loftily  merrily  easy  haughty  kooky  voluntary weary |
|  |  |

Unecessaryspeedy sleepy shaky scary day zesty quirky queasy.

**EXCEPTIONS.**

Mercy mercifully hurry hurriedly mercilessly worry worriedly.

**ACTIVITY 80.**

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

1. She has been shouting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sincemoving.(noisy)

2. That bursar has been walking proudly and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(haughty)

3. My friends, just like my sisters-in-law, feed\_\_\_\_\_\_(healthy)

4. You shouldn’t get\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_worried about minor issues, should you?(unnecessary)

5. This girl dirties my costumes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and so does that boy.(

6. Neither the barber nor the clothier sang\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(merry).

7.l shall work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,shan’t l ?(voluntary)

8. No sooner had l seen him than\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ate the slices of bread|(hungry)

9. Having driven the taxis very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,the drivers caused terrible accidents.(speedy)

10. We are dancing more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than they are.(happy)

11. The plumber, just like the sculptor, was\_\_\_\_\_writing informal letters.(busy)

12. The captain laughed more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the principal.(hearty)

**Adverbs formed by doubling the last consonants**.

abnormal abnormally faithful sympathetic

accidental boastful majestic successful

actual brutal natural colourful

bashful careful official continual

annual cheerful painful cruel

beautiful energetic scornful thankful

blissful equal skilful thoughtful

truthful frightfully jovially powerfully

Coolly frantically helpfully really

delightfullyfully jovially reproachfully

doubtfully generally joyfully restfully

enthusiastically gleefully judgmentally usually

especially gracefully loyally woefully

eventually gratefully meaningfully wholly

fatally physically mortally potentially

rightfully unethically playfully puntually

verbally verbally usefully

youthfully zestfully willfully

**ACTIVITY 81.**

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

1. The artist painted the sculpture more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than we did.(beautiful)

2. Unless you answer the question\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you will be imprisoned.(truthful)

3. Despite the fact that we were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dressed in our costumes, we did not win the prize (colourful)

4. In spite of the fact that he wrote the notes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he made some spelling and mistakes.(careful)

5. He had just\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wovnen mat when lightening struck the mortuary.(skilful)

6. It has been\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_announced that the museum will be opened in

February next year.(official)

7. The team fought\_\_\_\_so that they could win the match (energetic)

8. L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_knocked over the vase and it broke (accidental)

9. All the children were jumping\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during the Christmas celebrations (joyful)

10. No sooner had he received the good news than he collapsed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ontobed.(thankful)

11. The innocent man was handled more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than the criminals.(brutal)

12. Lieutenant hidden\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_broke my pairs of spectacles and threw them away.(willful)

13. Mrsforgotten\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_acknowledge the help l had offered to her.(grateful)

14.Is it true that women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_live longer than men?(usual)

**COMPARISONS OF ADVERBS.**

Use of:…………..as………….as………….

**For instance.**

Mr. Skilful ate the pork greedily.Mr.Mysterious ate the pork equally greedily.

a).Mr.skilful ate the pork greedily.Mr.mysterious ate the pork equally greedily.

B.Col.Energetic drew the circular figure equally nicely.

C.Col.Energetic drew the circular figure as nicely as Dr.Influerential.

**ACTIVITY 82.**

**Rewrite the sentence using…….as……as………**

1. Sgt Ancestral behaves humbly.Col.Famons behaves equally humbly.

2. Dr.chinese delivered his speech pleasurably.Mr. Resistance delivered his speech equally pleasurably.

3. Mrs cemetery hung the shirt hurriedly.Mrs Album hung the shirt equally hurriedly.

4. Gen.Mountainous has woven the baskets skigully.Mr pronunciation has woven the baskets equally skillfully.

5. He was walking proudly. They were walking proudly.

6. l laugh scornfully. She laughs scornfully.

7. The Rwandan beggars are working very hard. You are working equally hard.

8. We smiled at the bachelor sympathetically. She smiled at the bachelor

9. They present this programmenicely.l present this progromme equally nicely.

10. We have shouted noisly.The commentator has shouted noisily.

11. The heads of department were sitting respectfully. The florits were sitting equally respectfully

12. The heads of department were sitting respectfully. The florists were sitting equally respectfully.

**DEGREES OF ADVERBS.**

Positive comparative superlative degree

Fast faster fastest

Soon sooner soonest

Hard harder hardest

Long longer longest.

**The adverbs below take more and most in comparative and superlative degree respectively.**

Quickely more quickly the most property

Properly more properly the most property

Cleverly

anxiously

arrogantly

awkwardly

bitterly

bravely

brightly

Carelessly

Clearly

feebly,horribly,knowledgeably,angrily,busily,clumsily,easily,greedily,happily,brutally,carefully,cheerfully,energetically,painfully,scornfully,successfully,mercifully,hurriedly,worriedly.

**Irregular comparison of irregular adverbs.**

positive comparative superlative

much more than the most

a lot more than the most

little less the least

well better than the best

badly worse the worst

ill worse the worst

far farther/further farthest/furthest

late later than /the latter the latest/last

**Sentences**

For instance

a) Of the two drivers, Magala has driven the faster.(fast)

b.)Which of the twins walks the most quickly?(quickly)

c.)Ms Ninth dresses the more smartly of the two ladies.(smartly)

d)Mr. spherical ate the mutten more greedily than Mr.Tringular.(greedily)

**ACTIVITY 83.**

**Compete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.**

A. Of the two oculists.Mr forty writes then.(proper)

B.Which of the twins eats the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(fast)

C.Ms ninety –nine dresses the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the two ladies.(elegant)

D.of the two men,Dr Decision sat the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(comfortable)

E.I will perfromthe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the two of us.(good)

F.Kitema beat the children the\_\_\_\_\_of the two boys.(hungry)

G.Pronunciation has eaten the meat the\_\_\_\_\_\_of the two boys.(hungry)

H.Mrshabbiy is standing the\_\_of the two men.(far)

l.Which o fthe twins was injured the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(badly)

j.l shall perfromthe\_\_\_\_\_of the two of us.(good)

**The superlative Degree.**

**Examples.**

a. Which of the three opticians worked the least?(little)

b.Of the five principlas ours speaks the most cleverly (clever)

C.LieutetantAbinanyi fought the most bravely of all the soldiers in the army.(brave)

d.I cried the most painfully of all the people at the funeral.(painful)

**ACTIVITY 84.**

1. Of all the women in the library, Ms Biting has spoken the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(angry)

2. Which of the five barbers trims hair the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(fast)

3. Of the four spinsters, Annet mops the kitchen the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hurried)

4. Of all the clothiers at the laundry, Martin has danced the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(happy)

5.l spoke the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the five of us.(courageous)

6. Emma shouted the\_\_\_\_\_of the three of you.(loud)

7. He treated the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of all the teachers on the disciplinary committee.(fair)

8. Last year, it rained the\_\_\_\_\_\_inMarch.(hard)

9. Henry handled the issue the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the eight referees. (badly)

10.Of all the applicants,Ms Entrance has answered the questions the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(correct)

**General exercise on comparisons of adverbs.**

1. She walked\_\_\_\_than l did(quick)

2. Martin drove the car\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thanharris.(hurry)

3. The glutton talks to us\_\_\_\_\_than his brother does (respect)

4. We answered her questions\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than his(easy)

5. That lion roared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than this one.(fierce)

6. You always write\_\_\_thanAmos.(lazy)

7. It rained \_\_\_\_on Wednesday than on Friday.(heavy)

8. She laughed at the child\_\_\_\_\_\_than her brother did (scornful)

9. My niece dressed\_\_\_\_\_\_than my sister.(pretty)

10. These shepherds stared at the tigress\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than we did.(worry)

**Comparisons of adverbs using…as…as for instance.**

\*Mrs. Anna entered the mortuary more bravely than Col.Reception.

\*Col.Reception did not enter the mortuary as branchy as Mrs Anna.

\*Mr. innocent is typing the luggage faster than Dr.Argument.

\*Dr Argument is not typing the luggage as faster as Mr. Innocent.

\*Ms Orchard was sworn in more quickly than Mr. Innocent.

\*Mr. Innocent was not sworn in as quickly as Ms orchard.

ACTIVITY 85.

**Rewrite the sentences using…….not as…….as………**

1. Ms Abattoir is better behaved than Ms Hiding.

2. The motorcyclist move basket more beautifully than the fruitier.

3. Mr.Parement writes worse than mr.Twelth.

4. We worked more than we did.

5. He eats more greedily than every one here.

6. This florists writes more poorly than Mr Robbery.

7. Mr.Circular walks more gently than martin

8. Capt.Dismissal drew the pictures more accurately than Mr Toys.

9. lam hitting these deer harder than he is.

10. They were speaking more angrily than you were.

**Use of “however “with adjective/adverb.**

**Examples.**

a.)Capt woolen dressed very shabbily, but he was given a front seat.

\*However shabbily Captwollendressed, he was given a front seat.

b) No matter how good you are at history, youwon’t get 100%

\*However good you are at history you wont get 100%

C.The pianist drives very speedily, however, he does not cause accident.

\*However speedily the pianist drives, he does not cause accidents.

d) Mr Robbery treated us badly, nevertheless,we didn’t get angry with him.

\*However badly Mr .Robbery treated us we, we didn’t get angry with him.

**ACTIVITY 86.**

**Rewrite beginning: However……………….**

1. The cobbler tried very hard, but he failed to climb the tree.

2. The shepherdess works really, hard but she doesn’t succeed in business.

3. It doesn’t matter how much you shout, you will not get the money.

4. No matter how carefully l explain, they won’t understand me.

5. Prof.Immortal walks very hurriedly; nevertheless, he does not reach the university in time.

6. Even if you run very far,lwont give up.

7. The man is very ugly. All the same, this woman accepted to get married to him.

8. Even though it gets cold, your niece does not wear a coat.

9. It does not matter how old you are, you still have to respect us.

10.lam very tired, but l will read a book before l sleep.

