

PRIMARY SEVEN GRAMMER LESSON NOTES

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation refers to the use of special marks, signs or symbols in writing to divide sentences, clauses and phrases.

1. CAPITAL LETTERS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z.		

USES OF CAPITAL LETTERS

(i) Use a capital letter at the beginning of every sentence

e.g. -The window is broken.

-She did not attend lessons.

-Who broke the glass?

(ii) At the beginning of proper nouns e.g.

-Names of people; **Jumba, Alex, Ajak, Simon, Rogers**, etc.

-Names of places; **Kitende, Lweza, Jinja, Mbarara**, etc.

-Names of days of the week; **Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday**

(iii) Use capital letters for acronyms, especially those pertaining to organizations or companies; e.g. UNO, AU, UNICEF, UWESO, URA, WHO, etc.

(iv) When writing "I" as a pronoun in any position of a sentence.

e.g. 1. Juma and I shall finish the work in time.

2. I did the work by myself.

3. As soon as I finished the task, the teacher marked my book.

(v) When writing titles to a particular person;

e.g. Commissioner of Oaths, District Education Officer,

Uganda Ambassador, His Excellency the President of Uganda, Professor Kiggundu.

1. His Excellency the president of Kenya will hold a political rally today.

2. We shall host Professor Byaramuleba tonight.

3. The Prime Minister has already arrived.

(vi) Capitalize words relating to the Deity (God)

God the Almighty, The Lord Jesus, The Omnipotent, etc.

e.g. 1. God created the world Himself.

2. God the Almighty will help us.

3. Jesus Christ is our savior.

(vii) When beginning a direct speech **e.g.**

1. "I am going to church now," the priest said.

2. "Did you come early?" Ashim asked.

3. Okotiel said, "I presided over the debate last Friday."

4. "Where has he reached?" she wanted to know.

(viii) To write proper adjectives (Nationalities) and languages **e.g.** *Luganda, Rwandan, African, English, Kenyan, Briton, American, etc.*

(ix) To write special public holidays **e.g.** *Christmas Day, Easter Day, Idd Day, Women's Day, etc.*

(x) Writing names of streets and avenues;

Luwumu Street, William Street, Swazi Avenue, etc.

Activity

Use capital letters where necessary

1. i cannot assist john and george now.
2. dar-es-salaam sued to be the capital city of tanzania, but now it's dodoma
3. mr okaleb is one of the new vision's celebrated columnists
4. the french and british are both africa's former colonial masters.
5. the japanese ambassador to the usa survived a plane crash last year.
6. christmas is celebrated in december every year.
7. "allah is great" shouted the muslims in the mosque while attending juma prayers.
8. god the almighty sent jesus to bring the good news of salvation.
9. we shall meet professor kamuntu tomorrow morning.
10. "may I know what unicef stands for?" asked betty.

PUNCTUATION MARKS

Punctuation marks are signs or symbols that help the reader to understand what the writer meant.

They help to bring out the expected meanings;

The full stop/period	.
The comma	,
The question mark	?
The exclamation mark	!

The apostrophe	'
The semi-colon	;
The colon	:
The quotation/speech marks	"" or ''
The hyphen	-
The dash	—
The dots/ellipsis
The slash/oblique	/
The brackets(parentheses	()

1. The full stop/period(.)

A full stop is a punctuation mark that is in form of a dot.

(i) It is used at the end of every negative or affirmative sentence .**e.g.**

- Jjunju will arrive early.
- Martina has gone to London.

(ii) Used in abbreviations **For example:** Mr., Dr., Ms., co., P.T.O, Rd., Fr., i.e., etc.

(iii) A full stop is used with initials of people **e.g.** J.B Walusimbi, M.A.K Musooke, S.S. P Amooti, etc.

(iv) A full stop is used on top of small "i" **e.g.** is, radii, responsibility, survived, etc.

2. The question mark (?)

(i) This is used at the end of a direct question **e.g.**

- What is your name?
- Where do you come from?
- Why are you late?
- Are you hungry?

Note: question marks are not used after an indirect question

E.g. 1. she asked me if I was hungry.

2.He asked him whether he was going to town.

(ii) It is used for rhetoric questions. These are questions that have obvious answers of either "Yes or No" **e.g.**

- Is he coming today?
- Did Muntu take your money?
- Can you talk to the butcher?

(iii) Question marks are also used after question tags **e.g.**

- Jolly was sick, wasn't she?
- He has seen the barber already, hasn't he?
- Swag will not appear, will he?

3. The comma (,)

It used to;

- (i) Separate items in a series or list. These can be nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.
- I went to the market and bought sugar, salt, paraffin and cooking oil.
 - We have books, pens, pencils and rulers.
 - The head teacher wants to see Monica, Suzan and Kato.
- (ii) Separate a main clause from a subordinate clause, with words such as; although, unless, if, by the time, as soon as, etc.
- Although he worked hard, he failed the examinations.
 - Unless you apologise, I won't forgive you.
 - By the time he came, I had already woken up.
- (iii) Separate main clauses, if they are long ones, normally joined by conjunctions such as : **and, but, as, yet, nor**, etc.
- He has been working very hard, so he succeeded.
 - We waited for the manager for quite a long time, but the secretary didn't tell us that he was in.
 - She didn't get treatment although, she met the doctor.
- (iv) After participle phrases **e.g.**
- Having washed our hands, we ate all the food.
 - Looking through the window, I saw a thief.
 - Waiting for my boss for so long, he paid my salary.
- (v) Before and after non- defining adjectival clauses which only give us information but do not define the noun. **e.g.**
- Mr. Okaleb, who used to be the inspector of schools, has now retired.
 - Our teacher, who taught us science two years ago, went for further studies in the United States.
- (vi) After “**Yes** or **No**” **e.g.**
- Yes, I agreed with you on that point.
 - Yes, he has cleared the school fees.
 - No, you aren't old enough to go to school alone.
- (vii) In the direct speech **e.g.**
- She said, “I have not eaten anything.”
 - “We shall go to the stationer's in the evening,” they said.
 - “I am not coming with you,” said Mark.
- (viii) In question tags **e.g.**
- You are tired, aren't you?
 - He won't come, will he?
- (ix) To separate items in addresses and dates, but this is sometimes optional. **e.g.**
- St. Anthony Primary School,

PO Box 26508,
Kampala
Monday, 15 June 2020

(x) Write figures with more than three digits

e.g. 30,000 200,000 45,250 1,666,930

4. Colon (:

A colon is a punctuation mark that signals or shows that something is to follow.

It is used;

(i) To introduce a list of items, especially with the help of expressions. **e.g.**

- I went to the supermarket and bought the following: milk, biscuits and rice.
- There are many things sold in Nakasero Market: old clothes, food, old shoes and mangoes.

(ii) Before a clause or phrase that gives more information about the main clause. **e.g.**

- We debated the closure of the road until we lost our tempers: it was all in vain.

(iii) To separate the hour and minutes when writing the time **e.g.** 9:30 p.m. , 10:00 o'clock, 4:30 a.m.

(iv) It is used to show ratios **e.g.**

1.The ratio of men to women is **3:5**.

2.The ratio of ducks to geese is **7:2**.

(v) When writing the reference in formal letters **e.g. Re: APPLICATION FOR A TEACHING POST**

5. Semi-colon (;)

A semi-colon is partly a full stop and partly a comma.

It is used;

(i) To separate two main clauses, especially those not joined by a conjunction. **e.g.**

- Children were yelling in the large room; it was difficult to stop them.
- Pius has not come; he is sick.

(ii) It is used to separate titles, names and figures which are listed. It can be used in a place of a comma. **e.g.**

- The following people are very vital in a country; the president; the ministers; the teachers; the nurses.

(iii) In figures **e.g.** 40,000; 60,000; 150,000

(iv) Before words like consequently, nevertheless, furthermore, moreover, thus **e.g.**

- He is poor; nevertheless, he is honest.

- He ate the food; moreover, she didn't have any money.

6. Exclamation mark (!)

It is used after an exclamatory sentence that expresses wonder, surprise, emotion or deep feeling. **e.g.**

- "Shut up!" he ordered.
- What a big snake this is!
- How hardworking that boy was!
- Hurrah, the holiday is at hand!
- My God! What a dirty plate that is!

7. Quotation/speech marks ("") ("")

These are used;

- (i) To enclose words in direct speech, i.e. when quoting the exact words of the original speaker. **e.g.**

- The policeman said, "**The man is just crazy.**"
- "**Suzy will do the work next week,**" Jacob said.
- "**Why have you come?**" she asked me.

- (ii) To enclose the titles of chapters, stories, articles, songs, poems, etc.

- I have been reading "**Moses and the kidnappers**"
- The poem "**Building the Nation**" by Henry Barlow exposes officer's selfishness.

