

BASIC GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSION FOR P.5 BY MR. OMUDEKE JEREMIAH
VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

PARTS OF A VEHICLE

Vocabulary

engine	indicators
tyre	spokes
steering	chain
windscreen	mudguard
wheel	carrier
driving mirror	saddle
boot	reflector
seat belt	brakes
seats	bell
wiper	peddle
headlamp	handlebar

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Hehis bicycle at a high speed yesterday.
2. Thedoes not repair vehicles well.
3. Musoke was so tired.....he would not repair any car.
4.he gets money, I will not repair his car.
5. The mechanic.....tool box was stolen can't repair vehicles.
6. The.....on the bicycle is too small to carry two passengers.
7. The mechanic pulled out the carjack in.....to remove the flat tyre.
8. Mommy has taken her to the.....for repair.
9. The two.....of a bicycle have several spokes.
10. If Ia car, I would be driven.

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

11. Simon was thein the bicycle race(twelve)
12. Hellen was punished because ofto her mother. (lie)
13. We learnt about vehicle repair andin primary five.(maintain)
14. The mechanic..... opened the toolbox and picked a spanner.(careful)
15. Our neighbour hashis bicycle for two years now.(ride)
16. Our car has justdown. (break)

Write the following in full.

17. Rd.

18. PSV

19. PMO

20. o'clock

MUST AND SHOULD

Should is used when giving a piece of advice to someone.

We use must to express an action which is necessary or essential.

Should can be used in place of must, need to, ought to, has to, have to, and had to.

Examples

1. You must repair your vehicle.
2. You mustn't drive with flat tyres.
3. We should respect our elders.
4. We must respect our elders.
5. We ought to respect our elders.
6. We need to respect our elders.
7. We have to respect our elders.
8. A pedestrian has to walk on the pavement.

Should can also be used in negative sentences. In this case, we use should not, must not, ought not and so on.

Examples

1. We should not cross a busy road anyhow.
2. We must not cross a busy road anyhow.
3. We ought not to cross a busy road anyhow.
4. It is not necessary for motorists to speed.
5. Motorists shouldn't speed.
6. Motorists needn't speed.
7. Motorists mustn't speed.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Children ought.....respect their parents.
2. We need.....work hard at our studies.
3. Sarah has.....to write neatly.

4. We.....to cross the road at the zebra crossing.

5. Pupils have.....respect their teachers.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

6. We should not travel at night. (Use.....mustn't.....)

7. All motorists have to respect the Highway Code. (Use.....must.....)

8. We should speak English at school. (Use.....ought.....)

9. Henry must apologise for having stolen my ruler. (Use.....has to.....)

Jerry has to learn about safety on the road. (Use.....need.....)

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We use this tense to express an action that has just taken place. In this tense, verbs are preceded by has in singular subjects and have in plural subjects.

Examples

1. Our school has broken up for holidays this morning.(break)

2. The class teacher has written work on the chalkboard.(write)

3. The timekeeper has rung the bell for lunch.(ring)

Activity

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

1. Alice has _____ back home.(go)

2. Amina has _____ a nice song.(sing)

3. Our school has _____ up for holidays today.(break)

4. We have just _____ our hands.(sanitize)

5. A swarm of bees has _____ my goat to death.(sting)

6. Rose has just _____ on her bed.(lie)

7. Tom has _____ my uniform.(dirty)

8. My parents have _____ my school fees.(pay)

9. The soldier needn't have _____ the old woman.(beat)

10. Having _____ a lot during the holidays, we came back to school.(do)

11. My little sister has _____ the sting. (strong)

PASSAGE

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

Lucky went to Alex's garage last week on Saturday. This garage is found in Wakiso

District. She wanted her car to be serviced.

Having reached the garage at midday, she found many mechanics busy doing their work. One of the mechanics asked her how she would be helped. She requested the mechanic to service her.

After the mechanic had serviced the car, Alice was asked to pay one hundred thousand shillings. She happily paid the money and appreciated the mechanic for the good job done.

Finally, Lucky drove her car back home. What an important person a mechanic is!

Questions

1. To which garage did Lucky go last week?
2. On which day of the week did she go to the garage?
3. In which district is this garage found?
4. Why did Lucky go to the garage?
5. At what time did she reach the garage?
6. According to the passage, how much was Lucky asked to pay?
7. Why do you think Lucky appreciated the mechanic?

Give another word to mean

8. reached
9. midday
10. Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

POEM

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

Everything on Earth
Was created with a purpose
And so are parts of a vehicle
A vehicle is called so because
It consists of many parts
Which act differently
Without one, it can't be
Replaced by another

The engine produces power
But isn't enough
A tyre is needed for support
A steering for control
At night one needs headlamps most
When it rains, the windscreen

Needs to be water free

You want to turn either side
Use indicators to stop confusion
Got an obstruction the
Brake is the solution
The home for luggage is the boot
But remember to tighten your
Seat belt before you set off
Since safe drive saves life

Liz (p.5)

Questions

1. With what is everything on Earth created?
2. According to the poem, why is a vehicle called so?
3. What does the engine produce?
4. What is a tyre used for?
5. When does one need head lamps most?
6. How many stanzas are in this poem?
7. What should you do before setting off?
8. Who wrote this poem?
9. In which class is the writer of this poem?
10. Suggest a suitable title to the poem.

JUMBLED STORY

The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them to form a correct story.

1. After increasing the speed, the shaking worsened.
2. He touched his head amidst great fear because he was likely to cause an accident.
3. One morning, Andrew woke up very early ready to go to work.
4. While driving, his car started shaking and it appeared not to be balancing.
5. So before starting the car, he checked whether it was in good condition or not.
6. He prepared himself, picked the car keys and headed to the car.
7. Andrew didn't realize that the car had a flat tyre.
8. He started the car and set off.
9. He braked the car and got out.
10. He did not mind about it and continued driving.

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GUIDED COMPOSITION

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

Hashim grew up when he was.....in becoming a mechanic as well as a business man. He started off with little.....and dealt in spare..... Hashim used to buy them in wholesale from Kampala taking them to..... This business grew day by.....because had captured a good number of customers. He only dealt in bicycle..... Including the handle....., frames, tyres ,.....free wheels, belts, indicators, and so on. Nowadays, he made a step further and he is now buying and selling.....

Hoima, chains, day, parts, bicycles, number, interested, bars, spares, capital

EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR

Vocabulary

toolbox	saw
spanner	grease
screwdriver	oil,
pliers	sandpaper
hammer	tester
file	wire
carjack	

Activity

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

1. The mechanic.....my bicycle yesterday.(repair)
2. Kato always..... a spanner to remove the nuts.(use)
3. Mommy's cardown last evening.(break)

Rearrange the following words in alphabetical order.

4. hammer, pliers, grease, screw
5. carrier, carry, carried, carrying

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

6. The conductor is collecting the money paid by passengers.
7. The place where vehicles are repaired was not open yesterday.
8. The person who repairs vehicles has not worked today.

Give the plural form of the following words.

9. tyre
10. lorry

11. luggage

12. news

Rearrange the following words to make a correct sentence.

13. been the mechanic has repaired by the vehicle.

14. toolbox is Where the?

15. kind the mechanic is What a man!

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

16. The mechanic repaired my car. I paid him immediately. (Use.....as soon as.....)

17. The engine is very heavy. The mechanic cannot carry it alone. (Use.....to.....to.....)

18. Esther borrowed a hammer from the mechanic. (Use.....lent.....)

19. Tom is very weak. He cannot lift that toolbox. (Use.....enough.....)

20. The mechanic used a pair of pliers. He wanted to cut the wire. (Usein order.....)

CONDITIONAL (IF1)

This condition is used when we want to express that something will happen if a certain condition is fulfilled.

In this condition, we use the present simple tense in the if clause and the future simple tense in the main clause.

Examples

- a) If I get money, I will buy a car.
- b) We shall plant crops if it rains early.
- c) Dad will be pleased if I pass the exam.
- d) If we work hard, we shall succeed.
- e) If we get time, we shall visit our relatives.
- f) If you don't pay me, I will arrest you.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

- 1.we work hard, we shall succeed.
- 2. He.....be happy if scores aggregate four in the final exam.
- 3. Opio buys new tyres for his car, he will not be arrested.
- 4. We.....be happy if we pass the exam.

5.you work hard, you won't succeed.
6. We shall not pass the exam.....the teachers teach us well. Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.
7. If we don't work hard, we shall not pass the exam.(Begin: Unless.....)
8. I will arrest you if you don't pay me.(Use.....unless.....)
9. Unless I get the fare, I will not go to town.(Begin: If.....)
10. The dogs will bark if thief comes around.(Begin: Unless.....)

CONDITIONAL (IF2)

This condition is used to express that a certain condition was not fulfilled and therefore, the end result did not come true.

In this condition, we use the past simple tense in the IF clause and would in the main clause.

Examples

1. If Liz sees her mother, she will be happy. (Use.....would.....)
If Liz saw her mother, she would be happy.
2. I am not a cat. I can't hunt for rats. (Begin: If.....)
If I were a cat, I would hunt for rats.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. If Ia dog, I would bark.
2. If I were a bird, Ifly.
3.I were a cow, I would moo.
4. If I got money, Ibuy a bull.

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

5. If they reduced the fare, Itravel to Kampala.(will)
6. Lucky would be happy if she.....her mother during the holidays.(see)

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

7. If I get permission, I will visit my grandmother.(Use.....would.....)
8. Alexander will be happy if scores aggregate four.(Use..... scored.....)
9. I cannot eat grass because I am not a cow.(Begin: If I)

10. I am not a lion. I cannot roar.(Use..... would.....)

JUMBLED STORY

The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them to form a correct story.

1. Anita stays with her parents in Bulenga Town.
2. While at the garage, she gets out her toolbox and begins working.
3. She proved them wrong last year.
4. Anita wakes up early in the morning ready for work and heads to the garage.
5. She joined Light Vocational College, Bulenga.
6. Anita is now a well-known mechanic.
7. From there, she graduated as a mechanic repairing all kind soft vehicles.
8. She picks and uses them carefully in the right way.
9. In this town, few people ever imagined that girl could become a mechanic.
10. In this toolbox, there are tools like; spanners saw, screwdrivers and so on.

MUSOKE'S GARAGE

The table below shows the number of vehicles repaired at Musoke's Garage in a week. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

1. What does the above table show?
2. Whose garage is shown above?
3. How many vehicles were repaired on Sunday?
4. Which day had the least number of vehicles repaired?
5. How many more vehicles were repaired on Friday than on Tuesday?
6. Why do you think Musoke didn't work on Sunday?
7. Write Wed. in full.

GUIDED CONVERSATION

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

Otim: Excuse me sir, you have dropped your paper

Mr. Ouma: Oh! Thank you so much. You have helped me.

Otim: Why do you say so?

Mr. Ouma: This paper contains the list of items I must buy in order to repair my lorry.

Otim: Really! Which items in particular?

Mr. Ouma: Oil, grease, wire, peddle and indicators. It is really hard for me to recall them.

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Otim: Does the mechanic who is going to repair it have the necessary equipment?

Mr. Ouma: Oh yes! If she hadn't had the tools, I wouldn't have given her my lorry to repair.

Otim: What happened to your lorry?

Mr. Ouma: Just in a fortnight, its brakes got spoilt. The oil in the gear box got used up and it got a flat tyre on my way to Busia.

Otim: That is not good news.

Mr. Ouma: Luckily, Madam Hawa has comforted me that everything will be fine.

Otim: She must be a good mechanic.

Mr. Ouma: Do you know her?

Otim: I remember seeing her repair my father's car.

Mr. Ouma: Okay then

Questions

1. Who dropped the paper?
2. How useful was the paper?
3. Mention any two items which Mr. Ouma had to buy?
4. Where was Mr. Ouma's heading to?
5. Who will repair the lorry?
6. How many people are taking part in the dialogue?
7. When did the brakes get spoilt?
8. Give another word or group of words to mean fortnight
9. Who are involved in the dialogue?
10. Give the plural form of lorry.

PRINT MEDIA

Vocabulary

advertisement

advertise

article

newspaper

story

puzzle

backpage

journalism

journalist

novel

columnist

telecast

edit

editor

editorial

edition

crossword

cartoon

cartoonist

front page

anchor

television

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. The article..... appeared in the New Vision Newspaper was very interesting.
2. The story in the newspaper was..... the Easter Holiday.
3. The news.....read by Andrew yesterday.
4.an interesting article it was!
5. Hellen bought some newspapers.....that shop.

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

6. Thewere all read at once (announce)
7. Thewas about the new product.(advertise)
8. Kyomu is one of theof Bukedde Newspaper.(edit)
9. Thehas not yet arrived.(column)
10. My father is such a kind.....that many people like him.(cartoon)
11.is a very risky job.(journal)
12. The class monitor has the boy who stole the class teacher's pen.
13. The news.....by Mr. Kassumba Samson yesterday.(to be)

Give the plural of these words.

14. story
15. news
16. editor-in-chief
17. medium

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who
which
where
how
what
that

whose
to whom
with whom
from whom
about whom

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1.do you stay?
2. The article.....appeared in the Daily Monitor Newspaper was very interesting.

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3.an honest lady that journalist is!
4. Sarah,.....mother works with Bukedde, is my friend.
5.an elephant look like?
6. Here comes the man.....draws cartoons.
7. The cartoonist about.....I told you has arrived.
8.old are you, Mary?
9. Najat, with.....we went to town is in primary five.
10.whom did you lend my ruler?
11. From.....did you buy that newspaper?
12.interesting newspapers are!

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

13. The class monitor has reported the boy. The boy stole a mango.
(Use.....who.....)
14. I stay in Bulenga. (Form a suitable question to this response.)
15. Alex drew a picture. The picture was very interesting. (Use.... which.....)
16. It was a very interesting story. (Begin: What.....!)

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

The table below shows the number of newspapers read by people in Uganda. Study it carefully and in full sentences answer the questions that follow.

NEWSPAPER	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
Daily Monitor	125
New Vision	345
Etop	100
The Observer	200
Red Pepper	300
Bukedde	125
The Independent	105

Questions

1. What does the above table show?
2. Which newspaper is read by most people?
3. How many people read the New Vision Newspaper?
4. According to the table, which newspaper is written in Luganda?
5. Why do you think people read newspapers?