**Use of: The………..the…….(with adverbs)**

Examples:

1. If innocent walks quickly, he will soon get there.

\*The more quickly innocent walks, the sooner he will get there.

2. If Kato writes carelessly, he will lose a lot of marks.

\*The more carelessly,kato writes the more marks he will lose.

3. Of Mr admission dresses shabbily, he will feel very ashamed.

8The mores shabbily Mr. Admission.

**Activity 87.**

**Rewrite the sentences beginning:The……….the………**

1.If Mr. Explanation speaks angrily, He will lose a lot of friends.

2. if col, Ninth weaves the mats beautifully, he will become very rich.

3.If Mr. Voluntary eats the food greedily, he will finish it soon.

4.If the tigress screams fiercely, her enemies will take off quickly.

5.If these men wander aimlessly, the librarian will shout at them proudly.

6.if the state Attorney fight heroically, we shall receive them proudly.

7.If he delivers his speech pleasurably, the audience will clear her happily.

8.If we listen to the Reverend attentively, we shall understand everything.

9.If he does his work carefully, he will score high marks.

10.If you dance energetically, you will make the audience very happy.

**CONJUCTIONS /ADVERBS OF TIME.**

Use of:

as soon as immediately the moment

the minute no sooner hardly

barely scarely barely

before after having

**For instance.**

a)We saw the thieves. We made an alarm.

As soon as we saw the thieves, we made an alarm.

\*We mad an alarm as soon as we saw the thieves.

\*Immediately we saw the thieves .We made an alarm.

\*The moment we saw the thieves, we made an alarm.

b) The hawker heard a bomb go off. He ran away very fast.

\*As soon as the hawker heard a bomb go off, he ran away very fast.

\*The hawker ran away very fast as soon as he heard a bomb go off.

\*The minute the hawker heard a-bomb go off, he ran away very fast.

**Activity 88.**

**Rewrite the sentences using :As soon as /The moment/immediately/The minute.**

1. The fruiterer gave me a receipt went back home.

2. The cashier forgot the pilot’s phone number.

The mangoes told him to get it in the directly.

3. Mr.Piano write a letter. Then she received a call from the lady doctors.

4. The glazier fixed the window frames

5. Mr.Enmity sprang the mousetraps. Then the widower rushed to get his reams of paper.

6. The supervisor went to the garage. Then a bomb went off near the stationers.

7. The journalists sought permission. Then the librarians went to the butcher’s

8. The milliner rode the bicycle .Then the librarians went to the butcher’s.

9. MsHeartily blew the whistle. Then the children lay on the table.

10. The sculptor bought a pair of scissors .He began cutting the pieces of cloth.

**No sooner…………than………../No sooner did…than……….**

**For instance.**

a.)When the captain ate the mangoes, he felt satisfied.

\*No sooner had the captain eaten the mangoes than he felt satisfied.

\*The captain had no sooner eaten the mangoes than he felt satisfied.

\*No sooner did the captain eat the mangoes than he felt satisfied.

**Activity 89.**

**Rewrite the sentences using No sooner had /No sooner did.**

A. When the oculist saw a snake, he became terrified.

B.The cutler cut my finger. Then l started crying.

C.When we grew angry, the man gave five thousand shilling note back to us.

D.When the artist came, he was told to draw a picture.

E.As soon as the courageous vintner got the grapes , he started making some wine.

F.The moment the teller brought the receipts he gave them to the clients.

G.When the pedlar shined the shoes, he gave them to the bosses.

H.When the librarian cast his vote, he was called by the polling agent.

I.The florist hurt my niece. Then she apologized to her.

J.The plumber tore the paper. Then the manger became furious.

**Use of :Hardly /scarcely.**

**Examples:**

As soon as the author broke the flower –vase, we became furious.

\*Hardly had the author broken the flower vase when we became furious.

\*The author had hardly broken the flower vase whenbecame furious.

Immediately, he lay on the comfortable bed when he started sleeping.

\*Scarcely had he lain on the comfortable bed when he started sleeping.

\*He had scarcely, lain on the comfortable bed when he started sleeping.

**ACTIVITY**.

Rewrite the sentences using:

**Hardly /scarcely/Bavely………when………….**

A. When the waitress brought the mutton.l felt happy.

B.The moment l saw the two deer,l got surprised.

C.The bachelor took some water. Then the men pilots called him to the lounge.

D.Mr.Admisson blew the whistle. The teams began the football match.

E.Immediately you hurt me,l felt very annoyed.

F.Immediately the man reached the laundry.

G.Mr.cleanliness met the adverurous tourist. He told them some stories.

H.Mr stupidity tore the reams of paper. The bursars got shocked at his action.

**Use of:”after/”before”**

Examples:

\*We sang the national anthem .Thenthe debate started.

\*After we had sung the national then, the debate started.

\*Before the debate started, we sung the national anthem.

\*We snag the national anthem before the debate started.

\*The debate started after we had sung the national anthem.

\*L drank some water before Mr.Decission arrived

\*After/had drunk some water, mr.Decisson arrived.

Mr.decission arrived after had drunk some water.

**ACTIVITY 91.**

**Rewrite the sentences using………….after/before……….**

1. The Italian author sank our hopes. Then col.woollen lay on his bed.

2. Mr Portuguese swam the chnnel.Then these bachelors hid the pieces of equipment.

3. Col.Turkeys sang a song.Then my nephew wore a woolen coat.

4. We began construction work. Then the Malawian men flew to the Chinese capital.

5.Her cousin ran a 400 meterrace. Then the referee left the pitch.

6.Her aunt rang me. Then l hurriedly went to the butcher’s.

7. Their uncle drank juice. Thenms Halves shook the dinning tables.

8. The actresses swam across the calm sea. Then the sailors sat at the table.

9. He blew the whistles. Then the match started.

10. Mr.concited wore a T.shirt.Then he welcomed the spectators to the stadium.

NOTE: **Integreate “shortly after “with the above sentences.**

**Use of ‘must” and “should”**

* The short form of must is mustn’t.
* The short form of should is shouldn’t
* Must and should express necessity and obligation
* They both show that something is necessary and that is obliged to do it or make it happen.
* The past form of must is had to
* Other forms of must are: is to/am/to/are to
* Were to/was to/have to.

**For instance**.

1. Theshepherd must not spoil our modern pairs of scissors.

\*The shepherd does not have to spoil our modern pairs of scissors.

2. The canvasser must not campaign for our rivals

\*The canvasser does not have to spoil our modern pairs of scissors.

\*The canvasser does not have to campaign for our rivals.

3. These patriots must not break the rules of the association.

\*These patriots do not have to break the rules of the association.

**ACTIVITY 93(Interchange of activities)**

A.My nephew must not violate the decision taken by the committee.

B.The pilgrim must not complain much about the salaries.

C.The optimist must not disturb the orphans like that.

D.The hair dressers must not turn into a wiseacre.

E.The predecessor must not offer assistance to this disobedient sculptor.

F.The successors must not go fro a polygamous family.

G.The angler must not practice overfishing.

H.The fishmongers must not be kind towards the misogynist.

I.The misogamist must not mistreat the widow.

j.The nonagenarian must not practice wrong behavior.

**LESSON 92.**

Use of: Must and have to.

**Examples.**

a) You must bring my boxes of chocolate now

* You have to bring my boxes of chocolate now.

B.The glutton must behave more carefully while here.

The glutton has to behave more carefully while her.

C.Mr orphanage must advise these disobedient woman servants today.

**ACTIVITY.**

**Rewrite the sentences using………has/have to……………**

1. The barber must shave my hair before/leave for Nairobi.

2. The waiters must serve us faster than they normally do.

3. The fruiterer must buy some stationery her.

4. The beggars must think the volunteer’s a great deal.

5. The centenarian must eat very healthy foods.

6. The hostess must prepare for the wedding earlier than us.

7. Mr.Abattoir must meet all the chemist tomorrow morning.

8. The shepherds must look after the ten sheep very cautiously.

9. Mr.Florist must treat these bachelors mercifully.

10.All spinsters must act more professionally than they always do.

**Use of must and had to.**

for instance.

a)Mr.circular must bring the chimneys now.

\*Mr.circular had to bring he chimneys then.

b) We must abide by the law today.

\*We had abide by the law that day.

c) That referee must make good decision.

\*That referee had to make good decision

**ACTIVITY 94.**

**Rewrite the sentences in past tense.**

1. MsPride must congratulate us on our success at this time.

2. The journalist must get the wizard and the witch today.

3. We must stand in another lane.

4. The tourists must take a different route this time.

5. I must visit the beauty salon today.

6. You must check your heel now

7. Mrs.Guilty must write the letter is pencil at this moment.

8. The election must disconnect every illegal connection here.

9. Col.Permission must make peace with these matrons of honour.

10. The carpenters must confiscate these reams of pare now.

**Use of: Should and ought to.**

The short form are:

shouldn’t-should not Oughtn’t to-ought not to

\*should and ought to show that something is the right things to do.

**For instance.**

A) Do not forget to treat all the animals on your farm.

\*You should treat all the animals on your farm.

B.You have to mind the welfare of your animals

\*You should mind the welfare of your animals.

**ACTIVITY 95**

**Apply should and rewrite the given sentences below.**

1. Dont not forget to mind the welfare of your bitch.

2. Never forget to give your bulls water.

3. Do not forget to call the doctor to come and treat the sick kitten.

4. Do not forget to immunize the ducks at the right age.

5. You have to mind about the cleanliness of the kennel.

6. Do not forget to care after the calves.

7. You have to boost the milk harvest using a special dairy milk.

8. We have to remind the shepherd about the new one.

9. She has to take care of all the animals.

10.You have to love dogs and other pets

**Rewrite the sentences using :……..should not……..**

11.Do not dehorn bulls because it weakens them.

