

SHINE STANDARD ENGLISH

PUPIL'S BOOK 7

FIRST EDITION



For Excellence in Primary Seven English

PK MONDAY

BASED ON THE CURRENT CURRICULUM



SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

A. HOLIDAY PLANS.....

B. HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES.....
PAGE 1

2. LETTER WRITING

A. INFORMAL LETTERS.....

B. FORMAL LETTERS.....
PAGE 1
PAGE 46

3. EXAMINATIONS

A. PREPARATION FOR EXAMINATIONS.....
PAGE 53
PAGE 53

B. SITTING EXAMINATIONS.....
PAGE 69
PAGE 80
PAGE 80

4. ELECTRONIC MEDIA

A. RADIO / TELEVISION.....
PAGE 86

B. OTHER ELECTRONIC MEDIA.....
PAGE 98

5. RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND FREEDOM

A. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....
PAGE 104

B. ANIMAL NEEDS AND FREEDOMS.....
PAGE 111

6. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

A. IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.....
PAGE 137

B. WAYS OF PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT.....
PAGE 137

7. CEREMONIES

A. MARRIAGE.....
PAGE 150

B. FUNERAL.....
PAGE 150

TERM II

1. HOLIDAY PLANS

Vocabulary	Meaning
holiday	a period of time when you do not work or study but do things for pleasure instead
break-up	the end of a school year
remedial classes	classes for students who have not done well in their studies
relatives	members of your family especially those with whom you do not stay
town	a large place where many people live and work
commencement	the start of something important
programme	a series of events or activities planned for a particular purpose
travel	to go on a journey or visit different places especially those far away
plan	to think carefully about a number of actions that you need to take in order to achieve something
pick	to choose someone or something from a group
prepare for	to get ready for something
end	the last part of a journey or activity
vacation	a period of time when a university or school is closed
upcountry	in the countryside rather than in a town or city
urban	in a town or city
rural	in the countryside
board	to go on a long journey by boat
birthdays	the day when you were born

Definitions

◎ **travel(v):** to go on a journey or visit different places especially those far away
Isma travelled to Dubai for his Christmas holiday.

◎ **holiday(n):** a period of time when you do not work or study but do things for pleasure instead
Most children do not like revising books during holidays.

◎ **plan(v):** to think carefully about a number of actions that you need to take in order to achieve something
I have planned for my forthcoming holiday very well.

◎ **break up(v):** to end the term
All pupils will break up for holidays on Friday, 21st April this year.

◎ **prepare(v):** to make plans for a future event
My sister is preparing to travel to Nairobi this holiday.

◎ **vacation(n):** a period of time when a university or school is closed
We have planned to tour different sites during the primary seven vacation.

◎ **relatives(n):** members of your family especially those with whom you do not stay
It is advisable that you spend your holiday with your close relatives.

◎ **pen-pal (n):** a friend with whom one communicates using letters usually over a long distance **syn penfriend**
It is now one year since my pen-pal last wrote to me.

◎ **commence(v):** to start or begin something
Our Mathematics lesson will commence in a couple of minutes.

o programme(n): a plan of activities for an event or a series of events
The two holidaymakers were advised by their parent to make a meaningful programme.



o remedial classes(n): classes arranged by teachers with the aim of making slow learners improve their academic performance
Sharon ought to have attended remedial classes during the holiday.

o board(v): to get on a ship, aircraft, train or bus
Some passengers board buses before paying the fare.

o upcountry(adv): to or in an area that is far away from towns
Vinisha made up her mind to visit her relatives upcountry.

o town(n): a place where people live and work that is larger than a village but smaller than a city
Most people who work in towns stay in the nearby suburbs.

o urban(adj): relating to towns and cities
Urban areas accommodate a bigger population than rural ones.

o birthday(n): the day in each year which has the same date as the one on which you were born
My elder sister helped me organise my ninth birthday party.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with the most suitable word.

- We expect to break _____ for holidays this Friday.
- Andre has boarded the bus from Kabarore _____ Kampala.
- A relative of hers does not like travelling _____ train.
- How have you prepared _____ the forthcoming holiday?
- When _____ next term commencing?

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete each sentence.

- Jambula rarely attends _____ classes. (remedy)
- What is the _____ between Samalie and Wekesa? (relate)
- Having _____ the bus, I was asked to pay the fare. (board)
- Some _____ disturb their drivers on long routes. (travel)

10. The pupils had _____ up for the half term holiday by Holy Thursday.
 (break)

11. How many _____ have you celebrated so far? (birthday)

12. Are you aware the holiday is _____ soon? (begin)

13. Some of my _____ do not want to pay me a visit. (relate)

14. Our school was renovated before the term _____. (commence)

15. Some pupils say _____ in the school bus is enjoyable. (travel)

Using going to
 'Going to' is used to express the near future.

PATTERN:going to + infinitive.....

Examples
 Rewrite the following sentences usinggoing to.....

1. Damulira will travel to Kigali in December.
Damulira is going to travel to Kigali in December.

2. Sama's sister will pick coffee berries tomorrow.
Sama's sister is going to pick coffee berries tomorrow.

3. That actress will entertain the guests at my birthday party.
 That actress is going to entertain the guests at my birthday party.

Exercise
Re-write the following sentences usinggoing to.....

1. Myra will visit her relatives during the holiday.
 2. Uncle Bozz will travel to Mombasa this holiday.

3. Nante will clean the kraal.

4. We will celebrate Kimayo's ninth birthday party with you.

5. Ssebattyra will pick his report card from the class teacher.

6. Sangoma will board the first bus to Bujumbura.

7. The head boy will address the assembly before the term begins.

8. Angiano will clean the dining room this evening.

9. The candidates will make fantastic holiday plans.

10. Will you behave well during the holiday?

QUESTION TAGS

o A question tag is a very short clause at the end of a statement which turns it into a question.

o Sometimes the speaker uses a question tag to ask the listener to agree with him or her.

o A question tag may be made up of auxiliary verbs like **do, does, can, will, shall, were, did, have**, etc.

- o** A question tag always consists of a pronoun e.g. **I, she, he, you, they, it, etc.**
o As a general rule, we use a negative question tag after an affirmative sentence and vice versa.

- programme(n):** a plan of activities for an event or a series of events
The two holidaymakers were advised by their parent to make a meaningful programme.



- remedial classes(n):** classes arranged by teachers with the aim of making slow learners improve their academic performance
Sharon ought to have attended remedial classes during the holiday.

- board(v):** to get on a ship, aircraft, train or bus

Some passengers board buses before paying the fare.

- upcountry(adv):** to or in an area that is far away from towns
Vinisha made up her mind to visit her relatives upcountry.

- town(n):** a place where people live and work that is larger than a village but smaller than a city
Most people who work in towns stay in the nearby suburbs.

- urban(adj):** relating to towns and cities
Urban areas accommodate a bigger population than rural ones.

- birthday(n):** the day in each year which has the same date as the one on which you were born
My elder sister helped me organise my ninth birthday party.

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACE WITH THE MOST SUITABLE WORD.

- We expect to break _____ for holidays this Friday.
- Andrei has boarded the bus from Kabarole _____ Kampala.
- A relative of hers does not like travelling _____ train.
- How have you prepared _____ the forthcoming holiday?
- When _____ next term commencing?
- Jambula rarely attends _____ classes. (remedy)
- What is the _____ between Samalite and Wekesa? (relate)
- Having _____ the bus, I was asked to pay the fare. (board)
- Some _____ disturb their drivers on long routes. (travel)

USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE.

- Myra will visit her relatives during the holiday.
- Uncle Boaz will travel to Mombasa this holiday.
- Nante will clean the kraal.
- We will celebrate Kimalyo's ninth birthday party with you.
- Ssembatya will pick his report card from the class teacher.
- Sangoma will board the first bus to Bujumbura.
- The head boy will address the assembly before the term begins.
- Angiano will clean the dining room this evening.
- The candidates will make fantastic holiday plans.
- Will you behave well during the holiday?

QUESTION TAGS

- QUESTION TAGS**
- A question tag is a very short clause at the end of a statement which turns it into a question.
 - Sometimes the speaker uses a question tag to ask the listener to agree with him or her.
 - A question tag may be made up of auxiliary verbs like **do, does, can, will, shall, were, did, have, etc.**
 - A question tag always consists of a pronoun e.g. **I, she, he, you, they, it, etc.**
 - As a general rule, we use a negative question tag after an affirmative sentence and vice versa.

- Shine Standard English Book 7
 10. The pupils had _____ up for the half term holiday by Holy Thursday.
 (break)
 11. How many _____ have you celebrated so far? (birthday)
 12. Are you aware the holiday is _____ soon? (begin)
 13. Some of my _____ do not want to pay me a visit. (relate)
 14. Our school was renovated before the term _____. (commence)
 15. Some pupils say _____ in the school bus is enjoyable. (travel)

Using going to
'Going to' is used to express the near future.

PATTERN:going to + infinitive:

Examples
 Rewrite the following sentences usinggoing to.....

- Damulira will travel to Kigali in December.
Damulira is going to travel to Kigali in December.
- Sama's sister will pick coffee berries tomorrow.
Sama's sister is going to pick coffee berries tomorrow.
- That actress will entertain the guests at my birthday party.
That actress is going to entertain the guests at my birthday party.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences usinggoing to.....

- e. I am not ready to travel, **am I?**
 f. I am ready to travel upcountry, **aren't I?**
 g. We shall not attend Mabeera's fifth birthday party, **shall we?**
 h. We shall attend Mabeera's fifth birthday party, **shan't we?**
 i. I am a smart boy, **aren't I?**



I am a smart boy, **aren't I?**

KNOW ZONE

If the statement given has no helping verb, use the appropriate form of verb **do** to form the question tag.

- a. **Hannah mopped the classroom, didn't she?**
 b. **Some holidays end too soon, don't they?**

NOTE: After **let's** (**let us**)-----the question tag is always -----

- a. **Let's make proper holiday plans, shall we?**
 b. **Let us make proper holiday plans, shall we?**

QUESTION TAGS FOR IMPERATIVES

- Imperative sentences are also known as imperatives. Such sentences are used to express requests, commands or instructions.

- After an imperative, the question tag is always -----, will you?**
- Go and pick coffee on the farm, will you?**
 - Show me your holiday plan, please, will you?**
 - Don't write your work like that, will you?**

Exercise

Complete the following sentences with the correct question tag.

- Makumbi is making a holiday plan, _____?
- Let's talk about the best holiday activities, _____?
- Always lay your bed, _____?
- Kasolo isn't a carpenter, _____?
- Let us look for our swimming costumes, _____?
- You must wake up early, _____?
- Nalumansi attends holiday camps, _____?
- Never call me a liar, _____?
- We shall break up for holiday next week, _____?
- Take heed of my advice, please, _____?
- Stop whatever you are doing, _____?

- Shine Standard English Book 7
 12. James has gone for holidays, _____?
 13. I need some drinking water, _____?
 14. I am not interested in travelling, _____?
 15. Pay the taxi fare, _____?

QUESTION TAGS AFTER DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

- Demonstrative pronouns are those that are used to point to specific objects.
 Demonstrative pronouns are words such as **this, those, these and that**.
 Demonstrative pronouns are also known as **demonstratives**.

Singular	Demonstrative	Question tag
Plural	these, those	...they

NOTE: Pronoun **there** doesn't change when forming a question tag.

- Examples**
- These pens are imported from India, aren't they?**
 - That was Karenzi's tenth birthday party, wasn't it?**
 - There wasn't anybody waiting to board the ship, was there?**
 - That was not a fantastic bash, was it?**

Exercise

Complete each sentence below using an appropriate question tag.

- That dog is faithful to its master, _____?
- This pen isn't mine, _____?
- There wasn't any pupil excited about the lockdown, _____?
- That bus driver is very careful, _____?
- There won't be any vacationer at the beach this afternoon, _____?
- These pupils will be good performers, _____?
- That short actress has excited the audience, _____?
- Those are the animals I used to look after, _____?

QUESTION TAGS AFTER NEGATIVE ADVERBS

- NEGATIVE ADVERBS** are words such as **hardly, never, rarely, scarcely, and seldom**.

- Sentences with negative adverbs are considered negative. They therefore take affirmative question tags.**

- Examples**
- She has never called me, has she?**
 - We could hardly talk to one another, could we?**

Exercise

Complete each sentence below using a suitable question tag.

- Barking dogs seldom bite, _____?
- The holidaymakers rarely discuss their achievements, _____?

v. These two friends have never quarrelled at each other.

QUESTION TAGS – MIXED EXERCISE

1. The visitors did not reach here, _____
2. I am afraid of swimming pools, _____
3. These geese make a lot of noise, _____
4. Davido hardly ever visits Uganda, _____
5. That is the day I will never forget, _____
6. Line up here, _____
7. Let them mop the classroom, _____
8. They did everything possible, _____
9. You will be a good driver in the future, _____
10. Please, stop playing such babyish games, _____
11. We seldom make holiday plans, _____
12. My Father lives in South Sudan, _____
13. Kate attended the holiday camp, _____
14. Let's visit the zoo this Sunday, _____
15. Never disturb your classmates, _____
16. They never write to their pen pals, _____
17. I am not a prophet of doom, _____
18. Don't lean against the painted wall, _____

Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.

19. Rose is not a hardworking woman, is she? (Rewrite beginning: Rose is a -----)
20. We did not go to Ethiopia for a tour, did we? (Use -----went-----)
21. Samalie has made a wonderful holiday plan, hasn't she? (Rewrite ending -----has she?)

22. Your class teacher will welcome you from the long holiday,-----

(Rewrite and supply a suitable question tag.)

23. I am not interested in reading history books, am I?

(Rewrite the sentence ending-----, aren't I?)

24. Joan likes travelling to different places, doesn't she? (Begin: Joan doesn't-----)

(Complete the sentence sensibly.)

SPEECHES

THE DIRECT SPEECH

- o The direct speech quotes the exact words from the speaker's mouth.
- o A direct speech sentence has two major parts i.e. the speech tag and the actual words from the speaker's mouth.
- o The speech tag contains the verb of reporting.

PUNCTUATING THE DIRECT SPEECH

- o Put the actual words of the speaker inside quotation marks.
- o If the speech tag begins the sentence, put a comma before the opening quotations.
- o Use a capital letter after the opening quotation marks.

NOTE: Never put the speech tag inside quotation marks.

Examples of speech tags

- o said Keller
- o the teacher promised
- o asked the dentist
- o their mother said
- o he inquired
- o asked Kama
- o she replied
- o ordered the teacher
- o the president remarked

PUNCTUATION MARKS USED IN THE DIRECT SPEECH

Opening & closing quotation marks	“ ”
Comma	,
Full stop	.
Question mark	?
Exclamation mark	!

NOTE: Single quotation marks (' ') can also be used especially in British English.

Examples

Punctuate the sentences below correctly.

- a. don't kid with me said Batuusa

"Don't kid with me," said Batuusa.

- b. the teacher said you must complete that work James
The teacher said, "You must complete that work James."

Exercise**Rewrite and punctuate the following sentences correctly.**

1. I have just written to my penfriend said Naava
2. bring those desks here the class monitor told his classmates
3. I have almost failed the test cried the little girl
4. where is my new uniform the boy asked the matron
5. your phone is ringing teacher the pupil said
6. where did you spend your holiday Jack asked the teacher

THE INTERRUPTED SPEECH / THE BROKEN SPEECH

- In the interrupted speech, the speech tag appears within the speaker's words.**

- Use a comma and a small letter after the speech tag in the interrupted speech,**

Examples

1. This new art piece said the artist should be painted
"This new art piece," said the artist, "should be painted."

2. Tendo said my mother cannot get a first grade
"Sing loudly," the conductor advised, "so that I can hear you from a distance"

3. Sing loudly the conductor advised so that I can hear you from a distance
"Tendo," said my mother, "cannot get a first grade."

4. All candidates remarked the head teacher should spend their holiday wisely
"All candidates," remarked the head teacher, "should spend their holiday wisely."

Activity**Punctuate the following sentences correctly.**

1. The cow said the farmer should be milked early in the morning
2. Then why asked Nalumoso did you write such wrong answers
3. Those envelopes said the parent should be handled with great care
4. I understand said Katumba you and I will attend the academic camp
5. this dress said the tailor should be cut well
6. the patient said the doctor needs urgent treatment

THE INDIRECT SPEECH/REPORTED SPEECH

- We use the reported speech or indirect speech when we want to report what**

someone said without speech marks/quotations marks.

- In the indirect speech, the reporter doesn't necessarily use the exact same words of the speaker.**

- The reported speech always uses the tense expressed in the verb of reporting.**

Examples

- a. "I am tired of being bossed around," she said.
She said that she is tired of being bossed around. (past)

b. "I am tired of your mistakes," she says.
She says that she is tired of my mistakes. (simple present)

CHANGES IN THE INDIRECT SPEECH

CHANGES IN THE INDIRECT SPEECH changes have to be made for a sentence to be changed to the reported speech, changes have to be made to different parts of speech. Below is how different parts of speech change;

A. CHANGES IN ADVERBS**Direct Speech****Indirect Speech/Reported Speech**

today	that day
tonight	that night
this evening	that evening
this time	that time
this morning	that morning
yesterday	the previous day
yesterday morning	the previous morning
yesterday afternoon	the previous afternoon
last night	the previous night
before	ago
now	then
soon	later
tomorrow	the following day/ the next day
next year	six years later
in six years' time	six years later
in three minutes' time	three minutes later

KNOW ZONE

When demonstrative pronouns this/ those/that/ these are not followed by expressions of time, change them to article the in the reported speech.

Examples**Direct****Indirect**

- a. these pens----- the pens
b. this vehicle----- the vehicle
c. those boys----- the boys
d. that answer sheet----- the answer sheet

B. CHANGES IN TENSES/VERBS**Indirect Speech**

- | Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
|---------------|-----------------|
| present | past |
| past | past perfect |
| is/am | was |
| are | were/was |
| saw | had seen |
| had | had |

Report.....
1. 'By 8.00 a.m., Hama had not arrived for the party.

1. 'By 8.00 a.m., Hama had not arrived for the party.
The hostess said that she had had great moments with her classmates the previous day.'

3. We borrowed these books from our brothers,' the little boys said.
4. My new book got lost yesterday,' said Alex.
5. The tourist said, 'I visited Uganda in 1998.'
6. 'All pupils were told to keep quiet during the church service last Sunday,' reported the head boy.
7. 'Our building collapsed last Saturday,' Imran told Kasey.
8. Shanice said, 'A bee stung me last Sunday.'
9. 'We had a wonderful moment in the field yesterday,' said the pupils.
10. 'The flying doctor came to our home last Saturday,' said Gabriel.

REPORTING YES/NO QUESTIONS

- Yes/no questions usually start with helping verbs.
- When reporting such questions, we useif/whether.....
- We can also report these questions using ---wanted to know--- or---asked---

NOTE: An indirect question should have no question mark.

QUICK REMINDER	
DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
is / am	was
are	was/were
was/were	had been
has/have	had
will/shall	would

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below in reported speech. Follow the examples given in the first two questions.

1. 'Is it okay to fly abroad for a holiday?' the candidate asked the head teacher.
2. The candidate asked the head teacher whether it was okay to fly abroad for a holiday.
3. The candidate wanted to know from the head teacher whether/if it was okay to fly abroad for a holiday.
4. The candidate asked me, "Are you going to sit at the front desk?"
5. The candidate wanted to know whether I was going to sit at the front desk.

4. Did you report to the bursar's office?" the class teacher asked Mark.
5. "Were the holiday games organised well?" Musa asked his friend.
6. "Will you conduct remedial classes next week?" Emmanuel asked her teacher.

7. Shall we be allowed to clean the main hall?" the candidates asked.
8. "Does your friend attend music concerts?" Timothy asked his classmate.
9. "Am I supposed to help my relatives in the holiday?" Tom asked our English teacher.

10. "Were you given the end of term circulars?" Vivian asked us.

REPORTING 'WH' QUESTIONS

- Like questions with helping verbs, wh questions can be reported using the phrase-----wanted to know-----

Examples

Change the following sentences to indirect speech.

1. "Where did you put your geometry set yesterday, Alice?" asked the teacher.
 - The teacher wanted to know from Alice where she had put her geometry set the previous day.
2. "Why haven't you attended the camp?" the matron asked me.
 - The matron wanted to know why I had not attended the camp.
3. The matron asked me why I had not attended the camp.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below using-----wanted to know-----

1. "Who saw where the thief passed yesterday?" the policeman asked the civilians.
2. "What is your surname, Jane?" the nurse asked.
3. "To whom did Amos give the new box file?" asked the bursar.
4. Kapere asked, "Where shall I sit at your birthday party, Jane?"
5. "Where did you write the work?" the teacher asked Daniela.
6. "Whose holiday package was blown away by the strong wind yesterday?" asked my friend.
7. "Who took away my blue pen, dear learners?" asked Mr Magufulli.

REPORTING ORDERS/IMPERATIVES/REQUESTS

- Imperative sentences are used to tell people to do things.
- They can also be used to make suggestions, advise or give instructions.
- Affirmative imperatives usually begin with **main verbs**, whereas negative imperatives begin with **Don't (Do not)**
- For negative imperatives, we use a **to-infinitive**.
- For negative imperatives, use ---not to-infinitive---

Exercise
Rewrite the sentences given below.

1. "Get out of this room now," the invigilator told the impostor.
The invigilator told the impostor to get out of the room then.
2. "Don't join a bad school after this primary course, please," the teacher cautioned the candidates.
The teacher cautioned the candidates not to join a bad school after the primary course.
3. "Please teacher, allow us do this test," requested the candidates.
The candidates requested the teacher to allow them do the test.
4. "Could you fill in the forms, please?" he requested.
He requested us to fill in the forms.
5. "Musa, do the work I gave you yesterday," said the father.
6. "Never sit in a dirty classroom," the class monitor advised his friends.
7. "Let me talk to my matron," the pupil pleaded to the scout.
8. "Do not allow any guest to enter the dormitory during the holiday," the director told the warden.
9. "Tamale, stop talking about your parents carelessly," said Mugisha.
10. "March out," Cathy told her eldest son.
11. The coach told his trainees, "Never swim from the deep ends of that pool."
12. "Please keep your report cards safe," the teacher cautioned the pupils.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below in the reported speech.

1. "Musa, do the work I gave you yesterday," said the father.
2. "Never sit in a dirty classroom," the class monitor advised his friends.
3. "Let me talk to my matron," the pupil pleaded to the scout.
4. "Do not allow any guest to enter the dormitory during the holiday," the director told the warden.
5. "Tamale, stop talking about your parents carelessly," said Mugisha.
6. "March out," Cathy told her eldest son.
7. The coach told his trainees, "Never swim from the deep ends of that pool."
8. "Please keep your report cards safe," the teacher cautioned the pupils.

SPEECHES - MIXED EXERCISE

Punctuate the sentences given below.

1. You are very late today said the class teacher
 2. Uncle Tom go to the shop and buy me a new fountain pen said Mariam
 3. The tourist said it is hard to believe that this is the longest river in the world
 4. These cats said the farmer had eaten all the mice in the house by midnight
- Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech.**
5. Namiiro said, "I am to go on holiday abroad today,"
 6. "I am going to pick coffee from my father's plantation this morning," said Ivy.
 7. "Dear candidates, has any of you made a holiday plan?" asked the headmistress.
 8. "Never beg for food from aliens," Kate's mother warned her.
 9. "Come and write this work now," Mugula told Goloba.
 10. "Isaac was very busy last week," said my little brother.
 11. "How will you travel to the distant islands?" she asked me.
 12. "Where did you put the report card, Cynthia?" asked Edna.

Shine Standard English Book 7

13. "Don't scribble on the painted wall," the father told his daughters.
14. "Who packed all of my clothes?" Bhosa asked Lynn.
15. "We will be attending remedial classes with our neighbours," said the two girls.
16. "Never call me by my first name," Patrick told his classmates.

Rewrite the following sentences in direct speech.

17. Teddy said that she could help in feeding the chickens that night.

18. The class teacher advised the pupils to spend their holidays wisely.

19. Mrs. Thiga said that she would spend her holidays in Eldoret.

20. The doctor asked me which of my teeth ached most.

21. David wanted to know if anybody had done the housework.

22. The old man wanted to know whether we knew the way to the well.

PAST PARTICIPLE VERBS

- ⦿ The past participle form of a verb is used to show an action that was started and completed in the past.
- ⦿ In sentences, the past participle is usually written with an auxiliary verb such as **is, am, are, were, has, have, were, shall be, will be**, etc.

REGULAR VERBS

- ⦿ Regular verbs are verbs whose past tense and past participle forms end in **-d** or **-ed**.

Sound /d/	Infinitive/Base Form	Past Tense	Past Participle
advise		advised	advised
agree		agreed	agreed
allow		allowed	allowed
answer		answered	answered
appear		appeared	appeared
arrive		arrived	arrived
believe		believed	believed
belong		belonged	belonged
boo		boored	boored
boom		boomed	boomed
call		called	called
carry		carried	carried
clean		cleaned	cleaned
close		closed	closed
coo		cooed	cooed

closed
clothe
close
care
cleared
cried
damaged
describe
die
dry
earn
encourage
enjoy
enter
explain
explore
fill
flow
follow
happen
imagine
interview
jail
kill
listen
live
love
measure
move
open
plan
play
pray
perform
pull
rain
realize
recall
remember

Shine Standard English Book 7
repair
save
share
show
sign
slam
stay
study
travel
try
turn
use
welcome
whisper
worry
yawn
Sound /d/
Infinitive
accept
afford
arrest
attend
bury
collect
correct
count
decide
defend
demand
divide
end
extend
expect
export
flood
graduate
hate
hunted
hurried
included
Past Tense
accepted
afforded
arrested
attended
buried
collected
corrected
counted
decided
defended
demanded
divided
ended
extended
expected
exported
flooded
graduated
hated
hunted
hurried
included
Past Participle
repaired
sieved
shared
showed
signed
slammed
stayed
studied
travelled
tried
turned
used
welcomed
whispered
worried
yawned
Shine Standard English Book 7

closed
cared
cleared
cried
damaged
described
died
dried
earned
encouraged
enjoyed
entered
explained
explored
filled
flowed
followed
happened
imagined
interviewed
jailed
killed
listened
lived
loved
measured
moved
opened
planned
played
prayed
performed
pulled
rained
realized
recalled
remembered

Shine Standard English Book 7
Ist Edition
Page 16

invited
invite

landed
land

married
marry

needed
need

planted
plant

present
present

pretended
pretend

printed
print

protected
protect

provided
provide

rented
rent

repeated
repeat

reported
report

rested
rest

scolded
scold

shouted
shout

skated
skate

started
start

treated
treat

visited
visit

waited
wait

wanted
want

wasted
waste

kiss
kissed

knock
knocked

laugh
laughed

lock
locked

look
looked

march
marched

match
matched

miss
missed

mix
mixed

pack
packed

pick
picked

press
pressed

pronounce
pronounced

push
pushed

relax
relaxed

shop
shopped

ship
shipped

smoke
smoked

stop
stopped

talk
talked

typed
typed

walked
walked

washed
washed

watched
watched

worked
worked

Shine Standard English Book 7

helped
help

hiked
hike

hoped
hope

joked
joke

jumped
jump

kissed
kiss

knocked
knock

laughed
laugh

locked
lock

looked
look

marched
march

matched
match

missed
miss

mixed
mix

packed
pack

picked
pick

pressed
press

pronounced
pronounce

pushed
push

relaxed
relax

shopped
shop

shipped
ship

smoked
smoke

stopped
stop

talked
talk

typed
type

walked
walk

washed
wash

watched
watch

worked
work

Shine Standard English Book 7

Activity

Complete each sentence below with the past participle form of the verb given in brackets.

1. Has the teacher _____ you to attend remedial classes? (allow)

2. The sun had _____ to be setting at 6.00 pm. (appear)

3. The two teachers have _____ the first meeting. (attend)

4. Sukari had _____ from our dormitory by the time the warden entered. (escape)

5. Having _____ the first question, Rina was overly _____ by the teacher. (pass, praise)

6. The vacationists have _____ for three hours. (relax)

8. My neighbour had _____ that only the rich should go on holidays. (believe)
 9. It is _____ my holiday plan as excellent.
 10. The teacher has _____ by the teacher to answer the trickiest
 (describe)

11. Mayiga was _____ page nine. (ask)
 question on page nine. (ask)
 12. The mechanic had _____ in this village for more than a century.
 13. That old woman has _____
 (live)
 14. Having _____ at my friend's answer, I was _____ by
 the class monitor. (laugh, scold)

15. The pupils said that they had _____ their mistakes. (realize)
 16. The baker has _____ yummy cakes today. (to bake)
 17. Kimmy will have _____ all his clothes by the time we get report
 cards. (pack)
 18. Wonderful tricks were _____ by the tallest actress. (perform)
 19. Our head teacher has _____ to give us circulars this Friday. (promise)
 20. Have you _____ swimming in your holiday programme? (include)
 21. Wow! I have _____ this holiday by attending two great occasions. (end)
 22. My father has just _____ from university. (graduate)

PAST PARTICIPLES OF IRREGULAR VERBS

- Irregular verbs change to past tense and past participle form in different ways.

- Irregular verbs that change *i* to *a* and *u* in the past tense and the past participle form respectively**

Infinitive/ Base Form	Past Tense	Past Participle
drink	drank	drunk
begin	began	begun
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
shrink	shrank	shrunk
spring	sprang	sprung
swim	swam	swum

Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle	Shine Standard English Book 7
buy	bought	crept	wring
teach	taught	wrung	spin
catch	caught	spun	fling
find	found	flung	sting
tell	told	stung	
sell	sold	strung	
get	got	wrong	
have	had	stung	

OTHER IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle
tear	tore	torn
lie (rest)	lay	lain
bite	bit	bitten
write	wrote	written
ride	rode	ridden

- Irregular verbs that change *i* to *u* both in the past tense and in the past participle**

Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle
dig	dug	hidden
cling	clung	driven
sling	slung	beaten
stick	stuck	woven
strike	struck	flowed

freeze
eat
etc.

ate
eaten

ate
eaten

eaten

Shine Standard English Book 7

The following verbs have the same spelling and pronunciation in all the three verb forms.

Infinitive/Base Form	Past Tense	Past Participle
bet	bet	bet
bid	broadcast	broadcast
broadcast	burst	burst
burst	cast	cast
cast	cost	cost
cost	cut	cut
cut	forecast	forecast
forecast	hit	hit
hit	hurt	hurt
hurt	let	let
let	put	put
put	quit	quit
quit	rid	rid
rid	set	set
set	shed	shed
shed	shut	shut
shut	split	split
split	spread	spread
spread	thrust	thrust

Exercise

Complete each sentence below using the past participle form of the verb given in brackets.

- Walking along the pavement, Namuli was bitten by a snake. (bite)
- My mirror has just got broken. (break)
- Apart from Kasirye, who else has gone to the cinema? (to go)
- Jane had written a letter to her penfriend by the time the term began. (to write)
- My car was driven away last night. (drive)
- Chandru has sit on one of the dirtiest chairs in the hall. (sit)
- The choir had sing the welcome song by the time the head teacher arrived. (to sing)
- Paul wondered why the sun had rised very early that morning. (rise)
- Jamada has bought a very nice car. (buy)

For more examples of irregular verbs and their past participles, refer to the section of irregular verbs in your dictionary.

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

- The present participle is the -ing form of a verb.
It can be used to express the result or reason of a situation.
The subject of the verb mentioned in the present participle usually comes after a comma.

Examples

- Putting down my papers, I talked to the headmistress.
- Having failed the examination, Rita went to one of the worst secondary schools.
- Sitting on a log, Jane was stung by a scorpion.

Note: Having is followed by a past participle verb.

DANGLING PARTICIPLES

- A dangling participle is one where the subject of the verb is either left out or the sentence or isn't shown after the comma.
- Such sentences should be avoided.

Check the following sentences. The meanings are indicated in brackets.

- a. *While walking at night, a snake bit Tom. (A snake was walking.....)*
- b. *Crossing through the park, a leap of leopards followed our ear. (Leopards were.....)*
- c. *Cruising.....)*

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.

1. Njoki dreamt about monster snakes. She woke up and screamed. (Begin: Dreaming-----)
2. Jimmy was reading a newspaper. He came across an interesting advertisement. (Begin: While-----)
3. Having had supper, the pupils went for remedial classes. (Begin: After-----)
4. Kato failed the examination because he wrote recklessly. (Begin: Writing-----)
5. After completing my studies, I went for a vacation abroad. (Begin: Having-----)
6. Peter was walking through a dark forest. A giant snake bit him. (Begin: Walking-----)
7. My donkey fell into a pit. It brayed loudly. (Begin: Having-----)
8. Bouncer dozed from the examination room. He lost over seventeen marks in the paper. (Begin: Dozing-----)

ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE

- A sentence in active voice begins with the **subject/ agent/ doer** whereas one in the passive voice begins with the **object**.

NOTE: The voices change according to the tense used. The main verb in the passive voice is always in past participle form, e.g. **gone, seen, helped, rung, written, stung, drunk, sung, etc.**

THE PASSIVE OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE

- In the present simple, the passive is formed from the pattern below.