- (iii) For words that are not taken as normal English. **e.g.**

- My mother is good at preparing "**Oluwombo**," i.e. steamed beef, chicken etc.
- I bought a new "**Kanzu**" from Winna Classic.

8. The apostrophe (')

The apostrophe is used;

- (i) To show where letters have been omitted in a contraction.

e.g.

<u>Full form</u>	<u>Contraction</u>
(a) will not	won't
(b) cannot	can't
(c) shall not	shan't
(d) I am	I'm
(e) have not	haven't etc.

- (f) To show possession/ownership or relationship.

e.g. Tom's car

the child's toy

boys' bikes

ladies' dresses, etc.

(iii) To show or form the plurals of numbers and letters. **e.g.**

- She was born in **1970's**.
- There was brutal rule in Uganda in the **1950's**.
- There are two **0's** in the figure 100.

Activity

Write the contraction of the following

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. it is _____ | 6. I have _____ |
| 2. let us _____ | 7. cannot _____ |
| 3. I will _____ | 8. I am _____ |
| 4. there are _____ | 9. she had _____ |
| 5. who is _____ | 10. does not _____ |

Rewrite each of the following statements or phrases in the possessive case.

Examples

1. shoes for Mary

Mary's shoes

2. Food for prisoners

prisoners' food.

Activity

1. the hats of the ladies
2. toys for children
3. a car for Musa
4. scarves for women
5. sets for pupils
6. books for candidates
7. a chair for the head teacher
8. feeds for animals.

9. **The dash (-)**

This is used:

(i) To show that a sentence was not completed because it was interrupted by another speaker. **e.g.**

- "Mr. chairman, I want to educate the Honorable__"

TEKART LEARNING

- Point of order, Mr. Chairman, "interrupted the floor speaker," is it in order for a member to educate us yet we already know what we are talking about?"

(ii) To break a sentence in order to give or add something.

- The president-and he is right__ does not agree with those advocating the abolition of the death penalty.

10. The hyphen (-)

A hyphen is shorter than a dash. It is used;

(i) In certain compound words.

e.g. a) brother-in-law

b) passer-by

c) teacher-on-duty

d) chief-of-state

e) commander-in-chief

f) mother-in-law

(ii) When writing compound numbers between **21** and **99**: e.g. **twenty-one, thirty-four, fifty-six, ninety-nine, sixty-seven**, etc.

(iii) To form a compound word from a prefix and a proper name or word e.g. co-wife, ex-president-operative, pre-history, etc.

11. slash/oblique (/)

(i) This is used to separate alternate words or phrases, i.e. somehow, synonymous. e.g.

He abandoned / neglected his children.

(ii) It is also used in e-mail addresses to separate the different items: **http://WWW.co.ug/**

12. The brackets/Parentheses ()

These are used;

(i) To give extra information or comment. e.g.

- Daniel Arap Moi (President of Kenya for many years) is now an elder statesman.
- The liberation war (1979) relieved Ugandans from tyranny.

(ii) To enclose cross references:

- **The eight parts of speech (see chapter one) form the words of a language.**

13. Dots/Ellipsis Marks (....)

(i) These are used to indicate that certain words have been left out from a sentence or text.

- We are usually hard up.....poverty bites.....

➤ What if.....? Okay, I know why she didn't come.

(ii) They are used in rubrics, i.e. a set of instructions in a question paper. **e.g.**

➤ He is a very strong man. (**Begin: What.....**)

➤ She is short. She can't touch the ceiling. (**Join usingso.... that.....**)

Activity

Use a hyphen to write those compound words which require it.

1. prisoner of war
2. spoonful
3. tug of war
4. ex minister
5. maid servants
6. eighty nine
7. football
8. coordination
9. half dozen
10. full moon
11. teacher on duty
12. table cloth
13. bystanders
14. forty four
15. co-wife
16. thin legged
17. handkerchief
18. sister in law
19. two thirds

Activity

Supply the suitable punctuation marks to the following sentences

1. Whom are you looking for
2. What an interesting book this is
3. What do you want, a cake or a samosa
4. Alas we have lost it
5. Peter asked will you take me to hospital

6. He doesn't care whether we go or not does he
7. The teacher said keep quiet Tom
8. We went to the stationer's and bought the following things paper ink pens and books
9. Halima wanted to buy the following items shoes handkerchiefs clothe and a handbag
10. A snake bit Jennifer yesterday
11. The little boy drowned into Lake Kyoga
12. Our teacher mr nkaayi is to wed tomorrow
13. jane said I'm very ill
14. that car belongs to martin
15. how do you do
16. how lovely this flower is
17. no she only owns a motorcycle
18. Tuesday 11th april 2019
19. the man went to the chemist's shop
20. have you seen henry's new bicycle

PUNCTUATING STORIES AND PASSAGES

1. **The story below is poorly punctuated. Rewrite and punctuate it.**

Why mr mwambu has to walk

Mr mwambu is a clerk he lives near manafa river his home is near mbale every morning mr mwambu walks five kilometres to his office I am tired of walking he says this is because his bicycle was stolen two weeks ago the thief was caught in kapchorwa and was beaten terribly the police took the thief to prison. Later mr mwamkbu recovered his bicycle but it had been badly damaged.

2. **Below is a short passage of two paragraphs. Rewrite and punctuate the passage correctly.**

During janes successful party held at the main hall many people got drunk I personally I ate a lot of meat and there were so many other things to eat among the many things fish was not the best for me I had terrible diarrhea which made me very weak and sick. akoko my friend came to check on me the following day.

3. **Read the passage below and punctuate it correctly.**

One afternoon when mary bukenya came home from school her mother said mary there is a letter for you on the table mary was surprised and said for me who is it from her mother said it's addressed to you why don't you open and find out.

4. **Below is a simple passage of two paragraphs. rewrite and punctuate it correctly.**

Baskets are used in homes markets and schools they are easy to make they are made of natural and artificial materials after making them they are sold in market places next thursday I will go to kansanga market and buy some baskets I will go with my grandmother who is good at making them.

5. **Below is a simple text of three paragraphs. Rewrite and punctuate it correctly.**

my dear children mummy said it's always good for you to behave well before your elders the almighty god wants children who are obedient and respect their parents when Sarah had just finished talking mr and mrs jonga from iganga arrived they were travelling in their newly bought Toyota car with registration number UAA 5696 what are you discussing with your offspring asked the couple they were just sharing ideas about children's rights mother answered. What a wonderful idea mrs mukasa I think I also start on this programme with my sons daughters maid servants and the entire family mrs jonga said

INDIRECT SPEECH

REPORTING INTERROGATIVE WORDS.

Examples: who, whom, whose, what, which, where, when, why, how

Change these sentences to indirect speech.

1. "Who has dirtied our utensils?" inquired Mrs. Akol.
Mrs. Akol wanted to know who had dirtied their utensils.
NOTE: All interrogative words as shown above act as conjunctions in indirect speech.
2. "Why did you ring me yesterday?" doctor asked melon.
3. "Who will widen the entrance next week?" the chief inquired.
4. Pretty asked Gerald, "what are you doing now?"
5. The applicant said, "Which school has advertised the vacancies?"
6. "Where does your niece sit daily?" asked Maggie.
7. Jeje asked, "Whose mousetraps have been stolen?"
8. "When do you normally dye these shirts? asked the seamstress."
9. "Whom is Kim sending to the stationer's at the moment?" asked mom.
10. "Peter, who may bring the pieces of equipment next week?" Bridget asked.
11. "Who will travel next month, Mr. Agu?" asked the referee.

NOTE: MIND TEACHING INDIRECT TO DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

REPORTING COMMANDS/ORDERS

Reporting words used: ordered, commanded, told

Reporting positive commands (change to indirect speech)

1. Hilda said to me, "Go away from my place."
Hilda told me to go away from her place.
2. "Do English practice this afternoon," Mr. Alex.
3. She said, "Priscilla, go to the garden and pick some mangoes."
4. The old lady said to John, "Give your brother some piece of advice."
5. "Take the reams of paper to my library now," said Jose.
6. "Lift our piece of luggage quickly," said Malaika.
7. "Pedestrians, practice playing pianos the whole of this month," said the pianist.
8. "Stand stationary for four minutes," said Professor Gary.
9. "Bring the circular stools today evening, Anna," said the sculptor.
10. "Stop dirtying my cutlery now," the cook said.
11. "Escort your friend to the well later," said the granny.
12. "Carry our costumes to the auditorium," said the trainer.