12.Do not mistreat dogs because the guard our homes.

13.Do not hate cats because they chase away rats from our home.

14.Do not over milk cows because it strains them

15.Do not expose newly born kittens to direct sunlight.

16. Never dock dogs since it pains them too much.

**ACTIVITY 96**.

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

A. We should revise our notes very seriously.

B.These cannibals should stop their habbit of eating corpes.

C.Capt.Abstinence should give us reliable guidance about our security.

D.The amateur should seek permission before she goes out.

E.The druggist should make a careful prescription for the patient.

F.The manicurist should have adrink at this restaurant.

G.The drover should take some water to quench his thirsty.

H.A fruitarian has to receive the new reams of paper from the stationer.

l.This mason should resign from this contract.

J.Mr.Norwegian should continue mopping the laboratory floor.

**Apply ought not to rewrite the sentences.**

K.Mrs cruelty should not mistreat the obedient children.

L.The poachers should not kill these deer.

N.The drunken solider should not go to the mountainous area.

O.Mr suddenly should not go to the mortuary today.

P.The chefs should not use blunt knives in the kitchen.

**Use of: Should with high time.**

For instance:

1. Mr Energetic should rest for a while

\*Its high time MrEnegetic rested for while

2.The reverend should sensitive the congregation on good behavior.

**ACTIVITY 97**

**Rewrite the sentences using…..high time………**

A. The tailors should use electric machines.

B.The semester should bring the gold medal he won.

C.L should dig a pit here

D.Their friends should start writing informal letters.

E.You should dock your sheep to ease mating.

F.The cutler should hang his shirt on the line.

**Complete the sentences correctly.**

G.Its high time you\_\_\_\_\_these watches (wind)

H.Its high time Dr.Curiosity\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on his bed.(lie)

J.Its high time l\_\_\_\_\_awollen jacket.(wear)

K.It is high time the correspondent\_\_\_\_\_\_that real.( freeze)

L.It is high time he you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_away that rotten mango.(throw)

M.It is high time those butches\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thekitchen.(tidy)

**Use of: Should not have /ought not to have(negative and past forms.)**

**Examples.**

1. It was not good to do that work at that time.

\*We should not have done that work at that time.

\*We ought not to have done that work at that time.

11. It was not good for them to deny him a seat.

\*They should not have denied him a seat.

\*They ought to have denied him a seat.

**Rewrite the sentences using…should/ought…….**

A.it was not good to deal with the invigilator harshly.

B.It was not necessary for you to seek permission at that time.

C.It was not right for them to bind the textbooks without permission.

D.It was not good to burst the ladies ballons.

E.It was not right for me to travel to the Japanese city.

F.it was not good to swing near the bosses office.

G.It wasn’t acceptable for us to spit at the bachelor.

H.It wasn’t good to hang your clothes beside the classroom.

j.It was not got for hum to hit those innocent sheep.

**TENSES**.

I.a Tense is the changing of a verb according to time.

ii.A tense is nay of the forms of a verb that may be used to show thretimw of the action or state expressed by the verb.

ii.A verb form is the state of verb according to tense.

**KINDS OF VERBS.**

Regular

Irregular

Auxiliary

Modal verbs.

Phrasal

Transitive

Intransitive.

**NOTE**.

**Briefly explain the meaning of each term above perhaps mention examples.**

**VERB FORMS.**

Verb appear in four forms i.e(that is)

1. Infinitive

2. Present participle

3. Past tense

4. Past participle.

**Tense vs verb forms.**

Infinitive form\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_used in simple tenses.

Present participle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_used in continuous tenses/per cont.

Past tense\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_used in past simple tense.

Past participle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_used in perfect tenses.

**SIMPLE TENSES.**

1. Present simple

2. Past simple

3. Future simple.

**CONTINOUS TENSES.**

4. Present continous.

5. Past continuous

6Future continuous.

**PERFECT TENSES.**

7. Present perfect

8. Past perfect

9. Future perfect.

**PERFECT CONTINOUS TENSES.**

10. Present perfect continuous

11. Past perfect continuous

12. Future perfect continuous.

**CONJUGATE VERBS GIVEN.**

\*To conjugate refers to giving different forms of a verb as they according to number, person and tense.

For instance

Regular verbs

1 2 3 4 5

Clothe clothes clothing clothed clothed.

define plan slap

1.defines 1.plans. 1.slaps

2.defining 2.planning 2.slapping

3.defined 3.planned 3.slapped.

4.has has has

have defined have have slapped

had had had

**ACTIVITY 98.**

Conjuate the following regular verbs.

boom,ccol,clothes,close,care,clear,recall,defile,frowen,love,peel,smile,pile,collect,correct,select,rest,want,hunt,bury,carry,rally,hurry,quarry,ferry,marry,vary,tally,worry,book,cook,walk,laugh,mark,coach,trap,drop,stop,clap,removed,cry,con,mop,fry,ban,tape,check,wait,visit,fake,turn,tap,dry,chop,construct.

**IRREGULAR VERBS.**

These donot have uniform ending like regular verbs.

Verbs.

beat bite break

1. beats bites breaks

2. beating biting breaking

beat

has bit broke.

have has has

had bitten have broken

**ACTIVITY 99 CONJUGATE VERBS.**

Speak,give,forgive,forbid,forsake,do,know,grow,come,become,see,choose,freze,weave,throw,blow,fly,tear,wear,bear,shine,grind,bind,wind,swear.

**Irregular verb that change I to a to u**

**in present past and past participle respectively.**

Drink Drank drunk

begin began begun

ring rang rung

Sing sang sung

Shrink shrank shrunk

spring sprang sprung

swim swarm swum

**Irregular verbs which change I to u t u in past and past participle forms.**

dig dug dug

cling clung clung

sling slung slung

stick stuck stuck

strike stuck struck

sting stung stung

wring wrung wrung

spin spun spun

**Irregular verbs that do not change at all.**

burst, broadcast, cast, hurt, bit, cut, put, read, let, bet, split.

**Irregular and regular verbs that confuse.**

hang(person) hanged hanged

hang(article) hung hung

lie(untruth) lied lied

lie(postion) lay lain

lay(eggs) laid laid.

**Verbs that take two forms.**

burn burnt/burned burnt

dream dreamt/dreamed dreamt

Spoil spoilt/spoiled spoilt

Spill spilit/spilled spilt

Smell smelt/smelled smelt

Speed sped/speeded sped

Cost cost/costed cost

Learn learnt/learned learnt

Spell spelt/spelled spelt

Leap leapt/leaped leapt.

**THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE.**

\*This tense is used to talk about habitual actions ie things people usually or often do.

\*It is sometimes refered to as everyday tense

it usually use the adverbs of time below.

daily biweekly monthly yearly

Weekly fortnightly bimonthly annually

biennually biannually bicentennially

regularly always often seldom

everyday every other day.

**Examples.**

i)l always eat porridge at school.

ii) You wash your uniform every Friday.

iii.He goes to the market every day

Iv.My aunt sometimes fries meat and macaroon

NOTE: ist person is the person speaking

**1st person pron**: don’t use verbs ending in-s

\*l brush \* we wash.

\*we clean

\*l greet

2nd person is the person being spoken to

**2nd person pron**:also use verbs without –s

* You tell
* you go
* you buy
* you clean

**3rd person pron**: Verbs take –s at the end.

* The waiter listens she listens
* my mother advises it changes
* the court charges
* Our headmaster cooks.

Sing.subjects\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_verbs take -s

Pl.subjects\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_verbs don’t take-s

**ACTIVITY 100**

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

A. The florist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Vaseline on her face every day.(apply)

B. Martin rarely\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_french thee days.(study)

C.Col,Orcahrd \_this seat in the afternoon.(occupy)

D.Thatvinteralways\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his bosses at work.(sastify)

E.This naughty girl\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my beautiful dresses every week.(dirty)

f.Hesometimes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on this jewelry for survival (rely)

G.Thecriminal\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the case whenever he is taken to court.(deny)

H.My colleague usually\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some mathematical calculations daily.(try)

L.Prof.Enmity\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the stationers every evening (hurry)

J.The butcher always\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dead calves monthly.(burry)

K.Lieutenant mark always\_\_\_\_\_\_to me whenever l write to him.(reply)

L.The courageous woman pilot\_\_\_\_\_\_\_those passenger plane yearly. (fly)

**Present simple with interrogative words.**

Who whom what where when why how (wash)

**For instance**.

A) What does she carry every day?(forty books)

\*She carries forty books every day.

B) Whom does this lazy pupil copy every afternoon? (Mr. Cobbler)

\*This lazy pupil copies Mr. Cobbler every afternoon.

**ACTIVITY 101.**

**Answer the questions following the guidelines given in the brackets.**

1. What does Mr. Accidentally dry every day? (Maize grain)

2. What does this stubborn boy dirty every evening? (The woolen jacket)

3. How does Mrs. Valuable carry the pieces of equipment?(carelessly)

4. How does he reply to his bosses?(politely)

5. Which type of computers does Martin supply to these schools?(Chinese computers)

6. Who flies to the Ghanaian capital every weekend?(Corporal mercilessly)

7. Whose items of clothing does Maj.Skilful dry on the line every Wednesday?(The optician’s)

8. Which rule does the striker defy every match?(rule 7)

9. When does the quarrelsome actress rely on the mageress?(When she is in trouble)

10. Whom does the cobbler carry on his shoulders daily?(the obedient orphan)

**Negative and interrogative sentences.**

1. He goes to school every day.(affirmative)

\*He does not go to school every day.

\*Does he go to school every day?