-----is/are/am + being + past participle verb-----

Examples

Change the following sentences to passive voice.

1. Tom is milking the cow.
The cow is being milked by Tom.

2. People are making holiday plans.
Holiday plans are being made.

Exercise

Change the sentences below to passive voice.

1. Magoola is riding our new bicycle.
2. The timekeeper is ringing the bell.
3. Is Sabirye flying the kite?
4. Baba is writing a good holiday plan.
5. People are peeling matoke.
6. Somebody is cleaning the dining room.

Change the following sentences to passive voice.

Active: My eldest brother collects firewood every Friday.

Passive: Firewood is collected by my eldest brother every Friday.

Active: My children eat a lot of food in the holiday.

Passive: A lot of food is eaten by my children in the holiday.

Active: They call her Annette.

Passive: She is called Annette.

KNOW ZONE

Unclear/ obvious agents such as people, someone, somebody, he, they, etc should be avoided in passive sentences.

Exercise

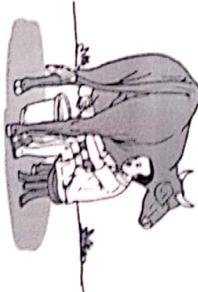
Change the following sentences to passive voice.

1. Those boys make good holiday plans.
2. Joan's close relatives give her presents every term.
3. People in my village use this road every day.
4. The oldest herdsman milks the cows.
5. The tall carpenter repairs our furniture.
6. They call me Bwire.

THE PASSIVE OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- The passive of the present continuous tense is formed from the pattern:

-----is/are/am + being + past participle verb-----



Examples
Faith has cleaned the desks.

1. *The desks have been cleaned by Faith.*

2. Who has rung the bell?

By whom has the bell been rung?

3. Someone has taken away my new notebook.

My new notebook has been taken away.

NOTE: If a sentence has two objects, the passive usually begins with the direct object.

Example

Active: The passers-by have thrown stones at the dead animal.

Passive: Stones have been thrown at the dead animal by the passers-by.

Activity

Express the sentences below in the passive voice.

1. The doctors have made a conclusive report.
2. Mr Mulema has sent Juma to deliver the message.
3. Which animal has bitten you?
4. My mum has read all the letters to my pen-pals.
5. The herdsmen have told the milkman to feed his cows on silage.
6. Someone has done all the housework.
7. The thieves have stolen all the equipment.
8. The teachers on duty have given all the undisciplined learners light punishments.
9. Somebody has flown the patient to Nairobi.
10. Nobody has seen your new pen anywhere today.

THE PASSIVE OF THE PAST SIMPLE

© The past simple is also known as the yesterday tense.

Note: The past simple uses no helping verb in affirmative sentences. The helping verb used in negatives and interrogatives is did.

Examples

- a. Marion celebrated her sixth birthday yesterday.
- b. The holidaymakers did not go to the beach.
- c. Did Hannah revise books during the holiday?

The passive voice of the past simple is formed from the following pattern.

.....was/were + past participle verb.....

Exercise

Change the following to passive voice. Follow the examples shown in the first two sentences.

1. Nikicha broke the blue glass.

The blue glass was broken by Nikicha.

2. My father sent me to buy meat from the butcher's last week.
I was sent by my father to buy meat from the butcher's last week.

3. Noeline did the house chores yesterday.

4. The new boy's wrote the red letter.

5. Where did they throw my necklace?

6. Did Juliet sweep the house?

7. The priest told the believers to read the verses aloud.
8. Why did they abuse us?

THE PASSIVE OF THE FUTURE SIMPLE

© The passive of the future simple is formed from the following pattern:

.....will be/shall be + past participle verb.....

Exercise

Change the following sentences to passive voice following the examples given in the first two questions.

1. Oyee will drive the new lorry.
The new lorry will be driven by Oyee.

2. Will anyone ring the bell?
Will the bell be rung?

3. The teacher will tell me to complete the work.
4. Nobody will understand the guest's speech.
5. Someone will read the announcement this evening.

6. Donna will carry the luggage next week.
7. Will Doctor Amos treat the patient?
8. The janitor will not do the chores alone.

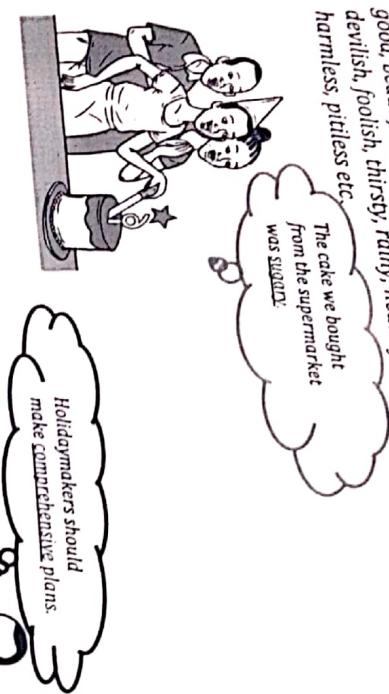
FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

o Most adjectives are formed from other words using **suffixes**.

o A **suffix** is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning.

a. Adjectives formed by using suffix "y"

<u>Word</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Word</u>	<u>Adjective</u>
juice	juicy	fun	funny
mud	muddy	stone	stony
thirst	thirsty	luck	lucky
stick	sticky	salt	salty
dust	dusty	rain	rainy
sugar	sugary	rock	rocky
water	watery	hill	hilly
salt	salty	tooth	toothy
blood	bloody	craze	crazy



Exercise Underline the adjective(s) in each of the sentences below.

- Uganda is a very peaceful country.
- We love our mother because she is merciful.
- Diana has a beautiful dress in her bag.
- The road to our home is muddy.
- Knowledgeable people are very important in our communities.
- The quintuplets went to the dentist because they had painful teeth.
- Prof. Ogwang intends to make COVID-19 a curable disease.
- Most pupils don't like that prefect because he is merciless.
- I witnessed a bloody accident along Jinja Road.
- Our grandmother always tells us interesting stories.

Exercise Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

- All the pineapples we bought were _____. (juice)
- Tom, the _____ boy, can't complete this work in time. (baby)
- The cartoon which appeared in The Truth Newspaper was very _____. (fun)
- The children who behave in a _____ manner can never be liked. (fool)
- That _____ pig ate five containers of food. (greed)
- I used to like Ronaldinho's _____ smiles. (tooth)
- All our family members are _____. (health)
- The road because that road is _____. (mud)
- The crops did not yield well because the land is _____. (stone)
- Jane is _____ so she needs to drink water. (thirst)
- We can't pass there because of his _____. ways. (baby)
- Jane is _____. (dirt)
- We can't give him any responsibility because they are _____. (dirt)
- Go and wash your uniforms because they are _____. (dirt)

Word

fame

courage

danger

continue

furious

poisonous

advantageous

religious

religion

anxiety

mountain

miracle

mischief

space

grief

glory

ambition

miracle

mischief

anxious

mountainous

miraculous

mischievous

d. Adjectives formed by using suffix "able/ible"**Word**

able

responsible

sensible

cautious

nervous

cure

adore

punish

honour

comfort

afford

knowledge

eat

break

avail

touch

accept

account

accountable

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

- The most _____ farmer in Paraa Village has died of COVID-19. (fame)
- All the seats in my father's car are _____. (comfort)
- A cobra is a very _____ snake. (poison)
- Most pupils in our school are _____. (courage)
- We will be _____ to survive COVID - 19 if we observe the SOPs. (ability)
- My mother is _____ of buying a beautiful car. (capability)
- All _____ gatherings have been suspended for forty-two days. (religion)
- All P.7 pupils are _____ about their PLE results. (anxiety)
- We shall be doing _____ assessment exercises from our homes. (continue)

- We admire Claire because she is _____. (responsibility)
- Dan is _____ enough to pass this test. (knowledge)
- What an _____ person the chief guest is! (honour)

MORE ABOUT FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES**e. Adjectives formed by using suffix "less"****Word**

Adjective

pitiless

painless

helpless

careless

hopeless

cheerless

harmless

merciless

pitiless

painless

helpless

careless

hopeless

cheerless

harmless

merciless

f. Adjectives formed by using suffix "ful"**Word**

Adjective

careful

painful

peaceful

helpful

faithful

cheerful

beautiful

harmful

faithful

cheerful

beautiful

harmful

hopeful

wonderful

colourful

powerful

E. Adjectives

Word apologetic
 energetic
 sympathetic
 empathetic
 chaotic
 chaos
 giant
 electricity
 metal
etc.

Shine Standard English Book 7

produce
sense
educate
create
abuse
obey
disobey
person
friend
mother
fatherly
ancestral
central
natural
cultural
parental
practical
official
financial

KNOW ZONE

electric v electrical

Use **electric** to talk about specific items that use electricity e.g. **electric pole**, **electric iron**, **electric drill**, **electric wires** etc.
Use **electrical** when talking in a more general way about items that use electricity such as **electrical appliances**, **electrical machines**, **electrical equipment** etc.

Exercise
Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. All the _____ boys have gone to the food store. (energy)
2. She has bought a _____ dress for her _____ birthday party for me. (colour)
3. Daddy organized a _____ is important in life. (apology)
4. Being _____ is important in life. (apology)
5. I can't give him these glasses because he is _____. (mercy)
6. The _____ nanny beat up the innocent baby. (mercy)
7. The _____ nanny beat up the innocent baby. (mercy)
8. We should be _____ to our neighbours who are in need. (sympathy)
9. Christians are supposed to be _____ to God. (faith)
10. I love staying with my aunt because she is _____. (peace)

The following adjectives are formed differently.

Word

Adjective

gold
golden
wood
wooden
wool
woollen
singular
triangle
rectangular
circular
muscular
active

1. My mother does not like _____. plates. (metal)
2. Our _____ home is in Ntungamo. (ancestor)
3. We are not allowed to use _____. language. (abuse)
4. Our school is in the _____. part of Uganda. (centre)
5. Most pupils in our class can write _____. letters. (office)
6. He was punished because he is _____. (disobey)
7. The _____ twins came to our home yesterday. (identity)
8. Dingilo does not have a _____ blanket at home. (wool)
9. We learnt how to write _____. letters in primary five. (friend)
10. We have a _____ dining table at home. (rectangle)
11. Most _____ institutions in Uganda close at 5:00pm. (finance)
12. Our teachers advised us to watch only _____. movies. (educate)
13. The _____ dog bit the stubborn boy. (anger)
14. It is not good to be _____. from school. (absence)

FORMATION OF PROPER ADJECTIVES

- ⦿ Proper adjectives are those that are formed from proper nouns such as country names and continents.
- ⦿ Proper adjectives are formed by adding different suffixes to proper nouns. For further study, refer to the section of geographical names in your dictionary.

a. **NOTE:** Most of the country names ending in -a.

Adjective

Australia	Australian
Belgium	Belgian
Bulgaria	Bulgarian
Bolivia	Bolivian
Colombia	Colombian

Croatia	Croatian
Cuba	Cuban
Dominica	Dominican
Eritrea	Eritrean
Estonia	Estonian

Ethiopia	Ethiopian
Gambia	Gambian
Georgia	Georgian
Guinea	Guinean
India	Indian

Italy	Italian
Jordan	Jordanian
Malawi	Malawian
Mali	Malian
Mexico	Mexican

Morocco	Moroccan
Norway	Norwegian
Singapore	Singaporean
Ukraine	Ukrainian
Uruguay	Uruguayan

Zimbabwe	Zimbabwean
Belgium	Belgian
Barbados	Barbadian
Comoros	Comorian
Cape Verde	Cape Verdean

Algeria	Algerian
Africa	African
Angola	Angolan
Asia	Asian
Austria	Austrian

a. **NOTE:** Most of the country names ending in -a.

Australian	Australian
Belgian	Belgian
Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Bolivian	Bolivian

Colombian	Colombian
Croatian	Croatian
Cuban	Cuban
Dominican	Dominican

Eritrean	Eritrean
Estonian	Estonian
Ethiopian	Ethiopian
Egypt	Egyptian

Egypt	Egyptian
Europe	European
Fiji	Fijian
Ghana	Ghanaiian

Haiti	Haitian
Hungary	Hungarian
Iran	Iranian
Chile	Chilean

Chile	Chilean
Egypt	Egyptian
Europe	European
Fiji	Fijian

Fiji	Fijian
Ghana	Ghanaiian
Haiti	Haitian
Hungary	Hungarian

Haitian	Haitian
Hungary	Hungarian
Iran	Iranian
Chile	Chilean

Chilean	Chilean
Egyptian	Egyptian
European	European
Fijian	Fijian

Ghanaiian	Ghanaiian
Haitian	Haitian
Hungarian	Hungarian
Iranian	Iranian

Italian	Italian
Jordanian	Jordanian
Malawian	Malawian
Malian	Malian

Mexican	Mexican
Moroccan	Moroccan
Norwegian	Norwegian
Singaporean	Singaporean

Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Uruguayan	Uruguayan
Zimbabwean	Zimbabwean
Belgian	Belgian

Barbadian	Barbadian
Comorian	Comorian
Cape Verdean	Cape Verdean
Belgian	Belgian

CamScanner	CamScanner

Exercise A

Form adjectives from the following countries.

- Indonesia
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Korea
- Kuwait
- Liberia
- Libya
- Malaysia
- Mauritania

Exercise B

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each of the following sentences.

- Two _____ friends of mine are coming to see me this weekend.
(Namibia)
- The most famous _____ month. (Nigeria)
footballer came to Uganda last

Activity Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. My _____ bed got broken last night. (Brazil)
2. Most _____ soldiers are merciful. (India)
3. Daddy has the _____ flag in his car. (Egypt)
4. Are all _____ movies very educative? (Ghana)
5. My sister got married to a _____ man. (Mexico)
6. I love _____ bags because they are very durable. (Italy)
7. That _____ chef prepares delicious food. (Norway)
8. Daddy has bought a _____ dining table. (Europe)
9. Do you have any _____ traders move to different countries for their business trips. (Iran)
10. Most _____ dishes here? (Angola)

Activity Shine Standard English Book 7

Shine Standard English Book 7

Activity Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Are _____ women really cruel? (Somalia)
2. He has bought a beautiful _____ car. (Japan)
3. Most _____ items are not durable. (China)
4. My father likes listening to old _____ songs. (DRC)
5. The rebels were shot as they advanced to the _____ capital. (South Sudan)
6. My brother has _____ pen pals. (Togo)
7. The _____ rugby team were beaten in the semi-finals. (Senegal)
8. Diana does not have a _____ friend. (Qatar)

Formation of proper adjectives using "ese"

Proper Adjective

Country	Chinese
China	Japanese
Japan	Sudanese
Sudan	Gabonese
Gabon	Togo
Togo	Senegalese
Senegal	Portuguese
Portugal	Lebanese
Lebanon	Burmese
Myanmar/Burma	Congolese
Congo	Beninese
Benin	South Sudanese
South Sudan	Congolese
DRC	

Formation of proper adjectives by using "i"

Formation of proper adjectives by using "i"

Country	Adjective
Somalia	Somali
Iraq	Iraqi
Qatar	Qatari
Pakistan	Pakistani
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi
Oman	Omani
Yemen	Yemeni
Israel	Israeli

OTHER WAYS OF FORMING PROPER ADJECTIVES

Adjectives

Cyprus	Cypriot
Czech Republic	Czech
France	French
Germany	German
Greece	Greek
Greenland	Greenlandic
Iceland	Icelandic
Madagascar	Malagasy
(The) Netherlands	Dutch
Lesotho	Lesothan

Thailand
Swaziland

Swazi

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

Shine Standard English Book 7

- When adjectives are many in a sentence, they can be arranged in a specific order.

The order is according to the acronym **NOPSASCOM-PN**

Category	Examples
N	Number <i>one, four, ten, fifteen, several, many, much, few, some, a, an, their, etc</i> All determiners belong to this category.
O	Opinion <i>smart, beautiful, proud, dull, wise, foolish, handsome, expensive, attractive etc.</i>
S	Size <i>big, thick, fat, wide, thin, short, long, slim, tiny, slender, high, tall, short etc.</i>
A	Age <i>old, new, young, ancient, modern, middle-aged etc</i>
S	shape <i>circular, triangular, square, oval, spherical, cylindrical, tubular etc.</i>
C	colour <i>grey, green, white, blue, brown, black, yellow etc</i>
O	origin (proper adjectives) <i>Ugandan, Kenyan, Korean, Canadian, Irish, Rwandan, Chinese, Dutch, Turkish, Nigerian, Canadian, Scottish, Burmese etc</i>
M	material <i>cotton, silk, gold, nylon, wooden, woollen, leather, metallic etc.</i>
P	purpose <i>walking, dancing, bridal, swimming, skating etc.</i>
N	noun <i>man, sheep, child, table, cars, ball, medal etc.</i>

Note: Here the adjectives are always used attributively i.e. before the noun they modify.

Examples



My father bought a
small grey German car



- a. Three men came to my office. They were fat. They were light-skinned. They were from India.
Three fat light-skinned Indian men came to my office.

- b. Doreen has a teacher. The teacher is tall. The teacher is intelligent. He is very old.
Doreen has an intelligent tall very old teacher.

Arrange these words in alphabetical order.

- Finnish, Irish, Polish Danish
- Scottish, Sudanese, Senegalese, Somali
- Ghanaian, Nigerien, Gabonese, Nigerian
- Lebanese, Liberian, Libyan, Lesothan

Exercise

Re-write the given sentences as one without using 'who', 'which', 'that' or 'and'.

- We met a traffic officer. He was very tall. He had thin legs. He was blind.
- A woman was injured in an accident. She was old. She was ugly. She was fat and she was from China.
- Maria has a new blanket. It is made out of wool. It is very large.

6. We sit at desks. They are plastic. They

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are compared in three degrees.

1. Positive degree
2. Comparative degree
3. Superlative degree

Adjectives compared by adding -er and -est

Comparative

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
long	longer	longest
short	shorter	shortest
tall	taller	tallest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
quick	quicker	quickest

Short adjectives ending in cvc double the last consonant before adding -er and -est.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
hot	hotter	hottest
fat	fatter	fattest
wet	wetter	wettest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest
mad	madder	maddest
red	redder	reddest
thin	thinner	thinnest

NOTE: This list does not include adjectives ending in w.

For adjectives ending in -y, replace "y" with -ier and -iest.

Comparative	Superlative
happier	happiest
earlier	earliest
lazier	laziest
crazier	craziest
luckier	luckiest

► Long adjectives ending in suffix -ive, -some, -ing, -ed, -ent, -ful, -ous, -ble, -ic form the comparative and superlative by using more and most respectively.

Examples	Comparative	Superlative
active	beautiful	handsome
faithful	generous	sensible
capable	audible	knowledgeable
mischiefous	argumentative	quarrelsome
excited	interested	interesting
energetic	persuasive	etc

Shine Standard English Book 7

pretty	prettier	prettiest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
skinny	skinnier	skinniest
funny	funnier	funniest
muddy	muddier	muddiest
bumpy	bumpier	bumpiest
silky	silkiest	silkiest
wacky	wackier	wackiest

friendly	friendlier	friendliest
costly	costlier	costliest
lively	livelier	liveliest
deadly	deadlier	deadliest
juicy	juicier	juiciest

Shine Standard English Book 7

Positive

good

well

bad

ill

many

Comparative

better

best

worse

worst

more

most

Superlative

best

best

furthest

farthest

eldest

oldest

- far
far
old(*same family*)
old(general usage)
- further
farther
elder
older

- furthest
farthest
eldest
oldest

2. My mother is two metres tall. My father is two metres tall.
My mother is as tall as my father.
2. My mother is very fast. Samantha is fast.
Samantha is not as fast as Namakwa.

Join these sentences using.....as.....as.....

1. A teacher is important. A doctor is important.
2. Napoleon is famous. Muwanga is famous.
3. The armchair and the sofa are equally comfortable.
4. Our ICI chairperson is brave. Their ICI chairperson is brave.
5. Jinya Road is wide. Masaka Road is wide.
6. My calf weighs 30kg. Your pig weighs 30 kg.
7. Thomas and Mary are the same in strength.
8. Meat and vegetables are equally costly.

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

1. Namakwa is very fast. Samantha is fast.
Samantha is not as fast as Namakwa.
2. Studying is more important than partying.
Partying is not as important as studying.

Join these sentences using.....not as.....as.....

1. The cat is very fast. The hare is fast.
2. Fatimah's aunt is fatter than mine.
3. The first term holiday is long, but the third term holiday is longer.
4. The house compound is large. The playground is very large.
5. The glasses are more delicate than the saucepans.
6. Dogs are wiser than cats.

- Activity
- Complete each sentence below using the correct degree of the adjective formed from the word given in brackets.
- Harambee Junior School has the _____ security lights in Nairobi. (bright)
 - Ms Pendo's health situation is _____ than it was last week. (ill)
 - Of the twins in our class, Kato is the _____ (old)
 - Dr Madimong is _____ than any other doctor in Rupendo Sub-County. (thin)
 - Isaac is _____ than his friend, Tommy. (friend)
 - The _____ goat on the farm was sold at \$46. (old)
 - Is it true that gold is _____ than copper? (soft)
 - Oh! You've made me sit on the _____ chair in the whole church. (comfort)
 - An elephant is _____ than any other animal on earth. (fat)
 - They say my uncle is _____ than Habiba's. (poor)
 - This is the _____ letter I have ever written. (bad)
 - Of the two boys, Juma is the _____. (fun)
 - A beaver is one of the _____ animals I have ever seen. (fur)
 - This jacket has lasted _____ than I had expected. (long)
 - Mangoes are much _____ than apples. (juice)

Shine Standard English Book 7**SENTENCE PATTERNS WITH ADJECTIVES**

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

The above pattern is used with the positive degree.

1. John and Jessica are equally heavy.
John is as heavy as Jessica.

Join these sentences using.....as.....as.....

- far
far
old(*same family*)
old(general usage)
- further
farther
elder
older

2. My mother is two metres tall. My father is two metres tall.
My mother is as tall as my father.
2. My mother is very fast. Samantha is fast.
Samantha is not as fast as Namakwa.

Join these sentences using.....as.....as.....

1. A teacher is important. A doctor is important.
2. Napoleon is famous. Muwanga is famous.
3. The armchair and the sofa are equally comfortable.
4. Our ICI chairperson is brave. Their ICI chairperson is brave.
5. Jinya Road is wide. Masaka Road is wide.
6. My calf weighs 30kg. Your pig weighs 30 kg.
7. Thomas and Mary are the same in strength.
8. Meat and vegetables are equally costly.

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

1. Namakwa is very fast. Samantha is fast.
Samantha is not as fast as Namakwa.
2. Studying is more important than partying.
Partying is not as important as studying.

Join these sentences using.....not as.....as.....

1. The cat is very fast. The hare is fast.
2. Fatimah's aunt is fatter than mine.
3. The first term holiday is long, but the third term holiday is longer.
4. The house compound is large. The playground is very large.
5. The glasses are more delicate than the saucepans.
6. Dogs are wiser than cats.

- Activity
- Complete each sentence below using the correct degree of the adjective formed from the word given in brackets.
- Harambee Junior School has the _____ security lights in Nairobi. (bright)
 - Ms Pendo's health situation is _____ than it was last week. (ill)
 - Of the twins in our class, Kato is the _____ (old)
 - Dr Madimong is _____ than any other doctor in Rupendo Sub-County. (thin)
 - Isaac is _____ than his friend, Tommy. (friend)
 - The _____ goat on the farm was sold at \$46. (old)
 - Is it true that gold is _____ than copper? (soft)
 - Oh! You've made me sit on the _____ chair in the whole church. (comfort)
 - An elephant is _____ than any other animal on earth. (fat)
 - They say my uncle is _____ than Habiba's. (poor)
 - This is the _____ letter I have ever written. (bad)
 - Of the two boys, Juma is the _____. (fun)
 - A beaver is one of the _____ animals I have ever seen. (fur)
 - This jacket has lasted _____ than I had expected. (long)
 - Mangoes are much _____ than apples. (juice)

Examples

- ❖ *The higher you go, the cooler it becomes.*
- ❖ *The more alcohol he drank, the more money he lost.*
- ❖ *The older he grew, the weaker he became.*
- ❖ *The longer he worked, the more he earned.*
- ❖ *The more work Kapere wrote, the better his handwriting became.*

Exercise

Use: The....., the-in these sentences.

1. If you go high, it becomes cool.
2. The teacher talked a lot. I understood little.
3. When the sun shines a lot, our place gets dry and dry.
4. If you grow old, it becomes very difficult to do work.
5. The plant became weaker and weaker as it grew taller and taller.
6. The plane appeared small and small as it went far and far.
7. Kwezi's performance will get worse if he wastes a lot of time.
8. One becomes senile as one grows old.

COMPREHENSION

Hajj Bumaali made the holiday programme below for his children last November. He intended to keep them engaged in productive work. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

NAME OF CHILD	SEX	AGE	ACTIVITY
Fatimah Mai	F	17	Preparing supper
Hamuzah Lob	M	14	Grazing cattle in the evening
Assuman Ouley	M	19	Helping younger brothers in revision
Aliyah Saleh	F	13	Preparing breakfast and lunch
Leilah Sureyah	F	11	Cleaning the dining room
			Taking care of baby Hanukah

NB: All of us will go camping at Miami Beach on 3rd January 2022.

Questions

1. What does the table above show?
2. Why did Hajj Bumaali come up with the programme?
3. How many sons does Hajj Bumaali have?
4. Which two children are likely to go to the kitchen almost every day?
5. According to the programme, who is Hajj Bumaali's youngest child?
6. In which year was the programme made?
7. Mention two children in the family above who are thirteen years and below.
8. Who is likely to be the busiest child according to the programme?
9. How old is Fatimah Mai?
10. Which of Hajj Bumaali's children will work on the farm?
11. Where will the family go camping according to the programme?
12. How many activities does the programme show?

COMPOSITION

Shine Standard English Book 7

The sentences below are in wrong order. Arrange them again to form a meaningful story about Magona's vacation.

- meaningful story about Magona's vacation.**
- a. But this pain ended in a matter of days.
 - b. This is because Cape Town was among the cities his SST teachers used to talk about during lessons.
 - c. When the new term began, he had one of the best vacation stories to share with classmates.
 - d. Within the first fortnight of the holiday, Magona was already in Cape Town.
 - e. This is because his dad revealed a fantastic holiday plan he had made.
 - f. At the end of term three last year, Magona had no clue where he would spend his holiday.
 - g. This pleased Magona greatly.
 - h. He used this great opportunity to tour various tourist spots there.
 - i. This hurt him a lot because his friends used to narrate great holiday tours they would make.
 - j. The plan was to fly Magona to Cape Town for a vacation.

study
camp
concert
revise
trip
interesting
vacation

farm
visit
show
housework

fare
begin
cook
tour
nice
report
routine

Shine Standard English Book 7

camp	farm
concert	visit
revise	show
trip	housework
interesting	exciting
vacation	chore
bash	tour

Definitions

study(v): to learn about a subject by going to school or university
My niece studies from Uganda's finest university.

farm(n): an area of land used for growing crops and rearing animals
Kimera has a big number of domestic animals on his farm.

tour(n): a journey on which you visit various places for pleasure
Our tour to Mombasa included a three-day camp at Fort Jesus.

camp(v): to stay somewhere temporarily in a tent or any other structure We camped at Kaazi for a fortnight during our primary seven vacation.

visit(v): to go and see somebody and spend some time with them
Wandera has not visited his grandfather this holiday.

concert(n): an occasion at which an orchestra, band or musician performs in front of an audience
I sometimes attend concerts in the holiday.

show(n): a performance especially one in a theatre
The audience enjoyed a live music show at Theatre La Bonita.

revise(v): to read and learn information that you have studied in order to prepare for an examination
The pupils revised their past papers during the long holiday.

use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences
The pupils revised their past papers during the long holiday.

housework(n): domestic household chores for example cooking and cleaning
Most pupils would rather watch TV than do housework.

trip(n): an occasion when you go somewhere and return
The holidaymakers did not enjoy their trip to Juba.

enjoy(v): to get pleasure from something
My half-brother enjoys touring different places.

- exciting(adj): making you feel excited
It is very exciting to watch animals in a game park.
- nice (adj): enjoyable, attractive or pleasant
My elder brother had a nice holiday in the village.
- interesting(adj): interesting things make us want to know more about them or take part in them.
It was such an interesting trip that the candidates didn't want to return to school.

report(n): a document written by a teacher giving detailed information about a student's work at school
My report shows that I was among the best performers this term.

vacation (n): a very long holiday or one of the periods of time when one is away from school, college or university
Ruth looks forward to working in a supermarket during her P.7 vacation.

chore(n): an ordinary job that must be done regularly
Some domestic chores are too tiring for the children to do perfectly.

routine(n): the normal way of doing things especially when they are done in a fixed order
Claire's daily routine includes bathing her baby brother, Ernest.

bash(n): a party or celebration
The couple organised a big bash to celebrate their son's examination success.

begin(v): to start or to take a first step into something
Our teacher has begun setting our end of term examination.

fare (n): money paid for transport by public means
Bus operators usually hike fares during the festive season.

Exercise
Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences
The pupils revised their past papers during the long holiday.

- below.
1. It is always _____ to play with my siblings during holiday time.
(interest)
 2. Some of the house _____ we do at home are so boring. (chore)
 3. How many times did you attend _____ classes during the half term holiday? (remedy)
 4. Having _____ the fare, my grandfather alighted from the taxi. (pay)
 5. It is an _____ thing to travel to _____ places.
(enjoy/distance)

6. Some _____ do not have proper holiday plans. (study) _____
 7. Kepa is more _____ in football than in weaving. (interes^t)
 8. The prison warden has adjusted the _____ hours. (visit)
 9. Several _____ visit our country during the December holiday.
 10. The _____ industry is always booming during the festive season. (tour)
 11. Both Easter Sunday and Eid al-Adha are public _____ (holiday)
 12. It is time we _____ is one of Janet's favourite home chores. (cook)
 13. _____ is one of Janet's favourite home chores. (cook)
 14. The holidaymakers have been _____ month. (camp)
 15. Uncle Denis has asked my twin cousins to make _____ timetables. (revise)

Use each of the words below to construct a meaningful sentence.

16. fair
 17. fare
 18. attend usually in we December camps holiday the.
 19. done the domestic she all has chores?

Arrange the words given below in alphabetical order.

20. holiday, camp, bash, attend
 21. choirs, chores, chore, choir
Rewrite the sentences below giving one word for the underlined group of words.
 22. Myra and I attended a live public performance of music last Saturday.
 23. The head teacher advised us to get ready for the test by revising hard.

Rewrite each of the sentences below giving the opposite of the underlined word.

24. Did you see my parents at the beginning of the term?
 25. Schools will not open until all pupils are jabbed against coronavirus.
 26. None of the activities on my holiday programme was interesting.

IF CLAUSE THREE (CONDITIONAL THREE)

- ❖ If three or type three conditional is used to talk about past situations that did not happen.
- ❖ We use a past perfect in the if clause and would have and a past participle verb in the main clause.

CONDITIONAL THREE - THE SUMMARY

If clause (if + past perfect)	Main clause (would have + PPV)
1. If Julie had seen her uncle in the holiday,	he would have paid her school fees.
2. If we had gone to town,	we would not have missed the film.
3. Had they been at home,	they would have worn their raincoats.

Shine Standard English Book 7
 Shine Standard English Book 7
 Shine Standard English Book 7

Note: If can be used in the if clause of a type three conditional sentence. This usually happens when the word If is omitted.

Examples

a. Had Julie seen her uncle in the holiday, he would have paid her school fees.
 b. Had we gone to the village, we would have seen our grandparents.

When the main clause is in negative form, we use the grammatical order

NOT would have not seen

Examples
 a. If there had been no storm, our tent would have not been blown away.
 b. If there had been no storm, our tent would have not been blown away.

Exercise
Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. The audience would have been happy if the choir _____ if there had been no food at home? (do)
 2. What would you have _____ the answers, I would have raised my hand. (know)
 3. Had I _____ money, she would have bought a woollen raincoat. (have)
 4. If Mary _____ correct answers, I would have shared them with my
 5. Had I _____ classmates. (write)
 6. If Kato's mother had not stopped him, he would have _____ all the
 milk. (drink)
 7. James _____ successful if she had gone to a good school. (to be)
 8. Damalie _____ the Bible if he had had one. (to read)

APPLICATION OF CONDITIONAL THREE

Examples

Change the sentences below to conditional three.

1. I did not go to the village. I did not meet my parents.
 ✓ If I had gone to the village, I would have met my parents.
 ✓ Had I gone to the village, I would have met my parents.
 ✓ I would have met my parents if I had gone to the village.
 ✓ I would have met my parents if I had gone to the village.
 ✓ The timekeeper did not ring the bell. The pupils did not wake up.
 ✓ If the timekeeper had rung the bell, the pupils would have woken up.
 ✓ Had the timekeeper rung the bell, the pupils would have woken up.
 ✓ The pupils would have woken up if the timekeeper had rung the bell.

Activity
Change the following sentences to IF3. Follow the instructions in brackets.