NOTE: TEACH INDIRECT TO DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

Reporting commands with negatives

1. "Don't awake the baby," she said to John.
She told John not to awake the baby.
2. Sylvia said, "Gentlemen, do not cause any disturbance here."
3. "Never help this seamster again," said the monitor.
4. "Don't shout loudly at the visitors," he said to me.
5. "My children, never use abusive language in your life," the man said.
6. "Do not delay coming to the clinic today," said Angela.
7. "Never land your bag to anyone else," ordered Aguti.
8. Lukedi said to her, "Never eat food hurriedly."
9. The cleaner said, "Don't dirty that room now."
10. The officer roared to the assembly, "Don't make any more movements."
11. "Don't eat avocados today," the gardener said to the children.
12. "Cissy, never come to this abattoir again," the butcher ordered her.

NOTE: MIND TEACHING INDIRECT TO DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

REPORTING REQUESTS

Reporting words are: requested/ asked.....)

Change to indirect speech.

1. "Please give me some bread, Hamza," said Ahmed.
Ahmed requested/ asked Hamza to give him some bread.
2. "Escort the optician to the mortuary, please," said Mr. Kalyango.
Mr. Kalyango asked/requested me to escort the optician to the mortuary.
3. "Mark, lend me a pair of scissors," said Jollina.
4. The journalist said, "Pedestrians, cross at the zebra crossing, please."
5. "Weave those mats skilfully, please," Ankonye said to the craftsman.
6. "Arrest these dangerous criminals today, please, the villager said to the officer."
7. The guest of honour said to the spectators. "Congratulate the winners on their success."
8. "Please, dye this old shoe this morning," mum said to the cobber.
9. "Take these funny letters to the wastebasket," said the monitor to cleaners.
10. "Please, assist these quadruplets in doing their work," said Marion to me.
11. "Please, call the barbers to me," Eric said to Gero.

NOTE: MIND TEACHING INDIRECT TO DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

SUGGESTIONS

(Using: let's.....as we report such statements)

Change to indirect speech the following sentences correctly.

1. "Let's help this beggar," said Ayuk.
Ayuk suggested helping that beggar.
Ayuk suggested that we should help that beggar.
Usage of suggested (i) calls for use of gerund(ing) to the main action.
(ii) Calls for introducing a pronoun and a modal verb (should)
2. "Let's lie on the mats here," said Mr. Kitoro.
3. The director said, "Let's buy some scholastic materials now."
4. "Let's clean these chimneys at this time," said the cooks.

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5. The reverend said, "Let's sing some hymns now."
6. The priest said, "Let's go and see the vicar general today."
7. The shepherdess said, "Let's take these sheep to the well."
8. "Let's ask for assistance now," said the young boy.
9. The journalist said, "Let's flee this country."
10. This typist said, "Let's be in a hurry."
11. Our jeweler said, "Let's sell this watch expensively."

NOTE: MIND TEACHING INDIRECT TO DIRECT.

INDIRECT SPEECH

Reporting offers/invitations/apologies

Change these sentences to indirect speech

1. "Let me give you some help," said Martin.
Martin offered me some help.
2. Sharifah said, "I am sorry for the disturbance."
Shaifah apologized for the disturbance.
3. The children said, "We are very sorry for having broken the new pianos yesterday."
4. "Mr. Batumbya, you are welcome to my party tomorrow," said Wesonga.
Wesonga welcomed Mr. Batumbya to his party the following day.
5. My niece said, "I shall buy you a samosa tomorrow." (Use: _____ promised.....)
6. "You are welcome to our wedding party next month," said the old lady.
(Use:.....invited.....)
7. The teller said, "I am sorry for having broken your flower vase." (Use:.....apologized....)
8. "Let me assist you in choosing the best bouquet," said the florist. (Use:.....offered...)
9. "You are free to come and attend my birthday party," said my friend.
(Use:....invited....)
10. "Don't forget to tidy the laboratory in the evening," said the technician. (Rewrite and usereminded us.....)
11. "Have an orange please," he said. (Rewrite and use:offered me.....)

NOTE: MIND TEACHING INDIRECT TO DIRECT.

INDIRECT SPEECH

Reporting exclamations

Reporting words used: -wondered at, exclaimed at/that

- was surprised at

-was impressed by

Rewrite as instructed in the brackets correctly.

1. "What a weak man I have seen!" said darling.
Darlin wondered at the weak man he had seen.
2. He said, "How dangerous this lion is!"
He exclaimed at the dangerous lion.
He was surprised at how dangerous that/the lion was.
3. "What a courageous woman she is!" said Kamere.
Kamere exclaimed that she was a courageous woman.
Kamere was impressed by the courage of the girl.
4. The bursar said, "What a beautiful day it is!"
5. The referee, "how slow the librarian is!" (Use:.....surprised by.....)
6. "What a fool you are!" said the stubborn girl. (use:called)
7. The artist said, "What cowardly boys these are!" (Use:wondered at.....)
8. Cerila said, "How bright this man is!" (Use:impressed by.....)
9. The teacher said, "You are really disobedient children!" (Use:.... annoyed at....)
10. "wow! This is a very kid gentleman," said the runner. (Begin: the runner was moved by.....)
11. "What a cruel poacher this is!" said the park ranger. (Use:wondered at....)
12. The carpenter said, "How energetic the waiters are!" (Use:was surprised at.....)
13. "Congratulations!"the secretaries said to us. (Begin;The secretaries.....)

INDIRECT SPEECH

REPORTING USING (EXPRESSING NECESSITY)

Using:mustthat changes to"had to"

Rewrite the sentences correctly and use:.....said that.....

1. "We must work hard,"said the pupils.
The pupils said that they had to work hard.
2. The athlete said, "I must feed these puppies now."
3. Emerick said, "You must ring the stationer tomorrow."
4. "Mum must work hard top build a food house,"said the daughter.
5. "Our uncle must bring the requirements today," said the niece.

6. "They must visit the airport next week," said the parent.
7. "Carpenters must make many desks next month," said the contractor.
8. "John, your nephew must help the poulterer today," said the farmer.
9. "You must dye your hair this day," said the barber.
10. "Candidates must complete the papers in time," said the invigilator.
12. "The park rangers must protect animals at all time," said the environmentalist.

NOTE: MIND TEACHING INDIRECT TO DIRECT

INDIRECT SPEECH

REPORTING CERTAINTY

Here the modal verb "must" does not change

Rewrite as instructed below:

1. Sally said, "I must be wrong somewhere."
Sally said that he must be wrong somewhere.
2. "This girl must be eighteen," said the doctor.
The doctor said that that girl must be eighteen.
3. Peter said, "Children must be sleeping now."

Using "must" expressing a rule

Here the verb still doesn't change

(Rewrite the sentences correctly using:said that.....)

1. "You must eat food to live," said the teacher.
The teacher said that we must eat food to live.
2. The teacher said, "Those children must read seriously in order to pass exams."
3. "Our shoes must be shined today evening," says the vintner.

Using: "must" referring to the future

Here the verb changes to "would have to"

(Rewrite the sentences using:said that.....)

1. "I must go to Jinja tomorrow," said Piddy.
Piddy said that he would have to go to Jinja the following day.
2. The pilots said, "We must beautify the entrance."
3. "You must buy some, pieces of equipment in two weeks' time," said Shakira.
Shakira said that she would have to buy some equipment two weeks later.

INDIRECT SPEECH

(Rewrite using:.....said that.....)

4. "I must punish Jane next week," said the aunt.
5. The seamstress said, "My friend must come here tomorrow."
6. "We must seek permission tomorrow morning," said the girls.
7. "A friend of mine must go to the ancestral grounds," said the granny.
8. "Our bakers must bake cakes and buns tomorrow morning," said the manager.
9. The poetess said, "We must write good poems next month."
10. "This bachelor must behave humbly in a week's time," said the elder.
11. "You must be trustworthy," said the priest.

Using: 'must' for refusals/prohibitions

Note: must not –changes to----was/were not to or should not

Rewrite using:said that.....

1. "Your friends must not leave this place," warned Lala.
Lala said that her friend were not to/should not leave that place.
2. The barbers said, "We must not meet the congregation."
3. "People must not make decisions in a rush," said the president.

INDIRECT SPEECH

4. The oculist said, "This plumber must not buy any stationery today."
5. The optician said, "These surgeons must not operate on the patients carelessly."
6. The cleaners said, "We must not tidy up the compound before the kitchen."
7. "Politicians must not criticize the journalist this year," said the speaker.
8. "My father must not go to the garden alone," said the son.
9. "I must not force anyone to do what one can do," said Priscilla.
10. The principal said, "Teachers in-making must not be noisy."
11. The goatherd said, "My goats must not be in discomfort."
12. Our stepmother said, "we must not mistreat our stepchildren."
13. "The choir must not sing loudly at night," said the solist.

Note: Mind teaching indirect to direct speech

INDIRECT SPEECH

Use of "needn't"

Rewrite the sentences using:said that.....