2. The butches greet each other every morning

* The butchers do not greet each other every morning.
* Do the butchers greet each other every morning?

**ACTIVITY 102.**

**Change the following sentences into the negative and interrogative forms.**

a)negative

b)interrogative

1. The tobacconist dirties the referee’s well-dyed shirts every day.

2. The empire buries the ancient pieces of cutlery daily.

3. Those shepherds break the piece of equipment fortnightly

4. These librarians drive to the famous salon every weekend.

5. She tries mathematical questions every evening.

6. This mechanic always studies electrical engineering at the institute.

7. The lawyer fries tasty beans daily.

**Present simple with :how often”?**

Examples.

a)We often go to the zoo every term

* How often do you go to the zoo?

b) It rains twice a year.

* How often does it rain?

c) These waitresses give us piece of advice thrice a month.

* How often do these waitresses give you piece of advice?

D) Mr. Helmet dirties the mortuary once a week.

* How often does Mr Helmet dirty the mortuary?

e)Sgt Calves buries old knives four times a year.

* How often does sgtcalves burry old knives?

**ACTIVITY 103**

**Rewrite the sentences in interrogative form by beginning: How often……….?**

1. Dr.Subscription dirties the items of furniture daily.

2. The lexicographers paint their roots annually.

3. My niece tightens the loose bolts constantly

4. Col.Satisfaction visits Sgt Minority six times a year.

5. The surgeon operates on Patients every day.

6. l advice these plumbers daily

7. My mother fries mutton every four days.

8. We use dictionaries every day.

9. The cowardly pedestrian strikes these deer fortnightly.

10. It cruelty runs away from the poverty –stricken country every two years.

**ACTIVITY 104.**

**Application of adverbs of time.**

**Rewrite the sentences giving one word for the underlined words.**

1. Mymothers –in-law visit their **oculist once a week.**

2. The worshippers go to the church **every day.**

3. The actress flies to the Japanese city **every month**.

4. At their school, the sports day is held **once a year**.

5. This orphan carried these pianos to the library **every week.**

6. Mr.Buchery meets the heads of subject **once a fortnight.**

7. Col.Congregation checks the florists **once every two years.**

8. The convention takes place once **every two years.**

9. At their school, the sports day is held **once ayear.**

10.He fries tasty beans **every week.**

**THE PRESENT CONTINOUS TENSE.**

1.It is also refered to as now tense

2.It expresses actions that are happening at this moment.

3.It was verbs ending-ing

Common adverbs of time in this tense include

now at this juncture

at this time at this time

at moment at the moment

**Conjugate the given verbs that take –ing at the end.**

verb continuous verb continuous

cook am cooking help is helping

wash washing jump \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

push \_\_\_\_\_\_ greet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

allow \_\_\_\_\_\_ look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

open \_\_\_\_\_\_ pick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

boil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brush \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

point \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laugh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Carry, hurry, try, copy, study, cry, dry, carry, lift, lock etc.

**NOTE**

* Singular nouns and pronouns are used with-is- in a sentence.
* Plural nouns and pronouns or noun pharse use-are- in a sentence.
* For instance.
* i)Lam hurrying to school now.(hurry)
* WE are pointing at the chalkboard at the moment.(point)
* The bachelor is burying a corpse in the grave now.(burry)

**ACTIVITY 105.**

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

1. The Portuguese women servants are\_\_\_\_\_\_heavy jerry cans at this time.(carry)

2. The Congolese men are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their houses at the moment.(lock)

3. Mrs Girlish is\_\_\_\_\_\_for her tests now.(study)

4. The candidates are\_\_\_\_\_some mutton for their saurce at this time.(fry)

5. lam\_\_\_\_\_two by four now, aren’t l ?(multiply)

6. They are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the funny author.(laugh)

7. My niece is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the visitors at the moment.(greet)

8. The mistress of ceremonies are\_\_\_\_\_\_the bride and groom now.(copy)

9. The dutch master of ceremonies are\_\_\_\_\_\_the bride and groom now.(escort)

10. We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the Spanish actress now.(wait)

**VERBS THAT DROP LAST LETTER-e**

Verbs ending in vowel-e lose that vowel for ing except lie, tie, die and vie

**Examples:**

advise advising bake baking

arrange arranging

bathe behave believe cane charge

dance deceive decide dine hate

invite judge line move organize

pile promise receive refuse revise

save serve shade smile taste

use rise entice persuade convince

enlarge differentiate seize resemble circulate

bridge practice dilute slice hide bite write etc.

lie lying vie vying

die dying tie tying.

**ACTIVITY 106**.

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

A.Iam \_\_\_\_some mutton now, aren’t l?(freeze)

B.The journalist is\_\_\_some cakes at the moment.(dine)

c.Capt.Hurriedlyis\_\_\_\_\_\_some cakes at this moment.(bake)

D.The best man is\_\_\_\_\_\_the couple with happiness.(welcome)

E.Mr Rectangular is\_\_\_\_\_a bicycle now isn’t he?(ride)

F.The waitresses are \_\_\_\_\_the Rev.Pitiable at this time.(serve)

G.The unkind parents are\_\_\_\_\_\_their children o very hard work.(force)

H.Theyare\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the google website to get some information.(subscribe)

I.The authoress is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an invitation letter at this time.(write)

J.Heis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our passport from the immigration department now.(secure)

**VERBS THAT DOUBLE THE LAST CONSONANT.**

Verbs ending in an order of consonant-vowel- consonant double the last consonant before adding-ing.

**Examples.**

clap clapping permit model drum

skip skid robb nod prefer map pit

drop drip propel trap rebel hop nut

excel compel cancel slap mop excel pedal

stir pin control quarrel refer label pen

stir pin control quarrel refer label pen

plan travel net confer admit shop grip

beg commit pat occur stop drag pop.

patrol gut ram gum grab fuel fret gag

sip nip tin peg cut hit put slit swim.

wet begin fit forget get knit quit run split shut etc.

**ACTIVITY 107.**

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

A.The two ladies are\_\_\_\_\_\_with each other now.(Quarrel)

B.Mr Greedily is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_forty pieces of equipment at this time.(put)

C.Mrs congregation is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the floor very well.(mop)

D.The typist are \_\_\_\_\_\_some pictures on the wall now.(Pin)

E.Thechemitis\_\_\_\_\_\_work at the dispensary at this juncture.(Begin)

F.This carpenter is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his tea now.(stir)

G.The athletes are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a one –hundred –mete race now.(run)

H.The ten-man delegation is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_how to settle the bitter arguments among the three countries.(plan)

I.Disobedient orphans are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for permission to go home.(beg)

J.Our headmistress is\_\_\_\_\_the stubborn child at the moment.(slap)

k.Stop\_\_\_\_\_the calves, will you?(hit)

L.Col.decissionis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me on the back.(pat)

**VERBS NOT COMMONLY USED IN PROGRESSIVE TENSES.**

Verbs which describe ideas,feelings,desireetc are raley used in continous tenses in written English.

The above is so because they nearly/almost/completely not physical actions i.e they take place in the mind.

**For instance.**

lam knowing the answer:WRONG.

l know the answer. RIGHT.

**Examples of such verbs include.**

know like hate remember agree

want dislike love disagree believe

seem own belong to imagine desire

contain realisehear have resemble

suppose consists of deserve see hear.

understand mean forget

wish

trust

SENTENCES

* I am wanting to go home now.(incorrect)
* We are deserving some prizes.(incorrect)
* Grammatically correct sentences are as below:
* l want to go home now.
* We deserve some prizes.

**ACTIVITY 108.**

**The following sentences are grammatically incorrect .Rewrite them correctly.**

A. Christians are believing in one God.

B.You are deserving to be punished.

C.That house over there is belonging to my anut.

D.The English paper is consisting of two sections.

E.The parents are loving their children.

F.lam understanding the question.

G.Salim is imagining he is the best prefect.

H.Rosette is resembling her mother-in-law.

L.Ourparents are owing a bungalow that is containing eight rooms.

J.The teacher is hating pupils who are idle.

K.lam having a painless score on my leg.

L.My father is possessing three houses in town.

**ACTIVITY 109.**

**Change the following sentences into negative form of present continuous tense**.

A.Iam sitting on the bench.

B.Keneth is ringing the bell.

C.They are weeding their cassava garden.

D.The teacher is marking our books.

E.The sheep are feeding their lambs.

F.lam sleeping on my bed.

G.He’s riding the new bicycle.

H.They’re writing compositions.

**Change the following sentences into interrogative.**

l.The child is sleeping on the mat.

J.We are waiting for the chief guest.

k.They aren’t playing football now.

L.He isn’t coming with me.

**Rewrite the sentences in affirmative pre-cont-tense.**

M.Our parents aren’t coming now

N.I aren’t listening to their conversations.

O.The television set isn’t showing clear pictures

p.This policeman isn’t arresting idlers.

**THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**.

* This is also nicknamed the already tense.
* it talks about actions that have already or just taken place.
* It expresses actions or events that have been complete before the present time.
* The above tense uses adverbs of time are:

already ever

yet never

just

Present perfect tense take only past participle verb forms.

yet, ever and never are used in negative and interrogative sentences.

**Examples:**

* l have already washed the mangoes(wash)
* He has just received a letter from the president(receive)
* She has never dried her clothes yet.(dry)
* Has she clothes up yets?(clothe)
* We have not yet finished term two.(finish)
* They have evervisited as in summer.(visit)
* It uses has when the subject is a singular noun,or pronoun or nounpharse.

**ACTIVITY 110.**

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets**.