1. Chukwu did not read my letter. He did not reply to it. (Begin: Had-----)
 2. Baca would reach her destination safely if she boarded the first bus. (Begin:
 Had -----)
 3. We were not present. We missed breakfast. (Use-----would have-----)
 Page 49

4. They did not go to Libya for the holiday camp. They did not see the sand dunes. (Use-----if-----)

5. Musa would clean the granary if he went upcountry for holidays.

(Use-----had-----)

6. Isaac did not win the race because he did not have enough practice.

(Begin: Had-----)

7. We did not go to the butcher's. We did not buy fresh meat.

(Begin: If-----)

8. They did not have the air tickets. They did not travel to Cape Town.

(Use-----had had-----)

9. Jamal would go to Mogadishu if he joined the army. (Rewrite using-----would have gone-----)

10. We were not hopeful because you did not make a formal promise.

(Begin: If-----)



COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and answer the questions in full sentences.

When asked if school children should have long holidays, the answers from different individuals will certainly differ. Some people share the opinion that school children are entitled to long holidays. I have my own reasons

for thinking so.

The freedom of school children is normally **restricted** by their parents during school days as they want them to give maximum concentration to their studies in order to pass their examinations with flying colours. Apart from schooling, they have to spend a lot of time doing their homework and attending to other school-related activities as well. As a result, they hardly have any time left for leisure pursuits. During school holidays, more freedom is usually given and children are able to spend their time on activities they enjoy doing. For example for children with green fingers, holiday can be their best moment for gardening. They can also spend more time on their favourite sports. This helps them to keep both mentally and physically fit.

COMPOSITION

The sentences below are in wrong order. Rearrange them in the correct order to make a good story.

1. Besides the relief, the holiday gives us an opportunity to learn how to do house chores.
2. They believe so because holidays are a great opportunity to do interesting activities.
3. Finally, holidays are a great opportunity for us to attend ceremonies and educational camps.
4. This is what most school children believe.
5. School holidays are usually happy days.
6. These chores train us to be hardworking and responsible people in future.
7. These two events teach us how to cooperate with various people.
8. And these activities enable the children's minds to relax.
9. When they relax, they are relieved of the term's stress.
10. And in the end this cooperation enables us to live happily within our communities.

Shine Standard English Book 7
Long school holidays are also a perfect moment for children to strengthen their family ties, since families need to spend time together in order to bond. Examples of activities that assist to develop close family ties are having a picnic at the seaside and playing games together. When children involve in home **chores** like preparing meals and cleaning the house, they learn about the spirit of cooperation and burden sharing. This helps to further strengthen family ties. Besides, they learn to be more independent and sweeping the floor, they do such activities as washing dishes, clothes, and

Questions

What does the writer think about holidays?

1. Who restricts the freedom of children during school days?
2. Why don't children have enough time for leisure activities?
3. Why do children with green fingers enjoy doing?
4. What do children important to children?
5. Why are sports important the same as the underlined words in the passage?
6. Write another word to mean the same as the underlined words?

 - a. restricted
 - b. chores

7. According to the passage, where should holidaymakers go for picnics?
8. Why do children need to strengthen family ties according to the passage?
9. Suggest a suitable title to the above passage.

COMPOSITION

The dialogue below took place between Bbaale and Tamale. Complete correctly by filling in the missing sentences.

Bbaale: Good evening, Tamale.

Tamale:

Bbaale: Why are you excited today?

Tamale:

Bbaale: You are soon breaking up for holidays? What's so special with this holiday?

Tamale:

Bbaale: You're lucky to be going on a tour to Dubai. With whom are you going?

Tamale:

Bbaale: Which two relatives of yours are those?

Tamale:

Bbaale: It's nice to hear that your cousins are going to Dubai, too. When is your flight?

Tamale:

Bbaale: Okay, I'm sure by that time you will have done most of your holiday work. What are you eager to see in Dubai?

Tamale:

Bbaale: The Palm Islands! What's unique about them?

Tamale:

Bbaale: Artificial! It's surprising to hear about artificial islands. Where will you spend the nights while on these islands?

Tamale:

Bbaale: Why beachside homes and not hotels?

Tamale:

Bbaale: Then it will be okay to stay there as hotels are very expensive. I wish you a successful flight, Tamale.

Tamale: Thank you, Bbaale. I also wish you a successful holiday in Uganda.

COMPOSITION

In about 150 words, write a composition about how you will spend your next holiday. Mention where you will spend it, the various activities you will do and two reasons why you want to spend it in that specific place.

LETTER WRITING**A. INFORMAL LETTERS**

Vocabulary

address	first name	personal
letter	informal letter	stamp
envelope	occasion	party
affectionately	uncertainty	relatives
friends	customers	informal
introduction	body	date
purpose	reason	inform
task	thank	ask

○ **address (n):** the name of the place where you live or work, including the house or office number and the name of the street, area or town.

The address of our school can be found on the school signpost.

○ **first name (n):** the name which comes before your family name
Kakuru's first name is David.

○ **personal letter (n):** a type of letter that addresses personal matters rather than professional or official concerns. **SYN:** friendly / informal letter
Personal letters are usually written to friends or relatives.

Maria bought two stamps from the post office yesterday.
○ **stamp (n):** a small tool with a pattern or writing on one side that you press into ink and use for printing a mark on paper
The torn envelope did not have any letter in it.

○ **envelope (n):** a flat paper case for keeping a letter or any other document
I will envelop these two letters tomorrow.

○ **occasion (n):** a special event or function
Tom's birthday party was an occasion to remember.

○ **party (n):** a social event at which people meet to celebrate something or to have fun by eating or drinking, dancing, playing games etc

Our school organizes a children's party every year.

○ **affectionate (adj):** showing feelings of love and fondness
Jesse is one of my affectionate friends.

○ **affectionately (adv):** in an affectionate way
Kristina ended the letter he wrote to Marvin with yours affectionately.

..... ended his letter to Jonathan with yours sincerely.

- relatives (n): members of your family
Teddy's relatives live in Kabale Town.

- friends (n): people you know very well and like especially those who are not your relatives
Most of my classmates are my friends.

- classmates (n): people in your class at school

I often write letters to my classmates.



- body (n): the main part of a letter excluding the introduction and conclusion
The body of the letter comes after the introduction.

- date (n): the name and number of a particular day of the month or year
I was born on the same date as one of my penfriends.

- reply (v): to say, write or do something as an answer
Lydia replies to my letter whenever I write to her.

- postage (n): the cost of sending a letter or parcel by post
"Has the sender of this letter paid the postage?" inquired the postmaster.

Using likely to

Examples

Re-write the following sentences using likely to

1. Mirembe may learn about letter writing this week.
Mirembe is likely to learn about letter writing this week.

- reason (n): a cause or an explanation for an event or anything that has been done
The reason for writing this letter is to invite you to my sister's twelfth wedding anniversary.

- inform (v): to tell someone about something
I have written this letter to inform you about my examination success.

- thank (v): to express appreciation to someone for something good they have done
I have to write a letter thanking my aunt for paying my school fees.

Exercise

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I must learn how to write a letter this week. (person)
2. What is the between Jasper and Beyoncé? (relative)
3. Yours is one of the closing formulae in informal letters. (sincere)

4. Hansen has not yet to my letter. (reply)
5. The letter I read was in black ink. (write)
6. If we bought enough envelopes, we many more letters. (to send)
7. The first letter was to my distant pen pal. (address)
8. We have been since the holiday began. (party)
9. Kimuli ended his letter to Nekesa with yours (affectionate)
10. Most children find writing letters very interesting. (friendship)

Use each of the words below in a sentence to show that you clearly understand the difference in their meanings.

11. write:
12. right:

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

13. Donnelly has not yet replied to my letter.
14. Has Kisakye's letter been put in the envelope?
15. The cost of sending a letter by post is too high nowadays.

8. The class teacher is a(n) _____ (able) _____.
two pupils, (amiable) _____

Shine Standard English Book 7

9. The tourists _____ speaking, he is the best teacher I have ever seen. (honest)
went to the bathroom when the morning bell was _____.

10. _____ mourned the death of Mr. Mugabe. (sorrow)

11. We _____ rung. (misery)

12. All Zimbabweans _____ mourned the death of Mr. Mugabe. (sorrow)

Underline the adverb(s) in each of the sentences below.

13. Liz writes clearly.
14. This story is well written.
15. Mum, I slept soundly.
16. The boy works hard.
17. Arrange the following words alphabetically.
18. Serena Hotel is arguably the best in Uganda.
19. The gallant soldiers fought bravely.
20. It rained ceaselessly all day.

Re-write the sentence by changing the underlined words into adverbs.

Example

Etima does his work with great care.
Etima does his work carefully.

- 21.. The teachers mark our letters with leniency.
22. Makumbi read the invitation with confidence.
23. Pupils should never write letters in a hurry.
24. The teacher advised us to write the answers with accuracy.
25. Opondo does all his homework drills with ease.
26. The candidates entered the examination room in silence.
27. Edna used to do her work without any care.
28. Karama wrote the address of his letter to Waiswa in a clear way.
29. I dislike people who talk without any sign of responsibility.

ADVERBS OF DEGREE

Adverbs of degree tell us to what extent an action is done/happens.

Examples

almost	hardly	fairly
very	extremely	fully
sarcely	barely	somewhat
quite	so	really
just	too	nearly
rather	ever	etc.

Underline the adverb of degree in each of the sentences below.

1. He was too careless to pass the test.
2. These avocados are almost ripe.
3. I am fully prepared for the debate.
4. Serena Bata sings pretty well.
5. You are altogether mistaken.
6. You are quite wrong to suggest that.

Exercise II

Rewrite each sentence putting the adverb in brackets in the right place.

1. Your previous letter was hard to interpret. (rather)
2. The letter Julie wrote to Samantha was illegible. (very)
3. My aunt was happy to receive my letter last week. (truly)
4. Your signature is complicated for me to forge. (too)
5. This classroom is spacious. (really)
6. We had got lost.(nearly)
7. The old woman was blind in both eyes.(almost)
8. The cripple could walk out of the waiting room.(barely)

ADVERBS OF TIME / DURATION

These are adverbs used to tell when an action is done.

Examples

tomorrow	last week	now
yesterday	today	next week
tonight	this morning	
in the afternoon	next year	etc.

Exercise

Underline the adverb in each sentence below.

1. I have heard this before.
2. Let us begin the work now.
3. I received a letter from him recently.
4. He comes here daily.
5. Yesterday I arrived late.

ADVERBS OF PLACE

Adverbs of place tell us the place of action or where an action takes place.

Examples

here	there	near	backward(s)
outside	elsewhere	behind	ahead
somewhere	far	along	upstairs
underground	above	etc.	

Exercise
Underline the adverb of place in each of the sentences below.

- Stand here.
- Go there.
- The faithful dog follows its master everywhere he goes.
- The horse galloped away.
- The flask is inside the kitchen.
- Is our teacher within?

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

These are used to show how often an action occurs.

Examples	usually	unusually	yearly	sometimes
<i>daily</i>	<i>rarely</i>	<i>monthly</i>	<i>fortnightly</i>	<i>quarterly</i>
<i>frequently</i>	<i>seldom</i>	<i>ever</i>	<i>always</i>	<i>etc.</i>

Examples

- I have told you this story **twice**.
- He often** makes mistakes.
- He seldom** comes here.
- I always** try to do my best.
- He rarely** comes unprepared.

Exercise
Underline the adverb in each of the sentences below.

- Marion eats fish once a week.
- Baby Tina sometimes cries for ice cream.
- Barking dogs seldom bite.
- Marion is ever absent.
- We rarely pay visits to our upcountry relatives.

Rewrite each sentence below giving one word for the underlined words.

- Sam does his mathematics work **every day**.
- It is good for one to make one's budget **every year**.
- My mother collects firewood **three times** a week.
- Our classroom is mopped **two times** every day.
- Kapere goes to the art gallery **every fortnight**.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees of comparison, namely *the positive degree*, *the comparative degree* and *the superlative degree*.

REGULAR ADVERBS

Some regular adverbs form the comparative by using **-er** and the superlative by taking **-est**.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
long	longer	longest
hard	harder	hardest
soon	sooner	soonest

Adverbs ending in **-ly form the comparative by adding '**more**' and the superlative by adding '**most**'.**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
skilfully	more skilfully	most skilfully
cleverly	more cleverly	most cleverly
wisely	more wisely	most wisely
kindly	more kindly	most kindly
foolishly	more foolishly	most foolishly

IRREGULAR ADVERBS

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
ill	worse	worst
well	better	best
little	less	least
near	nearer	nearest
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
late	later	latest
much	more	most

KNOW ZONE

further v farther

The above comparatives and their superlatives can both be used to talk about distance.

Example

Which of the three cyclists rode **farthest/further**?

But further, can also be used to mean **more**.

The candidates demanded further explanation from the teacher.

Exercise
Complete the sentences below using the word in brackets correctly.

- Richard writes _____ (good)
- Aidah sings _____ than all of you. (well)
- I work _____ than you do nowadays. (much)
- Harrison works the _____ of the three of us. (much)
- I answered the questions _____ than you. (wise)
- Our Director moves _____ than Jessica. (slow)
- Antonio writes _____ than anyone on the pitch. (skill)
- Alexis sometimes played _____ than anyone on the pitch. (skill)
- The dog ate its food _____ than the cat. (greed)
- I could not read the letter because it was so _____ written. (tidy)
- You have been instructed to arrange the words _____ (alphabet)
- He did the work _____ and went home thereafter. (hurry)
- They _____ come here nowadays. (rare)
- The street child ate the food _____ (hunger)
- Our dormitories are _____ built. (space)
- This school is _____ among the best in Uganda. (obvious)
- Crossing the road _____, the pedestrian was knocked down by a speeding lorry. (care)
- Taaka writes _____ than her elder brother. (neat)
- The more _____ you behave, the more friends you will lose. (baby)

Using..... hardly.....

- Hardy is a negative word and is usually used with words like ever or any.
- Hardly is used to mean almost not/ almost never/ almost no.
- We do not use hardly with other negative words such as not, never or no.
- Hardly can be used at the beginning of a sentence and there's always inversion in the sentence when this happens. This pattern is common in formal writing.

Inversion is when the verb comes before the subject in a sentence.

Re-write the following using..... hardly.....

- There is very little ink in the inkpot.
There is hardly any ink in the inkpot.
- There was almost no one at the post office reception.
Hardly was there anyone at the post office reception.
- We could almost notice nothing in Jagura's letter to his uncle.
We could hardly notice anything in Jagura's letter to his uncle.
- Hardly could we notice anything in Jagura's letter to his uncle.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences using..... hardly.....

- There was almost no letter in the mailbox.
- There is very little sense in your letter.
- There was almost nobody waiting to receive the parcel.
- There is almost no meaning in the conclusion of your letter.
- You can almost notice no one writing letters to a friend nowadays.
- There are few envelopes at the stationer's.

WRITING INFORMAL LETTERS

PARTS OF AN INFORMAL LETTER

- The writer's address
Example
Police Children Primary School
PO Box 321
Mbarara
- The date
2nd September 2021
2/9/21
02/09/21

The date is written in different styles depending on the kind of English the writer is using. For example, the above dates are all in British English. In American English, 2/9/21 means 9th February 2021. This is because Americans write the month before the date. It is advisable that the learner uses the British date style, which is emphasised in most schools.

KNOW ZONE

- Do not punctuate the date with a full stop.
- Putting a comma between the month and the year is now considered out-dated especially if the date is not part of a sentence.

- The salutation
Hello Mellar
Dear Uncle
Dear Sister
Dear Dad etc.
- The body or message
The body of the letter is comprised of the message the writer would like to convey to the recipient of the letter.

5. The complimentary close

You may use any of the following endings in informal letters.

Your loving daughter
Your granddaughter
Your nephew

Love from
With kind regards
With best wishes

Yours

6. The writer's name

Here use your first name, not the surname.
The name should be written in lower case letters.

e.g. Agnes, NOT Agnes-Nakitee, nor Nakitee-Agnes, nor Nakitee-
Abdul, Alex, Beatrice, David, Lynn, Hellen

PUNCTUATION IN LETTER WRITING

There are basically two styles of punctuating a letter, namely:

A. CLOSED PUNCTUATION

Under closed punctuation, the writer puts a comma at the end of each line in the address, the salutation and the complimentary close.
Here the last line of the address is always punctuated with a full stop, not a comma.

Yours
Daniella

Example

Namagoma Junior School,
PO Box 2033,
Mpigi.

B. OPEN PUNCTUATION

In open punctuation, no punctuation mark is put at the end of the lines in the address, the salutation and the complimentary close.

Example
Namagoma Junior School
PO Box 2033
Mpigi

A SAMPLE INFORMAL/FRIENDLY LETTER

Kyamuswa Village
PO Box 277
Kilangala

30th October 2019

Dear Treasure

I am pleased to write to you again after such a long time. How are you and how are you getting on with the new class in your new school? I am glad to learn that you joined your dream school - Bushenyi Secondary School.

I have written to invite you to my home so that we can spend the May holiday together. Holiday life here is always fun. Part of my holiday plan is to tour different tourist sites in Uganda. Please do join me and we double the fun. We shall also have holiday camps in some of the famous tourist sites in the country. I am sure you will not want to miss all these exciting moments. Please remember that during our tours, we'll spend the nights in various five-star hotels in Uganda.

I have already informed my mum about this invitation. Please make it a point and join me in the next four days so we can ready ourselves to share this joy together. I look forward to your company.

Yours
Daniella

COMPOSITION
Brenda wrote the letter below to her cousin. Read it carefully and complete it sensibly using the words given in the box below.

Sally especially	return	grateful	Brenda	greetings
			remind	deliver

Sunset Junior School
PO Box 344
Wandegeya

4th March 2021

Dear Aunt Mariana
I am privileged to write to you this morning. How are my cousins, Samuel and Maureen? Thank you for taking care of me when I visited you during the first term holiday in 2020.

Dear _____
Warm greetings to you my _____ cousin. How are you doing that side? Let me hope Aunt Susan and the rest of my cousins there are alive and well.

I have written this letter to ask you to _____ my aunt about my school requirements that I have not yet received. They include a dictionary, an atlas and a new pair of socks which I left on the line as I was hurriedly preparing for my _____ to school.

Kindly remind Aunt Susan to _____ them to me in the soonest possible time because they are of great importance to me _____. During this second term, I need to use them on a daily basis because they add meaning to my classwork.

I will surely be _____ to you if this message is delivered to Aunt Susan and she responds positively to it.

Please Sally, convey my sincere _____ to all your siblings there. I am looking forward to reuniting with you at the end of the term.

Yours _____

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

MONKAS APARTMENTS
PO BOX 227
WAKISO

15th March 2021

Dear Aunt Mariana
How are my cousins, Samuel and Maureen? Thank you for taking care of me when I visited you during the first term holiday in 2020.

We are going to have our tour to western Uganda on 20th March this year. The headmaster has asked us to pay for this tour, but my parents went abroad. I am therefore writing to kindly request you to send me thirty thousand shillings (shs 30000) for my upkeep while on the tour. If my parents come back, I will ask them to refund all the money you will have given to me.

I will be **grateful** if I receive the money a week before the deadline, which is 15th March 2021.

Your niece
Daphine

Questions

a. Who is the recipient of the letter above?
b. From whom did she receive the letter?

c. When was the letter written?
d. Name one thing the writer asked the recipient of the letter to do for her.

e. How much money is needed for the tour?
f. Who are the addresser's cousins?

g. Where are the writer's parents?
h. When did the writer visit the recipient?
i. What is the relationship between the writer and the recipient of the letter?
j. Give another word to mean the same as **grateful** as used in the letter.

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

Get me a pen – a Nice Shino pen
 I want to write a letter
 To thank my cousins and my siblings
 For their unrelenting prayers

Get me a writing pad – a brand new writing pad
 I want to write; to thank Uncle Tom
 For working without tiring
 To make me reach this far

Get me a pen – a fountain pen

I want to invite my dearest classmates
 With whom we weathered the ravaging storms

To get to this amazing point – academic excellence

Get me envelopes – dark brown envelopes

I want to post my letters
 To my dearest kinsmen for the sacrifices born

To straighten and ease my road to success

Kalule Solomon, Tukole Junior School

Questions

- What is the poet asking for in stanza one?
- Who will receive the letter talked about in stanza one?
- What kind of writing pad does the poet want in stanza two?
- Who prayed for the poet?
- What kind of pen will the poet use to write a letter to his classmates?
- How does the poet describe the storms he faced during his academic journey?
- Which people sacrificed to make the poet excel?
- How many stanzas does the above poem have?
- Write another word or group of words to mean the same as the underlined words in the poem?

- a. thank
- b. kinsmen
10. By whom was the above poem written?

COMPOSITION - LETTER

Imagine you are Jalia Adikini, a pupil from Lubiri Junior School PO Box 119 Kampala. Write a letter to your friend, who is at the same time your classmate, advising her to get ready for the forthcoming examination. Remind her to join good discussion groups and to always consult different subject teachers for assistance. Tell her two ways you are getting ready for the same examination.

B. FORMAL LETTERS

vocabulary

surname	maiden name	address
introduction	conclusion	faithfully
salutation	formal	vacancy
apply	application	signature
sincerely	sign	post
reply	advertisement	referee
pp	draft	post office
Sir	Madam	date
e-mail	internet	sign out
dear	sign in	professor
miss	sister	

Definitions

● **formal letter (n):** a letter written to apply for a job or vacancy, to complain etc.

Formal letters are usually written to people in offices. A formal letter must have the recipient's address.

● **surname (n):** a name which is shared with other members of your family

SYN family name

Kenny's surname is Ssendiija.

● **maiden name (n):** the original surname of a married woman who is using her husband's surname

Some ladies do not want to drop their maiden names even after getting married.

● **edit (v):** to prepare a piece of writing such as a book, letter, magazine, or newspaper to be published by correcting mistakes

Letters that are not edited usually appear with a lot of typing errors.

● **salutation (n):** a phrase used at the beginning of a letter to address the person you are writing to e.g. Dear Sir, Dear Madam, etc

In a formal letter, the salutation comes just before the subject.

● **yours faithfully:** a phrase used at the end of a formal letter before you sign your name especially when you have addressed somebody as "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam"

● **reply (v):** to say, do or write something as an answer

Juma has not yet replied to my invitation.

● **vacancy (n):** an unoccupied position or job

All candidates will apply for vacancies in Senior One in various schools.

- ⑤ **application (n)**: a formal request to do or have something
None of the poorly written applications was considered for the vacancy.

- ⑥ **referee (n)**: somebody who gives information about your abilities when you are applying for a vacancy
Bella's application letter had two referees.

- ⑦ **conclusion (n)**: the closing part of a letter; composition, report or speech
A formal letter should have a brief conclusion.

- ⑧ **signature (n)**: a person's name written in a special way by that particular person especially at the end of a letter or any other official document
There is our class teacher's signature on each of the report cards.

- ⑨ **applicant (n)**: a person who applies for something such as a job
There were over six applicants for the post of storekeeper.

- ⑩ **legible (adj.)**: difficult or impossible to read
That legible handwriting will make your letter easy to read.

- ⑪ **Re (prep)**: a preposition used in formal letters to introduce the subject of the letter
Re: REQUEST TO GO HOME FOR MEDICATION

- ⑫ **illegible (adj.)**: difficult or impossible to read because her handwriting is illegible.
Nagawa is likely to fail the test because her handwriting is illegible.

- ⑬ **advertisement (n)**: a notice, picture or film telling people about a job, service or product
The job advertisement appeared in The Daily Monitor Newspaper of 2nd January 2020.

Exercise

- Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words given in brackets.**
- Why is it that some pupils have two _____? (surname)
 - Jamwa ended his _____ letter with "yours faithfully". (office)
 - Has Berne written a proper _____ for her letter? (conclude)
 - Having _____ the letter, Samuel enveloped it. (sgn)
 - Some of the _____ forms have been sent to the headmaster's office. (apply)
 - Our English teacher encourages us to write _____. (legible)
 - Teacher Namata was one of my _____. (referee)
 - Has Namata _____ to your letter? (reply)
 - The _____ of a formal letter should be brief. (introduce)
 - How many _____ have done interviews here today? (apply)
 - The two _____ in your letter are poorly written. (address)
 - The _____ did not receive the reply letters. (address)

- Re-write the sentences giving the opposite?
- Re-write the sentences written with two addresses?
- Re-write the sentences written with an email.
13. Are official letters easier than typing an email.
14. Writing a letter is legibly.
15. Some of my classmates write legibly.

- Using barely means very little/ almost not/ almost no.
- ① Barely is used in negative sentences to mean very little/ almost not/ almost no.

- ② Barely is used in negative sentences to mean very little/ almost not/ almost no.

- Examples
- a. Barely is Jemaaah's letter legible.

- b. Barely is there anyone waiting to receive the parcel.

- Note:** Barely can be used to begin sentences in informal writing. When this happens, there's always inversion in the sentence i.e the verb comes before the subject and the object.

Exercise

- Complete the following sentences using barely**
- Re-write the following sentences using barely**

1. Moses can hardly write an official letter.
2. There is almost no ink in the ink pad.
3. There is almost no one who has enveloped the letters.
4. I could hardly see any sense in the letter I read yesterday.
5. Kimera is almost not five years old now.
6. She had almost not finished writing the letter when the postmaster came.

- Using:** Barely had when.....
- ① Barely, as seen in the structural pattern above, is used in the same way as hardly and scarcely.
- ② Barely, as seen in the structural pattern above, is used in the same way as hardly and scarcely.



Barely had James reached the post office when he talked to the mailman.

Examples

- a. We entered the post office. We paid for the postage stamps.
- b. Barely had we entered the post office when we paid for the postage stamps.

- b. The moment Lubega wrote the letter, he signed it.

Barely had Lubega written the letter when he signed it.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences beginning: Barely hadwhen.....

1. As soon as Karungi wrote her letter, she showed it to her class teacher.
2. No sooner had Mura read the letter than he sat down to write a reply.
3. As soon as Mando entered the classroom, he started writing his letter.
4. Hardly had I entered the post office when I posted my letter.
5. Ikodet was taught about letter writing. He wrote a letter to the headmaster thereafter.

ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN LETTERS

- ⦿ An abbreviation is the short form of a word.
- ⦿ Below are the common abbreviations normally used in letters and their full forms.
- ⦿ For abbreviations that have non-English origins, the list provides only the English version.

CONTRACTIONS

⦿ A contraction is an abbreviation that combines two or more words by removing certain letters. The removed letter is usually replaced with an apostrophe.

Clue to Contractions

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. c/o | care of | 11. Dr. | Doctor/Drive |
| 2. Mr | Mister | 12. etc. | and so on |
| 3. Rd | Road | 13. Rev. | Reverend |
| 4. St | Saint/Street | 14. via | by way of |
| 5. Co | Company | 15. Prof. | Professor |
| 6. BC | before Christ | 16. O'clock | of the clock |
| 7. BCE | before the Common Era | 17. Hon. | Honourable |
| 8. i.e. | that is (to say) | 18. MP | member of parliament |
| 9. IOU | I owe you | 19. E-mail | electronic mail |
| 10. e.g. | for example | 20. Col. | Colonel |

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Refer to the dictionary and complete the list below by inserting the missing abbreviations and full forms.

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jan. | January |
| 2. Feb. | February |
| 3. Mar. | March |
| 4. Apr. | April |
| 5. May | May no short form |
| 6. Jun. | June |
| 7. Jul. | July |
| 8. Aug. | August |
| 9. Sept. | September |
| 10. Oct. | October |
| 11. NOV. | November |
| 12. Dec. | December |

21. Brig.	Brigadier	34. ref.	reference
22. Ave	Avenue	35. AD	in the year of the Lord
23. no	number	36. ref	referee
24. a/c	account / air conditioning	37. RIP	rest in peace
25. Tel.	telephone number	38. N.B.	note well
26. COD	cash on delivery	39. w.e.f	with effect from
27. G.P.O	General Post Office	40. viz	namely
28. p.	page	41. PS	postscript
29. R.S.V.P.	please reply	42. cc	carbon copy
30. a.m.	in the morning	43. ed	edition/ editor/ education
31. p.m.	in the afternoon/evening	44. cont.	continued
32. pp	pages	45. P.O	(The) Post Office
33. pp	on behalf of		

Examples
Complete the following by filling in the full form of each of the given contractions.

1. they're
2. mustn't
3. hell
4. couldn't
5. it's
6. can't
7. don't
8. you're
9. didn't
10. we've
11. weren't
12. shan't
13. won't
14. aren't
15. she's
16. we'll
17. hasn't
18. they'd
19. shouldn't
20. there's
21. she's
22. let's
23. I'm
24. haven't

WRITING FORMAL LETTERS

Formal letters are also known as *official letters* or *business letters*.

- ☞ Formal letters are normally written to people in offices.
- ☞ Such people may include managers, head teachers, government officials or any other business professionals.

NOTE: *People usually write formal letters in order to:*

1. apply for vacancies in schools, colleges or universities (by students)
2. issue/ express complaints
3. thank someone for one reason or another

PARTS OF A FORMAL LETTER

- a. The writer's address/ addresser's address

Harambee Junior School
PO Box 177
Busia

- b. The date

27th June 2021

- c. The addressee's / recipient's address

The Headmistress
Kawanda Secondary School
PO Box 37
Kampala

- d. The salutation

Dear Sir
Dear Madam

- e. The subject

This part tells us what the letter is about.

It is written after preposition **Re:**

NOTE: Use a noun, not a verb to write the subject of a letter.

Examples
Complete the following by filling in the full form of each of the given contractions.

1. Re: APPLICATION FOR A VACANCY IN SENIOR ONE NOT APPLYING FOR...
2. Re: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO GO HOME NOT REQUESTING FOR...
3. Re: INVITATION TO A FRIENDLY DEBATE NOT INVITING FOR...
4. Re: APOLOGY FOR SPOILING SCHOOL PROPERTY NOT APOLOGIZING FOR...

f. The body/message

- ☞ The first sentence in the letter should be the introduction, which should also be as brief as possible.
- ☞ The body includes a detailed explanation about the subject
- ☞ The body may also include examples or other details connected to the subject.
- ☞ The body may also include examples or other details connected to the subject.

- ☞ An official letter should be short, concise and straightforward.

g. The conclusion

- The conclusion is always the last paragraph of the letter.

Example

I will be glad if my application is considered and I promise to lead by example to the rest of my....

h. The valediction / complimentary close

The commonest complimentary close used in official letters is **Yours faithfully**.

- i. The signature

The signature is usually the writer's name written in a special way. One can also choose to write their name in lower case letters as the signature. See examples below.

Akampurira Cathy
Mubiru Ayshar Nawar
Mubiru Bruce
Kataate Elizabeth
Agwang Praise Elizabeth

j. The writer's name (USE CAPITALS)

AKAMPURIRA CATHY
MUBIRU AYSHAR NAWAR
KATAATE BRUCE
AGWANG PRAISE ELIZABETH

A SAMPLE FORMAL LETTER

Great Times Primary School
Po Box 101
Kampala

23rd March 2019

The Head Teacher
Kakooge High School
Po Box 1843
Nakasongola
Kampala

Dear Madam

Re: APPLICATION FOR A VACANCY IN SENIOR ONE
I humbly write to apply for a vacancy in Senior One in your school. I am a female Ugandan aged thirteen and a former pupil of Great Times Primary School in Kampala City.

I sat my Primary Leaving Examination last year and passed in division one with aggregate seven. At Great Times Primary School, I was the school timekeeper for the whole of 2017 and I led the school worship team for the whole of 2018.

I will be grateful if granted the opportunity to study from this great school and I promise to be a visionary student, working hard for better results every term.

Yours faithfully
Ainembabazi Rinah
AINEMBABAZI RINAH

Dear Madam

Re: REQUEST TO CHANGE MY NAME

I humbly submit my request to be allowed to change my name before the PLE registration forms are taken only two. One of them is registration forms are taken to UNEB offices.

The reasons as to why I have made this request are Mugimba to Mugimu. that my parents recently changed my surname from Mugimba to Mugimu. The other reason is that I misspelt my first name, so I would like to correct it before the forms are forwarded to UNEB.

I will be glad if my humble request is honoured, and I promise not to make the same spelling mistake I made once given a second chance.

Yours faithfully
Mugimba Vicencia
MUGIMBA VICENCLA

Questions

1. In which school is the writer of the above letter?
2. In which year did the writer sit her PLE?
3. Who received the above letter?
4. Why did Vicencia write the above letter?
5. Where was the head teacher supposed to send the PLE registration forms?
6. Write down the subject of the letter.
7. Write another word or words to mean the same as:
 - i) allowed
 - ii) surname
8. Write PO in full.

COMPREHENSION
Read the following letter carefully and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

Rubaga Primary School
PO Box 411
Kampala

21st March 2019

The Headmistress
Rubaga Primary School
PO Box 411
Kampala

Dear Madam

Re: REQUEST TO CHANGE MY NAME

I humbly submit my request to be allowed to change my name before the PLE

Shine Standard English Book 7

Exercise

Imagine you have just completed your primary course from Police Children Primary School-Myanzi in Mityana. Write a letter to the Sales Manager of Muduma Supermarket PO Box 15, Mpigi, applying for the post of Sales Assistant during your primary seven vacation. Include your sex and age and why you think you are the best candidate for the post. Use your school address.