TEKART LEARNING

1. "We needn't shout at him," the boys said.
The boys said that they needn't/didn't have to shout at him.
2. The conductress said, "I needn't mismanage the funds."
The conductress said that she needn't/ didn't have to mismanage the funds.
3. "My sister needn't ask for these spherical objects," said Bridget.
4. Carol said, "Gogo needn't wear these woolen mask today."
5. The Ghanaian cobbler said, "You needn't sit beside the abattoir now."
6. "Tourists needn't travel without the guides," said the park rangers.
7. "I needn't advise you because you know," said the passerby-by.
8. "Tailors needn't sew those shirts today," said the old lady.
9. "You needn't lengthen this wire," said the engineer.
10. "Born again faith needn't preach against each other's faith," said the pastor.
11. Basudde said, "Guitars needn't be plucked in the night."

DIRECT SPEECH

This refers to the use of the speaker's actual words in writing by quoting directly by another speaker/person.

Parts of a direct speech

- Speech tag(bears the speaker)
- Actual words of the speaker.

Punctuation marks/speech marks used in direct speech

Single quotation/quotes/inverted commas	' '
Double quotation marks/quotes/inverted commas	" "
comma	,
Question mark	?
Exclamation mark	!

FLAT SPEECH

(a) PRESENT SIMPLE (DIRECT SPEECH)

1. Kayondo said they play football every evening
Kayondosaid, "They play football every evening."
2. She grows tomatoes said the passer-by
"She grows tomatoes," said the passer-by. (Answer)

TEKART LEARNING

3. The young boy said that baby cries a lot.
The young boy said, "That baby cries a lot."

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. robert eats cassava everyday the boy said
2. jane said we do that work weekly
3. the old woman said joyce prepares food in the evening.
4. i brush my teeth twice a day said angels
5. Mr. aaron said the headteacher speaks very well
6. hellena said I carry my bag everyday
7. the porter pushes a wheelbarrow every day the foreman said
8. paul writes nicely said the young boy
9. children said we dodge work
10. john says, I drink water twice a day

(b) **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

Punctuate correctly these sentences

1. We are peeling matooke said the maid
"We are peeling matooke," said the maid.
2. Sean said Pauline is crying now
Sean said, "Pauline is crying now."
3. They are swimming in the river now said the diver
"They are swimming in the river now," said the diver.

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. customers are paying money said the teller
2. Shakira said my sister is drawing a map
3. the driver said ian is driving a benz
4. batte said they are beating me
5. my friend is writing a letter said amis
6. the class monitor said the timekeeper is ringing the bell
7. the jockey said michael is playing music
8. thesolist said the choirs are singing songs.
9. cooks said children are splitting firewood

TEKART LEARNING

10. our dram actors our presenting a play said Kanju

(c) **PRESENT PERFECT**

Punctuate correctly these sentences

1. the master said we have bought sugarcanes
The master said, "We have bought sugarcanes."
2. i have written a letter said the pupil
"I have written a letter," said the pupil.
3. people said they have joined a certain SACCO.
People said, "They have joined a certain SACCO."

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. certificates have come said the lecturer
2. that maid ha cooked porridge the fruitier said
3. Opolot has shot a bird said kayira
4. mary has danced well said jude
5. teachers said we have punished the wrong doers today
6. players have changed their uniforms the coach said
7. they aid, we have spoit this desk from here today.
8. the matron said I have drunk this water already.
9. the girl said this dog has bitten this baby today.
10. she said I have gone this afternoon

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. Red said it has been barking now
Red said, "It has been barking now."
2. john said I have been writing a letter.
3. We have been taking medicine said the girl.
4. sarah said these girls have been dancing in this room.
5. our friend said cow have been lowing since morning.
6. children have been running said the coach
7. Bobi has been drawing a picture said the youth

8. nansamba has been digging in the garden today said the friend
9. Jordan has been singing said Kawuki
10. sean has been reading a novel said the monitor

PAST SIMPLE

1. she said I brought it from here yesterday
She said, "I brought it from here yesterday."
2. the he laid this egg last week Shivan said
3. Oroni said he sang a song well yesterday
4. my brother passes PLE last year said my cousin
5. she said I spent allot of time last year
6. the school child said I needed some food
7. Quinn drew a good sketch map said the teacher
8. Jolly said cast stole the meat yesterday
9. they said we swore not to steal again
10. he wore a nice shirt said the designer
11. this boy bit the cat said Angella

PAST CONTINUOUS

Punctuate correctly these sentences

1. the cock was lying under the tree said amos
2. he said P.5 pupils were sweeping that compound yesterday
3. the observer said he wasn't going to his home today.
4. the head teacher said I was coming to Masaka last week
5. she said Joan was sleeping in the classroom yesterday
6. they said we were going to the playground for that football match.
7. mane said I was bringing this guy here
8. the hunter said impala were playing in the woods last month
9. kagere said they were singing many songs
10. the clever girl said cats were purring loudly

PAST PERFECT

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

TEKART LEARNING

She had eaten some food last evening said the cook
The manager said tom had earned his salary before she left
I had known him before you said the stranger
The solist said the choir had sung the anthems by the time you came
Our driver had driven the benz said the gateman
Mark had broken the glass before yesterday said the brother
Jerome had planted maize that evening said the gardener
I had spent all the money said the shopkeeper
This young boy said we had seen the eclipse
Juliet said the maid had mopped the room

FUTURE SIMPLE

Punctuate correctly the following sentences

I will go home tomorrow said the minister
The minister said Mariam will visit you tomorrow
Jimmy will bring it tomorrow said the friend
She will kill that lion said Annet
Jolly said it will remain closed till august
They said plants will sprout next month
Children will wake up tomorrow said the guide
Clocks will start ticking at 1pm said the askari
Constructors will work at dawn said the foreman
Sentences will be written later said the monitor

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Punctuate the following sentences correctly

1. i shall not be coming tomorrow said the pupil
2. Sheila will be eating food at 9 am said our cook
3. it will be raining by that time said the researcher
4. Mark said we shall be kicking the ball next Sunday
5. this pilot said I will be flying the plane next week
6. hens will be laying eggs in the afternoon said veterinarian
7. henry will be beginning the work at 7 am said the foreman

TEKART LEARNING

8. jerrycans will be pouring down said the worker
9. This carpenter will be fixing these desks tomorrow said the owner
10. Ugandans will be casing their votes said the chairman electoral commission
11. Mondo will be chopping wood next Saturday said the stubborn

FUTURE PERFECT (PRESENT)

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. pupils will have understood by the end of this topic said the instructor
2. mom said Kaggwa will have gone to the stadium by that time
3. she will have reached school said the journalist
4. the officer will have come here said the OC traffic
5. rioters will have stopped by 7pm said the news reporter
6. this carpenter said I will have completed making the tables
7. the principal said schools will have opened by august
8. mr willy said they will have clapped before anything said
9. dogs will have barked before knocking at the door said the askari
10. Tim will have taught tenses said Marky

FUTURE PAST PERFECT

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. Pauline had seen the cat said the brother
2. she said ivan had opened the door
3. lions had already killed the impala said the game ranger
4. cathy said they had got the news
5. butcher had sold all the meat said the vendor
6. the bottle had already broken said the attendant
7. catechist said holy bred had run out of stock
8. phones had got lost said the dealer
9. joel said amis had written a nice composition

TEKART LEARNING

10. plant had sprouted very well said the farmer
11. tailors said we had sewn a lot of outfits.

COMMANDS AND REQUESTS

Punctuate correctly these sentences

1. come here now he said to me
2. stop calling me at night from today angel said to anite
3. may I have some tea asked the father
4. don't write this work commanded the prefect
5. please take these tablets the nurse said to the patient
6. don't spoil the soup said the cook
7. mark said to her get up and do your chores
8. kakeeto requested can we have these seats today.
9. Shakira said to james stand up and give the answer
10. do you mind sitting down he said to us
11. Doreen commanded go away from here now

FACTS

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. a bible is a holy book for Christians said the priest
2. researchers say all things that have life are called living things
3. draaron said measles is a killer diseases
4. Pablo said r Nile is the longest river in the world
5. a man said phones are used for communication
6. the driver says a car driven not ridden
7. mrgeorge says flasks are made of metal of glass
8. prof cathy said grammar are the rules in a language for changing the form of words and joining them into sentences
9. the father of your father is your grandfather said aunt Racheal
10. worship places for muslims are mosques said the sheikh
11. jude says there are three types of conditional sentences

INTERROGATIVES AND EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. He asked me do you need money
2. how tall this boy is exclaimed the stranger
3. what is the date today the head teacher asked the pupils
4. Juliet exclaimed what fat a boy this is
5. where are you going Jordan asked mary
6. how busy these institutions are exclaimed the minister
7. with whom have you come asked the gateman
8. Lt. mark asked captsean how long does it take to get there
9. are you the happiest asked the comedian
10. what an old dog this is exclaimed the veterinarian
11. what long a river Nile is exclaimed ms Margaret
12. fred assed her did you pray today
13. how serious that issue is exclaimed the boy
14. had we done the work asked the pupils

INTERRUPTED SPEECH

This is speech where a Person breaks in to interject while another person is talking and the sentence is usually set off by commas, dashes, question marks, exclamation marks or full stops.