1. This impolite waitress has already\_\_\_\_\_\_my cutlery to the dinninghall.(carry)

2. The poetess has just\_\_\_\_\_\_the boy with disrespectful behavior.(slap)

3. Have they \_\_\_\_\_their plan to fly to Ghana?(cancel)

4. The adventurousauthours have already \_\_\_\_the children.(deceive)

5. Our pianist has just\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the theatre entrance.(reach)

6. The empires havenever\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the internet.(surf)

7. Many poachers have just\_\_\_\_the tourists in the game park.(frighten)

8. Their marriage has\_\_\_\_inavery bad state.(end)

9. Mr.Febrauray has already\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cutting down trees unnecessarily.(stop)

1o.My sister-in-law has never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_beef with curry powder.(try)

**Use of since and for with present perfect tense.**

* Since is used to show an action from time in past until alater past time or until now.e.g (it points at start of an action,not,duration)
* She has been off since Tuesday.
* We have been hare since 1960’s
* I haven’t eaten since breakfast.
* it is timely, years since l have seen her.
* For is used when one wants to show that an action began is the past is still going on.
* For is used to used the length of time is mentioned(period an action has taken for instance)
* Museven has ruled Uganda for over thirty years.
* She has worked here for over ten years.
* He has been sick for a week.
* Museven has ruled Uganda since 1986.
* It has rained since morning

**ACTIVITY 111**

**Rewrite the sentence as instructed in brackets**.

A.It is raining now. It started in the morning.(join using:……since…..)

B.We stay here. We came her three years ago.(use:…..for…)

C.Jane is washing her dirty clothes. She started at 10p.m.(use:….since….)

D.l had a meal an hour ago.(use:…for….)

E.He works here. He started lastyear.(Use;…..since…..)

F.We are playing football. We started at 4p.m.

G.It is raining now. It started at 7:00a.m. (since)

H.I saw him in January.(begin:l have not…….)

I.l ate fish a week ago.(use:….for…..)

J.Tom is digging .He started in the morning.(since)

**ACTIVITY 112.**

**Use the given tables to construct sentences in affirmative negative and interrogative sentences**.

1. l

2. You

3. We has

4. He hasn’t some food today

5. She have eatenany food since

6. They morning

7. It haven’t

8. Jimmy

9. The children. Miriam

10. Has l

11. Has’nt he

12. Have we finished the work already?

13. Haven’t she

you

they

the pupils

**NOTE**: Write five sentences in eachtype.i.e.

affirmatives 5

interrogatives 5

negatives 5

**ACTIVITY 113**.

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the words in brackets to form correct present perfect tenses.**

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the head master today?(to speak)

2. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_already\_\_\_\_\_ourhomework.(to finish)

3. The day\_\_\_\_the young man’s foot.(to bite)

4. Who\_\_\_\_\_\_you from speaking vernacular? (to forbid)

5. l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the teacher on duty since morning. (not see)

6. The water which is in the fridge\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (to freeze)

7. The bees\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thechildren.(to sting)

8. Where\_\_\_\_she\_all that long?(to be)

9. Thebaby\_\_for almost four hours.(to sleep)

10.\_\_\_\_\_\_I\_\_\_\_the question?(misunderstand)

**THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINOUS TENSE.**

* This tense is used to indicate a past event closely connected with the present.
* it is used to show an activity that happened in the past but is till going on e.g
* The y have been working in the library for two days(i.e) they’re still working.
* Shamim has been drawing pictures for an hour i.e she is still drawing.
* It is used to show an activity that happened in the past in continuous form but has now ended.
* The choir has been rehearing all last week
* They have been helping their parents in the garden.

Pattern:has + been + present particle

have + been+ present participle.

**Examples:**

a. The butcher has been completing the work at the butcher’s.

b.The teachers on duty have been serving us porridge.

C.Ms. Happiness has been practicing football at the stadium since morning.

**ACTIVITY 114.**

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

1. She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Mr failure for thirty minutes.(blame.)

2. These novelists\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_proudly since morning.(walk)

3. The fruiterer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fruits since she went to the city.(sell)

4. The motorcyclists\_\_\_\_their taxis since morning .(drive)

5. Our fellow optician\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an informal letter since yesterday.(write)

6. We\_\_\_\_\_\_our books for the last two weeks.(to revise)

7. She\_\_\_\_\_\_her clothes since l arrived here.(to knit)

8. Our aunt\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us for three years now.(not to assist)

9. Johnson\_stamps since l was born.(to collect)

10. The casualities\_\_\_\_\_on the stretchers for two hours.(to lie)

11. Have you\_\_\_\_\_letters to your pen pals since you came here.(to write)

12. The glazier\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_window panes into the frames to an hour.(fix)

**Present perfect continuous with affirmative negative and interrogatives for instance**.

(+ve)He has been working in the garden for five hours.

(-ve)He has not been working in the garden for five hours.

Hasn’t he been working in the garden?

**ACTIVITY 115.**

**Rewrite the sentences into (a) negative.**

A. They have worked in the post office for two years now.

B.We have been helping them in their domestic chores.

C.He has been riding that bicycle since yesterday.

D.She has been waiting for the chief guest since 10:00 o’clock.

E.It has been raining since morning.

**Change the sentences into the present perfect continuous tense**.

F.He has worked in the bank for two decades.

G.The sun has shone for the last one week.

H.The football team has practiced for tow hours now.

L.She has lain on her bed since she fell sick.

J.Adoko and okot have waited here for very long.

**THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE.**

**Facts.**

a) It is used o talk about actions that took place or were performed in the past and are not connected with the present.

b) It is referred to as the “yesterday tense”

c) itwere adverbial participles of time such as:

Yesterday/yesterday morning/afternoon/evening/night.

* last Monday/Tuesday/month/August etc
* a week/fortnight/month/year etc. ago
* a long time ago
* ages ago.

**Form the past tense from the following verbs.**

NOTE:

**Some regular verb take only d in the past such as:**

dance danced serve reviselive release.

Smile advise like handled compile

Move bake decide believe encourage

divide shine shade refuse inflate

arrange bathe use shade force

Promise invite charge use judge

save arrive judge charge line.

**ACTIVITY 116**

**Fill in the blank space with the correct form of the verbs in blankets**

1. The chefs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the pedestrians at him and waved. (smile)

2. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the buys warmly on their exams results. (congratulate)

3. Both manuscript and the porter were \_\_\_\_\_\_with theft.(charge)

4. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the market last evening.(go)

5. Mr.Okalebo\_us English last year.(teach)

6. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_never to play with fire any more.(swear)

7. She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_not at home when l called her.(be)

8. The headmaster\_\_\_\_\_us from going to the shops.(forbid)

9.The meeting \_\_\_\_at 9:00 o’clock.(beginning)

10.Tom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when the chief guest arrived.(to clap)

**Conjugate the verbs below.**

Wash touch snatch rain boil

slash march search start cook

dash hatch scartch help turn

crush pinch press start look

brush dress progress report assit

crash mess relax jump talk

rush box lock greet end

splash buzz open clean walk

quash match train allow

finish punch appear listen

**ACTIVITY 117**

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. The girls \_\_\_\_\_\_their clothes yesterday.(wash)

2. The cruel man\_\_\_\_\_\_the tries of my car last week (slash)

3. The bridegroom\_\_\_\_\_\_very smartly for the weeding party.(dress)

4. By the time we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the abattoir, the florist had eaten the beef.(reach)

5. By the time my niece\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_herteeth,l had finished ding so(brush)

6. Last year, she\_\_\_\_\_us all good dinner every night.(cook)

7. The fighter\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me badly in the stomach.(punch)

8. All the chicks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_out last month.(hatch)

9.We ------ home after hearing the sad news.(rush)

10. Immediately she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over the fence, she broke her leg.(jump)

**Regular verbs that end in-y lose y for ied in past simple tense.**

cry dry terrify

carry marry horrify

try rely defy

burry occupy supply

copy prophesy deny

hurry classify reply

dirty study

fry pry

tidy multiply

**ACTIVITY 118**

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words given in brackets**.

A. The company \_\_\_\_\_\_\_fish to the local shops last week(supply)

B.Mr. chimneys\_\_\_\_\_\_the house and left for the city.(tidy)

C.My nephew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bitterly when he lost his mother.(cry)

D.Theauthor\_\_\_\_\_to my letter last week.(reply.

E.Forty-four miners were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_alive (bury)

F.The front seats were \_\_\_\_\_\_by the guest for honour (occupy)

G.lnever\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on him for help.(rely)

H.Wewere\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as intelligent brains.(classify)

I.Theman\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the way I design my cardigans. (copy)

J. Thevintners\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my pianos and went away.(dirty)

**Verbs that end in cvc-form double the last consonant in past simple tense.**

cancel cancelled clap clapped tin

admit admitted drip dripped. travel

drop rob beg mop trip

madel sip clip quarrel occur

gut skip compel ram squat

patrol stop dip rebel net

plan trap ful refer pedal

prefer beg nod slap stir

**EXAMPLES:**

a)Mr sculptor dropped the glasses and they broke into pieces.

b.The oculist modeled a beautiful clay pot yesterday.

c.The referees carefully planned for the football matches last month.

**ACTIVITY 119.**

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

1. Themoon\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me to see a little way into the distance.(permit)

2. Dr.Biblical\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his flight to the Norwegian capital.(cancel)

3. Thetriplets\_\_\_among themselves last night (quarrel)

4. The confectioner never\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his house yesterday (mop)

5. Prof.Shabbily\_\_\_tous as she walkedby.(nod)

6. The van was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_byMrArgument.(fuel)

7. The ladies complaint was\_\_\_\_\_\_to the bosses.(refer)

8. Mr Adventurous sopenly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to stealing the modern mousetraps.(admit)

9. The fried fish was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_well for export.(tin)

10. Theorphans\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the Spanish capital by train.(travel)

**Interrogative ,Negative and interrogative sentences with past simple tense.**

a)Mr martin rewound the barbers’s tapes.