COMPREHENSION

Read the advertisement which appeared in The Daily Star Newspaper of 25th February 2020 and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

JOB OPPORTUNITY!

Applications are invited from suitably qualified male Ugandans for the post of a dormitory warden at St. Paul Primary School - Mubende.

Age: Between 28 and 45 years

Level of Education: The applicant should have completed 'O' level.

Referees: 2 referees

No. of Posts: Three

Apply to: The Headmaster
St. Paul Primary School

PO Box 80

Mubende
PS: Applications to reach the addressee before 3rd March this year.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT
23rd February 2020

Questions:

- a. What is the above piece of information called?
- b. What is the advertisement about?
- c. Which post was being advertised?
- d. Where were the successful candidates going to work?
- e. According to the information, who received the applications?
- f. What was the last date for receiving the applications?
- g. What was the minimum qualification required for the job?
- h. When was the advertisement written?
- i. How old would the applicant be?
- j. Why do you think Carol, a fifteen-year-old girl could not apply?
- k. Where can one find the above advert?
- l. How many employees were required for that post?

Vocabulary

EXAMINATIONS

Shine Standard English Book 7

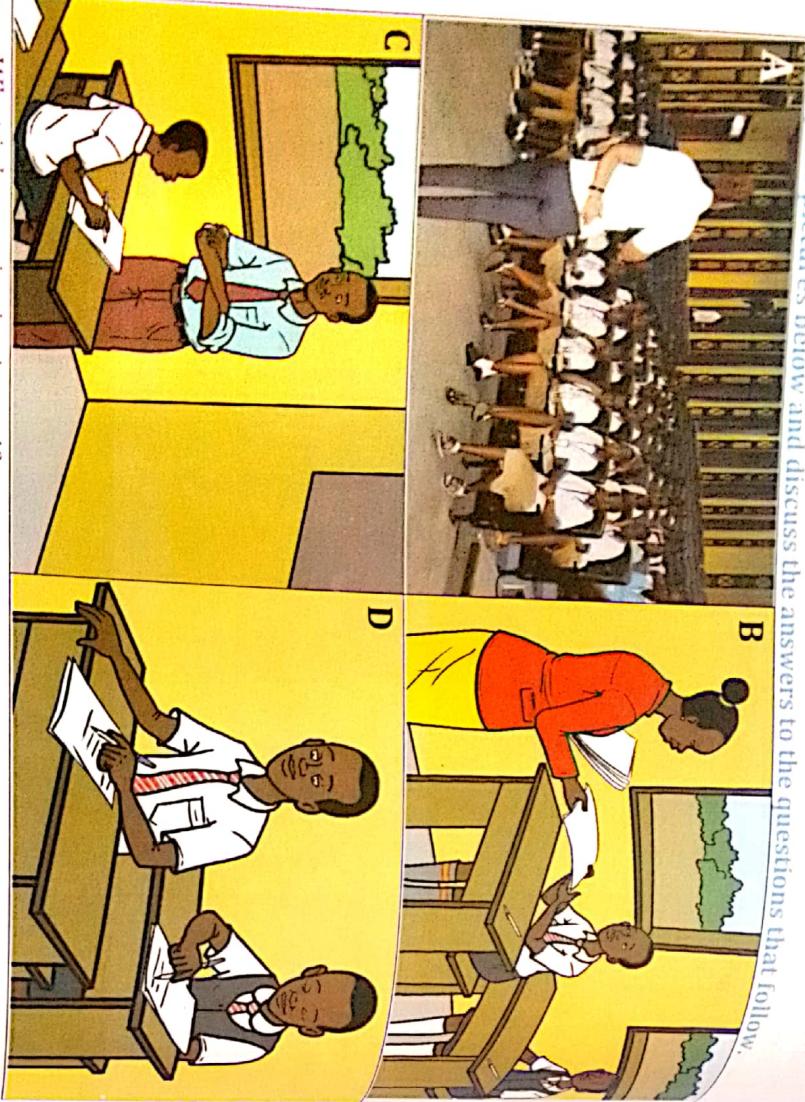
timetable
index number
time allowed
answer sheet
examination room

instructions
candidate
examiner
examination centre
questions

signature
school name
briefing
revision
registration

Group Activity

Study the pictures below and discuss the answers to the questions that follow.



- **invigilator (n):** an official who watches over students taking an exam to make sure they do not cheat

The invigilator talked to the candidates briefly before the examination started.

- **index number (n):** a number that is given to a person taking an examination for easy identification

Your examination paper will get lost if you do not write your index number.

- **candidate (n):** a person sitting an examination

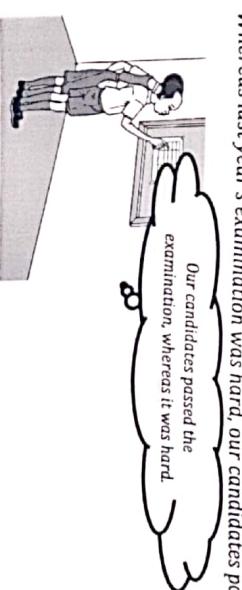
The invigilator has already checked all the candidates.

- **examiner (n):** a person who sets and marks examinations

Have the examiner's finished setting this year's Primary Leaving Examination?

- **examination (n):** a formal test of a student's knowledge of a skill or a subject especially one done at school or university

Whereas last year's examination was hard, our candidates passed it.



KNOW ZONE

When talking about examinations, use any of the expressions below:

.....taking an examination

.....sitting an examination

.....doing an examination

Avoid usingwriting an examination

- **examination room (n):** a room arranged for candidates to sit in while doing an examination

The seats in the examination room were arranged in straight lines.

- **answer sheet (n):** a special piece of paper on which answers are written during an examination

There was barely any answer on Kajumba's answer sheet.

- **registration (n):** the act of making an official record of candidates for examinations

The headmistress has taken all the candidates' registration forms to UNEB offices.

Definitions

- **timetable (n):** a list of the times when an examination, lesson or course will take place

According to our examination timetable, English will be done in the afternoon.

- **instructions (n):** the details of how an examination will be done, often given by head teachers or teachers

During briefing, the head teacher reads the examination instructions to the candidates.

Using or else.....**'Or else'** means the same as **otherwise**.**Or else** is used to warn or advise someone that something bad could happen.

- briefing (n):** a meeting in which people especially candidates are given instructions before taking an examination
The head teacher has gathered all the candidates for a briefing.

Exercise**Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences**

- Some of the _____ on the first page were not clear to the candidates. (instruct)
- The _____ was so easy that my cousin got aggregate four. (examine)
- The _____ of examinations in Uganda is done by well-trained UNEB staffers. (invigilate)
- Has UNEB started _____ primary seven candidates? (register)
- The _____ have told the candidates to line up outside the examination room. (invigilate)
- Four of our _____ got aggregate five last year. (candidate)
- Some _____ fail examinations because they don't follow instructions. (candidate)
- One of the _____ was disqualified since he dodged the briefing yesterday. (examine)
- The _____ of candidates is usually done during term one. (register)
- Teacher Masika _____ exercises we did before PLE helped us a great deal. (revise)
- The _____ was attended by all of our candidates. (brief)

Use each of the words below to show that you clearly understand the difference in meaning.

- examine
- examinee

Using look forward to**'Look forward to'** is used in sentences to show that one is expecting or waiting for something especially with a feeling of pleasure.**"Look forward to" or "looking forward to"** is followed by a verb in the present participle (-ing) e.g. sitting, meeting, writing, dirtying, dyeing, doing, taking, etc.**Examples****Re-write the following sentences usinglook forward to**

- This What examination easy an is!
- well need for candidates very The prepare the to examination.
- We hope to excel in our end of February test.
- We look forward to excelling in our end of February test.

Using or else.....**'Or else'** means the same as **otherwise**.
You must pay the registration fee or else you will not sit PLE this year.**Pay the registration fee or else you will not sit PLE this year.**

- If Nekesa doesn't write legibly, she may lose some marks.
Nekesa must write legibly or else she may lose some marks.
- If you don't pay the registration fee, you will not sit PLE this year.
You must pay the registration fee or else you will not sit PLE this year.

Exercise**Rewrite the following sentences using or else.....**

- If you don't write legibly, you will get very low scores.
- Unless the candidates wake up early, they may delay to reach the examination centre.
- You cannot pass examinations unless you prepare well.
- That candidate will be disqualified if he misbehaves.
- If Jasmine doesn't work hard, she will join a poor secondary school.
- If you miss the briefing, you will not be allowed to sit your final examination.
- Kizito may have challenges during examination time if he doesn't buy a geometry set.
- Kerere's examination results will be withheld if he cheats examinations.

2. I shall write neatly in my next examination.

3. Patel is eager to score aggregate four in her beginning of term examination.

4. Tamale will fill the registration forms with great excitement.

5. The teachers are eager to brief the examinees.

6. We will pass our mock examination with flying colours.

7. Erima is eager to write well during this week's test.

8. Anjuna is eager to get good results in the exam.

COMPREHENSION

Study the report card shown below and, in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

CHAMUKA PRIMARY SCHOOL PO BOX 433 END OF TERM THREE STUDENT'S REPORT CARD					
EXAMINABLE SUBJECTS	RESULTS	TEACHER'S REMARKS	TEACHER'S INITIALS	OUT OF:	CLASS:
MDD	A	He is a talented actor.	JL	44	PRIMARY THREE
English	79	He can read fluently.			
Mathematics	93	Good job.	KE		
Science	66	More practice is still needed.	KS		
Social Studies & RE	43	A lot of effort needed next year	DK		
TOTAL SCORE	281	400	16		
OTHER SUBJECTS					
Luganda	B	He can do better.			
Art and Technology	A	He enjoys colouring.			
Physical Education	A	He is a gifted footballer.			
GENERAL REMARKS					
CLASS TEACHER'S REMARKS	He is a bright learner who endeavours to follow guidance from the teacher. We hope he can do much better than this.				
HEAD TEACHER'S REMARKS	This is encouraging. Please keep striving for the best scores.				
NEXT TERM BEGINS ON:	2 nd February 2017 AND ENDS ON 23 rd April 2017				

Questions

- For which school is the above report card?
- In which term was the candidate tested?
- To whom does the report card above belong?
- When did term one of 2017 end?
- What was the pupil's total mark in the examinable subjects?
- Which class did Marvin attend in 2017?
- Mention the subject in which learners are allowed to play.
- Why do you think Marvin excelled in Mathematics?
- For which class is the above report card?
- How many pupils were in Kisakye Marvin's class?
- When did the pupils break up for the first term holiday?

B.SITTING EXAMINATIONS

Vocabulary

pass mark	invigilator
supervisor	ink
answers	results
grades	marking
accurate	aggregate
candidate	per cent
duration	cheat
work	malpractice
fail	examination
certificate	pass
	pass slip
	division

Definitions

○ **pass mark (n):** the minimum mark needed to pass an examination
The pass mark for our P.7 Entrance Exam was eighty-five per cent.

○ **quality (n):** the standard of something as measured against other things of a similar kind
The quality of tests done at our school is very high.

○ **supervisor (n):** an official especially from UNEB who is in charge of an examination centre and ensures that there is no malpractice at the centre
An examination supervisor must be a person of high integrity.

○ **answer (n):** a reaction or reply to a question
Kizza did not write some of the answers in her English examination paper.

○ **aggregate (n):** the total score a candidate gets in a test or examination
The best candidates in PLE usually get aggregate four.

○ **accurate (adv):** correct or true in every detail
Jane passes English because she writes accurate answers.

○ **per cent (adv):** out of one hundred

Despite the fact that the Social Studies paper was difficult, Joanna scored ninety per cent.

GROUP ACTIVITY

Team up with friends and construct various oral sentences using the new words in the list above.

○ **candidate (n):** a person taking or sitting an examination
All our candidates have been advised by the headmaster to attend the briefing.

○ **cheat (v):** to behave in a dishonest way in order to do well in an examination
The candidates who cheated examinations last year were reported to the supervisor.

○ **malpractice (n):** any form of illegal behaviour during an examination
Examination malpractice can lead to disqualification.

○ **score (n):** the number of points a candidate gets for correct answers in an exam or test
Myra must revise her notes or else her scores will not be good.

○ **duration (n):** the length of time an activity lasts
The duration for the Mathematics examination paper is two hours and thirty minutes.

○ **examiners (n):** teachers who set and mark examinations
The Uganda National Examinations Board (UNE) trains examiners every year.

○ **leakage (n):** If there's examination leakage, the candidates have knowledge of the examination before the stated time.
All the examination papers were changed due to leakage.

○ **pass (v):** to be successful in a formal examination or test
Will you pass the end of term one examination?

○ **disqualify (v):** to stop a candidate from sitting an examination because they have broken the rules.
Myra engaged herself in examination malpractice, so she was disqualified.

○ **fail (v):** to be unsuccessful when trying to achieve something
Hellen's failure in the mock examination angered not only her teachers, but also her parents.

○ **success (n):** the achievement of something that you planned to do
Fiona's examination success has brought great joy to her parents.

○ **certificate (n):** an official document stating that you have completed a particular course of study or passed an examination
All participants received certificates at the end of the contest.

Exercise
 Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.
 All our candidates have been advised by the headmaster to attend the briefing.

1. Dennis failed the test because most of his _____ were illegibly written. (answer)
2. The examiners have been _____ our papers since last Friday. (to mark)
3. Kajongolo passed the end of year exams in _____ one. (divide)

4. Had there been examination _____, we would not have received our results. (leak)
5. A candidate's examination _____ depends on a number of factors. (succeed)
6. Most candidates cannot tell the major cause of _____ in their tests. (fail) (disqualification)
7. Due to malpractice, Kitto was _____ from sitting the test.
8. The three candidates ought not to have _____ examinations. (cheat) (accurate)
9. Candidates are advised to answer all the questions _____. (accurate)
10. If the _____ arrived in time, there would be no chaos in the examination room. (invigilate)
11. The examination _____ going to start in the next couple of minutes. (to be)
12. Tom looks forward to _____ his first official examination. (to sit)

Use the most suitable word to complete each sentence below.

13. Write your answers well or _____ you will fail your homework.
14. Joanna succeeded _____ finding her lost workbook.

15. During the briefing, the head teacher told all the _____ to read and follow the instructions.
16. We all look _____ to excellling in the end of June test.
17. You will not be disqualified _____ you cheat examinations.
18. Tom is the only candidate who scored _____ four in last year's PLE in our district.

Use each of the words given below in a sentence to show that you clearly

19. right
20. write
21. seat
22. sit
- Re-write the sentences giving the opposite form of the underlined word.**
23. I wonder whether my friend will pass PLE next year.
24. Your answers are really accurate today.
25. Sarah's work was complete.

4. Had there been examination _____, we would not have received our results. (leak)
5. A candidate's examination _____ depends on a number of factors. (succeed)
6. Most candidates cannot tell the major cause of _____ in their tests. (fail) (disqualification)
7. Due to malpractice, Kitto was _____ from sitting the test.
8. The three candidates ought not to have _____ examinations. (cheat) (accurate)
9. Candidates are advised to answer all the questions _____. (accurate)
10. If the _____ arrived in time, there would be no chaos in the examination room. (invigilate)
11. The examination _____ going to start in the next couple of minutes. (to be)
12. Tom looks forward to _____ his first official examination. (to sit)

- Using: Whereas.....**
- ⦿ We use the conjunction **whereas** to indicate a contrast between two facts or ideas.
- ⦿ In such sentences, **whereas** means exactly the same as **while**.

- Examples**
- Join the following pairs of sentences using "whereas".
1. Many candidates registered to sit PLE. Some of them missed the examination.
2. Whereas many candidates registered to sit PLE, some of them missed the examination.
3. Some of the candidates missed the examination, whereas they had registered to sit PLE.

2. Bolingo attended remedial classes every week, but he failed the examinations.
- ✓ Whereas Bolingo attended remedial classes every examinations.
- ✓ Bolingo failed the examinations, whereas he attended remedial classes every week.
- Exercise**
- Re-write the following sentences using: Whereas.....**
1. Although Quinn attended the briefing, she did not note down anything.
2. Obiga failed the examination much as he studied from a great school.
3. Miriam did not pass the test. Miriam wrote well.
4. The candidates attended the leavers' party. They did not enjoy the music.
5. Although the supervisor came early, he did not speak to the candidates.
6. Nameere scored higher marks. She did not receive any gift from the teacher.

Using.....could.....

- ⦿ We use the modal verb **could** to express possibility in the present and future.

Examples

a) Examination malpractice could lead to cancellation of one's results.

b) Making a revision timetable could reduce time wastage.

c) Good handwriting could lead to great performance.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below using.....could.....

1. Cheating exams may lead to cancellation of one's results.
2. Impersonation is likely to make the suspect prosecuted.
3. Illegible handwriting might cause loss of marks.
4. Poor sitting posture may lead to bad handwriting.
5. Engaging in examination malpractice may lead to disqualification from an examination.
6. Poor performance in exams may make you join a bad school after primary.

Using: **in spite**

○ We use **in spite of** and **despite** exactly the same way.

○ The two conjunctions are used to express a contrast between two things.

○ After **in spite of**, one can use a **noun**, **gerund** (-ing form of a verb) or a **pronoun**.

Examples**Re-write the following sentences using **in spite****

1. Ageno was sick. Ageno sat the examinations.

✓ Ageno **sat the examinations in spite of the fact that she was sick.**

✓ Ageno **sat the examinations in spite of being sick.**

2. Kimera reads the instructions. He does not follow them.

Kimera does not follow the instructions in spite of the fact that he reads them.

Exercise**Re-write the following sentences using **in spite****

1. My cousin is a hardworking boy, but he did not excel in the test.

2. Although Larry had a sharp pencil, he did not draw accurate diagrams in the science examination paper.

3. Some of the candidates engaged in examination malpractice although they had been briefed.

4. My cousin wrote legible work, but he failed most of the questions.

5. Kanyana was sick. She passed the examination.

6. We passed all the Mathematics questions although they were tricky.

Using: **In spite of**
Note: A comma is used after the first clause when "in spite of" begins a sentence.

Re-write the following sentences beginning: In spite of.....

a. Salim rarely participates during classes, but he passes almost every test.

In spite of the fact that Salim rarely participates during classes, he passes almost every test.

b. Kamanzini was a very lazy learner. He emerged the best in the mock exam.

In spite of the fact that Kamanzini was a very lazy learner, he emerged the best in the mock exam.

Using: **despite**

○ We use **despite** exactly the same way.

○ Re-write a successful candidate much as he was an orphan.

○ Tamale did not sit comfortably during the test, but we were able to write neatly.

○ Much as the invigilator talked to Tomas, he did not stop dozing during the test.

○ Although Nakanya's composition was good, it lacked a proper conclusion.

○ Some candidates failed the examination although they worked very hard.

○ It rained heavily on examination day. We started all papers in time.

Exercise**Re-write the following sentences beginning: Despite.....**

○ Examples

a. Although Sharon is active during Science lessons, she rarely excels in the subject.

Despite the fact that Sharon is active during mathematics lessons, she rarely excels in the subject.

b. Kiro is a perpetual late comer but he finishes all the work he is given.

Despite the fact that Kiro is a perpetual late comer, he finishes all the work he is given.

Exercise**Re-write the following sentences beginning: Despite.....**

○ Examples

1. My English answers are always neat, but I rarely get good marks.

2. Mazima is one of the youngest candidates, but he always beats us in performance.

3. The invigilator sounded polite, but the candidates seemed to be afraid of him.

4. The examinees were given enough time. They did not complete their examination.

5. Juma bought almost every textbook, but he did not pass PLE.

6. My cousin comes from a rich family. She failed to pay the registration fee.

PRONOUNS

- POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**
- Pro means for, so pronoun means for noun.
 - A pronoun is a word that can be used in the place of a noun.
 - A noun is a name of anything, e.g. **man, stool, girls, education, game, road, etc.**

- b. Kamanzini was a very lazy learner. He emerged the best in the mock exam.
- In spite of the fact that Kamanzini was a very lazy learner, he emerged the best in the mock exam.*

mine	yours	hers
his	ours	yours
theirs		

Example sentences

1. That box is ours.
2. Jane bought a new pair of shoes, so it is hers right now.
3. A cousin of yours has passed her examinations.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

- Possessive adjectives are the weak form of possessive pronouns.
They are called so because they are used as adjectives (attributively i.e. before nouns) in sentences.

Examples

my	your	her
his	our	its
their		

Example sentences

1. That is our box.
2. Those are their new classroom blocks.
3. Your cousin has passed her examination.

SUMMARY OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
I	mine	my
we	ours	our
you	yours	your
he	his	his
she	hers	her
it	no possessive pronoun	its
they	theirs	their

Exercise
Complete each sentence below using the correct possessive pronoun**/possessive adjective from the word given in brackets.**

1. Dolly has given _____ new diary to Cristobel. (she)
2. A nephew of _____ failed his interview. (me)
3. I didn't have a textbook, so Molly lent me _____ she)
4. Their scores in the exams were as high as _____. (we)
5. Your cat is friendlier than _____. (they)
6. That is my examination card, it is not _____. (he)

7. A brother of Dan forgot to carry _____. geometry set. (he) _____ geometry set. (he)
8. _____ mock examination papers were green in colour. (we) _____ is blue. (she)
9. This isn't Harriet's geometry set. _____ pens were kept? (you)
10. Do you still remember where _____

SENTENCE PATTERNS WITH POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
Using-----of-----

- When using the above pattern, of is followed by a possessive pronoun.

Examples

- a. A brother of hers will wed next week.
- b. Sharon is a great friend of ours.
- c. A relative of mine has excelled in his exams.

- We can also use the possessive form of the noun ('s) instead of the possessive pronoun in the above sentence pattern. However, when talking about relationships in a family, two different patterns are possible.

Examples

- a. A girl/friend of Peter's visited him on Monday.
- b. A workmate of Musa's will fly abroad next week.
- c. An acquaintance of Retra's has not registered for the examination.
- d. A close friend of my father's..... / A close friend of my father's.....
- e. A relative of Mary..... / A relative of Mary's.....

Exercise
Rewrite the following sentences using: A/An-----of-----

1. My friend worked as an invigilator last year.
2. Kuot's neighbour is a head teacher at Kotido Junior School.
3. One of their workmates is a motivational speaker.
4. Tom's teacher is a UNEB examiner.
5. My brother will fly to New Delhi tomorrow.
6. Our classmate excelled in his exams last year.
7. Their uncle owns a private school in Mubende.
8. Rebecca's friend has gone missing.
9. One of her cousins has not yet paid the registration fee.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS - SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE
Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.

1. I am the owner of that tall building. (Rewrite ending-----mine.)
2. These new pens belong to Mr. Kimera. (Use-----owner-----)
3. Whose geometry set is this? (Use-----whom-----)
4. Gabula is the owner of the blue desk. (Use-----belong-----)
5. This sanitizer is Karen's. (Rewrite using-----owner-----)

6. Angelo's friend passed her exams. (Begin: A Friend-----)
 7. Nothing in this world belongs to us. (Use-----own-----)
 8. Does that rucksack belong to Mrs Martins? (Begin: Is that-----?)

INDEFINITE PRONOUN 'ONE'

- ⦿ We use indefinite pronoun **one** to refer to people in general, the speaker and the listener inclusive.

Forms

one----- **one's**-----**oneself**

Examples

Rewrite the following sentences using the appropriate forms of pronoun

'one'

1. We ought to do revision by ourselves.
One ought to do revision by oneself.
2. You cannot succeed in life if you have no respect for your elders.
One cannot succeed in life if one has no respect for one's elders.
3. Is it possible for you to promote yourself to another class?
Is it possible for one to promote oneself to another class?

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct forms of pronoun

'one'

1. You ought to rescue yourself when you are in trouble.
 2. We should avoid talking about our past accomplishments.
 3. We must write our names on our property.
 4. It's always good for us to respect our workmates.
 5. It's dangerous for you to criticize your friends all the time.
 6. We should avoid talking a lot about our personal achievements.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- ⦿ These end in **self** in singular and **selves** in plural form.
 ⦿ We use reflexive pronouns in sentences where the subject and the object are similar.

Personal Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
you (singular)	yourself
you (plural)	yourselves
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
one	oneself
we	ourselves
they	themselves
I	myself

- Exercise
- Complete each sentence below using the appropriate reflexive pronoun.
- The blind dog knocked _____ on the wall when it was running.
1. The blind dog knocked _____ ?
2. Can your son dress _____ from the armed robbers.
3. I had to hide _____ when she was peeling an orange.
4. Joanna cut _____ without parents.
5. We can't easily look after _____ when opening the bus door.
6. The conductress hurt _____ in the dormitory during time for
7. The stubborn girls locked _____ the assembly. _____ if you peel in the dark.
8. You will cut _____ when one intends to hurt others.
9. Usually one hurts _____ when the director was
10. Can a mentally stable man kill _____ when the director was addressing them.
11. The pupils all humbled _____ to the police for
12. Do criminals have to present _____ investigation?
13. Eating greedily, Jim's pig bit _____ after the accident.
14. The cyclist blamed _____ who write articles about
15. I dislike journalists who

EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

- ⦿ When reflexive pronouns are used to lay emphasis on a particular subject, they are called **emphatic pronouns**.

Examples

- a. *The exam itself was easy, but the weather was the biggest challenge.*
 b. *The headmistress briefed us herself.*
- ⦿ We can use **by + emphatic pronoun** to mean **without help** or **alone**.

- NOTE:** Emphatic pronouns can't be used as subjects. Use an appropriate subject pronoun instead.
- Examples**
- ❖ John and myself went to the well.
 ❖ John and I went to the well.

NOTE: If the reflexive pronoun **themselves** is replaced by the reciprocal **pronoun each other**, the meaning completely changes.

KNOW ZONE

themselves v each other

1. John and David blamed themselves for the loss.
2. John and David blamed each other for the loss.

Meaning

1. John blamed himself and David blamed himself.
2. John blamed David and David blamed John.

Exercise

Complete each sentence below using a suitable emphatic pronoun.

1. I _____ carried the luggage off the lorry.
2. This is the invigilator who arrested the cheats by _____.
3. Mr Okore _____ talked to me about my career.
4. We had to cook food for _____ when our parents went abroad for a sabbatical.
5. These orphans can't wash their clothes by _____ had no papers in it.
6. The examination envelope _____ drove their father's car.
7. Patrick and Pascal _____ drove their father's car.
8. Those tables were made by the nearby carpenter _____.
9. The prime minister arrested the poachers _____ was among the invigilators.
10. Ms Juliana _____ attended the briefing session.
11. The invigilators _____ witnessed the sealing of the examination envelope.
12. The headmistress bought the sanitizer by _____ presided over the dedication service.
13. The clergywoman _____ witnessed the sealing of the examination envelope.
14. The candidates _____ witnessed the sealing of the examination envelope.
15. One should do one's work by _____ during lessons.

COMPOSITION

In the space below, use between 100 and 150 words to write a composition about the hardest examination your class has ever done. Clearly indicate how you had prepared for it, the results you had expected and the actual score you got. Also indicate how you felt when the teacher read out your results before the class and two things you learnt from the results you got.

COMPREHENSION
Below is the timetable for PLE 2020 done in March 2021. Study it carefully and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD**EXAMINATION TIMETABLE FOR PLE 2020**

DAY & TIME	PERIOD	TIME	SUBJECT	DURATION
FRIDAY, 26 TH MARCH	AFTERNOON	2:00 PM.	BRIEFING	2 HRS
TUESDAY 30 TH MARCH	MORNING	9.00 A.M.	MATHEMATICS	2 HRS 30 MIN.
MARCH	AFTERNOON	2.00 P.M.	SOCIAL SCIENCE WITH R.E.	2 HRS 15 MIN.
DO	MORNING	9.00 A.M.	INTEGRATED SCIENCE	2 HRS 15 MIN
WEDNESDAY, 31 ST MARCH	AFTERNOON	2.00 P.M.	ENGLISH	2 HRS 15 MIN
DO				

Questions is the above examination timetable?

1. For which year is the above examination timetable?
2. Which exercise took place on 26th March 2021?
3. On which date did the examinations begin?
4. On which date did the examination end?
5. Which examination ended at 11.15 a.m.?
6. Which examination ended at 11.15 a.m.?
7. Which examination ended at 11.15 a.m.?
8. Which examination ended at 11.15 a.m.?
9. Which examination ended at 11.15 a.m.?
10. Which examination ended at 11.15 a.m.?
11. At what time did the English examination end?
12. Which examination took the longest time?

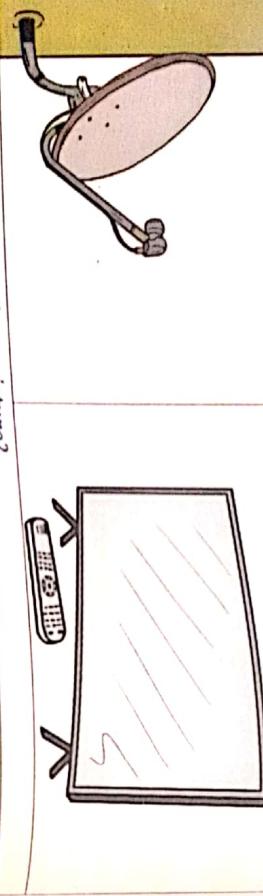
REMEMBER TO DO THE TEST!

ELECTRONIC MEDIA

A. RADIO / TELEVISION

Vocabulary

programme	music
volume	channel
programme guide	presenter
news	entertainment
pop music	talk show
tune	station
aerial	advert
forecast	media



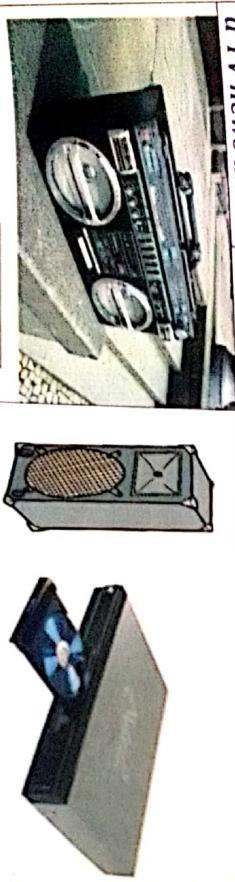
What can you see in the above picture?

NEWS
TODAY



a TV news anchor/ newscaster

inside a radio studio



a radio cassette uses compact tapes.



A speaker and a DVD player

- Definitions
media (n): radio, television, newspapers, the Internet and magazines considered as a group
Several media houses feed us with new information every hour.

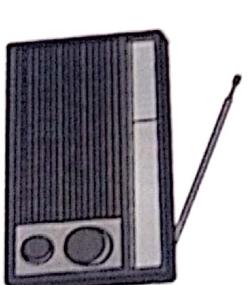
- programme (n): a television or radio broadcast
The youth enjoy listening to sports programmes.
- music (n): sounds made by voices or instruments arranged in a way that is pleasant to listen to
Sanyu FM plays country music every evening.
- announcements (n): written or spoken statements that inform people about something
My neighbour, as well as my niece, dislikes listening to death announcements.
- knob (n): a round switch on a piece of equipment such as a radio, door, television etc.
If I wanted to change the channel, I would slightly turn the knob.



○ radio (n): a system of broadcasting information that people can listen to

ALSO: a piece of equipment used to listen to radio programmes

John turned off the radio because he wanted to take a nap.



○ volume (n): the loudness of a sound from a TV, radio etc.
Dad turned down the volume of the radio while answering a call.

○ channel (n): a television or radio station and the programmes it broadcasts
Ismra hates radio channels that play local music only.



A radio cassette uses compact tapes.

A speaker and a DVD player

● **speaker** (n): the part of a radio or TV out of which the sound comes
My uncle's radio has two big speakers.

● **aerial/antenna** (n): a metal rod for receiving or sending radio and television signals
The farther I adjust the aerial, the clearer the sound gets.

● **presenter** (n): a person who introduces the various television or radio programmes
Daudi Lumansi is a famous sports presenter.

● **studio** (n): a room where music, a television or radio show is recorded and broadcast
On entering the radio studio, we were asked to keep quiet.

● **advertisement** (n): a notice, film or picture informing the public about a product, job or service
There are lots of advertisements about cosmetics on TV nowadays.

● **news** (n): new information about current events aired by the media
I like listening to the 10:00 o'clock news.

● **entertainment** (n): an activity designed to give pleasure, amusement or relaxation to the audience
Her favourite entertainment is old music.

● **broadcast** (v): to send out messages or programmes to be received by radio or television
The presidential address was broadcast live on all media channels.

● **line-up** (n): a list of radio or television programmes
The programme line-up shows a news bulletin after every half hour.

● **forecast** (n): a statement about what is likely to happen usually relating to weather
According to today's weather forecast, it will rain late in the evening.

● **tune** (v): to adjust the frequency on a radio or TV set so as to get the desired channel
Unless you tune in to Aljazeera TV, you will not watch news.

● **gospel music** (n): a style of religious music that developed from the churches that black people went to in southern United States of America
Joseph Ngoma is my favourite gospel musician.

● **pop music** (n): modern popular music with a strong rhythm
Mugisha's older brother enjoyed listening to pop music during his school days.