Punctuate the following sentences correctly

1.

I am not	said the young girl	the one who did it
AWOS	ST	AWOS

This sentence has two parts;

AWOS for "actual words of the speaker"

ST for "speech tag"

All interrupted statements have their ST in the middle/within the sentence.

Answer

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| " I am not," | said the young girl, | " the one who did it." |
| AWOS | ST | AWOS |

Note: the second part of AWOS begin with "a small latter" because it is just a continuation of the original statement.

2. did you asked the sheikh pray yesterday
3. children had said the ranger had fun
4. how exclaimed the little boy crazy you are
5. a dictionary is said a good book
6. write those said to me notes tomorrow
7. food will choke said George that young man
8. where have you asked dodo been since morning
9. what a fat exclaimed jojo dog it was
10. How good an exclaimed bridget answer that is
11. Nile has always said the researcher been the longest river in the world
12. wow she said I made it
13. hurray said pazo I answered it correctly
14. hon. Byabasheija has she said to us come here today
15. hotel Africana had said the chef been closed
16. horses will be he said to us dipped tomorrow
17. planets he said to the geographer are nine
18. why did asked Gonzalez he spell your name like that

INDIRECT SPEECH/REPORTED

The speech usually used to talk about the past, so we normally change the tense of the words.

The word "that" is used in most cases to join the speech tag to the reported words.

Therefore, it becomes a CONJUNCTION.

Table of changes (adverbs)

Direct	Indirect speech
Now	Then
Today	That day
tomorrow	The following day The day after The next day
yesterday	The previous day The day before
Next week	The following week

Ago	Before
Here	There
Last week	The previous week
nowadays	Those days
This	That
These	Those
At this moment/time	At that moment/time
Last month, year, week	The previous month, year, week
Tomorrow morning/afternoon/evening	The following morning/afternoon evening
Next Tuesday/week/month/January/year	The following Tuesday/week/month/year etc.
In four minutes' / hours' /days' /weeks/time	Four minutes/ hours/ days/weeks/later
In four months' / years' time	Four months/ years later
Today evening	The evening of that day

Change of verbs (helping/ modals)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Will/shall	Would
Is	Was
Are	Were
Am	Was
Can	Could
Has/have	Had
Bring	Take
Come	Go
Must	Had to
May	Might
Was/were	Had been

Change of pronouns

Direct	Indirect
I	He/she
My	His/her
Our	Their
Your	His/her
Me	Him/her
Us	Them
We	They
You	He/she/they
myself	Himself/herself
Mine	His/hers
Our	Theirs
You(subjective pronoun)	i/we
You(objective pronoun)	Me/us
Your	My/our

Yours	Mine ours
yourself	Myself
yourselves	Ourselves

CHANGES OF TENSES FROM DIRECT TO INDIRECT

Direct

indirect

Present simple tense -----past simple tense

Change these sentences to indirect speech

- Mr. Don said, "I go to the abattoir every day."
Mr. Don said that he went to the abattoir every day.
- "We wind the watches every Friday evening," these butchers said.
These butchers said that they wound the watches every Friday evening.
- The sectary said, "My nephew always seeks permission from me."
- The waitress said, "I usually tear your reams of paper from here."
- "We do our work" said the pupils.
- George said, "I do not care about what she comments about me."
- Sisters said, "The captain always comes here monthly."
- Our authors said, "Brothers-in-law sometimes annoy us when they dirty the piano."
- "I always see the butcher at the park," said Anna.
- Sarah said, "We seldom advise these impolite menservants these days."

Change these sentences to dire speech from indirect speech.

- The class teachers said that primary six went to the zoo yearly.
- Promise said that their uncles did not offer them necessary assistance those days.
- Students said that they often used correct pronunciation.
- They said that they always tidied their dormitory.
- The stubborn boys said that their cook did not satisfy them.

Present continuous (is/are/am-changes to was/ were (past continuous)

(Rewrite these sentences and use:said that.....)

- Kasiye said, "I am widening this root now."
Kasiye sad that he was widening that root them.
- Ghanaian actresses said, "Those people are dancing."

Ghanaian actresses said that those people were dancing.

3. "Our uncle is unlocking my house at this moment," the stranger said.
4. The helpful barber said, "My stool is being repaired by the carpenter now."
5. "Many bachelors are singing pleasurably at this time," said the reverend.
6. Dutch actors said, "Your parents are writing invitation letters now."
7. This plumber said, "I am fixing this pipe right now."
8. Arthur said, "He is abusing his friends."
9. Joan said, "Aaron is buying sweets at the shop."
10. "We are doing our work now," said the group of girls.

Change these sentences to indirect speech.

1. The mechanics said that they were laying on their beds at that time.
2. That Italian cook said that they were meeting the chef at 9: am.
3. John said that he was driving an expensive car.
4. The spinster said that her niece was felling a big tree then.
5. Dr. Mago said that she was running very fast at the moment.
6. The class monitor said that they were shutting the door at that moment.
7. MrsKasendwa said that I was riding an expensive bicycle ten.

INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct

indirect

Present perfect

past perfect

Has/have/vpp

had +vpp

(Rewrite these sentences and use:.....said that.....)

1. Irene said, "We have bought sugarcane now."
Irene said that they had bought sugar cane then.
2. Pep said, "My cousin has just shaken my glasses."
3. The young man said, "I have already seen my uncle."
4. Artists said, "Our fathers-in-law have disorganized our programmes today."
5. This baker said, "Cakes have a good flavor."
6. The librarian said, "these bursars have dirties the chimneys."
7. The children said, "Our glaziers have never frozen meat."

TEKART LEARNING

8. Jolly said, "I have not come to do business today."
9. Cynthia said, "This headmistress has not paid us yet."
10. Tellers said. "Clients haven't paid our loans."

Change these sentences to direct speech

1. The veterinarian said that that orphan had not eaten any mutton yet.
2. The actresses said that designers had fitted their attires very well.
3. This oculist said that she had already treated the patient.
4. Ms. Billing said that their poulterers had not lain on the comfortable beds.
5. The pilot said that his aunt had just met the astronaut.
6. The women-pilots said that they had not yet flown those passenger planes.
7. Gloria said that her nephews had just been beaten by the fishmonger.

Direct speech

indirect speech

Present perfect continuous-----past perfect continuous

Rewrite the sentences using:.....said that.....

1. "We have been driving these cars for two hours," said the chauffeurs.
The chauffeurs said that they had been driving those cars for two hours.
2. The mayoress said, "My niece has been widening the footpaths."
3. "I have been selling stationery for a long time," said the stationer
4. The newscaster said, "I have been ironing my clothes since 2:00p.m."
5. "We have been lying here for three hours," said the menservants.
6. "This cobbler has been mending my shoes since morning." The reverend said.
7. Tryon said, "These mourners have been sending condolence messages since yesterday.
8. "My aunt has been meeting all pressure groups in this region," said the agent.
9. I said, "I have been measuring the length and width for the library block."
10. Jojo said, "A neighbour of mine has been lying to me."

Change the sentences to direct speech

1. The pedestrian said that waitress had been serving diners with delicious mutton.
2. That electrician said that she had been playing some music using a dvd.
3. Ms. Namara said that her aunt had been sitting at the desk for two hours.

4. Our politician said that they had been repairing their personal computer.
5. The waiter said that his cousin had been talking to the pen pals.
6. Librarians said that those pupils had been surfing the internet in the café.
7. The game ranger said that they had been running after mad elephant since morning.
8. Fr. Henry Kato said that the congregation had been attentive for the homily.
9. She said that she had been springing those mountains.

Past simple changes to past perfect

Rewrite thee sentences using:.....said that.....

1. "they brought us here yesterday," said the tourists.
The tourist said that they had brought than there the day before.
2. "This fruitier drove very fast last week," said the farmer.
3. "You did a lot of work last Tuesday," the waitress said.
4. Jesse said, "we had all it takes."
5. "Our granny said, "my grandchildren knew the answers to the questions you asked last Monday."
6. The journalist said, "I sprang mousetraps a week ago."
7. "We fell of the ladder last night," the children said to their teacher.
8. Sandy said, "These clothiers drove my car yesterday evening."
9. "You rode this bicycle last evening," said the friend.
10. "Dogs barked a lot at night last week," said Frank.