* Mr. Martin did not rewind the barbers’ tapes.
* Dd Mr martin rewind the barbers’s tapes?
* Didn’t Mr Martin rewind the barber’s tape?

**ACTIIVITY 120.**

**Rewrite the sentences in the negative and interrogative sentences**

A.Col. Enlarge trod on a snake last week.

B.Ms. Kintu lay on Mrs. Entrances bed yesterday.

C.Gen.Pleasure crept into the laboratory stealthily.

D.Prof.Diasppearnce took all their pairs of scissors last month.

E.The knowledgeable novelist wrote many interesting story books.

F.Eng.Admission took some photos of the gathering.

G.The herbalist broke my mother-in-law glasses last February.

H.Ms. Hatred had many thoughts yesterday afternoon.

I.This sculptor made ninety-nine sculptures in 2010.

J.The glazier sent us fourteen modern pianos.

**THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE.**

facts: This tense is used to show an activity or activities that took place in the past but in a continuous form.

* It is constructed to show a long activity and a short one in past but continuing.e.g.When Nan was running to school, she fell down.
* Nan fell down when she was runinning.
* it is used in constructions containing two long activities that happened at the same time.e.g.
* While father was reading a newspaper, mother was peeling matooke.
* Father was reading a newspaper while mother was peeling matooke.
* it is also used in constructions containing one long action that took place or happened at a particular time continuously.e.g
* All day yesterday we were working in our coffee plantation.
* Anne was revision his notes the whole of last week.
* We were working on our coffee plantation all a day yesterday.
* The whole of lst week Anne was revising his notes.
* singular subjects take “was “ where plural subjects are used with “were”
* verbs are always ending in-ing form
* 1\_\_\_\_was
* He\_\_\_\_was
* She\_\_\_was
* it\_\_\_\_was
* we\_\_\_\_\_\_were
* you\_\_\_\_\_were
* They\_\_\_\_\_\_were
* one\_\_\_\_\_\_was.

**ACTIVITY 121**

**Use the verbs in brackets correctly in complete the sentences grammatically**.

A. WhenJuma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a bicycle, he caused an accident.(to ride)

B.Theprisoners\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the playground all day yesterday.(to slash)

C.While the boys\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the compound the girls\_\_\_\_tablecloths(to sweep to drink knit)

D.All last night we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_songs of praise.(to sing)

E.Thecows\_\_\_\_\_\_\_while the elephants\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to moo.,to trumpet)

F.The members of parliament were\_\_\_\_\_to the USA when the aeroplane developed a problem.”(to travel)

G.Thepassengers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to complain about the delay of the bus at the stage.(begin)

H.Thechild\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his toy behind the table (hide)

L.Bees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every body they came across.(sting)

J.The prime minister\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a suit during the celebration.(to wear)

**AFFIRMATIVE INTERROGATIVEAND NEGATIVE SENTENCES IN PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE.**

* He was crossing the road when lightning struck.
* He wasn’t crossing the road when lightning struck.
* Was he crossing the road when lighteningstruck?
* Wasn’t he crossing the road when lightning struck?

**ACTIVITY 122.**

Change the given sentences into a) negative

b) Interrogative

1. The teacher was teaching when he called Jane

2. The travelers were going to jinja when they got an accident.

3. She was planting the beans when it started raining.

4. The choir was singing the school’s anthem.

5. Martin was addressing the students when he received a call.

**THE PAST PERFECT TENSE.**

Facts:

l.It is mostly used to show activities that happened in the past but one happened before the other.

ii.It can be called before tense.

iii.It commonly uses adverbs of time already and just.

**For instance.**

* We had already written our exams by the time the bell rang.
* When mary brought the letter,l had already known its contents.

**Activity 123 complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets**

1. Thewater\_\_\_\_\_\_already\_\_\_\_\_\_by the time l wanted to drink it.(to freeze)

2. When we arrived at school, the headmistress\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thestudents.(to address)

3. We\_\_\_\_\_our uniforms by the time the bell rang(to wear)

4. By the time we reached the railway station, the train\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to lave)

5. At the them we reached the railway station, the train\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to leave)

6. The sun\_\_\_\_\_\_for so long when the rain started falling.(not shine)

7. The bird\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into the nest already.(fly)

8. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a long time my mother cooked them.(shrink)

9. English test\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by the time l entered.(begin)

10. The bee\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the baby by the time the mother came.(sting)

**AFFIRMATIVE INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE SENETNCES**

**For instance**.

a) Tom had earned his salary before he went to Aura.

* Tom hadn’t earned his salary before he went to Aura.
* Ha Tom earned his salary before he went to Aura?
* Hadn’t Tom earned his salary before he went to aura?

**ACTIVITY 124.**

**Turn the sentences into a)Negative**

b) **Interrogative.**

1. They had gone to sleep when they heard the gunshots.

2. l had spent my money before the visitors came.

3. Mrs.Tinka had already arrived before her husband came.

4. The pupils had completed their work when the bell rang.

5. We had seen the eclipse before the radio announcement

6. My parents had already arrived before l invited them.

7. By the time thunder struck, the child had already collapsed.

8. We had run for a short distance when we saw our teacher.

9. We wore cardigans on Monday.Mr riding rang the woman servant on Friday.

10. He flew to London at 8am.The heads of state tore the reams of paper a t 6p.m.

11.I went to the dairy at 5olock in the afternoon. The conductress tried the mutton at 2 o’clock in the afternoon.

12. Mr.Bucket rode the bicycle at 6 o’clock in the evening .The chiefs rang the waitresses’ afew minutes later.

13. The cobbler sang a song in the morning .the babies drank milk at midday.

**THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE**.

FACTS.

I)It is also called the tomorrow tense.

ii)it is used to show what will happen or actions that will be performed in the time to come.

iii)It uses will or shall as helping verbs.

iv) Shall forms negative shall not=shan’t

v))Will forms negative will not=won’t

vi)l’ll = l will

=l shall.

vi) Future simple takes infinitive verb forms without ‘to’

vii)We also use”going to’ to express future simple tense.

**For instance.**

A. They will finish the work tomorrow.

B.I shall pay him a visit next Monday

C.He is going to visit his uncle tomorrow,

**Note.**

As a prediction of a future event, shall is used with /or we.

D.L shall visit my uncle tomorrow.

E.We shall meet the headmaster tomorrow morning.

\*adv of time include: next, tomorrow, the day, after the day after tomorrow etc.

1.Affirmative. negative interrogative.

* I shall vist him
* l shall not vist him
* shall l vist him?
* shan’t vist him?

2. He is going to Lira tomorrow.

* He is going to lira tomorrow
* He I not going to Lira tomorrow.
* is he going to Lira tomorrow?
* Isn’t he going to lira tomorrow?

**ACTIVITY 125.**

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

1. We shall finish our exams in November this year.

2. They will carry their own luggage

3. Moses will not accept the money.4.We shall not apologiese to the teacher.

4. We shall not apologise to the teacher.

5. The pupils shall be in Mombasa in two week’s time.

**Rewrite the given sentences in affirmative.**

6. We shan’t call him by name.

7. They won’t believe what he says.

8. He is not going to discuss the matter with any body.

9. Christine won’t accept to accompany the young girls.

10. The pupils won’t get any bed rest.

**TURN THE SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVE FORM.**

11.I shall visit him next week.

12. Santa will get a prize for her art work.

13. This place will receive some rain.

14. We are going to receive our salary this week.

15. We shall say’no’when they ask us.

**THE FUTURE CONTINOUS TENSE.**

* It is used to show an activity that will take place in a continuous form at particular point in time to come.
* It uses will/shall and present participle(-ing)
* **for instance.**
* I shall be travelling to Kampala tomorrow.
* We shall be working in the library tomorrow at noon.
* Onam will be sitting for his examinations next week.

**affirma negative interrogative.**

I shall be digging I shan’t be digging shall l/shan’t l

in my garden in my garden be digging in my

tomorrow. tomorrow. garden tomorrow

He will be planting He wont be will/wont he be

beans this evening planting beans planting beans

this evening this evening

**ACTIVITY 126.**

**Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets correctly.**

1. Akello\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_firewood tomorrow at 2pm.(to collect)

2. The housegirls\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the house this evening.(to map)

3. The pupils\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their hands when the visitors arrive (to clap)

4. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our late uncle tomorrow afternoon.(to burry)

5. The herdsman\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his animals tomorrow morning (to tie)

6. Who\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the children from making noise?(to control)

7. Shall we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our maize garden at this time tomorrow?(to dig)

8. l will\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on my bed at 6 o’clock this evening(lie)

**Rewrite the sentences in negative form.**

9. l will be assisting them tomorrow,

10. We shall be resting in the camp tomorrow at noon.

11. Will you be listening to the radio next week?

12. The girls will be visiting their aunt next week.

**Change the sentences into interrogative.**

13. You will be tethering the animals tomorrow.

14. The carpenter will be making a three-legged stool.

15. My brother will be flying to Nairobi next week.

16. It will be raining tomorrow morning.

**THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

* This tense is used to express two actions where one will have taken place at a particular time in the future.
* The activity event will appear in past before the other
* for instance.
* Will/shall +have+past participle.
* We shall have finished our work by the time teacher **comes** back.
* We shan’t have finished our work by the time the teacher comes back.
* Shall we have finished our work by the time teacher comes back?
* Shan’t we have finished,…………..?