6. How are cartoons important in newspapers?
7. Why do the sports lovers read newspapers?
8. How many newspapers are shown on the table?
9. Write newspapers in singular.

POEM

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

Newspapers
Published daily, weekly or monthly,
Covering all events of the day,
Be it good or bad
Containing all life stories
Politics, sports, business, education etc.

Newspapers
A big bold print headline
Appears on the front page attract customers and new readers
News is covered by journalists and reporters
Checked by the chief editor
In order simplified before being published.

Newspapers
Found everywhere and anywhere
Read by everybody and anybody
Cartoons make you interesting
Rich or poor enjoy you.

Jeremiah (P.5 Green)

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. How often are newspapers published?
3. What do newspapers cover?
4. Why is the headline printed in bold?
5. What makes newspapers interesting?
6. How many stanzas are in this poem?
7. Where can you find newspapers?
8. Who wrote this poem?
9. In which class is Jeremiah?

10. Suggest a suitable title to the poem.

JUMBLED STORY

The sentences below are jumbled. Rearrange them to form a correct story about **NEWSPAPERS**

1. People like reading these newspapers.
2. There are many newspapers sold in Uganda today.
3. Secondly, it has amusing cartoons which makes it interesting to read.
4. They include; Daily Monitor, New Vision, Etop, Bukedde.
5. First of all, it has well edited news that can easily be read.
6. But the Daily Monitor is the most liked.
7. Finally, it contains sports news.
8. This is always at the back page that many youth like to read.
9. Thirdly, it has puzzles that people love filling.
10. This is because of a good number of reasons.

TRAVELLING

Vocabulary

travel	conductress
travelling	reduce
traveller	further
arrive	destination
reach	luggage
fare	coaching
passenger	alight board
ticket	speed
by	fast
on	cycle
in	cyclist
at	leave
seat	departure
conductor	taxi

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. If you travelbus, you will reach in time.
2. Peace arrived.....the Post Office in the afternoon.
3. Passengers are warned against alighting.....moving vehicles.
4. We always come to school.....foot.
5. The train arrived.....Port Mombasa at midday.
6. Having paid the, the passenger was given a receipt.
7.should always walk on the pavements.
8. There isn't.....fuel in the tank.
9. It is notfrom Kampala to Jinja.
10. There is hardly.....food left in the kitchen.

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

11. Theof the president shocked everyone.(arrive)
12. We.....by bus last Sunday.(travel)
13.at night is very risky.(travel)
14. Having..... Kampala, we travelled southwards.(leave)
15. A bus isthan a taxi.(fast)
16.is the major cause of road accidents.(speed)
17. Those.....have been talking to the driver.(travel)
18. The conductor is busy.....my luggage.(tie)
19. The little girl wasdown by a speeding bus.(knock)
20. There are few.....along Mityana Road.(cycle)
21. Mommy drove her car.....across the narrow bridge.(careful)
22. The mad dog.....crossed the road.(hurry)

Construct a sentence using the following words.

23. fare
24. fair
25. live
26. leave

27. meet

28. meat

29. first

30. fast

31. rich

32. reach

33. break

34. brake

Write the following in full

35. dep.

36. arr.

37. Rd

38. p.m.

39. PSV

Write the plural form of the following words.

40. coach

41. luggage

42. cargo

43. taxi

44. bus

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

45. The departure of the bus has been delayed.

46. If you increase the speed, the passengers will be happy.

47. The conductor was smartly dressed yesterday.

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

48. Moving from one place to another is very interesting.

49. We arrived at the new taxi park at noon.

50. The conductor did not accept to apologise.

51. Mary likes moving in water than playing.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

52. The driver was driving. The conductor was collecting the fare. (Use..... while.....)
53. It is a long way from the forest to the market. (Use.....far.....)
54. We arrived at the airport at noon. (Use..... reached.....)
55. There is some water in the tank. (Use.....any.....)
56. It is very dangerous is to travel at night. (Begin: Travelling.....)
57. If you don't pay the fare, you will not board the bus. (Begin: Unless.....)
58. The park is after the market. (Use.....before.....)
59. I always travel by bus. (Use..... often.....)
60. As I was going to school, I saw a monkey. (Use.....while.....)

FAR AND LONG

Far is used in negative and interrogative sentences talking about distance. Examples

1. It is not far from the forest to the market.
2. It is not far from Arua to Buikwe.
3. Is it far from the office to the kitchen?
4. Is it far from Jinja to Kampala?

Long is used in positive (affirmative) sentences talking about time.

Examples

1. It is a long way from the forest to the market.
2. It is a long way from Arua to Buikwe.
3. It is a long way from the office to the kitchen.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. It isfar from home to church.
2. It is not from Bulenga to Makindye.
3. It is a longfrom Mbale to Jinja.
4. It is a.....way from here to the reception.
5. Is it.....from here to the Post Office?

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

6. It is not far from Ankole to Bunyoro.(Uselong.....)
7. Is Jinja far from Kampala?(Begin: Yes.....)
8. It a long way from Busoga to Ankole, isn't it? (End.....is it?)

ONE WORD FOR THE MANY

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. write back | reply |
| 2. with mercy | mercifully |

3.	without any mercy	mercilessly
4.	with a lot of care	carefully
5.	without care	carelessly
6.	in a hurry	hurriedly
7.	go back	return
8.	take back	return
9.	play again	replay
10.	start again	restart
11.	write again	rewrite
12.	say sorry	apologize
13.	female dog	bitch
14.	female sheep	ewe
15.	at once	instantly
16.	in a correct way	correctly
17.	in a wrong way	wrongly
18.	in a good way	well
19.	in a proper way	properly
20.	does not like	dislikes/ hates
21.	every day	daily
22.	every week	weekly
23.	every month	monthly
24.	every year	yearly/ annually
25.	mother and father	parents
26.	with a lot of ease	easily
27.	did not fail	passed
28.	one who sells meat	butcher
29.	place where meat is sold	butcher's
30.	one who makes bread	baker
31.	place where bread is made	bakery
32.	place where bread is sold	baker's
33.	place where milk is sold	dairy
34.	not successful	unsuccessful

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 35. | shaped like a triangle | triangular |
| 36. | shaped like a circle | circular |
| 37. | shaped like a rectangle | rectangular |
| 38. | shaped like an oval | oval |
| 39. | pawpaw, oranges, lemon, mangoes | fruit |
| 40. | home of a bird | nest |
| 41. | young of a bird | nestling |
| 42. | home of a dog | kennel |
| 43. | young of a dog | puppy |
| 44. | home of a rabbit | hutch |
| 45. | young of a cow | calf |
| 46. | young of a pig | piglet |
| 47. | young of a cat | kitten |
| 48. | young of a lion | cub |
| 49. | young of a sheep | lamb |
| 50. | young elephant | calf |
| 51. | period of seven days | week |
| 52. | period of two weeks | fortnight |
| 53. | period of ten years | decade |
| 54. | period of one hundred years | century |
| 55. | move in air | fly |
| 56. | catching fish | fishing |
| 57. | not guilty | innocent |
| 58. | not heavy | light |
| 59. | not smart | shabby |
| 60. | not sharp | blunt |
| 61. | not careful | careless |
| 62. | list of food served in a meal | menu |
| 63. | brother's or sister's son | nephew |
| 64. | brother's or sister's daughter | niece |
| 65. | sister to your father or mother | aunt |
| 66. | brother to your father or mother | uncle |
| 67. | refuse to obey | disobey |

68. did not accept	rejected/ refused/ denied
69. sheep's meat	mutton
70. cow's meat	beef
71. pig's meat	pork
72. goat's meat	chevon
73. people watching a play	spectators
74. people watching news	viewers
75. people riding bicycles	cyclists
76. people walking on foot	pedestrians
77. people driving	drivers
78. people praying	congregation
79. place where vehicles are repaired	garage
80. one who repairs vehicles	mechanic
81. people travelling by vehicles	passengers
82. writing materials	stationery
83. one who sells writing materials	stationer
84. place where writing materials are sold	stationer's
85. one who flies an aero plane	pilot
86. one who cannot hear	deaf
87. one who cannot see	blind
88. one who cannot speak	dumb
89. bulls and cows	cattle
90. chairs, desks, tables	furniture
91. bags, suitcases, mattresses	luggage
92. goods transported in air	cargo
93. place where aeroplanes land	airport
94. made up his mind	decided
95. one who mends shoes	cobbler
96. one who cuts people's hair short	barber
97. place where people's hair is cut	barber's
98. put in prison	imprisoned
99. go out of sight	disappear/vanish
100. one whose parents died	orphan

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

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

9. Our cow has given birth to two.....
10. Besides a saw, the.....also uses a plane at his workshop.

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

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

40. The vehicle that carries dead bodies of human beings has arrived.

PROVERBS

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

Examples

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

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

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words with the same meaning but different spellings and pronunciations.

Examples

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| • conserve | protect |
| • ask | inquire |
| • beginning | start |
| • below | under |
| • blend | mix |
| • bold | brave |

• brief	short
• broad	wide
• bid	huge
• arrive	reach
• deny	refuse
• always	often
• aid	help
• afraid	scared
• enough	sufficient
• happy	glad
• adjourn	postpone
• abandon	desert
• join	connect
• gather	collect
• keep	save
• delete	trash
• last	final
• expensive	dear
• hate	dislike
• ban	prohibit

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| • profit | gain |
| • normal | usual |
| • beautiful | pretty |
| • before | prior |
| • naughty | bad |
| • cruel | unkind |
| • magnify | enlarge |
| • vanish | disappear |
| • neat | tidy |
| • unite | join |
| • shout | yell |
| • thus | therefore |
| • hurt | pain |
| • chance | opportunity |
| • comprehend | understand |
| • promote | encourage |
| • restrict | limit |
| • critical | crucial |
| • certain | sure |
| • control | manage |
| • push | press |
| • smart | clever |
| • quit | leave |

• quiet	silent
• friend	buddy
• stealthily	silently
• operate	work
• require	need
• vital	essential
• fool	idiot
• wish	desire
• money	cash
• mad	insane
• organize	arrange
• choose	select
• evil	wicked
• right	correct
• release	free
• diminish	reduce
• stop	halt
• strong	powerful
• improve	enhance
• damage	harm
• evidence	proof
• period	time
• progress	advance
• terrible	awful
• love	passion
• sign	indication

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| • ignore | disregard | bother
trouble |
| • disclose | reveal | |
| • allow | permit | |
| • stupid | silly | TOPIC: L
Vocabula |
| • hi | hello | |
| • ruin | destroy | |
| • fight | battle | |
| • evaluate | assess | |
| • whole | entire | |
| • okay | fine | |
| • increase | rise | |

TOPIC: LETTER WRITING

Vocabulary

- | register | record | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|
| first name | introduction | surname |
| edit | maiden name | salutation |
| envelop | formal | faithfully |
| signature | conclusion | sign |
| reply | post | reference |
| advertisement | address | referee |
| application | friendly | official |
| vacancy | applicant | employment |
| pen pal | write personal | sir |
| party | envelope | sincerely |
| performance | condolence | relatives |

First name: a name that was given to when you were born, and comes before the family name

- **My first name is Stephen.**

Surname: a name shared by all family members

- **Asio is my mother's surname.**

Maiden name: a woman's name before marriage

- **My wife's maiden name is Kiyuba Peace.**

Conclusion: end of something such as a speech or writing

- **His conclusion was very wonderful.**

Introduction: the first part of a speech or writing

- **Her introduction was very interesting.**

Edit: to correct mistakes in a written document

- **Sarah will edit my letter.**

Salutation: greetings

- **Salutation is very vital in letter writing.**

Formal: official or something accepted officially

- **We are likely write formal letters soon.**

Faithfully: with faith

- **He faithfully signed his formal letter.**

Sign: to write your name on a document in a special way

- **Esther forgot to sign her letter.**

Signature: a special way of writing your name

- **My signature is not easy to forge.**

Reply: to write back or respond

- **I am likely to reply to your letter.**

Advertisement: a picture, a notice or something else intended to tell the public about a product

- **The advertisement was about carpentry.**

Application: a letter applying for a vacancy

- **Shamim will write an application tomorrow.**

Vacancy: a job that is available for one to do

- **There is only one vacancy at Nile Hotel.**

Post: to send a letter

- **We shall post our letters tomorrow.**

Reference: theme, title or topic

- **He forgot to put the reference on his letter.**

Referee: one who can give information about you or one who officiates a match

- **For more information about me, you can contact my referee.**

Sir: a title used before the first name of a man who has received one of the British honors.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. The man _____ whom the letter was addressed did not receive it.
2. I don't know the reason _____ you have written that letter.
3. Martha will apply _____ the post of a head prefect at our school.
4. That letter _____ be posted because it has no stamp.
5. Lauren is likely _____ send this letter tomorrow.
6. I _____ post my letter tomorrow, won't I?

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

7. None of my brothers has ever _____ a formal letter. (write)
8. Anita was the only _____ for the post head boy. (apply)
9. How many posts have you _____? (apply)
10. My pen pal has just _____ to my letter. (reply)
11. I _____ enjoy writing letters. (personal)
12. Your _____ with Simon excites me every day. (friend)
13. We learnt about _____ letters in Primary Five.(friend)
14. I didn't get any _____ about your classmate. (inform)
15. The _____ he used was not clear at all. (sign)
16. The _____ has not yet arrived at school. (edit)
17. Alex _____ signed his letter. (faith)
18. I always write to my pen pal _____ a month. (two)
19. Robert is more interested in writing _____ letters than in writing friendly ones. (office)
20. The _____ of your letter was not clear. (introduce)

ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that describe a verb. They show how, where and when an action takes place.

Examples of adverbs

slowly	soon	here
hurriedly	later	there
politely	now	outside
heavily	then	at school etc

ADVERBS OF MANNER

Adverbs of manner show how an action occurs. E.g.

well	politely	friendly
hurriedly	slowly	nicely
heavily	smartly	easily

- a) It rained **heavily** last week.
- b) All teachers like children who write **well**
- c) Betty was **smartly** dressed in her school uniform.
- d) He **courageously** approached the postmaster.