Shine Standard English Book 7
talk show (n). a radio or television programme in which people talk about themselves and their work **syn** chat show



The two children watched an exciting talk show on TV Africa.

● **anchorman** (n): the main host of a television or radio news programme

● **repairer/repairman** (n): one who repairs radios, TVs and watches

Exercise A

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Several _____ houses broadcast the presidential address. (medium)
2. Morning Breeze is one of my favourite _____. (programme)
3. There are several _____ instruments in the music room. (music)
4. The _____ covered more than a quarter of the newspaper page. (advertise)
5. Unless you press the button, the tape will not be _____. (eject)
6. Today's talk show guest gave one of the longest _____. (entertain)
7. The choir looks forward to _____. (the guests. (entertain)
8. The TV _____ are both broken. (antenna)
9. How many _____ does radio star employ? (deejay)
10. Having _____ to the death announcement, the old woman became sad. (listen)
11. My radio has one of the loudest _____. (speak)
12. All of our _____ function normally. (radio)
13. Kapere likes _____ football on a giant screen. (to watch)
14. The football match was _____ on Super Sport Six. (telecast)

Exercise B

Give the plural of each of the following words

1. radio
2. antenna
3. aerial
4. frontman
5. line up
6. talk show
7. medium
8. stadium

Exercise C

Re-write the following sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

- The football match was broadcast as it was taking place.
- The person who analyses a game as it is taking place was very smart.
- The main newscaster on television or radio is very audible.
- The round device for switching on the radio is broken.
- The sound-producing device of my radio is spoilt.
- The rod for searching signals on my television is very long.
- The people listening to the news are really speechless.
- Whenever your radio gets spoilt, take it to the man who repairs them very soon.

ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN ELECTRONIC MEDIA

- CD compact disc
- DVD digital versatile disc/ digital video disc
- MW medium wave
- CD-ROM compact disc read-only memory
- DJ disc jockey
- FM frequency modulation
- vol. volume
- ICT Information and Communications Technology
- Vi video jockey
- PC personal computer
- AM amplitude modulation
- SW short wave
- UCC Uganda Communications Commission
- UBC Uganda Broadcasting Corporation

Using: If would

○ The pattern above is used in type one condition or if clause one.

○ It is used to talk about what will happen in the future if a certain condition is fulfilled.

Examples
Rewrite the sentences below using the pattern above.

- Unless Washuiku goes to Kampala, he will not buy a radio.
If Washuiku goes to Kampala, he will buy a radio.
- Tune in to Radio Sanyu and you will listen to country music.
If you tune in to Radio Sanyu, you will listen to country music.

Exercise
Rewrite the sentences below beginning: If will

Rewrite the sentences below beginning: If will

- Kobugabe may apply for the job when she sees the advertisement.
- I may learn a lot when I tune in to Idembe FM.
- Unless Nambozzo adjusts the aerial, she may not get clear sound.
- When I turn on the radio, I listen to diverse sorts of programmes.
- I will not hear clearly unless the aerial is adjusted.
- I may get money today and repair my speakers.
- When I visit the studio, I will learn a lot.
- Matama may tune in to TV West to watch pop music videos.

Using: If would

○ The above structure is used in condition two/if 2.

○ We use it to talk about an imaginary or unlikely condition.

Pattern:

if + past simple + would + infinitive

Examples

- I don't have money. I cannot buy a radio.
If I had money, I would buy a radio.
- Bernard doesn't use a DVD player, so he cannot play the music on my CD.
If Bernard used a DVD player, he would play the music on my CD.

Exercise
Rewrite the following using would

- I don't have a DVD player. I cannot listen to music.
- My radio doesn't possess a knob, so I cannot tune in to Radio Buddu.
- We cannot start a radio station since we have not bought land.
- We cannot stage a discotheque because he has no speakers.
- If our radio station gets connected to power, we will broadcast daily news.
- I don't have a remote control. I cannot record my favourite programme.
- I am not a radio presenter. I cannot read radio announcements.
- My radio does not function properly. I cannot use it at my twelfth birthday party.

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

1. The audience are in different parts of Uganda.
2. There are also some people who get the news via the internet.
3. This is because we have so far covered four different topics.
4. Some get the news by listening to radios.
5. Of all the topics so far covered, I have enjoyed Electronic Media the most.
6. I have enjoyed studying English in primary seven this year.
7. It has enabled me learn how information from the studio reaches the audience.
8. While others receive it by watching TV.
9. These include: School Holidays, Letter Writing, Examinations and Electronic Media.
10. But these are only a few Ugandans who own smartphones or computers.

B. OTHER ELECTRONIC MEDIA

eject	on	off	aerial
studio	advert	DVD	entertainment
CD player	tape recorder	disc	programme guide
the Internet	video	tune	press
record	station	connect	extension cable
volume	compact disc	CD - ROM	

Definitions

☞ **press** (v): to push part of a device in order to make it work.
Simbwwa pressed the wrong key when he was turning off the computer.

- ☞ **extension cable** (n): an extra length of electric wire used when the wire on the electrical device is not long enough
I have already connected the computer to the extension cable.
- ☞ **tape** (n): a long narrow strip of magnetic material used for recording information or pictures
- ☞ **tape-record** (v): to record something on a tape

Shine Standard English Book 7
This tape recorder consists of six songs.

☞ **tape recorder** (n): a machine used for recording and playing music on tape

This tape recorder consists of six songs.

☞ **record** (v): to perform music so that it can be copied and kept onto tape

The late Herman Basudde used to record interesting music.

☞ **the Internet/the internet** (n): a computer system that allows people from different parts of the world to exchange information. **The Internet** is sometimes referred to as **the Net**.

☞ **connect** (v): to join something to the main supply of electricity

Also has connected the extension lead to the main socket.

☞ **programme guide** (n): a list which shows the audience radio or TV programmes that will be broadcast for a specified period of time

According to the programme guide, the English news will be aired at 9:00pm.

☞ **eject** (v): to cause something to come out of a machine

Please press that button to eject the CD.

☞ **volume** (n): the amount of sound produced by a television, radio, etc.

The volume is so low that we are not enjoying the music.

☞ **station** (n): a company that broadcasts TV or radio programmes
If you tune in to any station at 5:00p.m, you will listen to sports news.

☞ **CD-RW** (n): (**compact disc rewritable**) a CD on which you can record information from a computer as many times as you want

☞ **CD-ROM** (n): a CD that stores large amounts of information for use by the computer

☞ **DVD** (n): a CD that has a film or any other programme recorded on it. DVDs are played using DVD players or computers.
Eject the DVD and turn off the DVD player.

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

1. Had I _____ the video, I would have shared it via social media. (record)
2. My father likes listening to death _____. (announce)
3. A lot of jobs have been _____ this week. (advert)
4. The radio has just _____ the death of the governor of Bank of Uganda. (announce)
5. Some of the songs you have _____ are very boring. (record)

6. If Sirajie _____ in to Radio Funtula, he would listen to pop music.
(tune)
7. Who has _____ down the volume of the tv? (turn)
8. I have watched a lot of _____ on my brother's laptop today.
(video)

Write the following nouns in plural form.

9. piano
10. studio
11. video
12. tape recorder
13. compact disc
14. DVD player

Using: _____-needn't-_____ (present)**Pattern:** subject + needn't + infinitive**Rewrite the sentences below using.....-needn't-.....****Examples**

1. It is not necessary for you to switch off the DVD.
You needn't switch off the DVD.
2. The DJ should not play loud music.
The DJ needn't play loud music.

Exercise

1. It is not necessary for Father to lock the television set in his room.
2. It is not necessary for younger children to watch wrestling.
3. Rose should not disconnect the television set.
4. He sheds tears in front of the camera although it is not necessary.
5. It is not necessary for Jalia to translate the newscaster's words.
6. It is not necessary for Birungi to adjust the aerial.
7. The video jockey should not copy the bad dance strokes.
8. Journalists shouldn't publish half-baked news.

Using: _____-needn't-_____-(past)**Pattern:** subject + needn't + have + past participle verb-.....**Exercise****Rewrite the sentences below using.....-needn't-.....Follow the examples shown in the first two questions.**

1. It was not necessary for the video jockey to play such boring music.
The video jockey needn't have played such boring music.

1. Kapere shouldn't have slammed the master of ceremonies.
It was not necessary for the chief guest to sit on the smallest chair at the function.
2. Janepher switched off the radio although it wasn't good.
Janepher needn't have switched off the radio.

3. Kapere shouldn't have slammed the master of ceremonies.
It was not necessary for the chief guest to sit on the smallest chair at the function.
4. It was not necessary for the DJ to eject the CD before it started playing.
The baby touched the extension cable although it was not good.
5. It was not necessary for the DJ to eject the CD before it started playing.
It was not necessary for the DJ to eject the CD before it started playing.
6. Jjagwe mustn't have written on my compact disc.
7. The baby touched the extension cable although it was not good.
The baby touched the extension cable although it was not good.
8. It was not necessary for the pop star to sing from the studio.
It was not necessary for the pop star to sing from the studio.
9. Lunar TV broadcast fake news although it was not necessary.
Lunar TV broadcast fake news although it was not necessary.
10. They shouldn't have changed the music because the revellers were still dancing.
They shouldn't have changed the music because the revellers were still dancing.

Using: _____-and so-----**Examples**

1. Both Tom and James like listening to news.
Tom likes listening to news and so does James.
2. The cartoons were interesting. The film was interesting.
The cartoons were interesting and so was the film.
3. Radio One will broadcast news today. Radio Simba will broadcast news today.
Radio One will broadcast news today and so will Radio Simba.

Exercise
Rewrite the sentences below using.....and so.....

1. The DJ was smiling from ear to ear. The actress was smiling from ear to ear.
The master of ceremonies is a very active guy. The chief guest is a very active guy.
2. The master of ceremonies is a very active guy. The chief guest is a very active guy.
3. Apio has watched the news. Doreen's sisters have watched the news.
4. Margaret is good at reading adverts. Namakula is good at reading adverts as well.

5. Both you and I must enter the studio tonight.
 6. Anyakuni has a compact disc. We have a compact disc too.
 7. Both the Chinese and the Germans are good at repairing radios.
 8. You are a smart candidate. I am a smart candidate as well.
 9. Mr. Kush held a microphone. Mrs. Kush also held a microphone.
 10. The radio signals, as well as the TV signals, are clear.
 11. The theatre exit was crowded. The auditorium was crowded.
 12. The music, as well as the dances, was boring.

Using: -----and neither-----

We use the pattern above in negative sentences to mean ***also not***.

- o The helping verb agrees with the nearest subject.**

Examples

1. The mechanic did not buy the microphone. The repairman did not buy the microphone.
The mechanic did not buy the microphone and neither did the repairman.
2. You must not shout from the studio. He must not shout from the studio either.
You must not shout from the studio and neither must he.

Exercise Rewrite the sentences below using -----and neither-----

1. The DJ did not increase the volume. The video editor did not increase the volume.
2. The talk show was not interesting. The second scene of the play was not interesting either.
3. The MC will not carry the CD. The host will not carry the CD.
4. Jack does not like adverts. Jacque does not like adverts either.
5. Neither Suzan nor Mutali wanted to mop.
6. The MC won't need a microphone. The VJ won't need a microphone.
7. Hezron will not miss the talk show. Lydia will not miss the talk show.
8. You should not turn off the radio. Masika should not turn off the radio.

THE REPORTED SPEECH

o We have already learnt about how to change given sentences from direct to indirect speech in the previous topics.

- o Here is a quick reminder about the changes that take place in tenses.**

There is always a backshift in tenses when a sentence is changed from direct speech to indirect speech. i.e.

- a. *The present changes to past.*
- b. *The past changes to past perfect.*
- c. *But the past perfect remains unchanged.*

5. Shine Standard English Book 7
 6. Anyakuni has a compact disc. We have a compact disc too.
 7. Both the Chinese and the Germans are good at repairing radios.
 8. You are a smart candidate. I am a smart candidate as well.
 9. Mr. Kush held a microphone. Mrs. Kush also held a microphone.
 10. The radio signals, as well as the TV signals, are clear.
 11. The theatre exit was crowded. The auditorium was crowded.
 12. The music, as well as the dances, was boring.

- Exercise Rewrite the sentences below in indirect/reported speech.**
- Rewrite the sentences below in reported speech.**
- "I am interested in listening to oldies," said Bbaale.**
- a. **"Did you attend yesterday's talk show?" the class teacher asked Jane.**
- b. **"The class teacher wanted to know from Jane if whether she had attended the previous day's talk show.**
- c. **"The class teacher asked Jane if whether she had attended the previous day's talk show.**

1. **"A virus has destroyed some of my computer files," said Marion.**

2. **"Tim cannot interpret the information inside this instruction manual," said Lubega.**

3. **"The programme guide was published in today's newspaper," the presenter said.**

4. **"Nankya said, "Pascal will tune in to UBC Radio this evening."**

5. **"Mr Kamara is a wonderful sports commentator," says Nahanya.**

6. **"What have you learnt from the previous presentation?" the teacher asked me.**

7. **"A friend of mine has bought a new extension lead," said Rita.**

8. **"Does Wave TV broadcast live sports events?" asked my friend.**

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

Man has always tried to overcome the limitations he faces with the help of various inventions. He has invented **automobiles** or planes for his speedy movement, the radio, the television for his ears and eyes, machines for muscles and so on. These inventions are really the wonders of our civilization, but the invention of the computer is the wonder of all wonders. This is because it adds to man's intelligence and increases the speed and accuracy of his brain.

The computer helps man in various fields. It can make calculations quicker and more accurate than man's brain. Man first started counting with the help of his fingers, but this is now history. When he wanted to take note of the number of assets he had, he could draw lines on the walls of his cave. This too is now in history books. He could also use pebbles, shells etc to do counting.

- a. *The present changes to past.*
- b. *The past changes to past perfect.*
- c. *But the past perfect remains unchanged.*

The computer has today erased all these, that's why it is used in factories, banks, railway stations and hotels in all countries. The computer is also used in schools to conduct online classes, set examinations and to compile students' results. People in offices use the computer to compile and preserve statistical data for future reference.

Doctors nowadays use the computer to diagnose and treat diseases easily and accurately. Fatal diseases like ulcers, tuberculosis, COVID-19 can be cured when they are located at an early stage with the help of the computer.

A day will come when man's civilized life will be dominated by the use of the computer and it will then be a household item, just like the radio, television or mobile phone. To me it's the greatest discovery the world has ever seen and I hope it will soon benefit the whole world.

Questions

1. What is the passage about?
2. According to the passage, what helps man to move faster?
3. What does the writer call the wonder of wonders?
4. How did man take note of the number of his assets in the past?
5. Mention two items man could use to count.
6. How do schools use the computer?
7. How useful is the computer to a doctor?
8. Write another word or group of words to mean the same the underlined words in the passage.
 - i. automobiles
 - ii. greatest
9. Suggest a suitable title to the passage above.

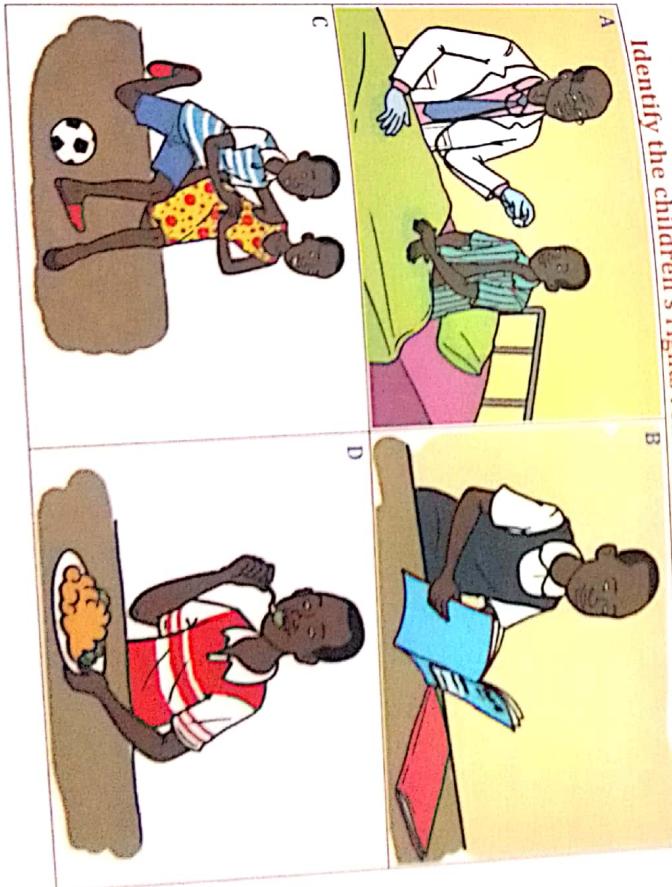
RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND FREEDOM

A. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Vocabulary

forced	freedom	rights
food	shelter	education
care	clothing	medication
life	help	property
work	protection	attend
homework	obedient	respect
refuse	report	peace
grow	clean	tidy
responsible	abuse	mistreatment
early marriage	convict	imprison
innocent	sugar daddy	sugar mummy
dropout	labour	abortion
bad touches	chores	

Identify the children's rights reflected in the pictures below.



Definitions

◎ forced(adj): done or happening against somebody's will
Girls should not be subjected to forced marriage.

◎ freedom (n): the right to do what you want, make your own decisions and express your own opinions
Too much freedom can be dangerous to some children.

right (n): something that you are morally or legally allowed to do or have
Children have a right to education.

responsibility (n): the state or job of being in charge of someone or something so that you make decisions and can be blamed if something bad happens
It's Jemma's responsibility to mop the house on Sundays.

juvenile (n): a young person who has committed a crime or is accused of committing a crime
The two juveniles were taken to the children's prison on Friday.

care(v): to be interested in someone and want to them to be well and happy
Adults are charged with the responsibility of caring for children.

clothing (n): article made of fabric used to cover the human body for warmth, fashion or smartness
Our parents should provide us with appropriate clothing.

medication (n): drug you take to treat or cure an illness
When Lemima had a mild headache, she rushed to the clinic for medication.

protection (n): the act of keeping someone or something safe
Children should be protected from all forms of abuse.

Obedient (adj): doing what a person or law tells you to do
My cousins are very obedient to my aunt.

respect (n): a feeling or understanding that someone or something is important and should be treated in an appropriate way
Children should show respect to one another.

refuse (v): to say that you will not take or do something that somebody wants you to do
Girls are advised to refuse gifts from strangers.

report (v): to give information about something that exists or has happened
Kisa reported his torturous guardian to Kimwanyi Police Post.

peace (n): a period of time in which there is no violence or war
I like living in peace with my friends and neighbours.

tidy (adj): a tidy place looks nice because everything is in the right place or arranged properly
Betty kept our sitting room tidy over the weekend.

abuse (n): improper treatment of somebody or something
Child abuse is rampant in many homes and schools nowadays.

convict (v): to prove in court that someone is guilty of a crime
The suspected kidnapper will be sentenced to five years in jail if convicted.

imprison (v): to put someone in prison **Syn** jail/incarcerate
Bolingo was imprisoned for torturing his son.

innocent (adj): not guilty of a crime
The suspected thief was set free because he was proved innocent.

corporal punishment (n): the physical way of punishing somebody by hitting them
Children should not be subjected to corporal punishment.



guilty (adj): judged to have committed a crime

Ariko was found guilty of child sacrifice, so he was sentenced to a dozen years in jail.

sentence (n): a punishment given by a judge
Jane Namusoke, who severely punished her son, was given a heavy prison sentence.

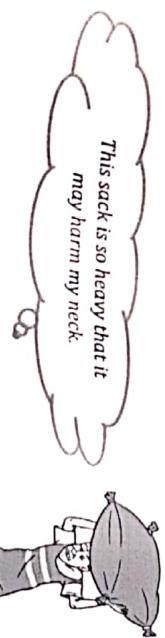
sentence (v): to declare a sentence on a convicted person
The convict was sentenced to four months in jail.

sugar daddy (n): an older man who gives a younger woman expensive presents especially in exchange for a sexual relationship

sugar mummy (n): an older woman who gives gifts and money to a younger boy usually in return for a sexual relationship
The sugar mummy was accused of rape.

dropout (n): one who leaves school before completing studies
There are more dropouts in rural areas than in urban areas.

labour (n): work, especially hard physical work
Employing children is against the child labour laws of Uganda.



abortion (n): the deliberate ending of a pregnancy at an early stage
It is illegal to carry out abortion in Uganda.

chore (n): an ordinary job that must be done regularly

Responsible children help their parents to do house chores during the holidays.

criminal (n): someone who has committed a crime

The prison bus took the suspected criminals to court.

Assignment
Complete each sentence below using the most suitable word.

1. Nansikombi is so _____ to her parents that she refused to wash their clothes. (disobey)
2. Have the _____ been taken to prison? (to convict)
3. The suspect will be _____ to four years in jail if found guilty. (sentence)
4. It is my _____ to keep my bedroom tidy. (responsible)
5. The three juveniles _____ into my house and stole a TV set. (to break)
6. The _____ have not stolen anything from Kijaana's living room. (thief)
7. Sevak's mother is so _____ that she packs her lunch every day. (care)
8. Your parents have _____ you since your childhood. (clothe)
9. All children need proper _____ care. (medicine)
10. Early _____ are very dangerous to young ladies and girls. (marry)
11. The living room should appear _____ than the kitchen. (tidy)
12. The two suspects have been _____. (prison)
13. The practice of _____ is so dangerous that it can take one's life. (abort)
14. It is _____ to keep one's children out of school. (crime)
15. The _____ of the three suspects has been _____. (try/postpone)
16. Wulira was accused of _____. (thief)
17. Mazima, the witness, _____ walked into the courtroom and presented her evidence. (innocent)

Fill in the blank spaces with the most suitable word.

Example
Namazzi was accused _____ child torture.

18. Namazzi was accused _____ rape.
 19. The suspect was charged _____ will you be set free.
 20. Only if you are proved _____ the magistrate ruled in favour of the

21. Both the judge _____ and _____ are you.

22. I am not one of the suspects and _____

23. innocent, guilty, innocence, guilt

24. abortionist, abort, aborting, abortion

25. obedient, sufficient, prominent, disobedient

26. court

27. coat

28. police

29. sell

Give the opposite of each of the following.

30. sale
31. cell
32. low
33. law
34. sugar daddy
35. innocence
36. mummy
37. early
38. tidy
39. clean
40. respect
41. refuse
42. peace
43. pride
44. coward
45. friendship
46. proudly
47. obedient
48. life
49. alive
50. interesting
51. punish
52. friend
53. friendship
54. coward
55. pride
56. proudly
57. humble

Using ought not to Re-write the following sentences using ought not to

Examples
 1. It is not necessary for children to disrespect elders.
Children ought not to disrespect elders.

2. It is not a good act for adults to subject their children to any form of torture.
Adults ought not to subject their children to any form of torture.

Activity
Rewrite the sentences below using ought.....

1. Parents needn't deny their children meals.
2. It is not necessary for courts of law to delay trials.

3. The police should not beat innocent people.

4. The police needn't threaten eyewitnesses.

5. Parents should not denounce their biological children.

6. Teachers should not administer corporal punishment to pupils.

7. It is not necessary for children to play irresponsibly.

8. It is not necessary for school children to skip meals.

Using -----in order to -----

- ⦿ **In order to** has the same meaning as 'so as to'.
- ⦿ They are both used to express purpose.

You should attend school regularly in order to perform well.



- Exercise Rewrite the following sentences using -----in order-----
- Re-write the sentence above to join sentences with the same subject.
- When using the above structural pattern, we are required to balance the structure.
- A balanced structure must have the same kind of words after either and after or.
- a. Keza either swept the courtyard or painted the art piece. (verb)
- b. The policewoman smiled either to the complainant or to the defendant. (prepositional phrase)

Using -----either-----or-----

- ⦿ We can use **in order** with preposition 'for' to show a purpose that involves action by somebody/something else.
- ⦿ We can use **in order** with preposition 'for' to show a purpose that involves action by somebody/something else.

Examples

- a. **The lawyer left the door open in order for the clients to enter easily.** (The clients entered.)
- b. **The lawyer left the door open in order to enter easily.** (The lawyer himself entered)

Exercise Rewrite the sentences below using -----either-----or-----

Rewrite the sentences below using -----either-----or-----

1. The pupils mopped the dining hall. The pupils mopped the dormitories.
2. The judge held a holy book. The judge held a constitution.
3. We will talk to the class teacher. We will talk to the head teacher.
4. The policeman may tell you to stand. The policeman may tell you to squat.
5. Askaris use both guns and batons.
6. The two boys swept the compound. The two boys played all day.
7. Some people can make you laugh and cry as well.
8. Bruce acts in films. Bruce acts in skits.
9. Bruce is an actor. Bruce is a journalist.
10. The judge may convict the suspect. The judge may acquit the suspect.
- b. Parents have to guide children against immoral dancing. This act embarrasses the nation.
- Parents have to guide children against immoral dancing in order to avoid embarrassing the nation.

(different subjects)**Usingmore interested.....**

Using Neither.....nor..... is used in negative sentences with different subjects.

Using Neither.....nor..... pattern is used with the subject nearest to it.

- The above sentence pattern is used with the subject nearest to it.
- In this pattern, the verb agrees with the subject.
- In this pattern, the stars are bright.

Examples

Neither the moon nor the moon is bright.

- a. Neither the stars nor.....
- b. Neither the stars nor.....

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below using: Neither.....nor.....

1. Hamya has not come. Hamya's friend has not come.
2. Faimah doesn't know how to dance. Myra doesn't know how to dance.
3. He cannot ride a bicycle at night. They cannot ride a bicycle at night.
4. Dodo is not rich. Paula is not rich either.
5. My parents cannot violate my rights. My teachers cannot violate my rights.
6. Father has not asked me to leave. Grandmother has not asked me to leave.
7. The priest has not quarrelled. The believers have not quarrelled.
8. Kinda will not attend the party. I shall not attend the party either.

Using: likely to

Pattern:
---be + likely + to + infinitive---

Note: The negative version is either 'unlikely' or '.....not likely'.....'

Examples

Re-write the following sentences using.....likely to.....

1. Musisi may report his cruel neighbour to police.
2. Musisi is likely to report his cruel neighbour to police

2. Walking in the dark could cause accidents.
3. Walking in the dark is likely to cause accidents.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using.....likely to.....

1. The police may tell you to make a statement.
2. The twins may mop the dining room.
3. Namboore may be arrested for torturing her son.
4. The pupils could be taught about the dangers of early marriage.
5. The teacher may tell us to write compositions about children's rights.
6. That policewoman might arrest all wrongdoers in our community.
7. Theft might lead to imprisonment.
8. Making wrong friends may affect your academic performance.

Usingmore interested.....**Examples**

- a. Nicole likes mopping the house more than preparing meals.
- Nicole is more interested in mopping the house than in preparing meals.



- b. I would rather do the home chores than go for remedial lessons.
I am more interested in doing the home chores than in going for remedial lessons.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below usingmore interested.....

1. Children prefer listening to traditional stories to politics.
2. She likes wearing short dresses more than long ones.
3. Women parents prefer caring for their babies to doing office work.
4. I prefer resting to working on weekends.
5. Olanya likes living in a permanent house more than living in a temporary one.
6. Parents would rather use peaceful means of ending conflicts than use violent ones.
7. Lameka would rather wash plates than peel matooke.
8. The police officer preferred talking to suspects to beating them.

COMPOSITION

The sentences below are in wrong order. Re-arrange them in correct order so as to make a good story.

- a) These employees included a couple of children.
- b) The medal was a gift he had received from the president.
- c) He made up his mind to report the theft of his precious medal to the nearby police station.
- d) There lived a businessman named Hajji Binjijo in Masaka.
- e) The police ended up arresting the complainant for violating child labour laws of Uganda.
- f) When he returned, he was furious over not finding his medal at his home.
- g) When the police investigated about the theft, they discovered some of the workers were juveniles.
- h) One day, he left his medal on his dining table and went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.
- i) "One of these junior employees must have stolen my medal," he angrily said to himself.
- j) Binjijo had nearly nine employees whose job was to look after his vast cattle farm and his house.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

RELATIVE PRONOUNS
Relative pronouns are used to connect relative clauses to nouns or pronouns.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS are used to connect relative clauses to nouns or pronouns.

Note: The pronoun is its antecedent.

Relative pronoun or noun that precedes (comes before) a relative pronoun is its antecedent.

Relative pronouns

Examples of relative pronouns

a. who

b. whom

c. whose

d. which

e. that

That is used informally to mean the same as **which/who**.

That is used informally to mean the same as **which/who**.

The above words are called relative pronouns when used to introduce a

relative clause in a sentence.

Who and **whom** are used when the antecedent/subject in the sentence is a

human being.

Whose is used as a **relative possessive pronoun** in the same way as

his/her/its or their.

Which is used when the subject/ antecedent in the sentence is a thing. (not a

human being.)

That is used informally to mean the same as **which/who**.

That is used informally to mean the same as **which/who**.

Examples

a. The people **who** kidnapped my friend were dressed in black clothes.

b. The vet has seen the dog **whose** paw got injured.

c. That is the comic **which** my father bought me last week.

d. The boy **whom** you saw on the street was tortured by his parents.

e. The police officer **can't** see the key **that** opens her drawer.

f. Do you still remember **the lady** **that** cruelly beat the twins?

Activity Complete each sentence using the most appropriate relative pronoun.

Complete each sentence using the most appropriate relative pronoun.

1. Never go to a doctor _____ office plants have died.

2. I don't like people _____ interrupt my conversations.

3. That is the dog _____ was hit by a car.

4. The cashier told me that the book _____ I was looking for was out of print.

5. Children, _____ we cherish dearly, need decent education.

6. Kate, _____ cat is stubborn, is a helpful neighbor.

7. Do you see that lady in _____ I normally confide?

8. The teacher _____ is about to retire has begun writing his memories.

9. I cannot remember the girl in _____ bag I kept my exciting book.

10. The candidates like the clock _____ chimes the hour.

11. This painting _____ I adore, is worth \$45000.

12. What do we call a woman _____ husband died?

- Relative clauses are used to identify or define people or things.
- Relative clauses can also be used to give more information about people or things.

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Defining relative clauses are also known as **restrictive relative clauses**.

- They give essential information about the **antecedent** in a sentence. i.e. once it's removed, the sentence becomes vague.

Parts of a sentence with a defining relative clause

Example The girl **who** stole my sugar was punished yesterday.

The girl.....relative pronoun
who.....main clause

the girl was punished yesterday.....

Activity Rewrite the following sentences using the most appropriate relative pronoun.

Rewrite the following sentences using the most appropriate relative pronoun.

1. The cat crossed the road in the morning. It belongs to our neighbour.

2. The teacher has begun writing his memories. The teacher is about to retire.

3. The witch has died of typhoid. The witch killed my two rams

4. The dog is limping. The dog was knocked down by a car last week

5. The actor will be on stage tonight. He last performed in 2019.

6. The gentleman has not yet cleared his rent. The gentleman shares a flat with

Lawrence.

7. The man knocked twice at my door. You met him at night.

8. A girl stole my pet. Do you still remember her?

9. Where is the widow? Her property was grabbed by the family members.

10. The girl reported the matter to police. The girl was robbed of her money

purse.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS WITH PREPOSITIONS

NOTE: The preposition is usually placed before the relative pronoun and it should not be repeated after the verb.

NON-DEFINING relative clause, the non-defining relative clause can be removed and the antecedent removed because the meaning of the sentence remains clear to the listener.

- This is so because **relative clauses are separated from the main clause**

Note: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

Examples *Mary, whom all of us adore, is a hardworking girl.*

That old woman, who many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

Artificial foods, which many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

That cup on the table, which the baby used in the morning, was bought expensively.

- Exercise: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

Note: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

- Examples

Mary, whom all of us adore, is a hardworking girl.

That old woman, who many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

Artificial foods, which many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

That cup on the table, which the baby used in the morning, was bought expensively.

- Exercise: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

Note: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

- Examples

Mary, whom all of us adore, is a hardworking girl.

That old woman, who many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

Artificial foods, which many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

That cup on the table, which the baby used in the morning, was bought expensively.

- Exercise: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

Note: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

- Examples

Mary, whom all of us adore, is a hardworking girl.

That old woman, who many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

Artificial foods, which many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

That cup on the table, which the baby used in the morning, was bought expensively.

- Exercise: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

Note: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

- Examples

Mary, whom all of us adore, is a hardworking girl.

That old woman, who many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

Artificial foods, which many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

That cup on the table, which the baby used in the morning, was bought expensively.

- Exercise: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

Note: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

- Examples

Mary, whom all of us adore, is a hardworking girl.

That old woman, who many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

Artificial foods, which many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

- Exercise: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

Note: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

- Examples

Mary, whom all of us adore, is a hardworking girl.

That old woman, who many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

Artificial foods, which many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

- Exercise: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

Note: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

- Examples

Mary, whom all of us adore, is a hardworking girl.

That old woman, who many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

Artificial foods, which many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

- Exercise: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

Note: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

- Examples

Mary, whom all of us adore, is a hardworking girl.