Change these sentences to direct speech

1. The actresses said that the carpenter had lain on her mat yesterday.
2. The girls said that those stubborn children had shaken the table suddenly.
3. This young boy said that he had eaten the beef hurriedly the previous day.
4. The pedestrians said that they had seen the tow truck that day.
5. Mr. Kando said that he had bitten a big snake a day before.
6. The poulterer said that all the hens had laid eggs.
7. Ms. Cathy said that her sister had written all the notes by herself.

8. Our solist said that the choir had sun nice songs the previous month.
9. The pilot said that the plan had flown by 7 pm.
10. The referee said that he had blown the whistle twice during the match.

Past continuous changes to past perfect continuous

Was/were+ (ing)- -----had been + (ing)

Rewrite these sentences using ".....said that....."

1. "Dan was washing the utensils," Hilda said.
Hilda said that Dan had ben washing the utensils.
2. "I was eating food yesterday," the boy said.
3. The trainer said, "We were reading this novel at night."
4. "My aunt was standing beside the orchard last night," said the girl.
5. "I was widening the footpaths yesterday morning," said Gloria.
6. "These umpires were buying favour form the judge," said the match official.
7. "Amis was sitting at the table last evening," said Kamere.
8. "Jengo was growing fat every day, "said Pauline.
9. "We were celebrating the birthday yesterday, "said the team.
10. Jovia said, "Alvin was clapping the hands"

Change these sentence correctly to direct speech

1. He said that she had been arguing with the cobbler the previous night.
2. The vintners said that they had been making some arguments with the sculptor.
3. The headmistress said that their artists had ben dyeing the hair the previous week.
4. Maxwell said that his sister had been mopping the house.
5. Our maid said that water had been flowing on the floor the previous night.
6. Gloria said that Cynthia had been weaving a mat that day.
7. The minister of agriculture said that farmers had been planting seeds the month before.
8. The askari said that they had been working an hour later.

Past perfect does not change

Rewrite these sentences using:.....said that.....)

1. "I had already danced by the time you arrived," jimmy said.
Jimmy said that he had already danced by the time I arrived.

2. The confectioner said, "We had just lain the mats when lightning struck the laboratory."
3. Our librarian said, "Borrowers had already gone."
4. Kakuru said, "The sick guy had vomited several times."
5. "Players had just gone on strike," said the referee.
6. Mr. Daniel said, "I had never seen such a deadly snake."
7. "We had not frozen the beef when the butcher arrived, said the ladies."
8. The plumber said, "I had already eaten the mutton by the time you come here."
9. This hawker said, "By the beginning of January, these deer had already been killed."
10. The fishmonger said, "I had never seen this channel."

Change these sentences to direct speech

1. The poachers said that they had trodden a snake when their niece died.
2. The news caster
3. Mukasa said that onions had wilted.
4. The herder said that the calves had not drunk any water.
5. The plumber said that he had already eaten mutton.
6. The fishmonger said that Olivia had never swum in that river.
7. Talent said that her dad had gone to the Far East that year.
8. The clothier said that they had hung the shirt on the wire by the time you went there.
9. That seamstress said that she had knitted the old shirt.
10. Our major said that he had not given anyone army information that day.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS DOES NOT CHANGE

(Rewrite these sentences and use:..... said that.....)

1. Faridah said, "My aunt had been cooking for an hour."
Faridah said that her aunt had been cooking for an hour.
2. "They had been washing their uniforms," said Mugisha.
3. "By the time you came have, I had been dying the shirt for several hours."
4. "your nephews had been singing softly for ten minutes," Macky said.
5. The solistsaid,"the choir had been practicing since last week."
6. "My nephew had been talking in the cutler," Jane said

7. "These fishermen had been meeting every fortnight," the observer said.
8. The headmistress said, "I had been advising my staff when lightning struck the building."
9. The pilots said, "We had been walking hurriedly."
10. "Children had been writing an informal letter," said the monitor.
11. "When we got to the orchard, the butcher had been selling meat for five hours," said the gardener.

NOTE: TEACH INDIRECT SPEECH OF THIS TO DIRECT SPEECH

FUTURE SIMPLE

Future simple changes into the "conditional would"

(Rewrite the sentences using:.....said that.....)

1. "I shall get a computer tomorrow," the man said.
The man said that he would the computer the following day.
2. The cleaner said, "Our bosses will pay our salaries next week."
3. "We shall widen this road in two weeks," said the engineers.
4. "Friends will not be here," said the guests.
5. "We shall tidy up this room tomorrow," said the cleaner.
6. The courageous pilot said, "Passengers will escape soon."
7. "Tyron will write neatly next week," said the boy.
8. "These authors will come back next week," said the reporter.
9. "We shall widen this road in a month's time," said the contractor.
10. "The soldier will be expelled in four days' time," said Orem.
11. The teacher-on-duty said, "The staff will address next week."
12. "My three sheep will be treated by the vet tomorrow afternoon."
13. "Dogs will bark at you," said the owner.

NOTE: TEACH THE CHANGE FROM INDIRECT TO DIRECT

FUTURE CONTINUOUS changes to "would be.....ing"

(Rewrite these sentences using:.....said that.....)

1. "the butcher said," I shall be selling meat tomorrow."
The butcher said that she would be selling most the next day.
2. "Goats will be grazing in the fields," said the goatherd.
3. "Your vehicle will be passing by this time," said the conductress.
4. "I shall be returning the cutlery tomorrow morning," said the restaurateur.
5. "My cousin will be knitting two cardigans in six hours' time," the spectator said.
6. "Julius will be travelling to china," said Aaron.
7. "Tomorrow we shall be sitting at the table from here," said the classmates.
8. The artist said, "One of the colleagues will be drawing the map."
9. "The writer will be reading the news tomorrow," said the anchor.
10. The mechanic said, "Reverend will be collecting the DVD tomorrow."
11. "Mado will be sitting exams next week," said the young friend.
12. "We shall be closing the doors tomorrow," said Gorret.

NOTE: TEACH THE CHANGE FROM INDIRECT TO DIRECT

Future perfect changes to "conditional" would have.....

(Rewrite the sentences using:.....said that.....)

1. Cynthia said, "By next week, I will have taken your money for saving."
Cynthia said that by the following week he would have taken her money for saving.
2. "By the time you come here, we shall have drawn the map," said the reporter.
3. The stationer said, "By next week, I shall have brought the reams of paper."
4. "You will have gotten the news by tomorrow," said the reporter.
5. "We shall have seen him by next week," said Kaye.
6. The chemist said, "By the time we arrive at the plane will have taken off."
7. The baker said, "I shall have run the bachelor by 5:00p.m."
8. "We will have ridden our bicycles by tomorrow morning," said the children.
9. Cleaners will have mopped by midday," said the warden.
10. The newscaster said, "I will have done my work by the time my uncle comes."
11. Jojo said, "Seamstress will have sewn the clothes by evening."
12. "These poachers will have killed the lion by the time you come, said the ranger."

NOTE: TEACH THE CHANGES FROM INDIRECT O DIRECT SPEECH

Future perfect continuous

TEKART LEARNING

(Rewrite the sentences using:.....said that.....)

She said, "These children will have been revising science for two hours by 4:00p.m."

She said that those children would have been revising science for two hours by 4:00pm.

2. "By 9 0'clock, we shall have been tidying the room for two hours," said the children.
3. "By 6:00am I shall have been typesetting work for five hours" said the secretary.
4. Deus said, "This spinster will have been visiting the mountainous districts for three weeks."
5. "You will have been studying at this school for six years by 2010," said the principal.
6. "We shall have been working at this site for ten days by Tuesday next week, said the architects.
7. The actresses said, "By 2001, our relatives will have been living in this village for a decade."
8. Many said, "I will have been reading my novel for an hour by the time you return from the orchard."
9. "Mothers shall have been cooking the beef for tow hours by 3:00pm." Said the chefs.
10. "By 7:30am, these mayors will have been speaking for thirty minutes, said the residents."
11. The careless man said, "by the time we leave for Arua, he porter will have been tidying the dormitories for ten minutes."
12. "I will have been writing an informal letter for ten minutes by the time you bring the cutlery, said the cook."

NOTE: MIND TEACHING INDIRECT TO DIRECT

REPORTING QUESTIONS

(Using auxiliary/helping/modal verbs)

(Is,are,was,were,has,have,had,do,does,did,will,would,shall,should,may,might,can,could)

1. "Has this man mopped the kitchen?" asked Mr. Tinka.
Mr. Tinka wanted to know whether that man had mopped the kitchen.
Note: reporting words used are; "wanted to know if/whether"
2. "Did you eat any meat yesterday?" mother asked me.
3. The waitress asked her friend, "Shall we eat salads tomorrow."
4. "Am I going to attend the burial tomorrow?" asked the physician.
5. Mr. Innocent Tegn asked, "Is Ms. Dorr good at English pronunciation nowadays?"