ADVERBS OF TIME

Adverbs of time show when an action takes place. E.g.

soon	morning	today
later	midday	yesterday

now noon tomorrow

then afternoon last
week

shortly evening next week

- a) The president will address the nation **soon**.
- b) We reached the post office at **noon**.

ADVERBS OF PLACE

Adverbs of place show where action takes place. E.g.

outside

here

in class

inside

there

somewhere

school

anywhere

at church

- a) I am going **somewhere**.
- b) I am not going **anywhere**.
- c) We are **at school**.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency show the number of times and action occurs. E.g.

often commonly twice

weekly always many

times monthly rarely

usually daily yearly

annually occasionally once

twice thrice fortnightly

- a) How **often** do you write to your pen pal?
- b) We **usually** come to school on foot.
- c) We **always** eat rice and chicken at school.
- d) We listen to music **daily**.
- e) We post letters **thrice** a week.

ADVERBS OF DEGREE

Adverbs of degree show the extent of an action. E.g.

very

almost

too

so
nearly
extremely
quite
equally
absolutely

- a) My pen pal has written a **very** nice letter.
- b) Liz is **extremely** beautiful.
- c) Your handwriting is **quite** good.

Activity

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

- 1. We _____ come to school on foot.(rare)
- 2. Daddy _____ sat the table and had lunch.(comfort)
- 3. The reckless driver _____ escaped the arrest.(narrow)
- 4. The madman _____ crossed the busy road. (hurry)
- 5. We post letters _____ a week. (three)
- 6. We celebrate birthdays _____ a year. (one)
- 7. My grandma buys newspapers _____. (day)
- 8. The soldiers _____ killed the python. (courage)
- 9. The thieves entered our classroom _____. (silent)
- 10. Most girls_____ speak English. (fluent)

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

- Some adverbs are formed from adjectives nouns by adding ly.

proud	proudly
wide	widely
slow	slowly
skill	skillfully
narrow	narrowly
wise	wisely
usual	usually
annual	annually
accident	accidentally
expensive	expensively
rare	rarely
kind	kindly
near	nearly
true	truly
personal	personally

cheap	cheaply
new	newly
polite	politely
love	lovely
silent	silently
interesting	interestingly
smart	smartly
quiet	quietly
careful	carefully
dear	dearly
courage	courageously
month	monthly
week	weekly
year	yearly

- **Some adjectives that end in y, the y changes into i before adding ly. E.g.**

heavy	heavily
hungry	hungrily
happy	happily
angry	angrily
merciful	mercifully
hurry	hurriedly
easy	easily
noisy	noisily
speedy	speedily
steady	steadily
beauty	beautifully
day	daily

- **Some adjectives that end in syllable able drop e then add ly to form an adverb. E.g.**

suitable	suitably
able	ably
knowledgeable	knowledgeably
reliable	reliably
terrible	terribly
gentle	gently
humble	humbly
comfortable	comfortably

- | | |
|---|----------|
| possible | possibly |
| • Some adverbs don't have any clear formula. E.g. | |
| good | well |
| one | once |
| two | twice |
| three | thrice |
| good | well |

Activity

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

1. Our teacher of English always encourages us to write _____. (good)
2. My father has _____ sold his car. (expensive)
3. We learnt about _____ letters last week. (friend)
4. The doctor advised us to brush our teeth _____ a day. (three)
5. All the candidates were _____ dressed for the party. (smart)
6. We _____ post our letters after stamping them. (usual)
7. She _____ signed her letter yesterday. (hurry)
8. The _____ married woman has passed on. (new)
9. We come to school _____. (week)
10. Sarah _____ in her arm chair. (comfort)

Rewrite the sentence giving one word for the underlined group of words.

11. We wrote our letters with a lot of care.
12. My grandma writes to every month.
13. That naughty boy walks in a hurry.
14. My father drives his posh car in a speedy way.
15. The soldiers attacked the terrorists with a lot of courage.
16. We don't often eat rice at school.

Rewrite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.

17. We always write to our relatives. (Use..... often.....)
18. Sarah may write to her parents tomorrow. (Use..... likely.....)
19. The head teacher concluded his speech in an interesting way.
(End.....interestingly.)
20. We write to our relatives three times a week. (Use..... thrice.....)

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations are short forms of words or group of words.

Examples

SHORT FORM

Capt.
Co.
Dept.
PMO
Mt.

FULL FORM

captain
company
department
private motor omnibus
Mount

doz.	dozen
COD	cash on delivery
ref.	reference
ref	referee
RE	religious education
Ltd.	Limited
a.m.	in the morning/ before noon
p.m.	in the afternoon
Col.	colonel
Dr.	Doctor
viz.	namely
i.e.	that is
e.g.	for example/ example given
internet.	international network
e-mail	electronic mail
cc	carbon copy(to)/cubic centimeter(s)
via	by way of
Mr.	Mister
rev.	reverend
p.p	person present/ on behalf of
p.	page
pp	pages
a/c	account
st.	saint/ street/State
etc.	and so on
RSVP	please reply
RIP	rest in
peace	
c/o	care of
TV	television
Tel.	telephone number
aka	also known as
ATM	automated teller machine
vol.	volume
hols.	holidays
vs.	versus
Rd.	Road
Ag.	acting
P.T.O	please turn over
mc	master of ceremonies
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
ADI	Animal Defenders International
ABS	Animal Behaviour Society

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

CONTRACTIONS

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

short form	full form
won't	will not
can't	cannot
isn't	is not
I'd	I would/ I
had we've	we have
they've	they have
o'clock	of the clock
I'll	I will
oughtn't	ought not
needn't	need not
wouldn't	would not
mustn't	must not
shouldn't	should not

it's	it is
let's	let us
didn't	did not
don't	did not

OPPOSITES

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

nephew is the opposite of **niece**

FORMATION OF OPPOSITES

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

careful	careless
merciful	merciless
tasty	tasteless
painful	painless
hopeful	hopeless

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

happy	unhappy
safe	unsafe
comfortable	uncomfortable
true	untrue
kind	unkind
aware	unaware
successful	unsuccessful
disciplined	undisciplined

- **Other adjectives take prefix im to form their opposites. E.g.**

polite	impolite
patient	impatient
passable	impassable
possible	impossible

- **Some adjectives take prefix ir or il to form their opposites. E.g.**

relevant	irrelevant
responsible	irresponsible
regular	irregular
legible	illegible
legal	illegal
literate	illiterate

- **Other adjectives simply take prefix in to form their opposites. E.g.**

complete	incomplete
fertile	infertile
secure	insecure

- **Other adjectives simply take prefix dis to form their opposites. E.g.**

respect	disrespect
respectful	disrespectful
like	dislike
obey	disobey
advantageous	disadvantageous
organize	disorganize
encourage	discourage

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

male	female
masculine	feminine
bull	cow
billy	nanny
he-goat	she-goat
ram	ewe
boar	sow
drake	duck
fox	vixen
drone	queen
tiger	tigress
lion	lioness
stallion	mare
prince	princess
steward	stewardess
poet	poetess
waiter	waitress
actor	actress
conductor	conductress
shepherd	shepherdess
host	hostess
hunter	huntress
mister	mistress
headmaster	headmistress
heir	heiress
uncle	aunt
nephew	niece
widower	widow
father	mother
tailor	seamstress

bullock

heifer

rabbit

doe

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

wide

narrow

dead

alive

old

young/ new

friend

enemy

friendship

enmity

east

west

silence

noise

borrow

lend

defend

attack

passenger

pedestrian

win

lose

cheap

expensive/ dear

safety

danger

blame

praise

humble

proud

generous

selfish/ mean

native

foreign

modern

ancient

joy

sorrow

accept

refuse/ deny / reject

lazy

hardworking/ industrious

rude

polite

kind

cruel

dusk

dawn

smart

shabby

exit

entrance

rough(surface)

smooth

rough (liquid)

calm

guilty

innocent

late

early

shallow

deep

urban

rural

board

alight

heavy

light

sharp

blunt

arrival
end

departure
begin

PREPOSITIONS

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

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

afraid of
thirst of
guilty of
drink from

full of	fond of
consist of	sure of
proud of	made in/ by/ of
abide by	share between (two)
jump over (wall)	share among (more than two)
smile at	jump through (window)
good at	jump into (pool)
dive into	different from
sit on	difference between
sit at (desk, table)	differentiate between
sit in (arm chair)	desist from

travel by (vehicle)	accused of
travel on (foot)	used for (purpose)
escape from	suffer with (someone)
take care of	suffer from (illness)
blind in	charged with
recover from	cope with
borrow from	lend to
buy from	sell to
die of	congratulate on
prefer to	arrive on (scene)
arrive at (small place)	arrive in (big place)
interested in	accustomed to
succeeded in	managed to
warned against	none of
look up (the word)	look after (animals)
full of	sentenced to
likely to	meet at

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

13. My pen pal likes sending messages more than making calls. (Use..... prefer.....)
14. All the post offices were closed on Sunday. (None.....)
15. We use sandpaper to smooth wood. (Use..... used for.....)
16. We managed to climb that tall tree. (Use..... succeeded in.....)
17. My teacher of English enjoys playing football better than playing netball. (Use.....interested.....)
18. We are eager to hear from you soon. (Use.....look forward.....)

19. Shamim may write to her friend this evening. (Use..... likely.....)
20. Is that the man? You borrowed the stamp.(Use.....whom.....)

HOMOPHONES

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

Examples

meat	break	their	knead	sow
meet	brake	there	need	sew
hurt	hatch	heel	rid	week
heart	hutch	hill	reed	weak
calm	die	envelope	practice	advise
come	dye	envelop	practice	advice
here	rear	eat	hit	fit
hear	rare	it	heat	feet

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

Activity

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

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

HARDLY, SCARCELY AND BARELY

These structures are negatives, and therefore, they express a negative situation.

Note carefully

- No sooner goes with **than**.
- Hardly, barely and scarcely go with **when**. They are followed by a participle verb.

Examples

1. As soon as she **wrote**, I replied to her letter.
2. Immediately she **wrote**, I replied to her letter.
3. The moment she wrote, I replied to her letter.
4. No sooner **had** she **written than** I replied to her letter.
5. Hardly **had** he **written when** I replied to her letter.
6. Scarcely **had** she **written when** I replied to her letter.
7. Barely **had** she **written when** I replied to her letter.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. No sooner had the bell rung _____ we went out to play.
2. Hardly had he written _____ I replied to his letter.
3. We enveloped our letters as _____ as we signed them.
4. _____ had the head teacher entered class when we all kept quiet.
5. No sooner _____ it started raining than the switched off the lights.
6. Barely _____ he come when we left.

Rewrite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.

7. As soon as Betty opened the letter, she shouted for joy. (Begin: No sooner.....)
8. The moment the doctor arrived, the patient died. (Begin: Hardly.....)
9. Immediately I took my shirt to the seamstress, she mended it. (Begin: No sooner.....)
10. As soon as the anthems were sang, the guests took their seats.(Begin: Hardly.....)

ALL AND NONE

None of simply means not any of or no one.

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

Examples

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

Every pupil hates a teacher who is quarrelsome.
Each pupil hates a teacher who is quarrelsome.
None of the pupils loves a teacher who is quarrelsome.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

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

BEFORE AND AFTER

Examples

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

Activity

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

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

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

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

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

The word 'prefer' simply means to like something or someone more than the other.
Since likes or enjoys goes with **more than**, prefer goes with preposition **to**

Note carefully

like	prefer
likes	prefers
liked	preferred

Examples

1. I like dancing more than singing.

I prefer dancing to singing.

2. Children liked beef more than chicken.

Children preferred beef to chicken.

3. Sarah enjoys reading but she enjoys playing more.

Sarah prefers playing to reading.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. We _____ reading to playing.
2. Alex _____ dancing to singing.
3. Children like playing more _____ than reading.
4. Amina _____ swimming more than skipping.
5. Teachers are more interested _____ teaching than in playing.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

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

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

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

Examples

1. I like singing more than dancing.

I am more interested in singing than in dancing.

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

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

3. Sarah prefers playing football to playing netball.

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

ACTIVITY

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

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

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

NEEDN'T AND SHOULDN'T

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

Note carefully

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

Examples

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

Tom needn't use a DVD player.

Tom shouldn't use a DVD player.

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

You needn't steal the mobile phone.

You shouldn't steal the mobile phone.

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

Examples

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

Tom needn't have used a DVD player

Tom shouldn't have used a DVD player.

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

You shouldn't have stolen the mobile phone.

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

The soldier needn't have beaten the old woman.

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

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

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

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

(Use.....shouldn't.....)

USING..... LOOKING FORWARD TO.....

This structure is used to express eagerness to experience a certain situation in the near future.

Look forward to or looking forward to is followed by a continuous verb.

Examples

1. We are eager to do our P.L.E in November.
 - **We are looking forward to doing our P.L.E in November.**
 - **We look forward to doing our P.L.E in November.**

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Sarah is looking _____ to passing in division one.
2. Aminah is looking forward _____ scoring aggregate four.
3. We _____ forward to getting our index numbers.
4. Our teacher of English is _____ forward to completing the syllabus before June this year.

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

5. The candidates are looking forward to _____ P.L.E in November.(sit)
6. All the boarders are looking to _____ their dormitories. (mop)

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

7. We are eager to meet him there.(Use.....looking forward.....)
8. The candidates expect to receive their index numbers.(Use.....look forward.....)
9. The candidates are eager to see the timetable.(Use..... looking forward.....)
10. I expect to start my own business.(Use.....look forward.....)

USING.....SUCCEEDED IN.....

This structure is used to express success or an achievement. It replaces **managed to** in the sentence.

Succeeded in is followed by a verb ending in.....ing.

Examples

1. We managed to school aggregate four midterm exam.
We succeeded in scoring aggregate four in midterm exam.
2. Did he manage to climb that tall tree?
Did he succeed in climbing that tall tree?

ACTIVITY

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. We managed _____ pass the final exam.
2. Did Musa succeed _____ clearing all the school requirements?