That old woman, who many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

Artificial foods, which many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

- Exercise: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

Note: Non-defining clauses add information that may not be essential to the sentence.

- Examples

Mary, whom all of us adore, is a hardworking girl.

That old woman, who many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

Artificial foods, which many children enjoy, can be harmful to our mental health.

THINK! Tell the Difference.

a. *Rabbits, which feed on green vegetables, are a good source of proteins.*

b. *Rabbits which feed on green vegetables are a good source of proteins.*

**The lady to whom I spoke is bedridden:
The lady to whom I spoke is bedridden.**

Other examples

- The meaning of the relative clause in each sentence is given in brackets.

a. *Jesus Christ, in whom all Christians believe, is a famous religious figure. (All Christians believe in Jesus Christ.)*

b. *That large table, on which we put our books, was made five years ago. (We put our books on that--)*

c. *Waiswa, in whose bag I kept my snacks, is an honest boy. (I kept my snacks in Waiswa's bag.)*

Exercise

Complete each sentence below meaningfully using a suitable preposition.

1. This is the dormitory _____ which we kept our bags.
2. Have you seen the bag _____ which I kept my eats?
3. I cannot remember the name of the teacher _____ whom I got the blue pen.
4. The desk _____ which the twin diners sat had no menu.
5. That is the boy _____ whom I sat in the taxi.
6. The old woman _____ whom we worked did not pay us.
7. The topic _____ which the teacher taught us wasn't complicated.
8. Jackson, _____ whom your uncle was talking, is a famous carpenter.
9. I have great admiration for the doctor _____ whom my son was treated.
10. We have seen the artiste _____ whom the popular song was sung.
11. I don't know the country _____ which these items were made.
12. Mr Mugumya, _____ whom I got a lot of knowledge, is a skilful artist.

Rewrite the sentences below using the relative pronoun given in brackets. Use two commas where necessary.

13. That box file is still new. We put our papers in it. (-----which-----)

14. This gentleman is well-behaved. I am sitting with him. (-----whom-----)

15. I told you about Kiro Hassan yesterday. He is a helpless elderly person. (-----whom-----)

16. Those shoes over there are very expensive. The baby has poured water in them. (-----which-----)

17. Nelson Mandela was a famous politician. Many folks tell stories about him. (---whom-----)

18. The man has not yet paid his fare. You are talking to him. (---whom-----)

Using: By the time-----/-----by the time-----(in the future)

Here the second action is mentioned in the present simple and the first action is expressed in the future perfect.

19 Collins is a hardworking journalist. We studied with her at Yale University. (....which.....whom....)

20 I don't have the news summary in it. (----which----)

21 Obama was a great public speaker. He was born in Kenya. (-----who-----)

22 The pupil has been reported to the head teacher. The pupil turned violent at the assembly. (-----)

23 Keller was a common in many homes. They are manufactured in Kenya. (-----)

24 Basins are used to wash clothes. (----which----)

25 Mrs. Martins has asked to use the conference hall. The hotelier was talking about her in the meeting. (----which----)

26 This vase is too heavy. We have planted our poppy in it. (----which----)

27 The girl reported the matter to police. The girl's mother harassed her last week. (-----whose-----)

28 The newspaper was very exciting. I bought it yesterday. (----which----)

29 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

30 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

31 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

32 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

33 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

34 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

35 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

36 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

37 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

38 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

39 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

40 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

41 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

43 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

44 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

45 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

46 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

47 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

48 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

49 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

50 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

51 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

52 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

53 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

54 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

55 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

56 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

57 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

58 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

59 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

60 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

61 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

62 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

63 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

64 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

65 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

66 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

67 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

68 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

69 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

70 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

71 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

72 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

73 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

74 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

75 The newscaster was reporting the news. (----which----)

Exercise
Rewrite the following sentences beginning: By the time-----

1. Minsa reached school at 9:00 am. The morning assembly started at 8:30 am.

2. Martha went to school in January. Martha's mother flew to India in February.

3. The boys' aunt stopped them when they had eaten several rotten mangoes.

4. I went to bed after having my supper.

5. Having paid for my new dress, my mother left the supermarket.

6. Makanga slept for six hours before he started dreaming.

MIXED EXERCISE

Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.

1. I began playing football before break time. (Begin: By break time-----)

2. The patient died in the morning. (Rewrite ending-----by noon.)

1. The chief guest will arrive at 1:00 pm. (Begin: By 2:00 pm-----)

2. I wrote the composition at 7:00 am. The timekeeper rang the bell at 6:30 am. (Begin: By the time-----)

3. We will tour Tel Aviv in October. (Begin: By November-----)

4. The wrongdoers will be punished before break time. (Rewrite ending-----by break time.)

Shine Standard English Book 7
COMPREHENSION
The notice below was displayed on one of the noticeboards at the headquarters of Pecco District. Read it carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PECCO DISTRICT EDUCATION COMMITTEE
All head teachers of primary schools in Pecco District are hereby requested to attend a three-day preparatory meeting for the World Children's Day celebrations. The meeting will be held in the District Multipurpose Hall starting on 6th November this year from 8.00 am to 5.00 pm every day. Please do not leave behind the following items:

- A. Files showing school enrolment
- B. List of prefects in the school
- C. School children's rights record files
- D. A copy of minutes for the previous preparatory meetings

Naisanga Ruth Esther
District Education Officer

2nd November 2018

Questions

1. Where was the notice displayed?
2. To whom was the notice written?
3. What is the purpose of the meeting?
4. How long will the meeting last every day?
5. Mention two items the attendees have been asked to carry to the district.
6. According to the notice, where will the meeting be held?
7. Who wrote the above notice?
8. Write another word or group of words to mean the same as the underlined word in the above notice.
 - a. sex
 - b. every day

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

My dear parents, I guess you've heard
The stories of children who are transferred
From the peaceful homes where they dwell
To the dark places worse than hell

So, teach me to do chores while at home
Not to be idle like a rising clown at dawn
Not me to respect elders and teachers
Teach me to defeat even my worst haters

For this will defeat even my worst haters



By Ddembe H. Kamenyo

Questions

1. To whom is the poet talking?
2. To which places are the children in stanza one taken?
3. What does the poet want to do while at home?
4. Why does the poet want to respect elders and teachers?
5. By whom was the poem above written?
6. Which right does the poet talk about in the third stanza?
7. What is the poet's greatest ambition?
8. Write any two rhyming words from stanza four.
9. Write another word to mean the same as the underlined words in the poem.
 - a. rising
 - b. juniors
10. Suggest a suitable title to the above poem.

COMPOSITION

Write a composition about how your school promotes children's rights. In your composition show the examples of children's rights, the importance of keeping children's rights and give your fellow countrymen advice on how to stop violating the rights of children.

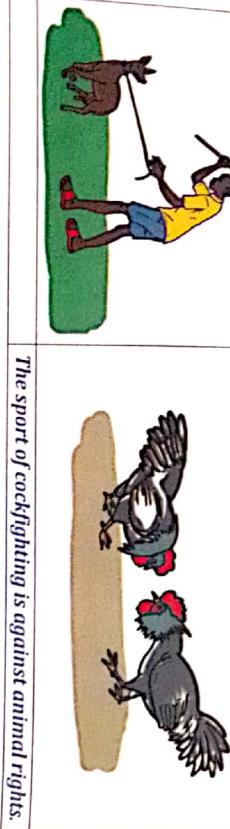
B. ANIMAL NEEDS AND FREEDOMS

Vocabulary

capture	needs	thirsty	sanctuary
poach	reproduction	hunger	offspring
protect	insemination	captivity	discomfort
hindrance	freedom	injury	natural
frighten	secure	poacher	captive
binder	responsibilities	distress	needs



Identify the acts of cruelty against animals shown in pictures A and B.



The sport of cockfighting is against animal rights.

Definitions

- **capture** (v): to catch an animal
The poachers captured two cubs yesterday.
- **captivity** (n): a situation in which wild animals are kept in a park or zoo instead of living in their natural environment
Animals that are kept in captivity lead a life of discomfort.
- **discomfort** (n): a feeling of slight pain
Tethering animals causes discomfort to them.
- **distress** (n): great pain
We need to stop beating animals to avoid causing distress to them.

freedom (n): the ability to do what you want because you have no obligations or responsibilities
Colts, as well as humans, deserve freedom.

hunger (n): the feeling that you have when you want to eat something
Kalymni's cat died of hunger because he locked it in the cage for a week.

frighten (v): to make somebody suddenly feel afraid
To frighten somebody is to scare them.

hindrance (n): something that prevents or delays progress

hinder (v): to prevent somebody or something from making progress or developing

injure (v): to cause physical harm to somebody or something
Barbed wire can sometimes injure farm animals.

injury (n) physical harm caused to a person's or an animal's body
The wildfire caused injuries to some of the animals in the park.

insemination (n): the act of putting sperms into a female animal in order to make it pregnant
Mrs Keso uses artificial insemination to make her weak cows pregnant.

needs (n): the things that a person or animal requires in order to live comfortably
Animals ought not to be denied their needs.

natural (adj.): existing naturally, not created by humans
Animals enjoy the freedom of living in their natural environment.

poach (v): to illegally catch or kill an animal, bird or fish on somebody else's property
People who carry out poaching should be sentenced to five years in jail.

poacher (n): someone who illegally catches or kills an animal, bird or fish on somebody else's property
The cruel poacher aimed a spear at one of the gazelles.

protect (v): to keep somebody or something safe from harm
It's our responsibility to protect all animals.

responsibility (n): the state or job of being in charge of someone or something so that you make decisions and can be blamed if something bad happens
Misanya was charged with the responsibility of feeding the puppies.

- sanctuary** (n): a special area where animals live in a natural area protected from people
The two cubs were kept in a sanctuary.

- secure** (adj): safe from attack, damage, or harm
Animals feel secure when provided with good shelter.

- reproduction** (n): the process of producing young animals or plants

Activity

Use each of the words below in a sentence to show that you understand the meaning.

1. hunger
2. anger
3. poach
4. coach
5. need
6. knead
7. thirsty
8. thirty
9. bleed
10. breed

Give the opposite of each of the words below.

11. comfort
12. comfortable
13. secure
14. natural
15. protect
16. legal
17. responsible
18. security

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

19. The government should tighten _____ in and around game parks.
 (secure)

20. Animals suffer from _____ when neglected. (hungry)
21. Keeping animals in _____ is such a bad practice. (capture)
22. What a cruel act _____ is! (poach)
23. The farmer needn't have _____ the dog's tail. (dock)
24. _____ animals usually make a lot of noise. (thirst)
25. Game wardens should fight against all acts of _____ done to animals. (cruel)
26. The three _____ were forced to free the baby coyote. (capture)
27. Poor climatic conditions are a great _____ to the tourism industry. (hinder)
28. The puppies were _____ in their kennel. (comfort)
29. The _____ was called immediately the bull fell sick. (veterinary)
30. Animals should not be beaten since this causes _____. (injury)
31. Hunters, as well as _____ are not friendly to animals. (poach)
32. All fauna should live in their _____ habitat. (nature)

Re-write these sentences giving a single word for the underlined group of words.

33. The leopard was caught and kept in a place where it can be encouraged to breed.
34. The people who illegally hunt animals in game parks should be arrested.
35. Illegal hunting of animals should be totally banned.
36. The man who treats sick animals has been to our farm twice this week.
37. It is not comfortable to share a house with animals.

ABBREVIATIONS CONNECTED TO ANIMALS

- WSPA - World Society for Protection of Animals
- USPA - Uganda Society for Protection of Animals
- UWEC - Uganda Wildlife Education Centre
- UWA - Uganda Wildlife Authority
- WCU - Wildlife Clubs of Uganda
- ❖ ABS - Animal Behaviour Society
- ❖ ADI - Animal Defenders International
- ❖ AVAR - Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights
- ❖ CAPS - Captive Animals Protection Society
- ❖ Vet - veterinarian/ veterinary surgeon

Using -----need not have-----

- We use the above sentence pattern to show that the action was done, but it was not necessary or it was a waste of time.**

Example

- The children need not have swum from the deep end of the pool. (They swam, but it wasn't a good deed.)**

Pattern:

-----need not have + past participle verb-----

Example

Rewrite the sentences below using -----need not-----

- a. It was not necessary for the goatherd to castrate his young goats.
The goatherd need not have castrated his young goat.

- b. Musa killed the wild animal yet it was not necessary.
Musa need not have killed the wild animal.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below using -----need not-----

1. It was not necessary for the herder to beat the cows cruelly.
2. It was not necessary for Tom to dock his dog.
3. It was not necessary for the children to enter the kennel.
4. We harassed the pastoralists although it was not necessary.
5. It wasn't necessary for my father to slaughter a bull for me on my twelfth birthday.
6. It was not necessary for the poacher to kill that elephant.

Using: Much as.....

We use the conjunction above to join sentences that express contrasting ideas.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using: "much as"

- a. A cow is an animal, but it also needs protection.
 ✓ *Much as a cow is an animal, it also needs protection.*

- ✓ A cow *also needs protection much as it is an animal.*

- b. Kivumbi is a tycoon, but he does not pay school fees for his children.
Much as Kivumbi is a tycoon, he does not pay school fees for his children.

- Kivumbi *does not pay school fees for his children much as he is a tycoon.*

Exercise

Rewrite each of the sentences below beginning: Much as.....

1. We did not have enough money. We were allowed to enter the national park.
2. Despite the fact that animals do not talk, they need our protection.
3. Kibedi committed a capital offence, but he was acquitted.
4. My nanny is hardworking, but she denies my children food.
5. My animal died after a couple of days though the veterinarian had treated it properly.
6. Safari is a vegetarian, but he rears a lot of cattle.
7. The poacher was not convicted in spite of the fact that the warden found him killing the elephant.

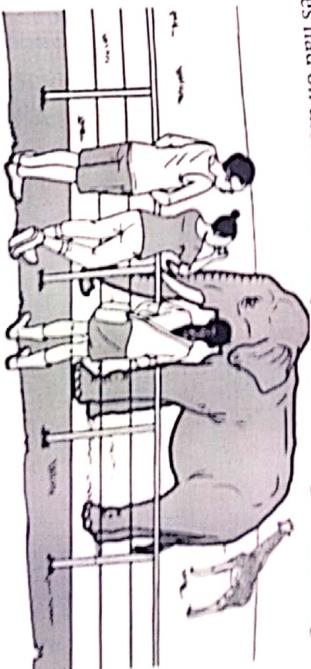
Using: Whereas-----

- We use *whereas* to talk about two ideas where one contrasts with the other and is therefore unexpected.**

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences beginning: Whereas----- as shown in the first one.

1. Ms Kayaayu rears a lot of cattle although she does not take milk.
Whereas Ms Kayaayu rears a lot of cattle, she does not take milk.



Rewrite the following sentences beginning: Whereas----- as shown in the first one.

1. Ms Kayaayu rears a lot of cattle although she does not take milk.
Whereas Ms Kayaayu rears a lot of cattle, she does not take milk.
2. All the ewes fell sick although the shepherd had vaccinated them.
3. Animals are not human beings, but they need our protection.
4. The farmer used a lot of capital. He has not made much profit.
5. The vermin attacked my pigs although I sprayed the whole sty.
6. The game wardens arrest poachers every day, but wild animals are constantly killed from parks.
7. The herder does not have market for milk. The herder gets enough milk from his cattle.
8. Uganda does not have many wild animals, but tourists keep visiting our parks.

COMPREHENSION

Read the information below and answer the questions about it in full.

sentences.
 I am Naluwu Asmat and I am here to speak about something that has been disturbing me for the last few months. I have seen many people argue over whether or not zoos should be banned. I have travelled to and visited various places across the globe. Like most of us here, I have always been a fan of zoos since I am an animal fanatic. I used to enjoy seeing them do tricks and being fed.

My friend, Kamusime works at a zoo and I once had the opportunity to see how these animals were being treated after the closing time of the zoo. It how my heart to see how these innocent beasts were being treated broke my heart. I asked Kamusime how he could silently watch all the horrific mercilessly. I asked Kamusime how he could silently watch all the horrific things being done to these poor creatures. He said that they don't have a choice, as their livelihood depends on how well they train these animals, and for that, they have to make them go through strenuous practices and mistreatment.

He said the zoo staff are now used to all the whinnings and cries of these animals and the animals have got used to the practice too. It is heartbreaking to see how some fierce wild animals like the lions just don't even respond when the trainers hurt them. I also noticed the bruises animals like monkeys and apes had on their feet and body because of the rigorous training.

Organisations like UWA, USPA and ADI should join animal lovers like you and me to create safe environments for people to watch animals live their natural lives. Isn't that much better than watching them being forced to do something that is not natural to them? Be compassionate and merciful. Stop cruelty against animals. They also deserve a lifestyle of peace, just like humans.

Questions

1. What kind of information is shown above?
2. By whom was the information presented?
3. Why is the writer a fan of zoos?
4. Who works in a zoo according to the above information?
5. What are the zoo staff used to?
6. According to the passage, which animals should live in vast spaces?
7. Does the writer want zoos to continue operating?
8. Write another word to mean the same as;
 - a. bruises
 - b. mistreatment
 - c. mercilessly
9. Write the abbreviations below in full.
10. Write the underlined words in the poem below in full.

- a. USPA
- b. UWA
- c. ADI

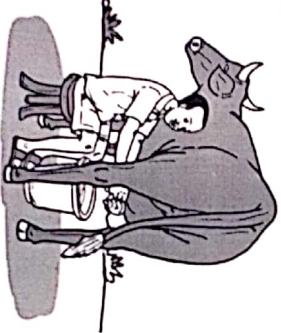
COMPREHENSION

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

Domestic animals, a gift from our maker
On them we depend for food and for fun
Milk and meat for man's proper growth
And the priceless manure that makes our soil fertile

The woollen coats, a gift from sheep
But all this the shepherd will forget
As he reaches for the machete to dock the tail
To create eternal pain on the innocent lamb

The innocent rabbits together with their kittens
Bring fulfilment to the young and the old
But heartless man will forget this gem
As he denies them food right in his garden

**Questions**

1. What is the above poem about?
2. Which domestic animal is talked about in the first stanza?
3. What raw material is used to make coats?
4. How useful are the geese to man?
5. How does man torture rabbits?
6. Why do you think the cocks and the geese will soon disappear?
7. Write another word to mean the same as the underlined words in the poem.
8. Write a suitable title to the above poem.
9. Suggest a suitable title to the above poem.

COMPREHENSION

Below is a notice which appeared in Kiraaro Newspaper on 17th November 2017. Read it and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

TO ALL CATTLE KEEPERS OF NAKASEKE SUB-COUNTY

You are hereby invited to attend a seminar about vaccination of cattle. It will be conducted by a team of visiting veterinary surgeons from Kawanda Agricultural Research Centre.

Date: 25th November 2017

Time: 10:00 am to 4:00 pm

Venue: Ddudiro Community Hall

Theme: VACCINATION OF CATTLE

Fee: free of charge

By Mutesasira Savio, Veterinary Officer

Nakaseke Sub-County

15th November 2017

Questions

1. In which newspaper did the notice appear?
2. Who were being informed in the notice?
3. Why do you think several people attended the function?
4. Who wrote the notice?
5. Where did the attendees gather?
6. When was the information above written?
7. When was the information published?
8. Why were the visitors going to Nakaseke Sub-County?
9. How long did the visitors stay in Nakaseke Sub-County?
10. Write down the theme for the seminar.
11. Give a word or group of words with the same meaning as these words used in the notice.
 - a. team
 - b. theme

COMPOSITION
Below is a dialogue between Sanvura and Baguma. Baguma's words are given. Fill in with what you think were Sanvura's responses.

Baguma: Good morning, Sanvura.

Sanvura: _____

Baguma: How was your night?

Sanvura: _____

Baguma: Why wasn't it a peaceful one?

Sanvura: _____

Baguma: Got tired! How on earth can walking a dog make you tired? I think that's all you did yesterday, right?

Sanvura: _____

Baguma: Spent your day at Bwera Police Station! What were you doing there?

Sanvura: _____

Baguma: I support you. Poachers really need to be reported to police. What crime did they commit yesterday?

Sanvura: _____

Baguma: Shot an elephant! What a cruel act! From which game park was the crime committed?

Sanvura: _____

Baguma: A number of animals are shot in that park. I think elephants in Queen Elizabeth National Park will soon become extinct.

Sanvura: _____

Baguma: I say so because of the high rate at which they are killed nowadays.

Sanvura: _____

Baguma: If the Uganda Wildlife Authority is in charge, why do these things continue happening to our innocent animals?

Sanvura: _____

Baguma: If you think so, let it surely be everybody's responsibility to report cases of poaching. Only if we are united can we win the battle against poachers.

REMEMBER TO DO THE TOPIC TEST!

Afforestation can help to reduce air pollution.

Activity

- What is the man in picture A doing?
- Which of the above pictures clearly demonstrates air pollution?
- How does the action shown in picture C affect aquatic animals?

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

a. IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION Vocabulary

environment	garbage
erosion	refuse
storms	flood
habitat	source
manure	flora
conservation	conserve
overgrazing	fauna
	dramage
	smoking
	pollution
	burning

Use the pictures below to answer the questions that follow.



Definitions

- **environment (n):** the natural world in which people, plants and animals live
We would have clean air if we conserved the environment.
- **pollution (n):** the process of damaging the air, water, or land with chemicals or other substances
Due to the growing number of people buying vehicles, air pollution is on the rise in our country.
- **garbage (n):** rubbish or waste material
Had you dumped your garbage anyhow, you would have paid a fine of fifty thousand shillings.
- **storm (n):** an occasion when a lot of rain falls very quickly, often with very strong winds and thunder
The strong storm left many people's houses destroyed.
- **refuse (n):** rubbish
All household refuse should be disposed of into the rubbish pit.
- **erosion (n):** the process by which the surface of rock is gradually damaged by water, wind etc and begins to disappear
We can control soil erosion on the compound by planting grass.
- **drought (n):** a long period of time when there is little or no rain
Since there was massive cutting down of trees, our village was hit by severe drought.
- **overgrazing (n):** the act of looking after a large number of animals in a small area
Overgrazing is one of the leading causes of soil erosion.
- **fauna (n):** all the animals living in an area
- **manure (n):** the waste matter from animals and plants, which is mixed with the soil to enable crops grow well
The farmers had a good harvest because they used manure.
- **flood (n):** a large amount of water that covers an area that was dry before
The recent heavy rain caused floods in Kasese and Bududa districts.
- **raw materials (n):** substances in their natural state that are used to make other products
Animal skins are used as raw materials for making shoes.
- **habitat (n):** the type of place in which a particular animal lives or a particular plant grows
Forests are a habitat to various wild animals.

○ **source (n):** a person, place or thing that provides what one needs or wants
Wetlands are a source of raw materials for potters.

○ **conservate (v):** to prevent water, land or other natural resources from getting damaged or destroyed
*Environmental conservation should be everybody's responsibility.
NFA should strictly enforce all forest protection laws in order to conserve the environment.*

○ **conservation (n):** the management of water or land in a way that prevents it from being damaged or destroyed
Environmental conservation should be everybody's responsibility.

○ **flora (n):** all the plants that grow in a particular area

○ **drainage (n):** the system of taking waste water away from a given area
Since the drainage system was blocked, there was an outbreak of cholera.

○ **pollutant (n):** a foreign substance that makes something dirty, or impure
A lot of pollutants were dumped into the stream last month.

○ **smoking (n):** the act of inhaling and exhaling the smoke from a burning cigarette
Smoking in public places is illegal.

KNOW ZONE

POLLUTER v POLLUTANT

Both **polluter** and **pollutant** are used as nouns. A **polluter** is a subject that pollutes for example a person, country or factory, whereas a **pollutant** is a substance, especially waste from human activities, that makes something dirty or impure.

ABSTRACT NOUNS

- We have already learnt about abstract nouns in our previous classes.
- Master the following abstract nouns formed from various words.

Word	Abstract Noun
pollute	pollution
erode	erosion
conserve	conservation
dry	drought
beautify	beauty
protect	protection
dispose	disposal
degrade	degradation

Exercise

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence below.

1. Herdsman should avoid _____ in order to curb soil erosion. (overgraze)
2. Soil _____ affects soil fertility in a garden. (erode)
3. The method of interchanging crops in a garden is known as crop _____ (rotate)
4. Terracing is a good method in soil _____ (conserve)
5. _____ affect land, air and water. (pollute)
6. A poor _____ system can lead to cholera. (drain)
7. If we had not _____ the environment, we would have had poor crop yields. (protect)
8. All _____ need water and air to grow well. (plant)
9. _____ is a good practice in banana farming. (mulch)
10. A lot of _____ are disposed into water bodies every day. (pollute)
11. The act of _____ polythene bags causes environmental _____ (burn/degrade)
12. _____ is a good soil conservation practice in mountainous areas. (terrace)

Rewrite each sentence below giving the opposite of the underlined words.

13. Why is poaching considered illegal in some countries?

14. Some animals are kept in an environment of total comfort.

15. Throw away that useless piece of paper.

16. Is it dangerous to kill snakes for meat?

17. Is it harmful to light charcoal stoves using polythene bags?

Using:so
Exercise

Using: We mustto.....
Exercise
Use the sentence pattern above to construct oral sentences from the table below.

We must	protect our environment burn rubbish in incinerators conserve forests dispose of rubbish in dustbins plant more trees keep waterbodies clean use electric vehicles	to reduce air pollution. to create a clean environment. to conserve our fish species. to conserve the environment. to maintain sanitation at school. to get fresh air. to get abundant rainfall.
---------	--	--

Example
We must use electric vehicles to reduce air pollution.

Exercise

Join these sentences usingso.....

The soil in Kiboga is fertile. The farmers get high yields.

1. There were floods in our district last year. We suffered from waterborne cholera.
2. The school orchard was pruned. It produced good fruits.
3. Organic manure was applied to the soil. It became fertile.
4. The forests were cut. The amount of rainfall in the area reduced.
5. The forests were cut. Dysentery broke out.
6. Garbage was poorly disposed of. Dysentery broke out.

The use of: Since...../.....since.....

Since is used to connect the result of something to its reason. In such sentences, since is followed by the clause of reason.

Example

1. We shall have little or no rain because the forests have been cut.
 ✓ Since the forests have been cut, we shall have little or no rain.
 ✓ We shall have little or no rain since the forests have been cut.

Rewrite the sentences below using "since"

1. You will need to irrigate your crop field. You sowed your seeds during the dry season.
2. The water was polluted. Many aquatic animals died.
3. The farmer applied organic manure. The apple trees will bloom.
4. I did not have money to buy artificial fertilizers. I used organic manure.
5. I wasn't very busy in the holiday. I planted some saplings.
6. I needed to plant more trees. I bought seedlings from the forestry department.
7. The animals died because they drank contaminated water.
8. A storm blew off the roof of our house, so we did not sleep comfortably yesterday.

COMPREHENSION

Below is a speech by Aketch Pendah, a pupil of Bright Grammar School in Masaka. She presented it during the World Environment Day celebrations in Soroti District on 5th June 2020. Read it carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Environment protection is the responsibility of the government. Individual efforts do not count as much. But does everybody agree with this statement? Nowadays, a number of people are increasingly concerned about environment protection. However, the responsibility of protecting our environment has become an issue of controversy. I'm going to discuss this issue and present my viewpoint.

First of all, governments should educate residents and raise their awareness about the dangers posed by pollution. They should also make all necessary efforts to ensure our cities remain clean and safe. For example people should sort rubbish for recycling. They should also be encouraged to go shopping using backpacks instead of polythene bags. This will reduce plastic waste and protect our land and trees.

Secondly, governments should also encourage people to reduce their dependence on private cars and instead use public transport and riding bicycles more often. By so doing, we will reduce not only the emission of carbon dioxide from cars, but also traffic jam and accidents on the road. We'll also have reduced air pollution greatly.

**Questions**

1. By whom was the speech above presented?
2. In which district were the celebrations held?
3. What are most people concerned about nowadays?
4. What was the speech about?
5. Why should people pack the items they purchase?
6. Where does the speaker want governments to do to factories that do not discharge wastes legally?
7. When is the world environment day celebrated?
8. According to the speaker, who is responsible for protecting the environment?
9. Suggest a suitable title to the speech above.
10. Suggest a suitable title to the speech above.

COMPREHENSION

The information below appeared in The Sun Newspaper of 31st March 2020. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION UNIT**WARNING!**

Due to the increasing degradation of the environment in Bigasa Sub-county, the measures below will be taken against whoever will be found involved in the listed bad practices.

Practice	Penalty	Officer in Charge
A Bush burning	Paying a fine of shs 125000	The police
B Deforestation	Planting ten new trees for each tree cut	District Environment Officer
C Poor disposal of wastes	Cleaning a nearby market	District Health Officer
D Pollution of water sources	Life imprisonment	Magistrate
E Poaching	Guarding animals in the park	Game warden

A big reward awaits anybody who reports these wrongdoers.

Kadocho Wilfried

District Environment Officer

27th March 2020

Questions

1. Where can the above information be found?
2. What is the above message called?
3. Which problem is being talked about?
4. Which penalty will be given by the police for deforestation?
5. Who will handle people who throw rubbish anywhere?
6. Which culprits will Kadocho Wilfried handle?
7. Which practice is dangerous to wild animals?
8. Why do you think many people will be reported?
 - a. penalty
 - b. pollution
9. Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as the following words used in the information.
 - a. penalty
 - b. pollution

To sum up, creating a clean and ideal earth should depend on us making effort on it. The responsibility of environmental protection should be shared between individuals and governments. If we do the above, we'll be sure to leave this planet cleaner and greener, healthier and friendlier than we found it.

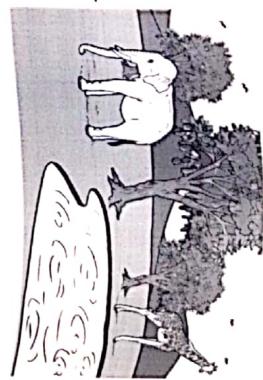
COMPREHENSION

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

Environment is made up of air
It makes our living possible here
It is a common element we share
It should always remain clean and clear.

Environment is made up of water

It gives us respite when the days are hotter
Without it our lives will be a bit shorter
We should save it as it's drying up faster.



Environment is made up of land

It's **essential** on it we can stand
Some part of it is loam, clay and the other is sand
We should take care of it as it makes our lives grand.

Today our environment is facing pollution

To preserve it we need some solution
It is important for our evolution
To protect it let's start a revolution.

Mohan Patel (Kiswa Primary School)

Questions

- What is the poem about?
- What is the environment made up of according to the first stanza?
- In which stanza does the poetess talk about land?
- Which component of the environment gives man respite during hot days?
- Why does the poetess want people to save water?
- How many stanzas make up the poem above?
- By whom was the poem written?
- Why should we take care of land?
- Write another word or words to mean the same as **essential** as used in the poem.
- Suggest a suitable title to the above poem.

B. WAYS OF PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Vocabulary

refuse	erosion	terraces
crop rotation	mulching	dumping
pollute	conserve	erode
reserve	degrade	dustbin
dispose of	incinerator	waste basket

Definitions

○ **terrace** (n): one of a series of areas on a slope cut so that they look like wide steps, used for growing crops

○ **terracing** (n): land divided into terraces

○ **dump** (v): to get rid of something that you no longer want
We should not dump rubbish into the stream.

○ **degrade** (v): to make something worse
Humans should avoid acts that degrade the environment.

○ **dustbin** (n): a container that you keep outside and use for putting rubbish in
The dustbin was filled with rubbish.

○ **dustman** (n): a man whose job is to collect rubbish from outside people's houses
When is the dustman emptying this dustbin?

○ **dispose of** (v): to get rid of something that you no longer need or want
We ought to avoid disposing of rubbish into waterbodies.

○ **crop rotation** (n): a regular change in the type of crop that you grow on a particular area of land
Farmers should practise crop rotation in order to maintain soil fertility.

○ **erode** (v): to gradually damage the surface of land so that it begins to disappear
The soil will erode if we don't plant enough grass in the courtyard.

○ **incinerator** (n): a machine that destroys waste by burning it

○ **mulch** (n): decaying plant material used for protecting the roots of plants and improving the quality of soil

○ **mulching** (n): the practice of covering the soil or the roots of plants with mulch

○ **waste basket** (n): a basket or any other container for waste paper

Exercise

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

1. Poor _____ of industrial waste can lead to diseases. (dispose)
2. There were two _____ at the girls' hostel. (incinerator)
3. _____ helps to improve soil fertility. (mulch)
4. The environmental police have arrested the woman who _____ rubbish into our well. (dump)
5. Some _____ are so dangerous that they can lead to death of fish. (pollute)
6. We can fight environmental _____ through afforestation. (degrade)
7. Farmers in mountainous areas face a problem of soil _____. (erode)
8. Crop _____ is a good farming practice. (rotate)
9. Every classroom at our school has two _____. (waste basket)
10. All the dustbins have been _____ by the dustman. (empty)

Using: -----would have ----- (IF 3)

○ The pattern above is used in type three conditional to talk about **past situations that did not happen.**

Examples

Rewrite the sentences below using-----would have-----

- a. Mukisa did not see the lumberjacks. He did not report them to NFA.