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6. "Was the murderer arrested yesterday?" asked the rioter.
7. "Shall I borrow your novel next week?" asked Jo.
8. The friend asked, "Could you give some money tomorrow?"
9. The shop attendant asked "do you always buy loaves of bread from here?"
10. "Were you given this bag a day ago?" asked the officer.
11. "Must our poetess go to the beauty salon now?" asked the fan.
12. "Is this man repairing the vehicle at this time?" asked the owner.

NOTE: MIND TEACHING INDIRECT TO DIRECT

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that describes a noun, pronoun or thing.

Examples of adjectives

Nice kind neat intelligent poor fat young brave green clever

DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are used in degrees. These degrees are:-

The positive

The comparative

The superlative

1. THE POSITIVE DEGREE

The positive degree describes only one noun, pronoun or thing.

Examples

- (a) This is a nice book.
- (b) Kampala is a very big city.
- (c) Those boys are handsome.

2. THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE

The comparative degree is used to compare two nouns, pronouns and things.

Examples

1. Peter's work is nicer than Amos'.
2. Nairobi is cooler than Mombasa
3. Of the twins, who is humbler?

3. THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

The superlative degree is used when comparing three or more nouns/ pronouns or things.

Examples

1. Alex is the kindest boy in our class.
2. Of the triplets, who is the most intelligent?
3. Sarah is the humblest girl in the whole school.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (REGULAR)

- (a) Adjectives that take "r" and "st" to form their comparatives and superlatives.

The positive	The comparative	The superlative
Brave	braver	Bravest
humble	humbler	Humblest
Large	larger	Largest
Free	freer	Freest
Wide	wider	Widest
Gentle	gentler	Gentlest
Rude	ruder	Rudest
Nice	nicer	Nicest
Wise	wiser	Wisest
Fine	finer	Finest
White	whiter	Whitest
Pure	purier	Purest
Safe	safer	Safest
Simple	simpler	Simplest
Ripe	riper	Ripest
Rare	rarer	Rarest

The positive degree (dealing with one person or thing)

Examples

Charles is a gentle cobbler in this place.

That book is very nice.

Exercise

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

1. A lion is a _____ very animal. (brave)
2. These men are very _____. (rude)
3. Our teacher taught us a _____ method. (simple)
4. The shepherds were very _____. (wise)
5. This journalist is as _____ as that one. (humble)

The comparative (dealing with two people)

Examples

Of the two cobblers, Charles is the gentler.

That book is nicer than that one.

Exercise

- Which of the two referees is the _____? (humble)
- Of the two umpires, that one is the _____? (free)
- Which of the two poetess is the _____? (sane)
- Of the twins, Babirye is the _____? (nice)
- Peter is _____ than Paul. (rude)

The superlative (dealing with three or more people or things)

Examples

Of the three girls, Jane is the wisest? (wise)

Which of the six ladies is the bravest? (brave)

Exercise

- Which of the six pedestrians is the _____? (gentle)
- I bought the _____ helmets at the shop. (nice)
- Of all the taxis, yours is the _____? (fine)
- Which of the motorists is the _____? (humble)
- Of the five seatbelts, which one is the _____? (loose)

(b) Adjectives that add "er" and "est" to form their comparative and superlative

The positive	The comparative	The superlative
Fond	fonder	Fondest
Long	longer	Longest
Few	fewer	Fewest
Proud	prouder	Proudest
Dull	duller	Dullest
Rough	rougher	Roughest
Calm	calmer	Caldest
Kind	kinder	Kindest
Dear	dearer	Dearest
Cheap	cheaper	Cheapest
Weak	weaker	Weakest
Tough	tougher	Toughest
Thick	thicker	Thickest
Tight	tighter	Tightest
Broad	broader	Broadest
Sharp	sharper	Sharpest
Deep	deeper	Deepest

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

The positive [dealing with one person or thing]

1. Lake Victoria is a _____ lake. (deep)
2. That cutlery is very _____ isn't it? (cheap)
3. The knives are so _____ that I can't use them. (sharp)
4. Our mathematics teacher is very _____. (proud)
5. The elder son is to _____ to touch the wall. (short)

The comparative [dealing with two people or things]

1. Which of the mouse-traps is the _____? (dear)
2. Of the two cashiers, who is the _____? (kind)
3. Our children are _____ than theirs. (tough)
4. Lake Victoria is _____ than Lake Kyoga. (calm)
5. Which of the two abattoirs is _____ than the other one? (near)

The superlative [dealing with three or more people or things]

1. Sharon is the _____ girl in our class. (proud)
2. Of the triplets, who is the _____? (kind)
3. Which of the desks is the _____? (rough)
4. Lake Victoria is the _____ in Uganda. (deep)
5. Of the four knives, which one is the _____? (sharp)

- (c) **Adjectives that change "y" to "i" before adding "er" and "est" to form their comparative and superlative forms.**

The positive	The comparative	The superlative
Angry	angrier	Angriest
Dirty	dirtier	Dirtiest
Funny	funnier	Funniest
greedy	greedier	Greediest
Guilty	guiltier	Guiltiest
healthy	healthier	Healthiest
Heavy	heavier	Heaviest
Holy	holier	Holiest
Hungry	hungrier	Hungriest
Jolly	jollier	Jolliest
Juicy	juicier	Juiciest
Lazy	lazier	Laziest
friendly	friendlier	Friendliest
Lovely	lovelier	Loveliest
Lively	livelier	Liveliest

Pretty	prettier	Prettiest
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Exercise

The Positive [dealing with one person or thing]

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

1. Sandra is a very _____ girl. (pretty)
2. The speakers from the opposition side were very _____. (angry)
3. The guests were very _____ at the wedding. (happy)
4. Their class was very _____ during lunch time. (noisy)
5. That butcher is so _____ that nobody loves him. (greedy)

The comparative [dealing with two people or things]

1. Of the two sectaries, this one is the _____? (dirty)
2. These mangoes are _____ than those ones. (juicy)
3. The seamster is _____ than the seamstress. (healthy)
4. Of the two arguments, yours is the _____? (funny)
5. Which of the two places is the _____? (holy)

The superlative [dealing with three or more people or things]

1. Of all the three debates, theirs was the _____? (lively)
2. This is the _____ of the eight women. (shabby)
3. Are those the _____ men in this village? (friendly)
4. Jane is the _____ of all the actresses. (lovely)
5. Which of the forty hostesses is the _____? (noisy)

- (d) **Adjectives that double the last letter before "er" and "est" is added to form comparatives and superlatives**

The positive	The comparative	The superlative
Mad	madder	Maddest
Red	redder	Reddest
Sad	sadder	Saddest
Hot	hotter	Hottest
Wet	wetter	Wettest
Flat	flatter	Flattest
Big	bigger	Biggest
Slim	slimmer	Slimmest
Grim	grimmer	Grimmest
Thin	thinner	Thinnest
Cruel	crueler	Cruellest

Fat	fatter	Fattest
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The positive [dealing with one person or thing]

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives.

- Those boys are very _____. (sad)
- The librarian is so _____ that she can't run very fast. [fat]
- This girl is not as _____ as the other. (thin)
- Betty and Sarah are equally _____. (slim)
- Our class teacher is such a _____ woman that everybody laughs at her. (fat)

The comparative (dealing with two people or things.)

- This season is _____ than all we had before. (wet)
- Of the two classrooms, ours is the _____? (big)
- Which of the twins is the _____? (thin)
- The poacher is _____ than you are. (cruel)
- Which of the two pilots is the _____? (slim)

The superlative (dealing with three or more people or things)

- That was the _____ moment in my life. (sad)
 - This is the _____ typist I have ever dealt with. (cruel)
 - I have the _____ mangoes in the whole class. (red)
 - It was said to be the _____ season on record. (wet)
 - My pen-pal is the _____ girl in our class. (thin)
- (e) **Adjectives that take "more" and "most" to form the comparatives and superlatives**

The positive	The comparative	The superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
Cowardly	more cowardly	most cowardly
Delicious	more delicious	more delicious
knowledgeable	more knowledgeable	most knowledgeable
Sorrowful	more sorrowful	most sorrowful
hardworking	more hardworking	most hardworking
Industrious	more industrious	most industrious
Helpful	more helpful	most helpful
Pitiful	more pitiful	most pitiful
Powerful	more powerful	most powerful
Careful	more careful	most careful
Thankful	more thankful	most thankful
Humorous	more humorous	most humorous
Cautious	more cautious	most cautious
Ignorant	more ignorant	most ignorant
Faithful	more faithful	most faithful
Gracious	more gracious	most gracious
adventurous	more adventurous	most adventurous

The positive (dealing with one person or thing)

Complete these sentences using the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Mrs. Mukasa is a very _____ woman. (beautiful)
- He is such a _____ man that everyone loves him. (hardworking)
- Paul is as _____ as Peter. (interesting)
- His brother is not as _____ as his sister. (careful)
- Sarah and Jane are equally _____. (helpful)

The comparative (dealing with two people or things)

- The accountant is _____ than the cobbler. (cowardly)
- Which of the two classmates is the _____? (helpful)
- Are you _____ than I am? (cautious)
- I am the _____ of the two of us. (beautiful)
- This is the _____ of the Swedish watches. (expensive)

The superlative (dealing with three or more people or things)

- Of all the trips, the one to Jinja was the _____? (exciting)

12. This is the _____ man in this village. (merciful)
13. I visited the _____ man in this area. (skilful)
14. Which of these four bouquets is the _____? (attractive)
15. The author is likely to be _____ of the ten men. [adventure]

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

These don't have particular rules they follow when forming the comparative and the superlative forms.