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

3. Lillian succeeded in _____ aggregate four.(score)
4. We succeeded in _____ form X.(fill)
5. Did the boys succeed in _____ their dormitory? (mop)

Rewrite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.

6. Alex managed to pass the weekly test.(Use..... succeeded.....)
7. Did Moses manage to brief all candidates?(Use..... succeed.....)

USING.....LIKELY TO.....

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. We are _____ to write our final examination in November.
2. The teacher is likely _____ punish lazy candidates.
3. We _____ register for P.L.E in March this year.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

4. Tom might score aggregate four.(Use.... likely to.....)
5. We may miss the first lesson.(Use..... likely to.....)
6. Teacher Jeremy might be our invigilator.(Use..... likely to.....)
7. Lazy candidates may not pass this test.(Use..... unlikely.....)

CONDITIONAL (IF1)

This condition is used when we want to express that something will happen if a certain condition is fulfilled.

In this condition, we use the present simple tense in the if clause and the future simple tense in the main clause.

Examples

- g) If I get money, I will buy a car.
- h) We shall plant crops if it rains early.
- i) Dad will be pleased if I pass the exam.
- j) If we work hard, we shall succeed.
- k) If we get time, we shall visit our relatives.
- l) If you don't pay me, I will arrest you.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1.we work hard, we shall succeed.
2. He.....be happy if scores aggregate four in the final exam.
3. Opio buys new tyres for his car, he will not be arrested.
4. We.....be happy if we pass the exam.
5.you work hard, you won't succeed.
6. We shall not pass the exam.....the teachers teach us well.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

7. If we don't work hard, we shall not pass the exam.(Begin: Unless.....)
8. I will arrest you if you don't pay me.(Use.....unless.....)

9. Unless I get the fare, I will not go to town.(Begin: If.....)
10. The dogs will bark if thief comes around.(Begin: Unless.....)

PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words that can be used in place of a noun. E.g. he, she, we, they, it, you.

Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns are pronouns that can replace names of people. E.g. I, me, we, she, they.

First person pronouns are pronouns that refer to the person speaking. E.g. me, us, mine, my, we, I, our, ours.

Second person pronouns are pronouns that refer to the person or thing being spoken to. E.g. you, your, yours.

Third person pronouns are pronouns that refer to the person or thing being spoken about. E.g. she, he, they, them, it, his, hers, her, him, it"s, theirs.

ACTIVITY

Replace the underlined word or group of words with a suitable pronoun.

1. Betty arrived at the examination center late.
2. Alex has gone to school so that he can be registered for P.L.E.
3. Mary and Jane have passed the test.
4. The boys are busy revising their notes.
5. That ruler belongs to Tom.
6. I gave the answer booklets to Amos and James.
7. Mr. Odong has flown to America.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are pronouns that show ownership/ belonging/ possession. E.g. my, mine, her, your, yours, our, ours, it, its, he, his, owner, belong (s) to, theirs, their.

Activity

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

1. A friend of _____ has flown to America.(my)
2. _____ school is bigger than ours.(they)
3. A relative of _____ has scored aggregate four.(they)
4. Here is _____ report card.(she)
5. A lion and _____ cubs are resting in the shed.(it)

Rewrite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.

6. That report card is Mary's. (Use..... belongs.....)
7. This answer sheet belongs to me.(End.....mine.)
8. Their relative is an examiner.(Begin: A relative.....)
9. This pen belongs to Alice.(Use.....owner.....)
10. Is this ruler yours?(Begin: Does.....)

SUBJECTIVE PRONOUNS

These are pronouns that act as a subject in a sentence.

Examples

1. I saw our invigilator last week.
2. **They** complained about the duration of the paper.
3. Both **you** and **I** are candidates this year.

OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS

These are pronouns that act as an object in a sentence.

Examples

1. Fred saw **them** yesterday.
2. They will punish **me** if I fail the exam.
3. The teacher told **us** to write well.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

These are pronouns that tend to direct one's attention to a specific thing or person.

Examples

1. **That** has bought a new pen.
2. **This** pencil belongs to Belinda.
3. **Here** comes the boy who stole my ruler.
4. **These** are your classmates.
5. **Those** boys are very hard-working.
6. **There** is your pen.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns are pronouns that indicate that the action was done or is being done by that very person, thing or a group of people. E.g. myself, herself, itself, themselves, himself, oneself, yourself, yourselves, ourselves, one's (property, future)

Examples

1. Sarah hurt **herself** as she was playing netball.(self)
2. One should respect **oneself**.
3. Nobody helped Mary to fill the withdrawal form.
(End..... herself.)
Mary filled the withdrawal form by herself.
4. I will do the online assignment alone. (End.....
myself.)
I will do the online assignment by myself.

5. James did the homework without any help.

(End.....himself.)

James did the homework by himself.

6. We should take care of ourselves. (Begin: One.....)

One should take care of oneself.

7. We must respect ourselves. (Begin: One.....)

One must respect oneself.

8. We must take care of our property. (Begin: One.....)

One must take care of one's property.

9. We should think about our future. (Begin: One.....)

One should think about one's future.

Activity

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

1. The cat ran carelessly and knocked _____ on the wall.(self)

2. Mary hurt _____ as she was playing netball.(self)

3. One should respect _____.(self)

4. We did the homework _____. (our)

5. I filled the withdrawal form _____. (self)

6. One should take care of _____ property. (one)

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

7. Nobody helped Agnes to clean the compound. (End.....herself.)

8. No one helped me to do the homework. (End.....myself.)

9. We should respect ourselves. (Begin: One.....)

10. We must take care of our property. (Begin: One.....)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns are pronouns that relate a subordinate clause to any idea in the sentence. E.g. who, whom, where, which, whose.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. That is the man _____ who stole my textbook.

2. To _____ did you lend my ruler?

3. _____ Do you live?

4. The boy with _____ we went to town is blind in one eye.

5. The man _____ daughter was kidnapped cried bitterly.

6. _____ of two girls is your classmate?

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

7. Here comes the man. His daughter scored aggregate four. (Use.....whose.....)

8. This is the cat. It ate all the rats in my office. (Use.....which.....)

9. Matthew did not go for holidays. I study with him. (Use.....whom.....)

10. Sarah is my friend. Sarah's mother works with UNEB. (Use.... whose.....)

Plurals of pronouns

Singular	Plural
she, he, it	they
my	our
mine	ours
his, hers, its	their
him, her, it	them
you	you
himself herself itself	themselves
myself	ourselves
I	we

BASIC FACTS ABOUT LETTER WRITING

Styles of letter writing

British style

American style

1. British style

This style has been in use since the time of colonialism. It is widely used in Uganda.

Features of the British style.

- The writer's address is written in the right hand top corner.
- A space is left from the margin when beginning the first line of the paragraph.
- Signing of the letter is done at the right bottom corner.

2. American style

This style has just been introduced in Uganda. It has been adopted by many Ugandans.

Features of the American style

- All sentences written must touch the left hand margin.
- The writer's address is also written on the left hand margin.
- Paragraphs are made by skipping a line before another one is written.
- After the writer's address, a line is skipped before the date is written.
- If it's an official letter, both the addressee's and the addresser's addresses are written on the left hand margin.
- Signing of the letter is done at the right bottom corner.

FRIENDLY LETTERS

Friendly letters are sometimes called; personal letters, informal letters or social letters.

Friendly letters are letters we write to our parents, friends, brothers, sisters and other relatives.

Features of friendly letters

- There is only one address, and that is the writer's address.
- Greetings begin with Dear and the person you are writing to e.g. **Dear Liz,**
- **How are you?** Is completely outdated nowadays. You may use statements like;

Dear Liz,

It is nice to write to you. Hope you are fine.

Greetings to you. Hope you are fine.

It is a pleasure to write to you. Hope you are fine.

Greetings to you in the name of Jesus Christ,

Praise the Lord our God.

- There is limit on the choice of the words and the length of the letter.
- You don't have to indicate the address of the receiver.
- You don't have to write your name in capital letters. You may use the following complementary clauses:

Your loving son,

Your best friend,

Your affectionate friend,

Examples

1. Using your school address, write a letter to you uncle, thanking him for buying you a dictionary. Promise him that you will work hard and pass your final exam.

Esteem Junior School
PO Box 12
Wakiso.

Monday, 12th February 2022

Dear Uncle,

It is nice to write to you. Hope you are fine. I have written this letter to thank you for buying me a dictionary. I will be using it look up new words.

I promise you that I will work hard and pass my final exam.

Your loving niece,
Elizabeth Asio.

Activity

Your sister, Kevin, paid your school fees and requirements. Using your school address, write a letter to thank her. In your letter, promise her that you will work hard and pass your exam.

CONDOLENCE LETTERS

Condolence letters are letters that express comfortable, support or sympathy to someone who has lost a dear one.

Examples

Your friend, Agnes, has lost her aunt. Write a letter to her expressing your condolence. Use your school address.

Bbira Primary
School
PO Box 37
Nateete

Tuesday, 8th February 2022

Dear Agnes,

It is a pity to hear about the untimely death of your aunt. I believe it is really a trying moment for you but don't forget that God is still remembering you. May God give you hope and comfort at this moment.

I share with you this moment with **one million shillings** to assist you in the burial arrangements.

You loving friend,
Samuel Enyata.

Activity

Your classmate, Erin, lost her beloved grandfather last week. Using your school address, write a letter to express your condolence to her.

INVITATION LETTERS

An invitation letter is a kind of letter written to someone inviting him or her to attend your function. These functions can be;

Birthday party
Graduation party
Wedding ceremony
Introduction ceremony
Christmas party
Eid party
Baby shower
Leavers' party
Visitation Day
Dedication ceremony e.t.c.

This letter is written to show values like; love respect and concern.

Examples.

You are organizing a birthday party to take place on Sunday 3rd May, 2022. Using your school address, write a letter to your friend inviting him or her to attend it. Tell him or her the date, time, place and promise him or her that there will be dinner, fun and music entertainment.

Bbira Primary School
P O Box 37
Nateete

Tuesday, 8th February 2022

Dear Lillian,

It is nice to write to you. Hope you are fine. This is to inform you that I am organizing a birthday party to take place on Sunday, 3rd May 2022 at Nile Hotel.

The function will start at 8:00a.m. I kindly invite you to attend it. I promise you that there will be fun, dinner and music entertainment.

I look forward to hearing from you.

You loving friend,
Esther Achom.

Activity

Using your school address, write a letter to your friend, Isaac, inviting him to attend your birthday party. Tell him the date, time and place. Promise him all sorts of things to be enjoyed that day.

Accepting an invitation.

When accepting an invitation, you have to thank the person who has invited you. You may use statements like:

I am glad to hear about.....

Thank you for the invitation.....

I am delighted to receive.....

Examples

Your friend, Mary, is organizing a Christmas party and she has invited you to attend it. Using your school address, write a letter to accept her invitation.

New Ducks Junior School
PO Box 70208
Nateete

Wednesday, 9th February 2022.

Dear Mary,

Thanks for the invitation letter you sent me last week. I am delighted to hear about your Christmas Party.

This is to inform you that I have accepted your invitation, and I look forward to being there with you in time.

I wish you the very best of the day.

Your loving friend,

Namakula Sharon.

GUIDED LETTER

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

Esteem Junior School

PO Box 12

Wakiso

Thursday, 9th February 2022

Dear Sharon,

It is nice to write to you. Hope you are fine. This is to inform you that our school is breaking up for holidays next week on Friday. I therefore, kindly request you to send me some money for transport back. I will come back with my luggage because the school structures will be undergoing some renovations.

I will be grateful when I receive the money before that Friday.

You loving brother,

Peter Omudang.

Questions

1. Who wrote this letter?
2. To whom was the letter addressed?
3. When was the letter written?
4. To which school does the writer of this letter go?
5. Why did Peter write to Sharon?
6. In which term was this letter written?
7. Why do you think the writer will go back with his luggage?
8. In which district is the writer's school found?
9. On which day of the week will the writer's school break up for holidays?
10. Suggest a suitable title to the above information.

JUMBLED STORY

The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them to form a correct story about

"Najat wrote to Hashim"

1. Please send my regards to mum. Your affectionate friend, Najat.
2. Let me hope you are doing well at school.
3. After writing the date, she wrote Dear Hashim,
4. Najat had taken long without seeing her friend, Hashim.
5. I am glad to write to you this letter.
6. This is because Hashim is far away from her.
7. I have written this letter to say hello to you because it is long since we last met.
8. She began the letter with her school address.
9. So, Najat decided to write a letter to him.
10. And then wrote the date when she wrote this letter.

W.O	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C.O										

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Use the words given in the box to complete the invitation letter.

Loving, forward, 41, entertainment, Wakiso,
presence, Lillian, attend, function, nice

New Ducks Junior School
PO Box _____

9th February 2022

Dear _____,

It is _____ to write to you. Hope you are fine. This is to inform you that I am organizing a birthday party to take place on 26th February 2022. I therefore, kindly you to _____ this party.

The _____ will begin with a prayer service at 2:00p.m. And thereafter we shall have dinner before the music _____.

Your _____ will be of a great value to this function.

I look _____ to receiving you on that day.

Your _____ friend,

Doreen Bambi.

Research

1. Using your school address, write a letter to your uncle thanking him for paying your school fees and requirements. Promise him that you will work hard and pass your exam.
2. Your school is organizing an educational tour to Entebbe Airport on Thursday, 20th May, 2022. Using your school address, write a letter to your father informing him about it. Kindly request him to send you money for the tour and

photos. Promise him that you will work hard and pass the final exam.

OFFICIAL LETTERS

Official letters are also called business letters or formal letters.

Official letters are letters we write to apply for a job, vacancies and other people in the office.

We don't address the to individuals in their names, but to officers using their office titles.

Features of official letters

- Official letters have got two addresses that is the writer's and the receiver's address.
- The date must be written just below the writer's address.
- Greetings must be in form of Dear Sir, Dear Madam, and no more greetings.
- In case of religious personalities, we better use their titles like; Reverend, Bishop, Sheikh, Sister, Father, Imam, E.g. **Dear Bishop**,
- Reference / subject/ title of the letter must be written as **Re:** which means reference.
- Reference is written just below greetings.
- An opening sentence should be clearly written reflecting the reference.
- Middle sentences should describe the writer if it's an application.
- You may use either **Yours faithfully**, **Yours in service** or **sincerely** as complementary clauses.
- When signing, write your name in small letters and then print it in capital letters.
- Greetings and the complementary clause should be punctuated.