If Mukisa had seen the lumberjacks, he would have reported them to NFA.

Had Mukisa seen the lumberjacks, he would have reported them to NFA.

- b. The farmers did not dig terraces. Their crops were eroded.

If the farmers had dug terraces, their crops would not have been eroded.

Had the farmers dug terraces, their crops would not have been eroded.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences using: If -----would have -----

1. The residents in my area suffered from cholera because they did not use pit latrines.

The effects of flooding.

2. If you settled near a swamp, you would suffer from the effects of flooding.

If the farmers had dug terraces, their crops would not have been eroded.

3. Shameeha did not pick the coffee because she did not have a basket.

If the farmers had dug terraces, their crops would not have been eroded.

4. The rangers did not have rifles. They did not protect the forest.

If the farmers had dug terraces, their crops would not have been eroded.

5. NEMA officers would arrest the fellers if they visited our district.

If the farmers had dug terraces, their crops would not have been eroded.

6. The winds did not blow heavily. The factory chimneys were not destroyed.

If the farmers had dug terraces, their crops would not have been eroded.

7. Drought did not strike the area because the residents did not cut down the trees.

If the farmers had dug terraces, their crops would not have been eroded.

8. Theodora did not burn the rubbish because he did not have an incinerator.

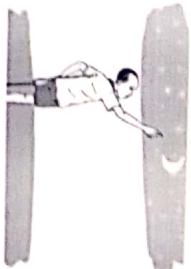
Using-----as well as----- (two subjects)
When using the pattern above to connect sentences with different subjects, agreement is with the first subject. i.e. If the first subject is singular, the verb in the sentence is always singular, and vice versa.

○ We punctuate the sentence with two commas.

Exercise
Following the examples given in the first two sentences, rewrite the sentences below using-----as well as-----

a. The moon, as well as the stars, were bright.

b. The stars, as well as the moon, were bright.



- Examples**
Following the examples given in the first two sentences, rewrite the sentences below using-----as well as-----
- sentences need protection. Birds need protection.**
1. Animals as well as birds, need protection.
 2. Nankya has planted trees. Nankya's classmates have planted trees.

Exercise

Using-----as well as----- (same subject)

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below using-----as well as-----

- a. Deforestation can lead to flooding and drought.

Deforestation can lead to flooding as well as drought.

- b. The plantlets were planted both in the compound and in the school woodlot.

The plantlets were planted in the compound as well as in the school woodlot.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below using-----as well as-----

1. A poor drainage system affects not only humans, but also the environment.

2. The two poachers killed the elephant and its calves.

3. You can dispose of rubbish in dustbins and in rubbish pits.

4. The 2005 tsunami caused death and massive destruction.

5. Poaching causes death of animals. Poaching causes extinction of animals.

6. The severe drought killed both wild birds and domestic ones.

7. Smoking is dangerous to the smoker. Smoking is dangerous to the non-smoker.

COMPOSITION

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

- But since this is not done, they end up in our land and cause pollution.
- The best example of pollutants in Uganda is plastic wastes.
- Land pollution is the contamination of land by exposing it to solid and liquid wastes.
- This therefore means the food from that land will be dangerous to the human body.
- Farmers should replace these ones with organic manure, which causes no harm.
- The other example of pollutants is artificial fertilizers.
- These wastes are known as pollutants.
- This will help us leave fertile land for our children's children to use.
- And when land is polluted, the crops are always damaged.
- These plastic wastes can be recycled to make new items.

COMPREHENSION

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

We, the humans, remain busy life long. We always get ourselves engaged in work. Sometimes the work gets boring, so we may want some relief from this. And to be entertained mentally and physically, we go to visit some tourism spots. A tourism spot is a place which people visit for enjoyment. Uganda is a country of natural beauty. This is because there are many tourist spots in our country. The tourist spots of Uganda may be classified into two categories. The historical ones and the natural ones.

Among the historical places we have Bigo Bya Mugenyi in Ssembabule District in Southern Uganda, the Nyero Rock Paintings in Kumi District of Eastern Uganda and Amabeere Ga Nyinawiru in Fort Portal. All these places are famous for their connection to the generations that lived centuries ago. They have therefore become very popular to people. These places not only give us joy and refreshment, but also remind us of our history.

Among the places of natural beauty we have the source of The Nile, the longest river in the world. This tourism spot is located in Jinja Town in Eastern Uganda. Another place of natural beauty is Lake Bunyoni. It is famed for being the second deepest lake in Africa. The Sipi Falls in Kapchorwa are another **eye-catching** natural wonder among others. These places have become famous not only in our country, but also to the rest of the world.

Whenever we go there, these places soothe our eyes and please us with their charming beauty. But there are some problems. The government should think about the quickest permanent solution to these problems. The main problem these places face is pollution. A good number of Ugandans always want to

dump plastics and industrial waste into these beautiful places. Such evil people should be cautioned against this ugly habit. The government should plant enough trees around these tourism spots. This will not only control runoff that pours into these waterbodies, but also provide clean the fresh air to the people who visit them.

and I are aware that today these places are facing the problem

Now that you and I are aware that today these places are facing the problem of pollution. The government and concerned persons should take immediate action to inspire the young generation to protect the natural beauty of our country. This will help attract more foreign tourists from as far as Europe, Australia, Canada and many other countries.

Australia,

Questions

Why are people always busy?

1. Why do people do to get mentally entertained?

2. According to the passage, what is a tourism spot?

3. Mention the two categories of tourism spots talked about in the passage.

4. Which tourism spot is found in Kapchorwa?

5. Where do Ugandan foreign tourists come from?

6. What makes Lake Bunyonyi famous?

7. What makes Lake Bunyonyi famous?

8. Write another word or group of words to mean the same as the underlined words in the passage.

enjoyment

a. enjoyment

b. eye-catching

9. Why are the roads leading to Ugandan tourism spots impassable?

10. Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

COMPOSITION

Imagine you're a resident of Namakwewkwe District and environmental degradation is widespread in your area. In about 200 words, write a composition about how people in your area degrade the environment. As a responsible citizen, clearly state the steps you have taken to make the people in Namakwewkwe realize the dangers of their reckless behaviour.

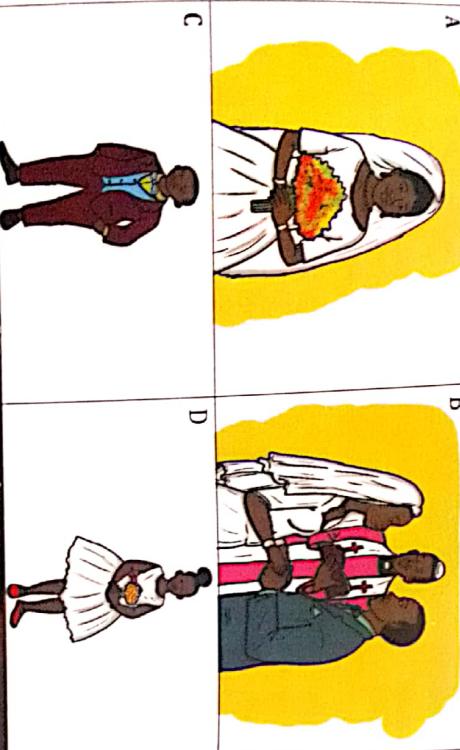
CEREMONIES

A. MARRIAGE

Vocabulary

marriage	cultural marriage
baptism	confirmation
wedding	engagement
couple	spouse
introduction	maid
function	fiancé
bride	bridal gown
matron	bridal
certificate	dowry
bridesmaids	
refreshments	

Study the pictures below and discuss the answers to the following questions.



Inside the church: There are pews on either side of the aisle.

- a. What do we call the woman shown in picture A?
- b. What kind of marriage is shown in picture B?
- c. What name is given to the children shown in pictures C and D?

Definitions

- **marriage (n):** the relationship between two people who are husband and wife
A marriage is always perfect when the couple respect each other.

- **marry (v):** to become someone's husband or wife
The prince has made up his mind to marry the actress.

- **ceremony (n):** a formal public event with special traditions or words
Uncle Blasio rarely attends marriage ceremonies.

- **religious marriage (n):** a wedding ceremony at which the main celebrant is a religious leader such as a sheikh, bishop
Most Ugandans prefer religious marriages to state marriages.

- **cultural marriage (n):** (aka *customary marriage*) a marriage celebrated in accordance with the rights of a community to which one of the partners belongs

- **state marriage (n):** (aka *civil marriage*) the marriage that is presided over by a state or government official

- **baptism (n):** a ceremony in which somebody is touched or covered with water to welcome them into the Christian religion
Many children underwent baptism at church last Sunday.

- **confirmation (n):** a ceremony at which a person becomes a full member of the Christian church
Rev. Samuel Kasirye, the archbishop of West Ankole Diocese, presided over the confirmation service.

- **wedding (n):** a ceremony at which two people get married
A big number of guests attended Kabata's wedding ceremony.

- **reception (n):** a formal party to welcome somebody or to celebrate something
Kamara's wedding reception was at Grand Imperial Hotel in Kampala.

- **engagement (n):** the period of time when marriage is promised
Tina's husband-to-be bought her an engagement ring.

- **engaged (adj):** if two people are engaged, they have officially agreed to get married
Jovia is engaged to Lutaakome.

- **couple (n):** two people in a romantic relationship
The couple wedded last Saturday.

- **spouse (n):** one's husband or wife
Mrs Mawaya separated from her spouse due to domestic violence.
- **function (n):** a social event such as a party especially one for a large number of people
Garden Courts Hotel in Masaka City is a good venue for weddings and other functions.
- **bride (n):** a woman who is getting married or who has recently got married
The bride wore a white gown on the wedding day.
- **bridegroom (n):** a man who is getting married or who has recently got married
The bridegroom smiled from ear to ear when he saw the bride.
- **bridesmaid (n):** a girl or young woman who helps a bride before and during her wedding
Daniela will be one of the bridesmaids at Nantume's wedding.
- **matron (n):** an older married woman who helps the bride during a wedding
Mrs Lubwama was the matron at Prossy's marriage ceremony.
- **best man (n):** a male friend or relative who helps the bridegroom during his wedding
The bridegroom and the best man were equally tall.
- **fiancé (n):** a man that a woman is engaged to
Jane's fiancé will pay her a visit this Sunday.
- **fiancée (n):** a woman that a man is engaged to
Nimrod says he loves his fiancée very much.
- **bride price (n):** money and property that a husband (in some cultures) must pay to his wife's family when they become married
Before the cultural marriage, the bridegroom pays the bride price.
- **dowry (n):** money and property that a woman's family gives to her husband in some cultures
- NOTE:** *Bride price benefits the bride's side while dowry benefits the couple.*
- **refreshments (n):** something to eat and drink during an event such as a wedding or a meeting
The host has ordered the servers to give refreshments to the guests.
- **bouquet (n):** a bunch of flowers arranged in an attractive way usually presented as a gift during ceremonies of joy
The flower girls carried a nice bouquet.

- Exercise**
Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentences
- below.
- What a colourful _____ ceremony we attended! (marry)
 - Kareem bought a golden _____ ring for his fiancée. (engage)
 - The wedding _____ was at Kakumiro Beach. (receive)
 - The couple will sign their marriage _____ today. (certify)
 - Several people underwent _____ at All Saints Church Rushere last Sunday. (baptize)
 - Are _____ women allowed to remarry? (divorce)
 - The couple were _____ at the district headquarters. (wed)
 - The couple have spent close to six years in their _____ life. (marry)
 - How good is it to be born in a _____ family? (polygamy)
 - By midday the _____ convoy had arrived at church. (bride)
 - Most of the guests at the _____ ceremony were smartly dressed. (wed)
 - The actresses look forward to _____ all the invited guests. (entertain)
 - All the _____ had been served by 2.00 p.m. (refresh)
 - Kizito's _____ ceremony was held before the wedding. (introduce)
 - Rev. Kazimba presided over the _____ service. (confirm)

Write down the dictionary meaning of the following words.

16. bachelor
 17. bachelorette
 18. bridesmaid
 19. spouse
 20. dowry
 21. couple
 22. spinster
 23. estranged
 24. polygamy
- Give the opposite of each of the following words.**
25. fiancé
 26. husbands
 27. page boy
 28. bride
 29. best man
 30. marry
- Use the list below to write a word for the underlined group of words in the following sentences. You may need a dictionary to do this work.**
- | | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| bouquet | pageboy | bridegroom | bride price | estranged |
| bridesmaid | bride | aisle | suitor | pews |

31. Peter did not present the items he was supposed to take to his wife's family during marriage.
32. The woman who helps the bride on her wedding day had a gummy grin.
33. The young boy who stood in front of the groom was very handsome.
34. Shinawatra no longer lives with his wife.
35. The passage between the rows of seats in the church was full of guests.
36. The man on his wedding day is happy to see the bride.
37. The guests were seated on long wooden seats during the church service.
38. The newly married woman will be smartly dressed.
39. Kyra rejected the man who wanted to marry her.
40. Mr Ssimbwa presented a bunch of flowers to the bride.

Give the plural of the following words.

41. bridegroom
42. bridesmaid
43. bridal car
44. flower girl
45. page boy
46. father-in-law
47. mother-in-law
48. brother-in-law
49. sister-in-law
50. wedding cake

Using "Both-----and -----"**Examples**

- The bride was smartly dressed. The bridesmaid was smartly dressed.
- ✓ Both the bride and the bridesmaid were smartly dressed.
- ✓ The bride and the bridesmaid were both smartly dressed.
- ✓ Tommy's parents attend weddings. Your father-in-law attends weddings.
- ✓ Both Tommy's parents and your father-in-law attend weddings.
- ✓ Both Tommy's parents and your father-in-law both attend weddings.
- ✓ Tommy's parents and your father-in-law both attend weddings.

Exercise

Join the following sentences using:

a. Both and

b. ... both and

- a. Both and
- b. ... both and

1. The wedding cake was tasty. The refreshments were tasty.
2. My fiancée is cheerful. Your best friend is cheerful too.
3. You would like to get married. I would like to get married too.
4. The bridal convoy delayed to arrive. The invited guests delayed to arrive.
5. The drinks were enough for the guests. The food was enough for the guests.
6. Miguel's uncle attends wedding meetings. My elder sister attends wedding meetings.
7. Esther has a handsome fiancé. Beda has a handsome fiancé.
8. Gabula arrived at the wedding reception early. Rena arrived at the wedding reception early.

THE FUTURE PERFECT

We use the future perfect to say that an action will be finished by a certain time in the future.

AGREEMENT WITH THE FUTURE PERFECT

Subject	Helping Verb
I/we	will have/shall have + past participle verb
he/she/it plus any other subject	will have + past participle verb

Examples

- We will have completed primary by next year.
- Jason will have swept the classroom by the time the teacher enters.
- Tom and David will have been to Dubai by December.

Exercise

Complete each sentence below in the future perfect using the verb provided in brackets.

1. We _____ to the manager by the time the headmaster arrives. (speak)
2. The monitor _____ the chalkboard by 7:30 am. (clean)
3. We _____ our exams by December this year. (sit)
4. Will the timekeeper _____ the bell by the time the cooks come? (ring)
5. I _____ a new suit by the time the couple wed. (to buy)
6. The radio _____ my announcement by noon. (broadcast)
7. The seamstress _____ my dress by evening time. (to sew)
8. They _____ the exercise by the time the teacher comes back. (finish)

Using: By the time...../.....by the time.....(future perfect)

- In the future perfect tense, the sentence pattern above is used to talk about two actions where one will take place before the other.
- Here the second action is expressed in the present simple and the first action (usually a finished action) appears last in the future perfect.

Examples

1. We shall mop the classroom before the teacher reaches school.
✓ *By the time the teacher reaches school, we shall have mopped the classroom.*
2. Barrack will come back next week. Martha's mother will weave three baskets this week.
✓ *By the time Barrack comes back, Martha's mother will have woven three baskets.*
3. The morning assembly will start at 7:30 am. Minsa will arrive at school afterwards.
4. The timekeeper will ring the bell at 8.00 a.m. The assembly will begin at 8.15 a.m.
5. The cashier will give me a receipt after receiving my money.
6. Baby Sheenah will have supper before she goes to bed.
7. I will draw the science diagrams in the morning. I will write the English letter later.
8. I will read the invitation card after talking to the bridegroom.

COMPOSITION
Rearrange the sentences below to form a meaningful story.

- a. The invited guests were only one hundred and eleven.
- b. Lastly, they had to invite guests.
- c. They decided to choose All Saints Church - Kansanga.
- d. And this was Serena Hotel.
- e. Thirdly, they had to choose the right venue for the wedding reception.
- f. Secondly, they had to select the church where the ceremony would take place.
- g. The entourage included bridesmaids, groomsmen, the pageboy, and the flower girl.
- h. First, they had to select the entourage.
- i. Before the wedding, they had to make some preparations.
- j. Last year, Musa and Bulya organized a wedding ceremony.

Using-prefer-to**Examples**

1. Most guests enjoy old music more than country music at weddings.
Most guests prefer old music to country music at weddings.
2. Juliet liked sending invitation cards more than making phone calls to her guests.
Juliet preferred sending invitation cards to making phone calls to her guests.

4. Ismail will deliver the wedding invitation at 7:00 am. (Begin: By the time.....) the bridal car at 6:30 am. (Begin: By the time.....) the mechanic will repair the car at 7:00 am.
5. We will tour Tel Aviv in October. (Begin: (By November)) The marriage certificate will be signed before break time. (Rewrite ending-----by break time.)

Rewrite the following sentences using-by the time.....

1. Jessica will wed this year. Her younger sister will complete O' level in November next year.
2. The bride will enter the church at noon. The priest will arrive at 12:06 pm.
3. The dances will begin before the chief guest leaves the reception.
4. I will read the marriage certificate at 8:00 pm. Dad will switch off the lights at 10:00 am.
5. The chief guest will arrive before the cake is cut.
6. The bridal convoy will reach the reception at 6:00 pm. The actresses will come at around 6:30 pm.
7. They will hold an introduction ceremony this year. They will wed next year.
8. I will receive the wedding invitation before the wedding takes place.

Exercise

1. The guests enjoy sitting on chairs more than standing.
2. Sheijah likes soda more than beer.
3. The groomsmen like blue wedding suits more brown ones.
4. Vuya liked inviting his relatives to ceremonies more than inviting his friends.
5. Andrew enjoys dances more than other performances at functions.
6. Kalema liked the blue neckties more than the white ones.
7. Rev. Kamiiso enjoys using the bible more than using the phone during his sermon.
8. Kimberley liked country music more than pop music at the wedding.

COMPREHENSION

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

MARRIAGE

A marriage works when there is giving
And learning how to share
Always thinking of your **loved one**
And showing how much you care.

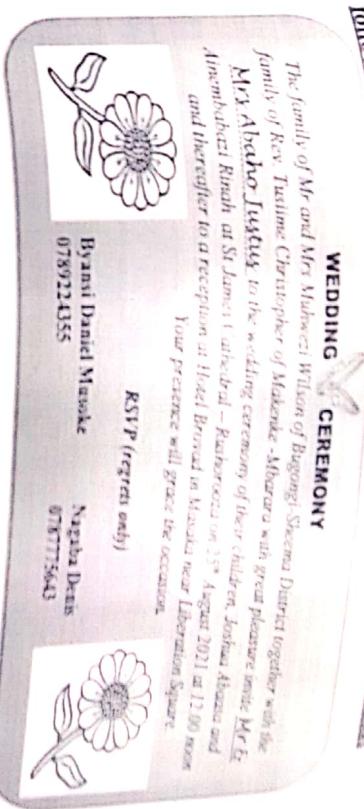
To trust each other always
And forgive when there is a need
To say how much you love your spouse
Is a wonderful thing indeed.

Your love upon your wedding day
Will grow throughout your life
And build upon that moment
When you became **husband and wife**.

Anon.**Questions**

- When does a marriage work?
- What does the poet want married couples to learn?
- When should a loved one forgive a partner?
- In how many stanzas was the above poem written?
- What is wonderful according to the poem?
- Who is the poet of the above poem?
- What is the title of the poem above?
- Write another word to mean the same as the following as used in the poem.
 - husband and wife
 - loved one

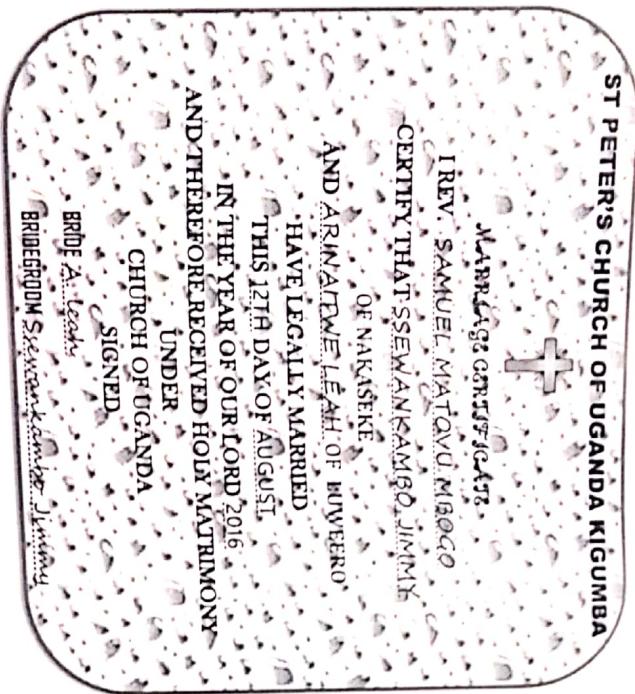
COMPREHENSION
Study the wedding invitation card below and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.



Questions
Who is invited to the wedding ceremony?

- Where is the wedding going to take place?
- Who is the bridegroom?
- When is the couple going to be wedded?
- From which district is the father of the bridegroom?
- Where will the reception be held?
- Who is the father of the bride?
- Where does the bride stay according to the card?
- Why does Byansi's telephone number appear on the wedding card?
- Write R.S.V.P. in full.

COMPREHENSION
Study the marriage certificate below and, in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.



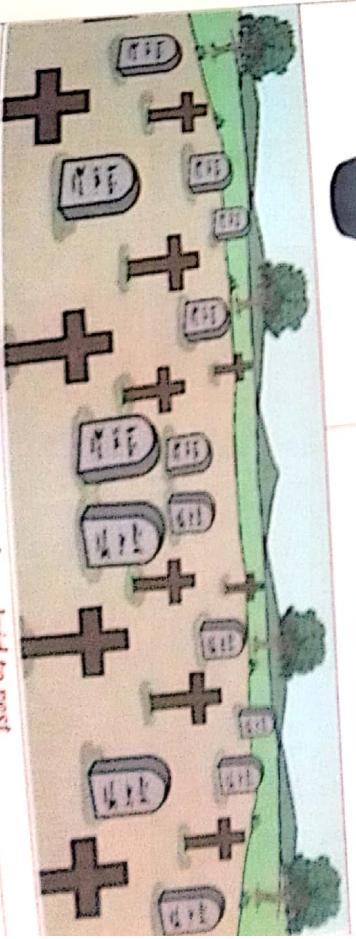
Questions

1. What kind of certificate is shown above?
2. Who was the bridegroom according to the certificate?
3. Who presided over the ceremony?
4. What kind of marriage was conducted according to the certificate?
5. When was the couple wedded?
6. Where did the couple exchange their vows from?
7. Where did the bride live before marriage?
8. Where do you think the bride lives today?
9. Write in full.
- a. Rev
- b. 12th

B. FUNERAL

Vocabulary	
funeral rites	widow
mourner	widower
pay respects	will
orphans	widow's will
condolences	barkcloth
cremation services	mourn
funeral grounds	state funeral
ancestral grounds	grave
requiem mass	heir
dirge	eulogy
embalm	epitaph
pallbearer	obituary
crematorium	cemetery
	urn
	eulogize

Study the pictures below and identify what is shown in each of them.



A cemetery is a public place where the dead are laid to rest.

Definitions

- ⦿ **burial (n):** the act of cremating or putting a dead body into a grave
The burial of the late Makoma was attended by a big number of mourners.
- ⦿ **funeral rites (n):** rituals done in respect for a dead person
The ceremony for my late friend's funeral rites will take place next month.
- ⦿ **funeral (n):** a religious ceremony for burying or cremating somebody who has died
The mourners wept bitterly at the funeral.
- ⦿ **widow (n):** a woman whose husband died
The widow looked sad and so did the orphans.
- ⦿ **widower (n):** a man whose wife died
The widower has made up his mind to marry again.
- ⦿ **orphan (n):** a child whose parents died
The orphan has waited for more than three hours.
- ⦿ **mourn(v):** to feel very sad and to miss somebody who has died
The villagers gathered in big numbers to mourn the death of their fallen chairman.
- ⦿ **dirge (n):** a slow sad song usually played at a funeral
A lot of dirges were played during the late Pekere's burial.
- ⦿ **mourner (n):** someone who attends a funeral
Rev. Kitayimbwa advised the mourners to pray for one another.
- ⦿ **mournful (adj):** very sad
- ⦿ **will (n):** a legal document that shows how somebody's money and property will be shared when the owner dies
My aunt chose me as her heiress in her will.
- ⦿ **condolence (n):** messages of sympathy to somebody who has lost a member of their family or a friend
A lot of mourners extended their condolences to the bereaved family.
- ⦿ **pay last respects (v):** to show respect or affection for a dead person by coming to see their body or their grave
- ⦿ **coffin (n):** a rectangular closed box in which the body of a dead person is placed for burial or cremation
The coffin was carried by six pallbearers.

barkcloth (n)
for wrapping wrapped in barkcloths in bags
The dead body
The corpse has been placed into the coffin.

corpse (n): dead body
The corpse has been placed into the coffin.

requiem mass (n): a Christian ceremony in which people pray for someone who has died
The crowd of mourners attended the requiem mass at the late Kikonyogo's burial.

shroud/winding sheet (n): a piece of cloth in which a dead body is wrapped
Before it is buried
before it is buried the shrouds in which the dead body was wrapped
A mammoth burial.

cremation (n): the act of burning a dead body
Pascal bought the shroud before it is buried
A mammoth burial.

cremate (v): to burn a dead body
Kikonyogo's burial.

grave (n): a hole dug in the ground where dead bodies are buried
The mourners planted a lot of flowers at either side of the late Atim's grave.

cemetery (n): a place which is not near a church, where the dead are laid to rest
A lot of bodies were buried at Rolles Cemetery when coronavirus first broke out.

state funeral (n): a ceremonial funeral given to a head of state or any other very important person
Andrew Felix Kawesha, the late AIGP, was given a state funeral.

heir (n): a person who has the legal right to receive the property or title of another person when they die

heiress (n): a woman or girl who has the legal right to receive the property or title of someone who has died
In her aunt's will, Julianne was chosen to be the heiress.

mortuary (n): a building or room where dead bodies are stored before burial or cremation
Several corpses have been rushed to the mortuary.

post-mortem/ autopsy (n): a medical examination of a dead body to find out the cause of death

hearse (n): a car used for transporting a dead body
The hearse you saw at the funeral was driven by a fairly old man.

bier (n): a movable frame on which a coffin or corpse is placed before burial or cremation or on which it is carried to the grave

cremains (n): the ashes of a cremated dead body
The remains of the late Yuma Patel were kept in a black urn.

undertaker (n): one who prepares dead bodies for burial or cremation

SYNONYM mortician/funeral director

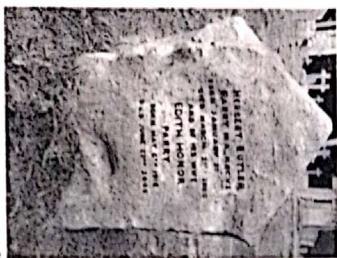
embalm/mummify (v): to preserve a dead body using chemicals

mummy (n): a dead body that has been mummified/embalmed

pyre (n): a combustible heap for cremating a dead body

exhume (v): to dig out a buried corpse from the ground
When the dead bodies were exhumed, the remains were carried away on a police truck.

epitaph (n): a phrase or form of words written on a tombstone in memory of a dead person



urn (n): a container used for storing the ashes of a cremated person



Exercise A

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the word given in brackets.

1. The late Kamuzu's _____ took place at Lubugumu Village. (bury)
2. The _____ were saddened by the death of Mr. Lule. (mourn)
3. "Is there much heat inside the _____?" Nancy asked her English teacher. (cremate)
4. The late Rev. Murasi's body was _____ to rest at the churchyard. (lay)
5. The two _____ have already been embalmed. (dead body)
6. A lot of people _____ with the bereaved family at the funeral last week. (condole)
7. The late Modi's _____ took place in the evening hours. (cremate)
8. The sheikh _____ the deceased as a selfless public servant. (eulogy)
9. All the five _____ were used to wrap the corpse. (barkcloth)
10. Urns are used for keeping the _____ caught everybody by surprise. (to die)
11. Tabaaro's _____ caught everybody by surprise. (dig)
12. Which people have _____ that grave? (die)
13. The deceased's widow has _____ a wreath on the coffin. (lay)
14. Two orphans have already been taken to the _____. (orphan)
15. The dead body that was _____ a week ago has been _____.(bury, exhume)
16. The mourners wailed and _____ at the funeral. (weep)
17. By midday, the hearse had arrived at the _____ home. (ancestor)

Complete each sentence below with the most suitable word.

18. _____ was performed in order to find out the cause of Kagimu's death.
19. The _____ on that tombstone was written by a skillful artist.
20. The government should build enough _____ for all the orphans in Uganda.
21. The speaker did not attend the burial and _____ did the president.
22. That is the _____ in which the coffin was transported to the burial site.
23. Dead bodies should be _____ in order to prevent them from decaying.

Arrange the words below in alphabetical order.

24. died, dying, death, deceased
25. shroud, graveyard, gravestone, shrink
26. crematorium, cremate, cremation, remains

Exercise B

Re-write these sentences giving a single word for the underlined word(s).

1. The vehicle that transports dead bodies has got a flat tyre.
2. The town in which dead bodies are kept should be cleaned daily.
3. Nazuri has not yet written her document that shows the person who would inherit the property.
4. The custom of burning dead bodies is very rare in Uganda.
5. The deceased was laid to rest at 2.30 p.m.
6. The police were charged with the responsibility of digging up the dead body.

Give the plural of the underlined words.

7. winding sheet
8. cloth
9. barkcloth
10. orphan
11. shroud
12. orphanage
13. heiress
14. will

Give the opposite of these words.

15. widow
16. heir
17. clergyman
18. exhume
19. cry
20. alive

Use each of these words in a sentence to show that you know the difference in their meanings.

21. will:
22. wheel:
23. rites:
24. rights:
25. pyre:
26. bye:
27. bier: (burial)
28. dye:
29. die:
30. urn:
31. earn:
32. shroud:
33. should:
34. morning:
35. mourning:
36. heir:
37. air:
38. hair:

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below using despite.....

1. I attended the burial of the late Prema, but I did not see the widower.
2. Dr. Malik was a famous man. His burial was not attended by many mourners.
3. In spite of the fact that Kigozi is a friendly person, he does not attend funerals.
4. Although the hearse was in poor condition, it transported the dead body to the ancestral ground.
5. President Nelson Mandela was a global idol, but he was not buried in the national cemetery.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below beginning: Despite.....

6. Namuddu managed to read the epitaph although she is a P.3 dropout.
7. Even though Chemutai lost his neighbour, he reported to school today.
8. Kisha managed to complete her studies although she was orphaned at the age of three.
9. Even though the deceased's friend gave a brief eulogy, the mourners were happy with her.
10. The Late Robert Mugabe did not die a happy man although he lived for almost a century.

EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

When reflexive pronouns are used to lay emphasis on a particular subject, they are called emphatic pronouns.

Examples

- a. We had to cook food for **ourselves** when our parents went abroad for a sabbatical.
- b. These orphans can't wash their clothes **themselves**.
- c. The doctor treated the casualty **himself**.

KNOW ZONE

- a. **John and myself went to the burial site.**
- b. **John and I went to the burial site.**

Exercise
Complete each sentence below using a suitable emphatic pronoun.

- carried the luggage off the lorry.
- I _____ carried the luggage off the lorry.
 - This is the man who dug the grave by _____ told me about his wife's illness.
 - Mr Okore _____ after the accident.
 - The two cyclists blamed _____ was among the mourners.
 - Patrick and Pascal _____ attended the fundraising ceremony.
 - Naisanga _____
 - The widower _____ presided over the requiem mass.
 - The deceased's mother brought the shrouds _____
 - The clergywoman _____
 - The sympathisers witnessed the sad incident _____

APPLICATION OF EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

Examples

Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.

- Nobody helped the orphans to dig the grave. (Endthemselves.)
The orphans dug the grave by themselves.
- I carried the casket without any help. (Endself.)
I carried the casket by myself.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in brackets.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in brackets.