**ACTIVITY 127.**

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

1. We\_\_\_\_to the DEO by the time our headmaster comes back (to speak)

2. When the parents returnwe\_\_\_\_\_\_what to tell them (to know)

3. By the time we sit for our PLE, we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thesyllabus.(to cover)

4.l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a new suit by they time the couple weds.(buy)

5. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for our examinations by November this year.(to sit)

6. When the parents return,we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_what to tell them.(to know)

**Rewrite the sentences beginning: By the time……**

7. Anna will go to Aura on Monday. We shall catch grasshoppers on Thursday.

8. Mr.Truly will teach ust 8:00pmcapt Departure will drink the wine at 4:oopm.

9. The conductress will brighten the shoes today morning.l shall strengthen my business tomorrow.

10. Jane will go to Mrs Entrance’s home at 3 pm.Enmity will leave Ms Entrance’s home at 7p.m

11. SR.Liar enlarge the entrances at midday.

Lt. Senior will using the ladies’s skirts at 9pm.

12. We shall get our children’s toys on Friday

The completion will take place on Saturday.

**PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE OF A VERB.**

Points to remember.

i) Passive voice refers to the form of a verb a used when the subject is affected by the action of the verb.

**for instance.**

He was instance bitten by a dog.

I) Active voice refers to the form of a verb in which the subject is the person or things that perform the action.

e.g

A dog bit him.

i)Only transitive verbs change from active to passive voice and vice versa

ii) All passive voice sentences tae verbs in past participle.

v) A helping verb is a must before the main verbs in relation to the tense.

vi) In passive voice, the sentence does not change the tense seen in active voice.

vii) In case the door of an action is not particular, it may not be mentioned in passive voice, written English only

viii) The object always starts a passive sentence.

**For instance**.

**Pattern**:

Subj + infin += active voice

e.gThe pupils write letters every week.

**Object + h.v (is/are) + pp (by + doer=passive voice**

\*letters are written by the pupils every day.

PASSIVE: Matoke is eaten (by us) every day

Active: We eat matoke every day.

Active: Mother cooks food.

PASSIVE: Food is cooked by mother

NOTE: incase of general knowledge case of doers one does not need to mention that does e.g.

Active: people in our village grow a lot of maize

Passive: A lot of maize is grown in our village.

**ACTIVITY 128**

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

1. The girls weave baskets every evening.

2. Juma rides that bicycle once a week.

3. Who always rings the bell?

4. They call her Sudan

5. Asiimwe writes letters regularly to his penpals.

6. l keep money in the box

**Rewrite as instructed in brackets.**

7. The cobbler hangs those suits daily.(start those suits)

8. The quarrelsome matrons beat the children every three days.

(Begin: the children…..)

9. My nephew freezes tasty mutton regularly.

(Begin: Tasty mutton…..)

10. That author occasionally wears a woolen jacket.

(Begin: A woolen jacket…)

**ACTIVITY 129.**

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

1. My pen is always hidden by Kalulu.

2. The letters are often taken by the office messenger.

3. We are always addressed by the headmaster at assembly.

4. By whom were the books stolen?

5. l can given a prize whenever l win a competition.

6. They are often punished by the teacher.

**Rewrite as instructed in brackets.**

7. Pieces of paper are dropped by primary school pupils.

(Start: primary……….)

8. The young girl is always beaten by joan.(start:joan…….)

9. They are often punished by the teacher.(use:….punishes…..)

10. My books are always torn by the stubborn girl.(use;….tears….)

**THE PRESENT CONTIONOUS TENSE.**

Pattern.

Act; subj+ am/is/ae+..Ing+obj

Pass: obj+is/are+being+pp+subj

**For instance:**

* He s eating a banana(active)
* A banana is being eaten(by him)(passive)
* lam washing the towels now.(Active)
* The towels are being washed by me now.(passive)
* **ACTIVITY 130.**

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

* Musa is riding our new bicycle.
* The monitor is cleansing the chalkboard.
* We are mopping the dinning hall.
* Children are dropping piece of paper in the compound.
* They are writing invitation letters.
* The timekeeper is ringing the bell
* The pupils are singing the national Anthem
* The DEO is speaking to the teachers.
* lam weaving a basket.
* Who is breaking the window?
* Aren’t those boys drinking my milk?
* Is mark flying the kite?

**THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.**

* It is also called the already tense.

**Pattern in passive.**

Object + has /have/been/past participle.

**Examples.**

a) They have spoken to the headmaster.

* The headmaster **has been** spoken to .

b) Tom **has rung** the bell.

c) The Ghanaian referees have woven ugly mats.

* Ugly mats referees have woven by the Ghanaian referees.

**ACTIVITY 131.**

**Change the sentences into the passive.**

1. Solomon has cleaned the blackboard.

2. l have polished my shoes.

3. l have just seen him

4. My uncle has bought that house.

5. Who has stolen my pen?

6. Has he ever ridden that bicycle?

7. Havent we eaten all their food?

8. Where has James put my ball?

9. I have polished my shoes

10. The snake has bitten my friend’s leg.

**Rewrite as instructed in brackets.**

11. The conductress has just burst the balloon.

(Begin: The balloon…..)

12. The heads of state have never chosen ugly pieces of cutlery.(end…state)

13. The casualties have felt pain.(Begin: pain…..)

14. Mr.Maintence has just laid our bed.(Use:….by….)

15. Mr advancement has ever spoken those languages.

(Start: Those languages……)

**THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE**.

Pattern:

Object + was/were + past participle.

Examples:

a) The teacher punished the pupils.

* The pupils **were punished** by the teacher.

b) Who broke the glass?

* By whom was the glass broken?
* c) Did you weave these baskets?
* Were these baskets woven by you?

**ACTIVITY 132**

**Change the following sentences passive voice.**

1. Tom rode my new bicycle.

2. Mummy sewed my skirt.

3. The class monitor cleaned the blackboard.

4. Who tore my new bag?

5. Did Juliet sweep the house?

6. Where did she put my ruler?

7. Why did they abuse me?

8. i didn’t beat those girls.

9. We called him to attend to the sick.

10. They forbade us from packing lunch.

**Rewrite as instructed in brackets.**

11. These chauffeurs hurt the pedestrians feet three months ago.(Begin: The pedestrian’s feet….)

12. The bachelor sank our hopes in January 2011.(Begin: our hopes….)

13. l lost your keys two years ago.(Begin: Your keys……)

14. The dangerous soldier shot two people yesterday (Begin: Two people..)

15. The waitresses forgot all the answers last Tuesday.(Use…..by…..)

**THE PAST CONTINOUS TENSE.**

Passive pattern.

\***Object + was/were + being + past participle.**

e.g Kato was chopping firewood when the axe cut him.

\*The firewood was being chopped by Kato when the axe cut him.

\*The headmaster was interviewing us all day yesterday.

\*We were being intervened by the headmaster all day yesterday

**ACTIVITY 133.**

**Change these sentences into passive voice.**

1. The monitor was collecting our books when the teacher called him.

2. The chairman was conducting the meeting when the lights went off.

3. We were filling in forms all last night.

4. While John was repairing the bicycle, mary was washing plates.

5. The carpenter was making furniture yesterday.

**Rewrite the sentences as instructed in brackets.**

6. The oculist were bringing new pairs of spectacle last week.

(Begin: New…….)

7. He was putting all the stationery in the library at that moment.

(Start: all the stationery……)

8. The donkeys were drinking some water at that moment.

(Start: some water……

9. Mr.Twelfth was fighting these gluttons a fortnight ago.

(Begin: These gluttons…..)

10Maj.Cowardly was riding the motorcycle at that time.

(Begin: Themotorcycle…..)

**THE PAST PERFRCT TENSE.**

**Pattern for passive voice.**

\*object+had+been+pastparticple.

**For instance.**

We had woven the baskets when the teachers came.

\*The baskets had been woven when the teacher came.

The pupils had written their compositions by the time the bell rang.

**ACTIVITY 134(Write these in positive voice)**

1. We had spoken to the candidates before we went away.

2. The choir had sung the national anthem before the chief guest arrived.

3. By the time mother came back. Juliet had mopped the house.

4. Jerome had planned maize before the rains began.

5. The driver had driven the vehicle for several kilometers before it broke down.

**Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in brackets.**

6. The children had been locked in the house for two hours.

(Use…had locked….)

7. They hadn’t understood my suggestion.(Begin my suggestions…..)

8. What had martin told you before?(Use:…been…)

9. Had Eron fed the children?(Begin: Had the children…..)

10.If l had travelled told about fin’s death,l would have travelled to Guru.(Begin: Had….)

**THE FUTURE SIMPLE PASSIVE.**

Pattern for passive voice.

* Object + will + be+ past participle.
* object shall be+ pp
* Object + is going to be +pp.

**For instance.**

a) l will write letters tomorrow.

* Letters will be written tomorrow.

b) The time keeper will ring the bell.

* The bell will be rung by the timekeeper.

c) We shall burn the tyres

* The tyres will be burnt (by us)

d) Who will carry the luggage?

* By whom will the luggage be carried?

e) Will peter draw the pictures?

* Will the picture be drawn by peter?

f) They are going to visit their aunt.

* Their aunt is going to be visited (by them)

**ACTIVITY 135.**

**Change these sentences into passive voice**.

1. The headmaster will address us on assembly.

2. Sarah will wash the dishes

3. Who will mop the dinning room?

4. Joseph and George are going to clean the toilet.

5. The best man will fight the rebels

6. We shall elect her chairperson

7. Lam going to grind the millet.

8. The government will fight rebels.

**Write the sentences into active voice.**

9. The national /Anthem Is going to be sung by p.1 pupils.

10. Cassava will be planted tomorrow.

11. Fruits will not be that orange tree.

12. The kites will be flown by Brian.

**THE FUTURE CONTINOUS PASSIVE**

Pattern .

**Object + will/shall be+ being +past particle**.

**For instances.**

A. She will be hiding the luggage next week.

* The luggage will be being hidden next week.

B.l shall be slaying the two deer tomorrow.

* The two deer will be being slain by no tomorrow.

C.Col.Swedish will be hanging the guilty criminal in five weeks.