Examples

Having completed your primary seven. Write a letter to the head teacher, Lugazi Mixed High School, PO Box 1212, Mukono, applying for a vacancy in Senior One.

Use your school address.

Bbira Primary School
PO Box 37
Wakiso

Monday, 14th February 2022

The Headteacher
Lugazi Mixed High School
PO Box 1212
Mukono

Dear Sir,

Re: APPLICATION FOR A PLACE IN SENIOR ONE

I am writing to apply for a place in Senior One at your school. I am a Ugandan by

nationality aged fourteen.

Having completed my primary seven in 2021, I scored the following results;

Eng 1 Sci 1 Agg. 4

Mtc 1 Sst 1 Div. one

I will be happy when my application is considered.

Yours sincerely,
Obwin Francis
OBWIN FRANCIS.

Activity

1. Imagine you are the games and sports prefect at your school. Using your school address, write a letter to the Games master, Global Junior School, PO Box 24, Kampala, requesting for a friendly football match. Tell him the date, venue, time and request him to get two assistant referees.
2. Using your school address, write a letter to the debate teacher, White Angels Junior School, PO Box 14, Bulenga, requesting for a friendly debate with your school. Tell him or her the date, time, venue, and the motion. Kindly inform them that they will be opposing the motion.
3. Write a letter to the Manager, Victoria Hotel, P.O. Box 41, Entebbe, applying for a post compound cleaner.
4. Your sister is graduating next week on Friday. Using your school address, write a letter to the Headteacher of your school asking him to allow you go and attend the graduation ceremony.

APOLOGY LETTERS

Apology letters are letters that express a state of being sorry for the offence committed.

When writing apology letters, you have to use polite and clear language.

Show that you have reformed and promise not repeat the same.

Examples

You have stolen the school bell and the headteacher threatens to expel you from school unless you apologize. Using your school address, write a letter of apology.

Ducks Junior School
PO Box 70208
Wakiso

15th February 2022

The Headteacher

Ducks Junior School
PO Box 70208
Wakiso

Dear Sir,

Re: APOLOGY

I am writing to apologize for having stolen a school bell.

Since I was very hungry, I decided to steal and sell it to the scrap buyers so that I could get money.

If forgiven, I promise never to steal any school property.

I will be happy when my apology is considered.

Yours faithfully,
Kato Edrine
KATO EDRINE.

Activity

1. Using your school address, write a letter to the headteacher apologizing for having dodged the school assembly.

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Use the words given in the box to complete the story

Faithfully, 222, forgiven, 20th February 2022, beg, Mukono, intended, APOLOGY, pocket, apologize.

Global Junior School
PO Box _____
Mukono

The Headteacher
Global Junior School
PO Box 222

Dear Sir,

Re: _____

I kindly write to _____ for having stolen the school furniture.

I stole two chairs last night since I had no _____ money.

I never _____ to steal them, but it was due to hunger.

I therefore _____ to be forgiven.

If _____, I promise to be very careful with the school property.

I will be grateful when apology meets your kind regards.

Yours _____,

Ikojo Moses

IKOJO MOSES.

THE POST OFFICE

Vocabulary

post

stamp

letter box

directory

package

money order

private box

parcel

telegram

mail

aerogram

post office

box

box rental

letter slot

post office box

registered letter

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Sarah will send either a lettera telegram.
2.you pay the postage fee, your letter will not be posted.
3. We arrivedthe post office late.

Write the following in full.

4. PO
5. e-mail
6. PTO
7. a/c

EITHER...to.....OR.....

Examples

1. Marion will post her letter. Lillian will post her letter.

Either Marion or Lillian will post her letter.

2. Tom will send a letter. Tom will send a telegram.

Tom will send either a letter or a telegram.

3. Desire may write a letter. Desire may post a letter.
Desire may either write a letter or post it.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Either Mercy..... Zulfah will attend the party.
2. There were flowers onside of the road.
3.the teacher or the pupils did the online assignment.
4. She is either sick mad.
5. Amina can write well using.....hand.
6. Sarah is suffering from either malaria..... typhoid.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

7. Rose will perform well. Ritah will perform well.(Begin: Either.....or...)
8. Mariam will go to town. Mariam will go to church.(Use...either...or..)
9. The baby can eat porridge. The baby can eat smashed matooke.(Use..... either....or...)
10. If Janet cannot dance, Lillian can.(Begin: Either....or.....)

MIGHT

Examples

1. Alex may receive his letter this evening.
Alex might receive his letter this evening.
2. We are likely to post our letters tomorrow.
We might post our letters tomorrow.

UNLESS

The word 'unless' simply means if.....not.....

Examples

1. If you don't pay the postage stamp, your letter will not be posted.
Unless you pay the postage stamp, your letter will not be posted.
Your letter will not be posted unless you pay the postage stamp.
2. If Hashim does not wake up early, she will be late for school.
Hashim will be late for school unless he wakes up early.
Unless Hashim wakes up early, he will be late for classes.

POEM

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

The Post Office
A place of quality services
Transporting parcels cheaply
Delivering them in the most reliable way.
Making customers a king

The Post Office
A place where worries
Sending and receiving money
Money order does it instantly

The Post Office
A place of real business
Selling telephone directories
Aerograms for letter writing

Elizabeth

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. How many stanzas are in this poem?
3. According to the poem, how are parcels delivered?
4. Who is considered to be a king?
5. How are money orders useful according to the poem?
6. Give one word to mean in a reliable way.
7. Who wrote this poem?
8. Write the Post Office in short form.
9. How many lines are in the last stanza?
10. Suggest a suitable title to the poem.

PARCEL

Study the information below carefully and in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

MITYANA GIANT BUS SERVICE

SENDER: ACHOM ESTHER

ADDRESS: PO BOX 12 MITYANA

TEL. 0771350096

PARCEL NUMBER: 01282

FEE: SH.10,000/=

RECEIVER: MALAIKA PEACE

DESTINATION: LUWEERO

ADDRESS: PO BOX 10, LUWEERO

TEL. 0751349791

OFFICER: SUCCESS LIZ

DATE: 15/04/2024

Questions

1. Who sent this parcel?
2. To whom was the parcel sent?
3. From where was the above parcel sent?
4. Write the address of the sender.
5. When was the parcel sent?
6. Why do you think the telephone number of the sender was included on the parcel?
7. Which bus company transported the parcel?
8. How much did the receiver pay for the parcel?
9. Write Tel. in full.

JUMBLED STORY

The following sentences are in wrong order. Rearrange them to form a correct story.

1. On their way out of the Post Office, Alice's father bought a newspaper.
2. That day they left home in the morning.
3. Finally, they went home happily.
4. By nine o'clock, they had already reached the Post Office.
5. The first thing they did at the Post Office was to collect parcels.
6. After collecting parcels, they picked the postcard and letters.
7. Last week, Alice and her father went to the Post Office.
8. They boarded a taxi to town.
9. Alice was very happy to receive this card wishing her a birthday.
10. The postcard was addressed to Alice.

THE TELEPHONE

Vocabulary

telephone

mobile telephone

teleface

airtime

landline

telephone directory

dial

airtime

airtime card

call

subscriber's identification module

load

phone book

missed call

contact

mobile money

SMS

online

IN ORDER AND SO AS

These structures are used to introduce the purpose of an action. When they begin a sentence, a comma follows, and there is no need of a comma when used in the middle of the sentence.

Examples

1. Tom went to court. He wanted to witness a court case.

In order to witness a court case, Tom went to court.

So as to witness a court case, Tom went to court.

Tom went to court in order to witness a court case.

Tom went to court so as to witness a court case.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. My father went to town in order ____ buy a mobile telephone.

2. So as ____ meet the mechanic, my mother went to the garage.

3. Alex travelled by taxi in _____ to reach court in time.

4. Candidates revised their notes harder ____ as to score highly in exam. Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

5. Children should be careful with strangers if they want to avoid child abduction.(Use ____ in order to ____)

6. Shamin went to court. She wanted to meet the judge.(Use ____ so as ____)

7. My mother woke up early. She wanted to prepare breakfast.(Begin: In order _____)

SUCH THAT, SO THAT AND IN ORDER THAT

These structures can be used in place of in order to or so as to.

Note carefully

- Such that, so that and in order that are followed by **could/might** if the action

was in the past simple tense.

Examples

1. Sarah went to police. She wanted to report to murder case. Sarah went to police so that she could report the murder case.

Sarah went to police such that she might report the murder case.

Sarah went to police in order that she could report the murder case

- We use **can/may** if the action is in present simple sense or future simple sense.

Examples

1. Elizabeth wakes up early. She wakes. She wants to reach school in time.

Elizabeth wakes up early so that she can reach school in time.

2. Moses will go to school tomorrow. He wants to meet the head teacher.

Moses will go to school tomorrow in order that he may meet the head teacher.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Maureen went to court so that she _____ meet the judge.
2. Aaron went to school such _____ he could meet the head teacher.
3. Hellen will stand up so that she _____ see clearly.
4. The mechanic will open the toolbox such that he _____ pick the hammer.
5. Sarah revises her notes daily so that she _____ score highly in the final exam.
Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.
6. The head teacher went to court. He wanted to meet the judge.(Use.....so that.....)
7. Agnes will go to the market tomorrow. She wants to buy some food.(Use..... such that.....)
8. The little girl made an alarm. She Wanted to be heard.(Use.....could.....)
9. Our teacher of English speaks loudly. He wants to be heard.(Use.....in order that.....)
10. Candidates read many books. They want to pass their exams well.(Use.....so that.....)

NEEDN'T

Examples

1. It is not necessary for you to own two mobile phones
You needn't own two mobile phones.
2. It was not necessary for you to own two telephones.
You needn't have owned two mobile telephones.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

4. It is not necessary for Tom to shout in class. (Use.....needn't.....)

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

ENOUGH

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

Examples

1. This food is not sufficient for the mourners.

This food is not enough for the mourners.

2. We have sufficient water.

We have enough water.

3. The food I have prepared is insufficient.

The food I have prepared is not enough.

Alex is old. He can marry.

Alex is old enough to marry.

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

Jane is not strong enough to pull the table alone.

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

Tom is not tall enough to touch the ceiling.

Mary is very young. She cannot address the mourners.

Mary is not old enough to address the mourners.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. The room is spacious.....to accommodate fifty-five guests.
2. Shamim is not strong enough.....lift the log alone.
3. My little sister is beautiful.....to win the beauty contest.
4. Amos is wise enough..... be the heir.

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

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

PASSAGE

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

One day, my father talked on his phone for a long time. His airtime got used up before he could end his talk. He was conversing with his workmate, Mr. Obadiya. He decided to send me to buy more airtime. Using my bicycle, I rode as fast as a horse. I returned within ten minutes with airtime. When I reached home, I found my father busy listening to the news on radio. He was so attentive that he didn't want any disturbance. He therefore, gave me the mobile phone to load the airtime for him.

I was excited because I was going to do so for the first time. I got the airtime card and scratched it. Since I did not know what to do after scratching, I opened the phone. Then I took it to my father thinking I had done the right thing.

My father immediately tried to call his friend. He dialed repeatedly but the call could not go through. "Have you loaded the airtime?" he asked me. I responded happily that I had loaded it. As he removed the battery, the airtime card dropped on the floor. "oh my son! You didn't know how to load airtime!" he laughed. I was disappointed that I did not load airtime for my father. He realized that I was sad. He held me in his arms and said, "don't worry my son. Let's do it together." Then he loaded as I was watching. I was very happy to learn how to load airtime.

1. What happened to the airtime of the writer's father?
2. To whom was the writer's father talking?
3. Why did the writer go to the shop?
4. How did the writer travel to the shop?
5. When the writer brought airtime, what was his father doing?
6. Why was the writer excited?
7. Where did the writer place the airtime card?
8. Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the passage.

conversing

9. Give a suitable title for the story.

THE INTERNET

Vocabulary

facebook

instagram

whatsapp

wireless

data

typing

google
e-mail
surf
internet
internet café
Wi-Fi

online
printing
message
website

SOME AND ANY

Some and its compounds like someone, somebody, something, somewhere and ever are used in affirmative sentences.

Examples

1. There is some water in the tank.
2. There is something in the shop.
3. She was talking to someone.
4. I am going somewhere.
5. I have attended a burial ceremony.

Any and its compounds like; anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere, nothing, never, hardly, barely, scarcely are used in negative and interrogative sentences.

Negative sentences

1. There isn't any water in the tank.
2. There is hardly any water in the cup.
3. There is hardly anything in the shop.
4. She was not talking to anyone.
5. I am not going anywhere.
6. I have never attended a burial ceremony.

Interrogative sentences

1. Is there any water in the tank?
2. Is there anything in the shop?
3. Was she talking to anyone?
4. Am I going anywhere?

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. There issugar in the bowl.
2. There isn't.....water in the tank.
3. There is.....any food in the kitchen.
4. There is hardly.....water in the pot.
5. Is theresugar in the bowl?

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

6. There is some water in the shop. (Use.....hardly.....)

7. There is some sugar in the sack. (Use.....any.....)
8. Alice was talking to someone, wasn't she? (End.....was she?)
9. The shopkeeper has sold some sugar today. (Use.....any.....)
10. There was some money in the bag. (Begin: Was.....?)

WHAT, HOW & VERY

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

Examples

1. Sarah is a very clever girl.
What a clever girl Sarah is!
2. Sugar is a very expensive item.
What an expensive item sugar is!
3. This is a very interesting story.
What an interesting story this is!
4. My mother is so humble.
How humble my mother is!
5. Moses has bought a very nice car.
How nice a car Moses has bought!
6. How honest a lady my mother is!
My mother is a very honest lady.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

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

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

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

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

To.....tois a negative structure and therefore, it makes the second verb negative. In

this case, modifiers are dropped.