- The heiress read the will without anyone helping her. (End herself.)
The heiress read the will without anyone's help. (End herself.)
- The Reverend prayed for the bereaved family without any one's help. (End himself.)
The Reverend prayed for the bereaved family without anyone's help. (End himself.)
- Nobody helped the widows to build those houses. (Rewrite ending -oneself.)
Nobody helped the widows to build those houses. (Rewrite ending -oneself.)
- One should pay one's last respects without any help. (End -oneself.)
One should pay one's last respects without anybody helping us. (End -oneself.)
- We embalmed the dead body without anybody helping us. (Begin: You cremated -ourselves.)
We embalmed the dead body without anybody helping us. (Begin: You cremated -ourselves.)
- No one helped you to cremate your uncle's body. (Begin: You cremated)
No one helped you to cremate your uncle's body. (Begin: You cremated)

Using:who
Join the following sentences usingwho.....

Examples

- Tamale was shot dead. Tamale broke into a shop.
Tamale, who broke into a shop, was shot dead.
- The woman had cholera. The woman died recently.
The woman who had cholera died recently.

Exercise
Rewrite the sentences below usingand neither who commas where necessary.) (Put two commas where necessary.

- The thief was beaten to death. The thief stole a suitcase.
- The man was sorrowful. The man lost his dear son.
- Nakate informed the boy's father. Nakate heard the death announcement.
- The man couldn't stand on his own. The man was very weak.
- That tall widower attended the funeral service. He lost his wife last year.
- The women were wailing so loudly. They had lost their neighbour.
- Rev. Robert Mukasa preached at the funeral. He presided over the memorial service for the late Tom Ssimbwa.

Using:and neither.....
When two clauses are joined using **and neither**, the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.

Examples

C The doctor was not happy and neither were the nurses.

C The mourners have not delayed and neither has the imam.

- Mugizi did not attend the funeral. Opi did not attend the funeral.
Mugizi did not attend the funeral and neither did Opi.
- Baguma cannot buy the coffin. Baguma's sister cannot buy the coffin.
Baguma cannot buy the coffin and neither can his sister.

Exercise
Join the following sentences usingand neither.....

- The widow did not weep. The orphan did not weep.
- The mourner did not dig the grave. The family members did not dig the grave.
- Musa never saw the dead body. Kakuru never saw the dead body.
- The sympathizers did not carry the coffin. The dead woman's relatives did not carry the coffin.
- The parents were not saddened by Konde's death. The neighbours were not saddened by Konde's death.
- Our school did not close down when Ben died. Their school did not close down when Ben died.
- Waswa has not attended his mother's funeral. Kato has not attended his mother's funeral.
- The robber was not beaten to death. The robber's friends were not beaten to death.
- The priest did not send condolences. The villagers did not send condolences.

Using:-as well as.....

When two subjects are joined using **as well as**, **together with** or **like**, the verb always agrees with the first subject.

Examples

- The doctor, together with the nurses, asks endless questions before admitting a patient.*
- The nurses, as well as the doctor, ask endless questions before admitting a patient.*
- Marvin, like all other mourners, has attended the requiem mass.*
- The mourners, together with the Sheikh, have condoled with the bereaved.*

Join the sentences below using:-as well as.....

1. The chief sympathized with the bereaved family. The Reverend sympathized with the bereaved family.

The chief as well as the Reverend, sympathized with the bereaved family.

2. The priest has attended the burial. The mourners have attended the burial.

The priest, as well as the mourners, has attended the burial.

Exercise

Join the following sentences using:-as well as.....

- The widow has come for the funeral. The orphans have come for the funeral.
- The sympathizers brought food to the funeral. The villagers brought food to the funeral.
- Mugisha attends funerals. Mugisha's children attend funerals.
- The old man dug the grave. The young man dug the grave.
- The orphans have signed the condolence book. Norah has signed the condolence book.
- Kabodha prays for the deceased. Komakech prays for the deceased.
- Peter was shocked at the death of the chief. My classmates were shocked at the death of the chief.
- The headmaster sends condolences to the bereaved. The pupils send condolences to the bereaved.

Using:-often.....

- ⦿ **Often** is one of the adverbs of frequency.
- ⦿ Adverbs of frequency such as **often, never, usually, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never, sometimes**, etc are normally used in **mid position**.
- ⦿ **Mid position** is used to mean after an auxiliary/helping verb, but before a main verb.

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

HOLE IN MY HEART
To continue with life
Since you've gone
The hardest thing I'll ever do
You really meant a lot to me

My dear older brother,
I wear a mask day to day
And try to guard against
The deadly enemy
*So elusive is the enemy
That he gives birth to new variants daily
But I long for you each day
Looking forward to the day we'll meet*

There's a hole in my heart
That only my **Maker** can fill
For you're gone for good
...love you still!

Raheem Keith (P.6 Crown - Semuliki Primary School)

Questions

- Why does the poet find it hard to continue with life?
- What is the relationship between the poet and the deceased?
- According to the poem, who died?
- Why does the poet wear a mask?
- Which disease do you think claimed the deceased's life?
- Write another word to mean the same as the underlined words in the poem.
 - deadly
 - maker
- Where is the poet likely to meet the deceased?
- By whom was the poem above written?

TEST-SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

Examples
Rewrite the following sentences using -----often-----
I often attend burial ceremonies.

1. I normally attend burial ceremonies.
Shallon often visits the orphanages in our district.
2. Shallon always visits the orphanages in our district.
Shallon often visits the orphanges in our district.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using -----often-----

1. Tom sometimes carries the coffin during burial ceremonies.
I usually attend funeral rites.
2. I usually attend funeral rites.
3. The mourners usually wail so bitterly when a loved one has died.
4. Theo usually drives the hearse.
5. We always buy shrouds when someone dies.
6. The heiress usually listens to eulogies during the requiem mass.
7. Peter sometimes goes to the cemetery to pray for his late brothers.
8. The mourners normally lay wreaths on the graves.

COMPOSITION

Imagine you are the head boy/head girl of your school. Write a death announcement of Nakato Sarah who died in a motor accident on her way to school on Friday, 20th October 2021. Inform friends, relatives, fellow pupils and the head teacher of your school. Mention the date and time when the burial will take place. Show where the burial will take place too.

- Fill in the blank space using the most suitable word.**
8. The village _____ which we spent our holiday was infested with mosquitoes.
 9. Peter succeeded _____ travelling to his aunt's place of birth.
 10. By this time next year, we shall have broken _____ for second term's holiday.
 11. There was no child at school during the holiday, was _____?
 12. Kassiano agreed to _____ a visit to his brother in Nairobi.
 13. Keith looks _____ to spending his holiday upcountry.

Arrange the given words below in alphabetical order.

14. come, holiday, commence, hobby
15. visited, visitors, visitation, visitor, visiting

Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.

16. The girls will empty the dustbins. (Rewrite using -----going to-----)
17. It is very bad to play cards during the holiday. (Begin: Playing-----)
18. Where will you spend your holiday Musa asked Jane (Punctuate the sentence correctly.)
19. I am a boy of great honesty, ----- (Rewrite and supply a suitable question tag.)
20. Kitto's mother told him to wash the utensils. (Rewrite the sentence beginning: Kitto was-----)
21. It is very enjoyable to study from a clean environment. (Rewrite ending-----enjoyable.)

REMEMBER TO DO ALL THE TESTS

22. "I will work very hard in my classwork next term," said Sylvia. (Use---said
that---)23. Kate was writing a letter. She made a grave mistake. (Begin: Writing-----
-----)24. She did not make a holiday plan. She did not complete her holiday work.
(Begin: If-----)25. The journey was very exciting. We all liked it. (Join using -----such----that---
-----)

26. Sit on that chair, please. ----- (Rewrite and supply a suitable question tag)

27. Kato was playing from the bush. A snake bit him. (Begin: Playing-----
-----)28. Sit here said Mother and complete your holiday work. (Punctuate the
sentence correctly.)29. "Did my chicken fly away yesterday?" Peter asked me. (Rewrite the sentence
using-----wanted to know-----)30. Let's go to the classroom. ----- (Rewrite and supply a suitable
question tag.)31. Why did we leave our diaries at school? Was it because they were too heavy
for us to carry? (Rewrite as one sentence beginning: Did we-----?)32. Imagine you are the head prefect in your school and the teacher on duty has
made you one of the speakers during the end of term one assembly. Write a
speech you would deliver to your fellow learners. Include at least two ways
you will spend your holiday. Remind them to shun acts of indiscipline and to
prepare for second term by doing serious revision.**TEST-LETTER WRITING****Complete each sentence below using the correct form of the word given
in brackets.**

- _____ letters are also known as personal letters. (friend)
- How many pupils here prefer _____ to studying? (party)
- Samora _____ writes informal letters. (usual)
- A lot of _____ were received and filed by the receptionist. (apply)
- You must pay the _____ or else your letter will not be sent by post.
(post)
- Several _____ were not invited to do the interviews.
(apply)
- My _____ with Jackson started four years ago. (friend)
- The _____ of newcomers in our school is done during the holidays.
(register)
- You must write the _____ or else you will lose marks on that letter
(introduce)

Rewrite each sentence below giving the opposite of the underlined**word.**

10. Kenny is looking forward to _____

11. How many addresses does an _____ letter have? (officer)

12. A cousin of theirs was not given the _____

13. Sam could hardly write a formal letter.

14. It is cheaper to post a letter nowadays.

15. Does Akeso write her letters legibly?

16. Tel

17. P.O.B

18. w.e.f

19. Mr

20. Rev.

21. viz

22. Rd

23. GPO

32. via

33. p.m.

34. a.m.

35. Ag

36. No

37. PS

38. pp

39. cc

Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.40. Josephat might write a letter to his pen pal this Saturday. (Rewrite the
sentence using-----likely-----)41. There was very little sense in the letter he wrote to me. (Rewrite using---
hardly----)

42. Alice has drawn very nice cartoons. (Begin: What-----)

43. Jane arrived at the post office. She whispered to the postmaster. (Rewrite as
one sentence beginning: No sooner-----)

44. There was almost no one waiting to see the president. (Begin: Scarcely-----)

45. We may have letter writing competitions this week. (Use-----barely-----)

46. I posted the letter as soon as I wrote it. (Use---hardly---)

47. The moment Max looked at your letter, he burst into laughter. (Use---hardly---)

48. Imagine you have just sat PLE and the long boring vacation has begun. Using
your home address, write a letter to your uncle requesting him to allow you
spend your vacation at his home. In your letter, tell him two important skills
you learnt from school and you are ready to share them with your cousins.
Tell him the results you expect to get in PLE and why you expect to perform
like that.

51. **Read the short passage below and use the information in it to fill in the form about Ishimwe Catherine as given below. Fill it in capital letters.**

My name is Ishimwe Catherine. My father is Mr Ndaibiro Nichodemus and my mother is Mrs Rosemary Asimwe. My father is a plumber while my mother is a teacher. I was born on 14th February 2007 at St. Joseph's Hospital-Kisoro. I live with my parents and three brothers in Kaziniro LCI Karengye Sub-County in Rubanda District. I do not have a sister, so I am the only girl in my family. Every Sunday my family and I go to St. John's C/U for prayers. I study from Faith Integrated Junior School and I am sitting my Primary Leaving Examination this year 2021.

FIRST NAME: AGE:

SURNAME: D.O.B.:

CLASS: OCCUPATION:

FATHER'S NAME: HOME DISTRICT:

RELIGION: PLACE OF BIRTH:

52. Imagine you are Kenneth Samuel Magara, a P.7 candidate from St. Agnes Infant School, P O Box 188 Gayaza. Your term three is beginning in the next two days and your father has not yet paid school fees because he is abroad.

Write a letter to your head teacher requesting her to allow you study before paying school fees. Tell her where exactly your father is and promise that he will clear all your school fees as soon as he returns to Uganda.

26. Sharon writes in a very bad way.

TEST: EXAMINATIONS

Use the correct form of the word given in brackets to complete each sentence.

- The _____ was so easy that all our candidates passed it. (examine)
- We failed because we did not make use of _____ timetables. (revise)
- By the time the candidates reached school, the _____ to their examination room had been closed. (enter)
- One must write one's index number _____ (self)
- Kabauu's _____ was a result of his laziness. (fail)
- Pascal was advised to stop _____ the examination envelope. (dirty)
- All the candidates were _____ doing their examination. (business)
- Omoch's son passed in _____ one. (divide)
- Nagawa Annette attends _____ lessons every holiday. (remedy)
- A relative of _____ has not passed her examination. (we)

11. Nalugo writes _____ than Patrick. (legible) Rewrite each sentence below giving the opposite of the underlined word.

12. Anjuna's success in the examination surprised her aunt.
13. How many pupils passed exams in your school last year?
14. The arrival of the invigilator marked the beginning of the examination.
15. Adrian failed to work out the sum of six and four.

16. Zaina's work was accurately written.
17. Does a disciplined pupil excel in exams?

18. Which candidate wrote this legible work?
19. What a tidy examination room we have used!
20. Tyra's performance is better than Kate's.

Rewrite the sentences below giving one word for ones underlined.

- The pupils who were taking a test were checked by the invigilator.
- Sarah doesn't read her instructions with enough care.
- Our man who heads the school has briefed us today.
- The examinees did their examination without any difficulty.
- The people who set and mark exams have gone for a meeting.
- Sharon writes in a very bad way.

Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.

- If you do not attend remedial lessons, you will not perform well. (Rewrite using _____ or else_____)
- We hope to see the invigilators very soon. (Use _____ look forward _____)
- Those stationers have been closed. (Rewrite the sentence using ---has been---)
- Wasswa passed the test. Kito failed the test. (Rewrite as one sentence)
- beginning: Whereas _____)
- Cissy Nalunga passed the examination although she was stubborn. (Begin: In spite of _____)
- Esther was a bright girl. She scored below the pass mark. (Begin: Despite _____)
- Mary is eagerly waiting to study from abroad. (Use _____ look forward _____)
- Zam will not excel in her examination if she doesn't revise books. (Begin: Only if _____)
- You may lose marks if you do not write legibly. (Begin: Unless _____)
- They received their examination results with great pleasure. (Use _____ pleased to _____)
- Even though Nabitaka was undisciplined, she passed her exams. (Use _____ in spite of her _____)
- The test was not hard, but Lutaaya failed it. (Begin: Whereas _____)
- The test was not hard, but Lutaaya failed it. (Begin: A friend _____)

40. If the invigilator does not come early, there will be chaos in the examination room. (Use-----or else-----)

41. Sikola did not pass her examination. Sikola did not go to a good secondary school. (Begin: If-----)

42. Study the front page of an examination paper and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

**OYAM DISTRICT EXAMINATIONS BOARD
END OF TERM ONE EXAMINATION 2018
P.7 ENGLISH**

Time Allowed: 2 HRS 15 MIN.

INDEX NUMBER									
1	3	0	4	5	8	1	3	4	

CANDIDATE'S NAME:

OKERUMONG JOHN OSEBO.....

CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE:

Okerumong John Osebo.....

SCHOOL NAME:

ST.PETER'S PRIMARY SCHOOL,OYAM.....

DISTRICT NAME:

OYAM DISTRICT.....

Read the following instructions carefully.

- Do not fill anything in the boxes indicated **FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY** ONLY and those inside the question paper.
- The paper has two sections A and B. Answer all questions. All answers to both sections A and B **MUST** be written in the spaces provided.
- All answers **MUST** be written in blue or black ball point pen or ink.
- Unnecessary alterations of work may lead to loss of marks.
- Any handwriting that cannot be read may lead to loss of marks.

Questions

- Which district set the examination above?
- For which term was the examination?
- Which class sat the examination done?
- In which year was the examination done?
- How can an examiner identify a candidate's answer sheet?
- What type of exam was it?
- Which candidate sat the examination above?
- How did the candidate perform in the examination?
- What was the duration for the examination?
- Which school did the candidate go to?
- Write another word or group of words with the same meaning as the following words used in the instructions.

- candidate's
- alterations

43. The sentences below are in wrong order. Re-arrange them in the proper order so as to make a good composition about examinations in schools.

- The final result is the end of term examination.
- The main assessment tool is a formal examination.
- If they don't get good results at the end of the year, they are advised to repeat the class.
- The result from the end of term examination should show pupils' improvement from the midterm examination.
- One of the ways of assessing the pupils is through daily exercises, homework and other assignments.
- But pupils who perform poorly in both examinations are encouraged by their teachers to work harder for better results.
- The formal examinations are of two or three types, depending on the school.
- However, the above three are not the main assessment tool.
- Among the three types, we have monthly, midterm and the end of term examinations.
- There are many ways of assessing pupils in schools.

TEST: ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Use the correct form of the word given in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. Wembley listens to pop music _____ the Luganda news yesterday. (day)
2. Fazira _____ have you listened to (broadcast)
3. How many radio _____ today? (announce)
4. Kabedo's _____ music is gospel. (favour)
5. If you _____ in to Super FM, you would listen to sports updates. (tune)
6. "Then who," asked the teacher, "will bring us a tape _____?" (record)
7. We have just _____ two songs. (sing)
8. We _____ a lot of CDs if we had had enough money. (to buy)
9. Who has _____ the compact disc? (eject)
10. The choir is looking forward to _____ the guests. (entertain)

Rewrite each sentence below giving one word for the underlined words.

11. I do not like listening to spoken or written statements that inform people about something.
12. Alex is a person who introduces various radio programmes.
13. The room where TV or radio programmes are recorded was very quiet.
14. The people watching the play smiled from ear to ear.

Write the following nouns in plural form.

15. studio
16. studio line
17. radio
18. TV
19. medium
20. video
21. disc jockey
22. death announcement
23. radio presenter
24. CD
25. photo
26. the child's radio

Write the abbreviations below in full.

27. FM
33. RAM
28. VJ
34. vol
29. SW
35. URL
30. CCTV
36. AM
31. CD
37. DJ
32. DVD
38. CD-ROM
44. SMS

TEST: RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND FREEDOM

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the word given in brackets.

- brackets.
1. A number of children have no _____ with an undisciplined person. (friend)
 2. It is not advisable to form _____ to the judge.
 3. The witness presented her _____ (prove)
 4. The _____ of the former Egyptian president took place in the capital. (try)
 5. I am more _____ in cooking than in washing the car. (interest)
 6. One of the _____ officers. (crime)
 7. Some young girls are not aware of the dangers of _____. (decide)
 8. Making wrong _____ may affect one's future. (decide)
 9. Only three cases of _____ were recorded in our district last week. (thief)

Rewrite as instructed in brackets.

45. Tune in to Radio Max and you will listen to the word of God. (Begin: [f-----])

46. She will listen to Sports World if she tunes in to BBC Radio Five. (Use: -----would-----)

47. It is not necessary for Mercy to turn off the DVD player. (Use:...needn't-----)

48. UBC TV is a TV station. Aljazeera is a TV station. (Rewrite using:-----and so-----)

49. You must not attend the talk show tonight. Your sister must not attend the talk show tonight. (Use:-----and neither-----)

50. Hezron needn't have bought the compact disc very expensively. (Use:-----necessary-----)

51. Kasodde's mother told him to stand up and dance yesterday. (Begin: Kasodde was told:-----)

52. I am not a DJ. I cannot select for you the best hits. (Use:-----if I-----)

53. Busululwa enjoys listening to pop music. (Use:-----like-----)

54. Kitulugunyu may not attend the wedding party. Mahesh may not attend the wedding party. (Use:-----and neither-----)

55. That radio station broadcast fake news although it was not necessary. (Use:...needn't-----)

10. Allen was charged with the responsibility of _____ up the abattoir. (tidy)
11. This is the lady who was _____ of her handbag. (rob)
12. The _____ took away all the items I had in my bag. (rob)
13. The _____ beat up her son, has been incarcerated. (cruel)
14. Natasha, who _____ by a snake yesterday. (bite)
15. Samantha was _____ it also needs _____ care. (medicine)
16. Much as a cow is an animal, it also needs _____ for a fortnight now. (capture)
17. The giraffe has been kept in _____ in Uganda? (tour)
18. How can wildlife boost _____ were forced to free the baby coyote. (capture)
19. The _____ called upon Maulana to defend his _____. (innocent)
20. The magistrate _____ as well as the _____ are criminals. (theft/rape)
21. The _____, as well as the _____

Fill in the blank space with the most suitable word.

22. Asimwe was found guilty _____ murder.
23. Damalie, who mercilessly beat up her daughter, was sentenced _____ four months in jail.
24. The woman _____ daughter was raped reported the matter to police.
25. You must be proved _____ or else you will not be set free.
26. Medard, to _____ the witness whispered, is a popular lawyer in the city.
27. Joseph preferred reporting criminals _____ beating them.
28. The complainant, as well as the defendant, agreed _____ the judge's verdict.
29. Kalu was accused _____ raping a young girl.
30. Only if you go to the game park will you know _____ a cub looks like.
31. This is the tomb which was robbed _____ its treasures.
32. The twin suspects were _____ with theft of household items.

Rewrite the sentences below giving one word for the underlined words.

33. The lady who was convicted pleaded to the judge for mercy.
34. Beating up children is against the law in Uganda.
35. A big number of women of law enforcement were deployed at the district headquarters.
36. That man who sells meat makes profit every day.
37. The place where animals are slaughtered should be spotlessly clean.
38. People who hunt in Lake Mburo National Park were advised to stop their acts of cruelty.
- Rewrite each sentence below giving the opposite of the underlined word(s).**
39. Do you like associating with disciplined children?
40. Jalu was given adequate food by his elder brother.
41. What a polite woman your mother is!
42. Your innocence will depend on how good your witnesses are.
43. By half past three o'clock in the afternoon, the suspect had been convicted.
44. How can a farmer keep animals in comfort?

45. Goats feel insecure when left to live in open places.
46. I really don't know what a tiger looks like.
47. The fattest bulls were slaughtered in the evening.

Write the abbreviations below in full.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. CAPS | 6. ABS |
| 2. AVAR | 7. O.C |
| 3. UWEC | 8. LC |
| 4. WSPA | 9. WCU |
| 5. vet | 10. USPA |

Give the plural form of the following nouns.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 11. hippopotamus | 17. thief |
| 12. baby tiger | 18. child's play material |
| 13. buffalo | 19. the girl's dress |
| 14. calf | 20. a boy's puppy |
| 15. butcher | 21. monkey |
| 16. butcher's | 22. hoof |

Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.

23. All children must respect their parents. (Use.....ought.....)
24. The pupils were advised by the teacher to move in groups yesterday. (Begin: The teacher.....)
25. Kasujja likes making toys more than playing in the courtyard. (Use.....prefer.....)
26. Parents should prevent children from moving at night. This will keep them safe from kidnappers. (Join using.....in order.....)
27. Zam performs very well at school. Her parents tortured her during her childhood. (Join using.....whose.....)
28. The girls needn't have bullied the newcomer. (Rewrite using.....necessary.....)
29. Jack was found guilty. Jack's uncles were found guilty too. (Join using.....as well as.....)
30. Here comes the goatherd. He bought my goat. (Join using.....who.....)
31. Jack was found guilty. Jack's uncles were found guilty. (Rewrite as one sentence using 'either.....or')
32. It was not necessary for the butcher to slaughter a lamb. (Use.....likely.....)
33. Joining peer groups may turn you into a criminal. (Use.....likely.....)
34. Mivule likes eating eggs. Mivule does not want to rear chickens. (Begin: Whereas.....)
35. Those butchers were closed yesterday. (Begin: That.....)
36. Maria Tiko was sentenced to four years in jail. The police found a bullet in her house. (Join using.....whose.....)
37. He may plead innocent. He may plead guilty. (Rewrite as one sentence using....either.....)

Write the abbreviations below in full.

38. A rabbit also needs shelter even though it is an animal. (Begin: Much as-----)
 39. The policeman wrote very well. He did not want the complainant to misinterpret the statement. (Join using-----so that-----)
 40. It was not necessary for the stepmother to mistreat the young boy. (Use-----
oughtn't-----)
 41. Zaake liked mopping the dining room more than grazing cattle. (Use-----
 interested-----)

42. The sentences below are in wrong order. Rearrange them to form a meaningful story about a naughty boy.

- On seeing them, the cowboy could smile at them and run away chuckling.
- He became afraid and started shouting for help.
- To make fun, the cowboy used to pretend to be under attack by screaming tiger! tiger!
- Once there was a cowboy who used to graze cows in the field.
- One day, when he was grazing the cows in the field, a wild dog came and attacked him.
- He repeated this several times and the people learnt his babyish games.
- The people from his neighbourhood could rush to his rescue.
- Near the field was a forest which was home to many wild animals.
- The wild dog bit off his foot and disappeared into the thick forest.

TEST ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**Complete each sentence below using the correct form of the word given in brackets.**

- Overgrazing causes environmental degrade. (degrade)
- Mulib the garden will conserve your soil for longer. (mulch)
- Maribu was told to clean the dirty of the two chairs. (dirty)
- Who publish these terraces yesterday? (dig)
- The published of articles about the environment is usually on Thursdays. (publish)
- Poor farming practices make soil lose its fertile. (fertile)
- Swamp reclaim is such a dangerous practice that it can cause floods. (reclaim)
- There are many factories in our area, so air pollute has become a big problem. (pollute)
- Why is it that three quarters of plastic empty in Africa end up in water bodies? (pollute)
- Since there was heavy rain, top soil was erode. (erode)
- The two girls were seen empty the dustbin. (empty)

Arrange the words below in alphabetical order.

17. food, faeces, flies, fingers
 18. terracing, forests, forest, terraces

Rewrite as instructed in brackets.

19. Peter is a farmer. Kavuma is a farmer. (Use-----as well as-----)
 20. The residents experienced a long drought. The residents cut all trees in their area. (Rewrite as one sentence beginning Since-----)
 21. The animals were left homeless. The birds were left homeless. (Rewrite as one sentence using -----and so-----)
 22. There was a storm. All our crops were destroyed. (Join using-----so-----)
 23. We experienced drought. We experienced bad weather.
 (Join using-----as well as-----)
 24. The farmers did not apply manure. They did not get good yields.
 (Begin: If-----)
 25. The environmental police may arrest lumberjacks. The environmental police may arrest poachers. (Join using-----either-----or-----)
 26. They drank unboiled water. They are suffering from cholera.
 (Rewrite using-----since-----)
 27. Deforestation causes drought. Deforestation causes floods. (Rewrite as one sentence beginning Not only-----)
 28. The soil will erode if we do not plant more tree seedlings.
 (Begin: Unless-----)

29. If we do not grow enough food crops, we will suffer from famine.
 (Use-----or else-----)
 30. The whole area flooded because the culverts were broken. (Begin: Since-----)
 31. The lumberjacks were not stopped. They cleared the whole forest. (Rewrite using-----wouldn't have-----)
 32. Our water became contaminated. It was exposed to pollutants. (Join using-----because-----)
 33. The herder must build a shed. The goatherd must build a shed. (Join using-----and so-----)

TEST CEREMONIES

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

1. You _____ my daughter if you pay the bride price. (to marry)
2. The introduction ceremony was _____ of the two ladies. (hold)
3. The prince is likely to marry the _____ decorated. (beauty)
4. The wedding venue was _____. (venue)
5. A _____ marriage is usually attended by many people. (custom)
6. The driver of one of the _____ cars couldn't locate the church. (bride)
7. The couple has opted for a _____ to get married amused her friends. (decide)
8. Jessica's _____ was well designed. (witness)
9. The marriage certificate was signed by two _____. (witness)
10. Tabitha's wedding _____ will marry this weekend. (she)
11. A friend of _____ started their relationship. (romance)
12. It is now two months since Peter and Mary started their _____ relationship. (romance)
13. Having _____ the basket, Aunt Jemaah handed it to the bride-to-be. (weave)
14. Each of the _____ was placed on the coffin. (wreath)
15. There was a lot of _____ at the wedding reception. (excite)
16. Namakula bought an _____ ring from Tina Bridals. (engage)
17. The widow _____ bitterly at the funeral yesterday. (weep)
18. Kamagu's _____ surprised all his associates. (die)
19. All the orphans _____ mourned the death of their parent. (sorrow)
20. The _____ of the late Mahatma Ghandi took place in the evening. (cremation)
21. Not many people attended the _____ ceremony. (bury)
22. Only one of the death _____ was broadcast on Radio Buganda. (announce)
23. The pallbearers carried the coffin _____. (self)
24. Those comedians look forward to _____ the guests. (entertain)
25. The priest's _____ was that the mourners had not carried their bibles. (complain)
26. Kabano's obituary will be _____ in The Daily Monitor Newspaper. (publish)

Fill in the blank spaces with the most suitable word.

27. The bridegroom will wear a suit and so _____ the best man.
28. The widow laid a large _____ on the coffin.
29. The best man himself presented the _____ of flowers to the bridegroom.
30. How _____ money did the bereaved family pay for the coffin?
31. By the time the _____ was buried, it had been mummified.
32. _____ only did the bride dance, but she also served her guests.
33. Rev. Keith presided _____ the funeral.

Rewrite and replace the underline word with one word.

34. The late Kapalaga's burial ceremony was attended by a mammoth crowd.

35. The man who was getting married arrived at church very early.

36. Idlers are not allowed at these places where dead bodies are cremated.

37. Karim's wedding took place at the place of worship for Muslims.

38. Has the murder victim been laid to rest?

39. The long vehicle for carrying the coffin was driven by a younger man.

40. Put that long wooden box for the dead body on the bier.

41. In his speech of praise to the deceased, the gaffer encouraged the mourners to be helpful to one another.

42. Bebeto's marriage ceremony left everybody in cheerful mood.

43. The place where orphans are taken care of was very secure.

Use each of the words below in a sentence to show that you clearly understand the difference in meaning.

44. die
45. dye

Write the short form of the expressions below.

51. please reply
52. please turn over

46. is not
47. Mister
48. Reverend
49. rest in peace
50. in the year of our Lord
53. and so on
54. Professor
55. Saint

Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.

56. Maku likes rice. Maku likes matooke very much. (Rewrite as one sentence using prefer.....)

57. The bride was happy. The bride was active at the wedding. (Rewrite as one sentence beginning: Not only.....)

58. The bridesmaid must dress smartly. The best man must dress smartly. (Rewrite as one sentence using and so.....)

59. Adults always attend funerals. (Use often.....) (Rewrite the sentence using either.....)

60. The guests sat at both sides of the tent. (Rewrite the sentence using either.....)

61. Everybody was caught by surprise when Amos died. (Rewrite the sentence using Amos'.....)

62. The will was written poorly. The condolence message was written poorly. (Join using both.....)

63. The boy has gone to church. He was the pageboy at my niece's wedding. (Join using who.....) (The boy who..... who..... the wedding ceremony. Namata has not attended the wedding ceremony.)

64. Nekesa has not attended the wedding ceremony. (Join using and neither..... themselves.) (Nekesa has not attended the wedding ceremony. Neither..... themselves.)

65. Nobody helped the widows to carry the coffin. (Rewrite the sentence using a religious marriage is interesting. A religious marriage helped the widows to carry the coffin.)

66. A customary marriage equally..... using equally.....)

Study the wedding card below and answer the questions in full sentences.

WEDDING CEREMONY
Marvin Weds Jessica

The family of Mr and Mrs Mutesaasira Johnson of Bugolobi in Kampala together with the family of Prof. Siraje Magambo of Karugutu-Bundibugyo with great pleasure invite the family of Prof./Mr./Dr./Rev. Dickson Etuhu to the wedding ceremony of their children Jessica Masika and Kintu Marvin, scheduled for September 25, 2021 at All Saints Church Nalumunye at 12:00 noon and thereafter to a reception at Grand Imperial Hotel in Kampala at 3:00 p.m.

Your presence will grace the occasion.

R.S.V.P. (Regrets Only)

Dorcus Namugaanyi
0392 546382

Tom Zaavuga
0786821469

Questions

1. Who is invited to the wedding ceremony?
2. Where will the couple exchange their vows from?
3. Who is the bridegroom?
4. When is the wedding?
5. From which district does the bride's father come?
6. Where will the reception be held?
7. Who is the father of the bride?
8. Where was the bridegroom born?
9. Why do you think Tom and Namugaanyi have their telephone numbers on the card?
10. Write in full.
 - a. R.S.V.P.
 - b. Prof.
 - c. Rev.

CONGRATULATIONS!!!

**IF YOU HAVE REACHED THIS FAR, SUCCESS BELONGS TO
YOU!
DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR CONFIDENCE, WHICH HAS A BIG
REWARD.**

ABOUT THE BOOK

Shine Standard English Book 7 is a perfect lesson-by-lesson guide for any candidate seeking to achieve great performance in the Primary Leaving Examination. Content in this book has been well researched and carefully arranged to make it an amazing user-friendly tool. With its elaborate explanations, vocabulary definitions for each of the topics covered and eye-catching illustrations, the book undoubtedly addresses the teacher's burden of searching for fitting explanations about key English concepts.

Shine Standard English Book 7 comprises KNOW ZONE sections, which give the user further explanation about key grammatical concepts, making it handy both to the teacher and to the learner. Shine Standard English Book 7 also consists of revision tests for all the topics covered in the candidate class.

Thank you for choosing this book. We hope, if used the right way, it will be a big component of your success formula in the Primary Leaving Examination.

PK MONDAY

Other books in the series

- Shine Standard Social Studies
- Shine Standard Science
- Shine Standard Mathematics
- Shine Standard Literacy
- Shine Standard Religious Education



ISBN 978-9913-647-83-0



9 789913 647830

Suppliers of primary textbooks and dealers
in examinations and reading materials.



+256 771 623617



+256 704 459148



"For Excellence in English"