* The guilty criminal will be being hanged by colonel Swedish in five Weeks’s time.

D.He will be stealing Mr.Truly’s items of furniture next year.

* Mr.Truly’s items of furniture will be being stolen next year.

**ACTIVITY 136.**

**Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.**

1. The Japanese optician will be selling three pairs of spectacles tomorrow.(start: three pairs……..)

2. That centenarian will be drawing some nice pictures today.

(Begin: some nice pictures…..)

3. I shall be digging a pit in a year’s time (begin:a pit……….)

4. Maj.Forgotten will be wearing some mittens in the afternoon.

(Begin: some mittens………)

5. Our athletes will be biting nails very soon.(start: Nails…….)

6. Those heads of state will be grinding coffee on Thursday at 10pm.

(Begin: The coffee…………..)

7. He will be riding that bike in afortnight’s time.

(Begin: That bike….)

8. Ms poisonous will be throwing away the food early in the morning.

(Begin: The food……..)

9. Sgt vigorous will be tearing the reams of paper any time.

(Begin: The reams of paper……………..)

10.The Iraq will be bearing quintuplets in a months time.(Begin:…Quintuplets)

**THE FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE.**

**Pattern.**

Object+ will/shall+ have+ been+ pastparticiple

**Examples.**

A)By next month, mother will have bought a new television set.

* By next month anew television set will have been bought by mother.
* By the time ms noisy sews the ladies dresses the police will have hanged the criminal.
* By the time Ms Noisily sews the ladies dresses the criminal will have hanged by the police.

**ACTIVITY 137.**

**Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice beginning with underlined group of words.**

1. By Tuesday next week, MrsMetallice will have borne **triplets.**

2. By this time next year, col.miraculous will have hung **the shirts** on the line.

3. By the beginning of next month, the police will have caught the stubborn thieves.

4. By the end of 20202 these shepherds will have **some new laptops**.

5. By 3pm tomorrow the matrons of hounour will laid **good strategies.**

6. By the twin the manicurists tells the time by his watch, the ladies will have taught **us.**

7. By Sunday morning, these beggars will have eaten every thing.

8. By the time she carries the stationery to the stationers’ my father will have frozen **the veal**.

9.By the time the glutton finishes the work, the pilots will have met **the glazier**.

10.By the time they make pottery, the wealthy men will have driven **expensive cars.**

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.**

**FACTS.** Conditional sentences come from the word condition which refers to necessary situationi.e. a situation that must exist in order for something else to happen.

* In grammar, the word conditional (adj) is usually used only before a noun. The word conditional expresses something that must happen or be true if another thing isto happen or be true.
* The word conditional is also a noun(c) which means sentence or clause that begin with if or unless and expresses a condition.
* Other forms are:
* conditionally
* unconditional
* on no condition = under no condition=not in any situation.
* conditional sentences are also referred to as if clauses.
* A clause is a group of words that includes the subject and averb and forms a part of a sentence.
* The main clause forms the result/outcome
* The if clause forms the condition or the wish /necessary/required state/situation for the result /outcome to be achieved.

**IF CLAUSES.**

IfF1 (The open/likely condition)

IF2 (The unlikely condition)

IF3(The rejected /unfulfilled condition)

**Explanation of IFs in brief(quick look)**

if 1

\*it expresses what is likely to happen when a certain condition is fulfilled.

**Pattern**

if + present simple + future simple e.g

a) if we invite him, he will attend the debate.

b) if we invite hi he attends the debate

c) if the teacher goes out, children start shouting.

**if 2**

* It is used to express conditions/wishes which cannot be achieved or fulfilled.
* We only imagine what would happen if the impossibilities became true.

**pattern.**

if + past simple ,would + infinitive verb form

**for instance.**

a) If l were my fatherwould marry many wives.

b) If l were a lion,l would eat all the small animals in the bush.

**Note:**

* It is practically impossible for the condition in the sentences to be fulfilled because there is no possible change to change into their own father or turn into a lion.
* In case the conditions are practically possible. If given chances, we use helping verb was not were.

**If 3.**

* It deals with things that did not happen or were not done.
* IF3 clause only imagines what would have happened if a certain condition had been fulfilled.
* Pattern.
* If + past perfect, would have + past participle(had +pp)
* If we had organized the debate ,Tom would have been the chairperson.
* The teacher would have given us a prize if we had won the debate.

**IF 1 IN DETAILS**.

**Facts**.

* When “if” begins a sentence, a comma is placed at the end of the if clause.
* When the main clause starts the sentences, a comma is not needed.

**for instance**.

a) The teacher will punish us (if) we don’t participate in the debate.

\*if we do not participate in the debate the teacher will punish us.

b) if go to school today shall meet my friends.

\*l shall meet my friends if l go to school.

**ACTIVITY 138.**

**Use the table below to join the condition and the result if the results fulfilled.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A condition/wish** | **B(result) outcome.** |
| 1.My getting enough money  2.Sarah’s working hard  3.Our traveling in a train  4.Our reaching school early  6.his knowing the answer  7. John’s buying new car.  8. Lydis’s starting up a business.  9. My not getting new clothes. | my going to Nairobi  her passing exams.  Our seeing many things on the way.  Our attending the first lessons.  his raising the hand  his parents being surprised  his being the next chair person  her getting many to the party. |

**Note: integrate if with should.**

**Use of going in if 1**

e.g. (for example)

\* I will buy a car next month if l get money

\* lam going to buy a car next month if l get money.

\*The butcher will sell me forty kilo grams a of beef if l book in advance.

The butcher is going to sell me forty kgs of beef if l book in advance.

**ACTIVITY 139.**

**Rewrite the sentences using…goingto……**

1. We shall do some shopping tomorrow if we go to town.

2. This shepherds will write a formal letter if he gats a pen.

3. l shall meet the spinster if l fail to get my net .

4. The barber will practice football if he goes to the field

5. Mr satisfaction will advice the pedestrians if he goes to their home.

6. IfSir.Voluntarily rings us, we will return his modern items of furniture.

7. l shall stand stationary if the thieves break into the house.

8. Theseagents will help orphans if they meet the delegates.

9. l will meet them tomorrow so long as l attend the meeting

10. If she attends the debate, she will write down all our views correctly.

**Use of “unless” in IF 1**

**Facts.**

\*Unless is equivalent to if….not…..

* Unless can also mean except when
* Unless can alsomean except when.
* Unless clause does not take any other negative word.
* When joining two clauses that do not contain any negative word, create one in the main clause.
* in case one is asked to join two sentences using unless and they contain negatives, one loses one negative in the if clause and maintains the negative in the main clauses.

**for instance**.

* if mr kennel gives us a motion, we shall have a debate.
* Unless Mr Kennel gives us a motion, we shall not have a debate.
* We shall not have a debate, unless, Mr Kennel gives us a motion.

B.If she does not work hard, she will not be promoted to p.7.

\*Unless she works hard, she will not be promoted to p.7.

She will not be promoted to p.7 unless works hard.

**Activity 140.**

Rewrite the following sentences using

A) Unless

b) Unless

1. He will not go to Dubai if he does not get a visa

2. The headmaster will attend the debate only if we invite him

3. Only if a teacher has given permission is a student allowed to leave the room.

4. if the journalist does not vome to our home, he will miss the news items.

5. Your English will be very poor if you do nor read very many novels.

6. If Alice does into work hard, she won’t get a first division.

**Use the words given in brackets correctly to complete the sentences in if 1**

7. If he \_\_\_\_\_\_time, he will guide us.(getting)

8. The teacher\_\_\_\_\_\_\_if we don’t complete the exercise.(punish)

9. If she comes today,l\_\_\_\_her about the debate. (inform)

10. If you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your friends, they will attend the friendly debate.(inviting)

11. Tom will debate if hr\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_enough points.(collect)

**Use of: Whenever /every time.**

**Examples.**

a) Whenever we sit with them, they become unhappy.

\*They become unhappy .

They become unhappy every time we sit with them.

\*Every tie we sit with them. They become unhappy.

\*Catherine gets a gift every time she scores a ninety in mathematics.

Whenever scores a ninety in mathematics she gets a gift.

\*Catherine gets a gift whenever she scores a ninety in mathematics.

**ACTIVITY 141.**

1. Whenever Mr. Holines goes to the abattoir, hebmeets the butchers.

2. The fruiterer eats some mangoes whenever he becomes hungry.

3. Mr.carelessly reads novels every time he gets bored.

4. The ladies prepare some goat meat everytime they earn a big amount of money.

5. When Ms Abstinence visits our school, all the children become excited.

6. Mrs Century cleans the cutlery whenever it is dirtied by the orphans.

7. Every time Mr. Pleasure attends a meeting, he goes to the market.

8. Col.Monkeys buys mousetraps whenever he gets out of his diary.

9. Every time the men pilots fly the passenger planes we go out of the house.

10. Whenever Prof. Cutlery brings the badly dyed shirts, the lady becomes annoyed.

**NOTE.**

\*Never confuse whenever and whoever.

\*Whoever means any person who, it does not matter who, Since the result will be the same.

\*No, need of a comma when using whoever unlike whenever.

\*No need of a comma when using whoever unlike whenever.

**for instance**

a) Whoever comes brings a passport photo

b) Whoever says that secretly is alair.

c) A passport is brought by whoever comes

d) He is a liar whoever says it secretly.

e) Come out of the there whoever you are.

f) Whoever one says come out of there.

g) Whenever he comes, he brings a camera.

**Additional /Activity about……whenever**

1. Every time you find anew word, refer to the dictionary.

2. The teacher enters the class .The pupils stand up to greet.

3. If you wish to find the words fasters, you must follow the guide words.

4. Peter goes to the library .Peter borrows a dictionary.

5. At a time a person dies people feel sad.

6. Each time l give a correct answer, my classmates clap their hands.