Examples

1. Joan is very humble. She cannot fight for food.
Joan is so humble that she cannot fight for food.
Joan is too humble to fight for food.
2. The log was very hard. The cook could not split it.
The log was so hard that the cook could not split it.
The log was too hard for the cook to split.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

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

ARTICLES A, AN, THE

Article **a** is used to introduce a singular countable noun. Such a noun must begin with a consonant sound.

Examples

a book	a ewe
a church	a boy
a uniform	a ugandan
a ewe	a university
a teacher	a european
a doctor	a church

Article **an** is used before a singular countable noun, which must begin with a vowel sound.

It can also be used before adjectives that begin with a vowel sound.

Examples

an elephant	an apple
an easy	an old
an intelligent	an ugly
an interesting	an active
an honest	an expensive

Article **the** is used in the following ways:-

- When talking about obvious things e.g.

The head teacher has come

The police have arrested two poachers.

- When talking about the only available thing e.g. the sun, the moon.
- When talking about superlatives in the sentence e.g. the best, the worst, the greatest.
- When introducing ordinal numbers e.g. the ninth, the twelfth, the fortieth.

Note carefully

All names of liquids, crops, minerals, don't take any article before them.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. What.....honest lady my mother is!
2. It was such.....interesting story that everyone admired it.
3. Mr. Okwi is Ugandan footballer.
4. My mother bought..... expensive car last week.
5.sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
6.ewe is a female sheep.
7. She bought.....uniform from the city.

CULTURE

Vocabulary

Ugandan	American
Tanzanian	Brazilian
Rwandese	Chinese
Sudanese	Indian
German	Japanese
French	Luganda
English	Lusoga
Scottish	

Using.....**a+an adjective of nationality**

Examples

1. I come from Uganda.

I am a Ugandan.

2. Mary comes from Congo.

Mary is a Congolese.

3. We comes from Kenya.

We are Kenyans.

Using.....not a.....but.....

Examples

1. He is not a Ugandan. He is a Kenyan.
He is not a Ugandan but a Kenyan.
2. Jane is not a Muganda. Jane is a Musoga.
Jane is not a Muganda but a Musoga.

Using.....come(s) from.....

Examples

1. I am a Nigerian.
I come from Nigeria.
2. Egyptians come from Egypt.
3. Sarah is a Ghanaian.
Sarah comes from Ghana.

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE AND THE PASSIVE.

Examples

1. People in England speak English.
English is spoken in England.
2. People from Uganda speak Luganda.
Luganda is spoken in Uganda.
3. People from Kenya speak Kiswahili.
Kiswahili is spoken in Kenya.
4. People from Busoga speak Lusoga.
Lusoga is spoken in Busoga.

BECAUSE

Examples

1. She speaks lugishu because she comes from bugisu.
2. Marion speaks luganda because she comes from Buganda.
3. We speak Kiswahili because we come from Kenya.
4. Liz speaks French because she comes from france.

Junior grammar (Using....as.....)

Examples

1. Kinyarwanda is for Rwandese as Lingala is for Congolese.
2. Lusoga is for Basoga as Luganda is for Baganda.

CONDITIONAL (IF2)

This condition is used to express that a certain condition was not fulfilled and therefore, the end result did not come true.

In this condition, we use the past simple tense in the IF clause and would in the main clause.

Examples

3. If Liz sees her mother, she will be happy.(Use.....would.....)

If Liz saw her mother, she would be happy.

4. I am not a Muganda. I cannot speak Luganda.(Begin: If.....)

If I were a Muganda, I would speak Luganda

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

11. If Ia dog, I would bark.

12. If I were a bird, Ifly.

13.I were a cow, I would moo.

14. If I got money, Ibuy a bull.

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

15. If they reduced the fare, Itravel to Kampala.(will)

16. Lucky would be happy if she.....her mother during the holidays.(see)

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

17. If I get permission, I will visit my grandmother.(Use.....would.....)

18. Alexander will be happy if scores aggregate four.(Use..... scored.....)

19. I cannot eat grass because I am not a cow.(Begin: If I)

20. I am not a lion. I cannot roar. (Use..... would.....)

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words that describe nouns or pronouns.

Adjectives give more information about nouns or pronouns.

Examples of adjectives

Determiner	Opinion	Size	Shape	Height	Age	Colour	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
------------	---------	------	-------	--------	-----	--------	--------	----------	---------	------

a an many much little several few numerous two	beautiful nice pretty handsome wonderful nice looking cute cute adorable	big small giant fat dwarf thin huge large medium extra- large long wide deep	oval circular square spherical cylindrical rectangular triangular conical cubical	short tall high	young old new current outdated updated ancient mature	brown black white purple red blue dark- skinned light skinned orange green yellow navy blue	Ugandan Tanzania Kenyan Ghanaian Indian Chinese Japanese Irish American Cypriot Briton Dutch	gold metallic wooden woollen plastic	cooking mingling driving chopping racing	pen stick car map boy girl
---	--	--	---	-----------------------	--	--	---	--	--	---

Activity

Underline adjectives in the following sentences.

1. Thomas is a very handsome boy.
2. Alex has broken our wooden chair.
3. Some Chinese students were arrested during the holidays.
4. Anne has got many pen pals.
5. Some ancient buildings in Kampala have been demolished.
6. Most children prefer circular cakes to bread.
7. That girl is dark-sinned.
8. My parents are very rich.
9. My sister wove a nice basket during the holidays.
10. Success is a very pretty girl.

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

- We form adjectives by adding able to some nouns e.g.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
Comfort	comfortable
Knowledge	knowledgeable
suit	suitable
pity	pitiable
favour	favourable

renew	renewable
accept	acceptable
afford	affordable
rely	reliable

- **Some adjectives are formed by adding ful to some nouns e.g.**

hope	hopeful
skill	skillful
harm	harmful
faith	faithful
cheer	cheerful
law	lawful
help	helpful
meaning	meaningful
play	playful
pray	prayerful
mercy	merciful
beauty	beautiful
care	
careful	
pain	painful

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

danger	dangerous
poison	poisonous
courage	courageous
fame	famous
religion	religious
continue	continuous
mountain	mountainous
luxury	luxurious
fury	furious
victory	victorious
study	studious
industry	industrious
space	spacious

- **Some adjectives are formed by adding y to some nouns e.g.**

wind	windy
------	-------

hill	hilly
smoke	smoky
clothe	cloth
fish	fishy
fruit	fruity
father	fatherly
cloud	cloudy
juice	juicy
life	lively
salt	salty
mud	muddy
sun	sunny
rain	rainy
brain	brainy
noise	noisy
dirt	dirty
risk	risky

- **Some adjectives are formed by adding suffix ful to certain nouns e.g.**

care	careful
mercy	merciful
harm	harmful
hope	hopeful
meaning	meaningful
joy	joyful
skill	skillful
pain	painful
beauty	beautiful
play	playful
prayer	prayerful

- **Some adjectives are formed by adding suffix less e.g.**

care	careless
mercy	merciless
child	childless
harm	harmless
end	endless
mind	mindless
home	homeless
tooth	toothless

speech	speechless
--------	------------

- **Some adjectives are formed by adding lar, cal, ve, ic, en, ing e.g.**

BASIC GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSION BY MR. OMUDEKE JEREMIAH

rectangle	rectangular
triangle	triangular
circle	circular
sphere	spherical
cylinder	cylindrical
machine	mechanical
technician	technical
politician	political
abuse	abusive
educate	educative
interest	interesting
excite	exciting
electron	electronic
energy	energetic
apology	apologetic
sympathy	sympathetic
empathy	empathetic
oval	oval
bride	bridal
gold	gold
wood	wooden
wool	woollen
metal	metallic
weave	woven

- plastic plastic
Some adjectives are formed from proper nouns using n, an, ian, ese, ish, on, e.t.c

Uganda	Ugandan
Kenya	Kenyan
Tanzania	Tanzanian
Egypt	Egyptian
China	Chinese
Sudan	Sudanese
Britain	Briton/British
Italy	Italian
Ghana	Ghanaian
America	American
Christ	Christian
Rwanda	Rwandese
Japan	Japanese
Iran	Iranian
Congo	Congolese
Spain	Spaniard/Spanish
Ireland	Irish
Cyprus	Cypriot
Portugal	Portuguese
Holland	Dutch/ Hollander
Switzerland	Swiss
Thailand	Thai

France French

Denmark Danish

Poland Pole

Activity

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

1. A cobra is a very _____ snake. (poison)
2. What a _____ animal a lion is! (danger)
3. Amina is a very _____ girl. (beauty)
4. A good wife should be _____ to her husband. (faith)
5. _____ language is not allowed in the society. (abuse)
6. Most _____ are very rich. (Spain)
7. Our head of state is a very _____ man. (knowledge)
8. All _____ leaders were invited by the president. (religion)
9. My friend fluently speaks _____ (France)
10. Chief Mirambo was a very _____ man. (encourage)
11. My grandma told me such an _____ story that I admired it. (interest)
12. The headteacher has bought a _____ blanket. (wool)
13. Travelling at night is very _____. (risk)
14. We met with a _____ man as we were going to school. (tooth)
15. My mother baked _____ cakes during the holidays. (circle)
16. Kalangala is a _____ district. (swamp)
17. Moses is a very _____ because he beat up his own son to death. (mercy)
18. Kasese District is more _____ than Mbale District. (mountain)
19. We should be _____ whenever found in wrong. (apologize)
20. We were all given _____ medals after the presentation. (gold)

THE ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

More than one adjective can be ordered using DOSSHACOM(G/P)N. This stands for; quantity, opinion, size, shape, height, age, colour, origin, material, gerund /purpose and the noun described.

Examples

1. We met a girl. She was young. She was brown .She was beautiful. She was from Uganda.

We met a beautiful fat short young brown Ugandan girl.

2. He married a woman. She was dark-skinned. She was ugly. She was tall. She was fat. She was from Cyprus.

He married an ugly fat tall dark-skinned Cypriot woman.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences without using from, who and that.

1. Tom bought a chair during the holiday. It was nice. It was plastic.
2. Alice bought a book. It was outdated. It was nice.
3. He has a house. It is modern. It is big. It is nice looking.
4. Agnes is a girl. She is pretty. She is brown. She is short. She is fat.
5. My brother married a woman. She was tall. She was brown. She was beautiful. She was from Tanzania.
6. He bought a phone. It was grey. It was big.
7. I bought a watch. It was nice. It was black. It was made of g It was new. It was from Japan.
8. We live a country. It is beautiful. It is small. It is an African country.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives have got three levels of comparison called degrees. **Positive degree**

This is only used when the noun is not compared with any other.

Examples

- a) Amina is a **clever** girl.
- b) Tom is a **shy** boy.
- c) An elephant is very **big**.
- d) Water melon is very **juicy**.

Comparative degree

This is used when two nouns are compared.

Examples

1. Amina is **cleverer** than Lillian.(clever)
2. Of the two boys, Tom is the **shyer**.(shy)
3. An elephant is **bigger** than a cow.(big)
4. Of the twins, Babirye is the **kinder**.(kind)
5. Water melon is the **juicier** of the two fruits.(juice)

Superlative degree

This is used when comparing more than two nouns.

Examples

- a) Amina is the **cleverest** girl in our class. (Clever)
- b) Of the three boys, Tom is the **shyest**. (Shy)
- c) An elephant is the **biggest** animal in the zoo. (big)
- d) Of the triplets, Babirye is the **kindest**.(kind)
- e) Water melon is the **juiciest** of the mango and pineapple.(juice)

Note carefully

Adjectives that end in constant letters have their last letter doubled before they take er and est in their comparative and superlative degrees respectively.

Examples

hot	hotter	hottest
fat	fatter	fattest
thin	thinner	thinnest
big	bigger	biggest
fit	fitter	fittest

Adjectives with more than two syllables take more and most in their comparative and superlative degrees respectively

Examples

active	more active	most active
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

Some adjectives that end in y, they changes to i before er and est are added respectively Examples

happy	happier	happiest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
funny	funnier	funniest
juicy	juicier	juiciest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
tidy	tidier	tidiest

Some other adjectives have noun inform formula

Examples

good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
ill	worse	worst
much	more	most

many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
a lot	more	most

Activity

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

1. Alex is _____ than Ronald. (tall)
2. Of the twins, Nakato is the _____. (shy)
3. A dictionary is _____ than a thesaurus. (big)
4. Of the three boys, Moses is the _____. (clever)
5. Oranges are _____ than apples. (juice)
6. Lillian is the _____ of the three girls. (young)
7. Education is _____ than wealth. (good)
8. The _____ you go, the cooler it becomes. (high)
9. The more food Sarah ate, the _____ she became. (happy)
10. Primary Five is the _____ class in the whole school. (noise)

Rewrite the sentence as instructed on the brackets.

11. A cow is big. An elephant is very big. (Use.....than.....)
12. Salt is expensive. Sugar is very expensive. (Use.....more.....)
13. When you grow old, you become weak. (Begin: The older.....)
14. If we work hard, we shall become successful. (Use: The.....the.....)

COMPARISONS

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

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

Examples

a) Annet is clever. Rose is equally clever.

Annet is as clever as Rose.

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

Samuel is as heavy as Erin.

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

Lillian is as old as Maureen.

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

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

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

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

4. A king is proud. A peacock is also proud.
5. Both Mary and Annet are clever.
6. Liz, as well as Rose, is wise.
7. Sugar is sweet and so is honey.
8. Lillian's handwriting is good. Joshua's handwriting is also good.

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

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

Examples

Sugar is very expensive. Salt is expensive.

Salt is not as expensive as sugar.

Brenda is taller than Betty.

Betty is not as tall as Brenda.

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

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

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

Sarah is taller _____ Samuel.

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

Rewrite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.

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

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

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

the second part of the same sentence.

Examples

When you go high, it becomes cool.

The higher you go, the cooler it becomes.

If you grow old, you become weak.

The older you grow, the weaker you become. +

She spent a lot of money. She remained poor.

The more money she spent, the poorer she remained.

Sarah wasted a lot of money. Sarah remained miserable.

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

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

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

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

Rewrite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.

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

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Compound adjectives are adjectives made of two or more adjectives.

Examples of compound adjectives

a two-hour lesson
a ten-year contract
a two-day seminar
a twenty-man delegation
a two-boy group
a three-legged stool
a four-inched mattress
a toothless-man

1. We attended a meeting. The meeting took three hours.

We attended a three- hour meeting.

2. My mother bought a stool yesterday. The stool had three legs.

My mother bought a three – legged stool yesterday.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. We met a man yesterday. The man had no teeth in the mouth.

(Use.....toothless

2. The will be a seminar. The seminar will last for six days. (End....Seminar.)

3. The head teacher has bought a mattress. The mattress is four-inched. (End...mattress.)

4. The teachers will attend a workshop next week. The workshop will last for four days.

(Use.....four-day.....)

NOUNS

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

PROPER NOUNS

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

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

All proper nouns must begin with capital letters.

COMMON NOUNS

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

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

Classes of common nouns

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

1. Countable common nouns

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

2. Uncountable common nouns

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

PLURALS OF NOUNS

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

Singular

Plural

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

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

Singular	Plural
church	churches
gas	
gases	
bench	benches
speech	speeches
loss	
losses	
match	matches
bus	buses
coach	coaches
fox	
foxes	
watch	watches
glass	glasses
tax	taxes
box	boxes

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

Singular	Plural
lorry	lorries
baby	babies
puppy	puppies
berry	berries
ferry	ferries
trophy	trophies
story	stories
salary	salaries
country	countries

county	counties
city	cities
enemy	enemies
dictionary	dictionaries
dairy	dairies
duty	duties
family	families
lady	ladies
copy	copies
fly	flies
battery	batteries
study	studies
factory	factories

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

Singular	Plural
day	days
boy	boys
tray	trays
monkey	monkeys
donkey	donkeys
turkey	turkeys
chimney	chimneys
key	keys
valley	valleys
way	ways
x-ray	x-rays

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

Singular	Plural
potato	potatoes
mango	mangoes
buffalo	buffaloes
volcano	volcanoes
mosquito	
mosquitoes	
echo	
echoes	
cargo	
cargoes	
hero	heroes

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

Singular	Plural
photo	photos

radio	radios
video	videos
studio	studios
piano	pianos

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

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

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

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

- Some nouns don't have any clear formula.

Singular	Plural
crisis	crises
mouse	mice
louse	lice
radius	radii
man	men
woman	women
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
ox	oxen
oasis	oases
vertex	vertices
index	indices

fungus	fungi
agendum	agenda
stadium	stadia
medium	median
papyrus	papyri
bronchus	bronchi

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

luggage	luggage
advice	advice
rice	rice
sand	sand
wood	wood
timber	timber
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
milk	milk
petrol	petrol
chalk	chalk
news	news
trousers	trousers
pliers	pliers
tongs	tongs
scissors	scissors
measles	measles

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

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

COMPOUND NOUNS

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

blackboard

mousetrap

master of ceremonies etc.

PLURALS OF COMPOUND NOUNS

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

- **By affecting the first word.**

Singular

Passer-by
looker-on
commander-in-chief
chief
master on duty
father in law
loaf of bread
pair of scissors
master of ceremonies
ceremonies

Plural

passers-by
lookers-on
commanders in
chief
masters on duty
fathers in law
loaves of bread
pairs of scissors
masters of
ceremonies

- **By affecting the last word e.g.**

by-law
by-stander
on-looker
mousetrap
tablecloth
toothbrush
toothpaste
chalkboard

by-laws
by-standers
on-lookers
mousetraps
tablecloths
toothbrushes
toothpastes
chalkboards

- **By affecting both words e.g.**

Singular

woman servant
woman pilot
candidate's name
lady's dress
lady's bag

Plural

women servants
women pilots
candidates' names
ladies' dresses
ladies' bags

- **By not affecting any word e.g.**

Singular

tug of war
head of cattle
pocket money

Plural

tug of war
head of cattle
pocket money

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

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

PEOPLE

a crowd of people
a board of directors
a gang of thieves
a band of musicians
a battalion of soldiers
a troupe of dancers
a staff of servants
a bench of magistrates
a choir of singers
a crew of sailors
a party of friends
a team of players
a host of angels

ANIMALS

a troop of monkeys
a shoal of fish
a plague of locusts
a flock of sheep
a herd of cattle
a pride of lions
a litter of puppies
a swarm of bees
a flight of birds
a team of horses
a pack of wolves
a brood of chicken
a nest rabbits

THINGS

a bundle of keys
a library of books
a bale of cotton
a bouquet of flowers
a cluster of bananas
a pack of cards
a convoy of vehicles
a procession of vehicles
a crate of soda
a crate of fruit
a set of tools

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

ABSTRACT NOUNS

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

FORMATION OF ABSTRACT NOUNS

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

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

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

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

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

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

analyze	analysis
deep	depth
wide	width
long	length
high	height
marry	marriage
bury	burial
die	death
sit	seat
sell	sale
fail	failure
succeed	success
lose	loss
stable	stability
able	ability
responsible	responsibility
capture	captivity
strong	strength
choose	choice
please	pleasure
receive	receipt
true	truth
wise	wisdom

speak speech

• **Some simply take r, er, or e.g.**

drive driver

speak speaker

lead leader

sin sinner

dance dancer

poach poacher

teach teacher

murder murderer

conduct conductor

advise advisor

supervise supervisor

sanitize sanitizer

commission commissioner

voluntary volunteer

Activity

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

1. Farmers need good..... of their farm animals.(manage)
2. There was barely any..... about the loss of his .(announce)
3. Candidates need a lot of Exercises for practice.(revise)
4. Have you finished the online.....the teacher gave us?(assign)
5. We need to observe the general..... of our dormitories.(clean)
6. Agnes made a suitable.....for the dress.(choose)
7. God wants people who say the(true)
8. I like my grandmother because her(wise)
9. The of the speaker of parliament shocked everyone.(die)
10. All theleaders were invited by the president.(religion)
11. We like our teachers because of their.....during the lessons.(explain)
12. A strong wind blew off the tents during the..... ceremony of the speaker.(bury)
13. Theirwas presided over by Bishop Andrew.(marry)
14. There was a serious.....between Hellen and Rita. (argue)
15. Not only does a dictionary give spellings of words but also their.....(pronounce)
16. The head teacher's.....was very interesting.(speak)
17. All our.....were stolen yesterday.(sit)
18. Chief Mirambo was a very.....man.(encourage)

19. This room was.....enough to accommodate fifty-five guests.(space)

20. My.....is to become an accountant after my studies. (intend)

QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are mainly intended to ask the listener to confirm the speaker's opinion. If the speaker's opinion is positive, the question tag is always negative, and if the speaker's opinion is negative, the question tag is always positive as shown below.

Opinion	Question tag	Answer tag
Positive	Negative	Positive
Negative	Positive	Negative

Examples

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

Note carefully

- If the opinion is in form of a command, the question tag is always positive.
 - Sanitize your hands, will you?
 - Sit down, will you?
 - Clean the bath room, will you?
- If the opinion is in form of a request beginning with a contraction, the question tag is **shall we?**

Examples

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

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

Examples

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

Activity

Supply a suitable question tag.

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

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

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

THE PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE

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

Examples

- 1. Sarah is sweeping the compound.
- 2. The carpenter makes nice furniture.
- 3. Tom prepared supper.

4. Emmanuel has taken my book.
5. Peace will wash all the plates.
6. She sanitized all the tables.
7. They have stolen our nice furniture.
8. Take this cup away.
9. Sanitize your hands now.

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

Examples

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

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

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

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech is the same as quoted speech. Direct speech is the form of reporting information using the actual words of original speaker. Such words are always put under quotation marks.

Examples

1. "Children have gone for holidays today," said the teacher.
2. "This is a wonderful concert," said the candidates.
3. "I will visit my relatives tomorrow," said Agnes.
4. "I have finished online assignment," said the princess.
5. "How?" asked the parent "long is the meeting?"

Indirect speech is the same as reported speech. Indirect speech is the form of reporting in formation without necessarily using the actual words of the speaker.

The words **said that**, **say that**, and **says that** are the common characteristics of the indirect speech.

When changing sentences from direct speech to indirect speech, some words change as shown on the table below.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
present simple tense	past simple tense
past simple tense	past perfect tense
this	that
today	that day
now	then
must	had to
will	would
is	was
may	might
are	were
was/were	had been
has/have	had been
I	she/he

my	his/her
we	they
us	them
your	his/her/their
tomorrow	the following day the next day the coming day the day after
yesterday	the previous day the day before
next week	the week after the following week

Examples

1. "Children have gone for holidays today," said the head teacher.
The head teacher said that children had gone for holidays that day.
2. "This is a wonderful concert," said the pupil.
The pupil said that that was a wonderful concert.
3. "I will visit my relatives tomorrow," said Sarah.
Sarah said that she would visit her relatives the following day.
4. "I have finished the online assignment," said the princess.
The princess said that she had finished the online assignment.

Activity

Rewrite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.

1. "Lillian has planted trees in this holiday," said Peter. (Begin: Peter said that.....)
2. "I will visit my grandma tomorrow," said Allen. (Begin: Allen said that)
3. "I must sanitize my hands now," said Alex (Begin: Alex said that
4. "This holiday is long," said the parent. (Begin: The parent said that....)
5. "God is omnipresent," said the priest. (Begin: The priest said that)
6. "The sun rises in the east and sets in the west," said the parent. (Begin: The parent said that.....)
7. "Education is better than wealth," says the vacationer. (The vacationer says that.....)
8. "I will visit my relatives during the holiday," says Johnson. (Begin: Johnson says that...)
9. "Where is the baby?" asked the mother. (The mother wanted to know.....)
10. "Why is Aaron crying?" Joseph asked Peter. (Use...inquired.....)

Using.....whether or if..... in the indirect speech

Whether or if is used a question is posed in the direct speech. Such questions should only call for a **Yes** or a **No** response.

Examples

1. "Will Alex pass this exam?" asked the parent.

The parent wanted to know whether Alex would pass that exam.

2. "Was Maureen present at the bash yesterday?" asked the old woman.

The old woman wanted to know if Maureen had been present at the bash the previous day.

3. "Charles, Is Lillian present today?" asked the class teacher.

The class teacher wanted to know from Charles if Lillian was present that day.

The class teacher inquired of Charles if Lillian was present that day.

4. "Is the baby hungry now?" asked the mother.

The mother wanted to know if the baby was hungry then.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. "Will the pupils breakup for holidays today?" asked the parent. (Begin: The parent wanted to know.....)
2. "Is Samuel the best candidate this year?" Hellen asked Esther. (Use...inquired....)
3. "Has the vaccinated all teachers against Covid-19?" asked the parent. (Use.....if.....)
4. "Joanate, did your friend score aggregate four in PLE?" asked Moses.

(Use.....inquired....)

More about direct and indirect speech

If a question posed in the direct speech does not call for a **Yes** or a **No** response, whether or if cannot be applied in that sentence.

Examples

1. "Where is the baby?" asked the mother.

The mother wanted to know where the baby was.

2. "Why is Grace crying?" Robert asked Denis.

Robert wanted to know from Denis why Grace was crying.

3. "Lillian, where has Noel put my book?" asked Jeremiah.

Jeremiah inquired of Lillian where Noel had put his book.

Activity

Rewrite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.

1. "Where is the ball?" asked the coach. (Begin: The coach wanted to know.....)

2. "What is your surname?" the teacher asked Esther. (Use.....wanted to know.....)

3. "Alex, Why is Jane absent today?" asked the head teacher.
(Use.....inquired.....)

4. "Moses, where are you going now?" asked the parent. (Use.....wanted to know.....)

GUIDED COMPOSITION

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

Sound, languages, Luganda, name, culture, English, different, Rutooro, poems, Muganda
My name is Nanyonjo. I am aby tribe. My family lives in Buganda. At home,
we speak I enjoy listening to grandma's stories about our
kinganda..... Luganda like other local
.....has rich vocabulary. Sometimes we read books written
in Luganda. When I go to school, the teachers teach us inWe recite
rhymes andin English.

Apart from Luganda and English, I can also speak..... because
some of my parents are Batooro. Most of the words in
Rutooro.....more less like Luganda. The Batooro are
however.....from the Baganda in some ways. Every Mutooro is
given a pet name commonly called 'Empaako' like Amooti, Atenyi, Atwoki and many
others.

GUIDED CONVERSATION

Study the conversation below carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Amos: Good morning Tom

Tom: Good morning Amos

Amos: Tom, why do you speak English well?

Tom: I speak English well because they teach it at school.

Amos: Is that enough for you to speak it well?

Tom: Besides, I also have interest in this language.

Amos: I understand you a Muganda.

Tom: You are very right.

Amos: I expect you to speak Luganda only.

Tom: No, Amos! That is not the case.

Amos: Do I have to go to another country to learn their language?

Tom: Well! If you can, but staying together with different tribes can help you learn a new language.

Amos: I hear that Rwandans speak French. Are they from France?

Tom: No, Rwandans are Hutu and others are Tusti.

Amos: Then, how did they come to learn French?

Amos: Rwanda was a colony of France. Many French speakers stayed in Rwanda and taught the Rwandans a lot of French.

Tom: Thank you for your time.

Amos: You are welcome.

Questions

1. What is the conversation about?
2. At what time of the day did the conversation take place?
3. Who are taking part in the conversation?
4. According to the conversation, who speaks English well?
5. Why do you think Tom speaks English well?
6. Apart from English, which other language can Tom speak?
7. How can one learn a new language according to the conversation?
8. In which country do people speak French?
9. Luganda is to Buganda asis to Busoga.
10. Suggest a suitable title to the above conversation.

PEACE AND SECURITY

Vocabulary

peace	statement
security	complainant
judge	plead
magistrate	defilement
report	sentence
offence	innocent
offend	guilty
handcuff	armory
crime	weapons
criminal	gun
cell	baton
prison	siren
imprison	charged with
police	accused of
police station	acquit
police post	convict
army	CID
barracks	OC
court	DPC
witness	RDC

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. The policearrested two village thieves.
2. My neighbour was accusedtheft yesterday.
3. The murderer has been sentencedlife imprisonment.
4. The village has so many thievesthere is no peace.
5. The police arrested the murderertook him to court.
6. Mommy went to court yesterday in orderwitness the court case.

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

7. We learnt about peace andyesterday. (secure)
8. The village thief waslast night. (prison)
9. Okumu hashis statement to the police. (give)
10. The police sometimes put themselves in danger when arresting violent.....
(crime)

Construct a sentence using the following words.

- 11. peace:
- 12. piece:
- 13. meet:
- 14. meat:

Give the opposite of the following words.

- 15. exit
- 16. guilty
- 17. convict

Using.....so.....that.....

Examples

- 1. The village has so many thieves that there is no peace.
- 2. Mommy is so tough that she cannot allow us move at night.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

- 1. The road is so busy..... Agnes cannot cross it.
- 2. Timothy is.... Beautiful that she can win the beauty contest.
- 3. The driver was so careful.....he could not cause any accident.
- 4. The traffic police officer wastough that he could not allow drivers to speed.
- 5. Our teachers are..... strict that they cannot allow us waste time.
- 6. The milk was so hot..... the baby could not take it.
- 7. The twins were humble that they could not fight for food.

Rewrite the following sentences using.....so.....that.....

- 8. The vehicle is very old. It cannot move up the hill.
- 9. The road was very slippery. Mary could not cross it alone.
- 10. The twins were very humble. They could not fight for food.

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

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

Examples

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

FORMATION OF THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE.

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

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

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

Regular Verbs	Past Simple Tense
talk	talked
arrest	arrested
prison	imprisoned
fail	failed
jump	jumped

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

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

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

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

Regular Verbs	Past Simple Tense
ring	rang
sing	sang
drink	drank

run	ran
swim	swam
come	came
spit	spat
shrink	shrank

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

sting	stung
hang	hung

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

Regular Verbs	Past Simple Tense
----------------------	--------------------------

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

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

Regular Verbs

put
beat
hurt
set
hit
let
cast
cost
read
cut
shut
burst
telecast
broadcast

Past Simple Tense

put
beat
hurt
set
hit
let
cast
cost
read
cut
shut
burst
telecast
broadcast

Activity

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

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

THE PAST PARTICIPLES

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

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

Examples

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

Activity

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

12. Alice has _____ back home.(go)
13. Amina has_____ a nice song.(sing)
14. Our mother has_____ up the clothes to dry.(hang)
15. We have just_____ our hands.(sanitize)
16. A swarm of bees has_____ my goat to death.(sting)
17. Rose has just_____ on her bed.(lie)
18. Tom has_____ my uniform.(dirty)
19. My parents have_____ my school fees.(pay)
20. The soldier needn't have_____ the old woman.(beat)
21. Having_____ my measurements, I paid the tailor.(take)
22. My little sister has _____ the sting. (strong)

FORMATION OF THE PAST PARTICIPLES

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

take	has taken
shake	has shaken
choose	has chosen
freeze	has frozen
beat	has beaten
eat	has eaten

write	has written
steal	has stolen
weave	has woven
rise	has risen
break	has broken
forgive	has forgiven
forget	has forgotten etc.

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

show	has shown
draw	has drawn
fly	has flown
see	has seen
sow	has sown
bear	has
born	
wear	has
worn	
tear	has torn
swear	has
sworn	

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

go	has gone
do	has done
shine	has shone

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

ring	has rung
sing	has
sung	
begin	has begun

swim	has swum
sting	has stung

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

buy	has bought
bring	has brought
teach	has taught
travel	has travelled
clap	has clapped
signal	has signalled
mop	has mopped
visit	has visited
succeed	has succeeded
imprison	has imprisoned
score	has scored
punish	has punished
keep	has kept
sleep	has slept
sweep	has swept
kneel	has knelt
weep	has
wept	
clean	has
cleaned	
dirty	has dirtied
cry	has cried
dry	has dried

study	has studied
pay	has paid
lie	has lied
tie	has tied

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

cost	has cost
put	has put
burst	has burst
cast	has cast
let	has let
set	has set
hurt	has hurt
cut	has cut
burst	has burst
telecast	has telecast
broadcast	has broadcast etc.

Activity

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

1. Having_____a lot of porridge, the tailor slept.(eat)
2. My grandma has_____a nice basket.(weave)
3. The timekeeper has_____the bell for break.(ring)
4. A friend of mine has_____to America.(fly)
5. A swarm of bees has_____ my sister.(sting)
6. The seamstress has_____my uniform.(sew)
7. Tom needn't have_____ his grandma.(beat)
8. The old women have just_____among themselves.(fight)
9. Had the lion_____ me, it would have killed me.(see)

10. My porridge was _____ by a cat.(eat)
11. Yesterday's news was _____ by Mbaale Francis.(broadcast)
12. My father has just _____ on his bed.(lie)

POLICE REPORT

Study the police report below carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

MONTH	MURDER	THEFT	RAPE	ARSON
JUNE	11	120	-	-
JULY	03	100	09	-
AUGUST	02	94	04	07
SEPTEMBER	-	45	07	02
OCTOBER	06	86	-	-
NOVEMBER	10	71	12	17
DECEMBER	16	243	31	-

Questions

1. What is the report about?
2. How many crimes were committed?
3. Which month had the highest number of theft cases?
4. How many murder cases were reported in the month of June?
5. How many months are on the above table?
6. In which month were eighty-six murder cases reported?
7. How many rape cases were reported in the month of December?
8. Write down any three crimes shown in the report.

GUIDED CONVERSATION

The conversation below took place between Mugisha and Obonyo. What Mugisha said
BASIC GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSION FOR P.5 BY MR. OMUDEKE JEREMIAH

is given. Fill in what you think were Obonyo's responses.

Mugisha: Good morning Obonyo

Obonyo:

Mugisha: How are you?

Obonyo:

Mugisha: Why are you in such a hurry?

Obonyo:

Mugisha: To court! What happened?

Obonyo:

Mugisha: You are a witness in a court case! Which one?

Obonyo:

Mugisha: When did the robbery take place?

Obonyo:

Mugisha: Last month! How many suspects were arrested?

Obonyo:

Mugisha: Four suspects! How do you feel about going to court?

Obonyo:

Mugisha: Why are you scared of going to court?

Obonyo:

Your first time to go to court! You shouldn't be scared.

Obonyo:

Mugisha: Thank you for your time.

Obonyo:

JUMBLED STORY

The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them to form a correct story.

1. After making the statement, the suspect is taken to a police cell.
2. He puts handcuffs around the wrists of the suspect.
3. The police officer then takes the suspect to the police station.
4. If he is guilty, he is sent to prison.
5. He is kept in the cell until he is produced in court for trial.
6. This is done to prevent to prevent the suspect from running away.
7. Finally, it is the court to prove if the suspect is guilty or innocent.
8. At the police station, the suspect makes his statement.
9. When the police officer arrests the suspect, this is s what he does.
10. The prison is the university of understanding.

POEM

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

We pray for peace.
Peace in our homes, schools
Peace for the whole world.
Without peace there is fear

We are tired of social problems
Child sacrifices, robberies,
killings.
We are not animals
To be slaughtered

We need
protection
From all forms of crimes
For, with love and care
Our community will
shine
We thank the army and the police
For controlling crimes in the community.
Allowing us to enjoy ourselves
In the world that God created.

Najjemba Ruth

Questions

1. What do we need in homes?
2. What happens without peace?
3. What are people tired of?
4. Mention any one bad thing found in stanza two.
5. Why do we need protection according to the poem
 6. When will our community shine?
 7. Who are thanked in the poem?
 8. Where do we enjoy ourselves?
9. How many stanzas are in this poem?
10. Who is the writer of the poem?

BANKING

Vocabulary

bank	bank-book
manager	teller
pass-book	deposit

withdraw
credit
save
safe
balance
account
statement
bounce
cheque
forge
counterfeit

cashier
withdraw
withdrawal form
deposit form
ATM card
ATM machine
cheque book
money
denomination
bank pay-in-slip
account number

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Neither is Simon a cashiera bank manager at that bank.
2. The cashier gave me money as.....she presented the withdrawal form.
3. The farmer has borrowed some moneyCentenary Bank.
4.Alex and Amos are cashiers.
5. You cannot withdraw any moneyyou fill in the withdrawal form.
6. The bank has lent some moneyour school.

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

7. Thehas not yet arrived. (cash)
8. Moses and Lillian are(bank)
9.is more interesting than shopping. (bank)
10. The cashier gave aafter I had made the payments. (receive)
11. There is always tight security at theto the bank. (enter)

Write the following in full.

12. a/c
13. ATM

Write the opposite of the following.

14. save
15. send

- 16. deposit
- 17. borrow
- 18. deposit form
- 19. expensive
- 20. rich

AS SOON AS

As soon as simply means immediately, the moment, no sooner, scarcely, barely and hardly.

Note well

- No sooner.....than.....
- As soon as.....,.....
- Barelywhen.....
- Scarcely.....when.....
- Hardly.....when.....

Examples

1. The cashier gave Akello a receipt as soon as she presented the withdrawal form.
2. As soon as we reached the bank, it started raining.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. The bank manager's car overturned as.....as its front tyre burst.
2. Hardly had the car got an accident.....the police arrived.
3. No sooner had we reached the bank.....it started raining.
4.had the farmer received money when she collapsed.
5. Hardly.....the bank theft occurred when the guard disappeared.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

6. The moment the car crashed, the police arrived. (Begin: As soon as.....)
7. The bank manager vanished as soon as the police arrived.
(Use.....immediately.....)
8. As soon the bus got an accident, it overturned. (Begin No sooner.....)
9. Hardly had the bell for lunch been rung when the pupils went out. (Begin: Nosooner.....)
10. When we reached the bank, the receptionist welcomed us. (Use.....as soon

as.....)

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

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

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

1. The cahier did bake the cake. Rose did not bake the cake.

Neither the cahier nor Rose baked the cake.

2. The manager does not smile. The teller does not smile.

Neither the manager nor the teller smiles.

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

Neither the page boy nor the flowers girl can talk.

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

Moses made neither a nice chair nor a table.

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

The bride neither sells clothes nor bakes cakes.

6. Tom cannot talk. Tom cannot eat.

Tom can neither talk nor eat.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

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

AND NEITHER

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

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

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

Examples

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

Sarah did not attend the wedding and neither did James.

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

Paul does not eat pork and neither does Robert.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

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

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

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

JUMBLED STORY

The following sentences are in wrong order. Rearrange them to make a correct story.

1. It was a withdrawal form.
2. He wanted to withdraw some money to pay the electricity bills.
3. At the end of last month, I went with my father to the bank.
4. My father picked a form from one of the counters.
5. The teller typed the information in the computer.
6. He filled it carefully and gave it to the teller.
7. Next, the teller told my father to sign on the withdrawal form.
8. When we reached inside the bank,

9. After signing, the teller gave him the money.
10. He counted it and we went to pay the electricity bills.

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Use the words in the box to complete the story.

fifty, services, saves, account, money, banks, deposit form, ATM card, withdrawal, treatment

Aunt Lucky is a business woman. Shemoney every week andit with Centenary Bank, Nateete Branch. Each time she goes to deposit the money in her, she fills in theform. On the other hand, she fills in theform when she wants to withdraw some money.

Last Saturday, my aunt's son fell sick. My aunt did not have anyfor The only money she had was in the bank. Most of the banks were closed on Saturdays and do not operate at night. Fortunately, my aunt had an She used the card to get money at the ATM. It wasthousand shillings.

She then took her son to Nateete Hospital where he got the necessary treatment. Aunt is very grateful to the banks because of their safe and wonderful.....they provide to their customers.

BANK PAY-IN-SLIP

Asio Liz went to Centenary Bank to pay her son's school fees. She filled the form below. Study it carefully and in full sentences answer the questions that follow.

PAREN'TS COPY

A/C: 3200156120

TO BE RETAINED BY THE PARENT

PUPIL'S NAME: LUCKY BEATRICE

VICTORY JUNIOR SCHOOL

CLASS: PRIMARY FIVE EAST

PO BOX 12 BUKOTO

TERM: III

CENTENARY BANK- NATEETE BRANCH

DATE: 6/9/2023

DENOMINATIONS	AMOUNT
50,000	400,000/=
20,000	100,000/=
10,000	90,000/=
5,000	10,000/=
2,000	
1,000(PAPER)	
1,000(COIN)	

500		
200		
100		
50		
TOTAL	600,000/=	

AMOUNT IN WORDS: SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND SHILLINGS ONLY.

PAID BY: ASIO LIZ

TEL: 0771350096

Questions

1. By whom was the school fees paid?
2. Whose school fees was paid?
3. For which school is the above pay-in-slip?
4. When was the school fees paid?
5. How many five thousand shilling notes were paid?
6. Where is Victory Junior School found?
7. Write a/c in full.
8. In which bank was the school fees paid?
9. Write down the Lucky's school fees.
10. In which class is Lucky Beatrice?

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

Teller: Good morning young girl.
Keto: Good morning, Sir.

Teller: you look new in Pesa Bank

Keto: Yes, sir. I have come to pay school fees but I do not know the procedure

Teller : what is the name of the school so that I can help you?

Keto: the school is called Biranga Boarding Primary School.

Teller: oh, I see, in which class are you?

Keto: I am in P.7 but the fees is for my young sister in p.3 called Joyce Nambi.

Teller: here is the Bank Pay-in-slip. How much is the fees?

Keto: My father had paid part of the fees. The balance is sh.100,000 (one hundred thousand shillings only)

Teller: Look, we fill in the money value according to the denominations. You also include 2,000 shillings for the bank charges. Take these copies of the slip. Bye

Keto: I am very grateful, sir. Thank you very much. Bye

Questions

- a. To which bank did Keto go?
- b. What did Keto go to do in the bank?
- c. What was the name of the school to which the fees was paid?
- d. Whose school fees did Keto pay?
- e. What name is given to the document used for paying school fees?
- f. How much money was charged for banking the school fees?

g. How much was Joyce's balance of fees?

Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as:

h. procedure

i. grateful

j. Suggest a suitable title to this dialogue.