COMPARISON OF IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

The positive	The comparative	The superlative
Good, well	better	Best
Much	more	Most
Many	more	Most
Little	less	Least
Far	farther	Farthest
	further	Furthest
Late	latter	Last
	later	Latest
Old	older	Oldest
	elder	Eldest
Near	nearer	Nearest(distance)
		Next in order
Bad, ill, evil	worse	Worst

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

The positive	The comparative	The superlative
Bad	worse	Worst
Well	better	Best
ill / evil	worse	Worst

Exercise

The positive [dealing with one person or thing]

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

1. The plumber has got _____ pipes. (many)
2. I have _____ crockery than you do. (little)
3. The patients are very _____ today. (ill)
4. This science paper was very _____. (bad)
5. You write _____, don't you? (badly)

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The comparative (dealing with two people or things)

6. The waitress gave me _____ soup than she gave to my niece. (little)
7. Which of the two poetesses gave you the _____ poems. (many)
8. Of the two chefs, who has _____ cutlery at the dining table? (much)
9. Of the two patients, the second one is _____. (ill)
10. She did the work at a _____ time that we did. (late)
11. Of the twins, who is the _____? (old)

The superlative [dealing with three or more people or things]

12. Which of the six referees stood the _____? (far)
13. Of the triplets, Sarah is the _____. (old)
14. Mrs. Musoke looks _____ of the four ladies at the butchers. (well)
15. Of all the patients, this one is the _____ (ill)
16. This is the _____ of all the students in primary seven. (good)

Adjectives that have two possible forms of comparison “er” or “more/most”

The positive	The comparative	The superlative
Clever	cleverer/more clever	cleverest/ most clever
common	commoner/more common	commonest/most common
Likely	likelier/more likely	likeliest/ most likely
pleasant	pleasanter/more pleasant	pleasantest/most pleasant
Polite	politer/more polite	politest/most politest
Quiet	quieter/ more quiet	quietest/most quiet
Simple	simpler/ more simple	simplest/most simple
Stupid	stupider/more stupid	stupidest/most stupid
Subtle	subtler/more subtle	subtlest/most subtle
Sure	surer/more sure	surest/most sure
Guilty	guiltier/more guilty	guiltiest/most guilty
Sorry	sorrier/more sorry	sorriest/most sorry

The positive (dealing with one person /thing)**Complete the sentences using the adjectives correctly.**

1. I am a very _____ girl, aren't I? (clever)
2. These gentlemen are very _____. (polite)
3. Tom is as _____ as James. (quiet)
4. This year's Primary Leaving Examinations will be very _____. (simple)
5. Are you really _____ about this issue. (sure)

The comparative (dealing with two people/things)

6. Which of the two pieces of equipment is the _____? (common)

7. Last week's journey was _____ than today's. (risky)
8. Of the twins, Wasswa is the _____. (stupid)
9. Aero beach is the _____ of the two beaches. (pleasant)
10. Which of the two houses is in the _____? (sorry)

The superlative (dealing with three people / things)

11. Of the three oculists, Mrs. Matovu is the _____. (quiet)
12. Of all the matches we have played, this is the _____ to bring us victory. (likely)
13. He is the _____ child in our class. (clever)
14. This is the _____ man at the barbers. (sure)
15. Which of the thieves was the _____? (guilty)

ADJECTIVAL STRUCTURES

Application of positive degree

In the positive degree, "as" is used to compare the adjectives in the positive degree.

1. **using.....as.....as...../.....as well as.....**

This is used when two nouns/situations are compared.

We always use "as"....."as" to bring out the similarity.

Examples

Salem is a careless boy.

Sam is also a careless boy.

Salem is as careless as Sam.

Salem, as well as Sam, is careless.

2. Joyce is short. I am short like her.

Joyce is as short as I am.

3. Moses is strong. Kapere is equally strong.

Moses is as strong as Kapere.

Moses as well as Kapere is strong.

EXERCISE

Join the sentences below usingas.....as...../ as well as.....

1. Grace is tall. Her brother is also tall.
2. The bride is beautiful. A rainbow is beautiful.
3. The luggage is heavy. Lead is equally heavy.

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4. That class is noisy. Our class is also noisy.
5. Some radios are dear. Televisions are also dear.

2 Usingequally.....

Examples

The head teacher is courageous. The teacher is also courageous.

The head teacher and the teacher are equally courageous.

N.B: Equally is used with “and”

Exercise: re-write using equally.....

1. Pamela was careful. Carol was careful.
2. Latifah and Stella were polite.
3. This tea is very hot. Fire is also very hot.
4. The carpenter's overall is black. Charcoal is black.
5. My uncle is wise. King Solomon was wise.

3[a] Usingnot as.....as

Examples

1. I am lazy. You are lazier than I am.
I am not as lazy as you are.
2. A car moves fast. An aeroplane moves faster.
A car does not move as fast as an aeroplane.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences usingnot as.....

1. You are not strong. Ben is strong.
2. My uncle is hopeless. That drunkard is more hopeless.
3. A television is more expensive than a radio.
4. Nobody can be holy. Jesus Christ is holy.
5. The referee was better than the mechanic.

(b) Using.... not as.....as.....

Examples

- (a) The man is quick at swimming, but his sister isn't.
The man's sister is not as quick at swimming as he is.
- (b) Mrs. Sula was friendly with me. But her brother wasn't.

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Mrs. Sula's brother was not as friendly with me as she was.

Exercise

1. The girl is good at English pronunciation, but her brother isn't.
2. The journalist was powerful when lifting luggage, but his nephew wasn't.
3. The reverend is good at Dutch but the congregation is not.
4. The old man is fond of dyeing cloths but his friends aren't.
5. My father is worried about the car, but my mother isn't.
6. Our teachers are knowledgeable about science but her classmate isn't.

Using: not so.....as

Examples

1. This dog is greedier than that bitch.
That bitch is not so greedy as this dog.
2. Paul is hungry. Mark is hungrier.
Paul is not so hungry as Mark.

Exercise

1. My mother is kinder than my father.
2. Swimming is interesting. Skating is more interesting.
3. The fruiteries were smarter than the poulterer.
4. The reverend is more cautious than the congregation.
5. The cutlery is nicer than crockery

Application of comparative degree

- 1 Using..... than

Examples

1. The librarian is not as kind as the server.
The server is kinder than the librarian.
2. The pieces of cake were not as tiny as the scones.
The scones were tinier than the pieces of cake.

Exercise

TEKART LEARNING

1. Musoke is not as humble as Muwonge.
2. The actor is not as lively as the actress.
3. The plumber was not as proud as the mechanic.
4. The florist is not as beautiful as the fritterer.
5. My cousins were not as pretty as my nieces.

Application of comparative degree

The use of (the..... the.....)

The two clauses begin with article **"the"**

Examples

If you work hard, you will succeed.

The harder you work, the more you will succeed.

She became ugly as she grew old.

The older she grew, the uglier she became.

Note: A comma separates the clauses.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using: the.....the

1. As he ran fast, he reached early.
2. If you drink too much alcohol, you become poor.
3. If one works hard, one scores high marks.
4. The patient took much medicine; he became very ill.
5. The woman become beautiful as she applies too much cosmetics.
6. He saves a lot of money to become rich.
7. When the weather became cold, my health became bad.
8. Mr. Bbaale ate a lot of meat and grew very fat.

Application of superlative degree

Examples

1. There is no continent in the world which is as big as Asia.
Asia is the biggest continent in the world.
2. No animal is as tricky as a monkey.
A monkey is the trickiest animal.

Exercise

Rewrite as instructed in the brackets.

TEKART LEARNING

1. Jane is brighter than all the girls in primary seven. (Begin Jane.....)
2. In P.7N, nobody is as clever as Timothy. (End..... boy in P.7)
3. There is no lake in East Africa is as big as Lake Victoria. (Begin Lake Victoria....)
4. All my children are clever but Mukisa beats them all. (Begin: Mukisa.....)
5. Of all the towns in Uganda, no town beat Kampala in dirt. (End town in Uganda.)
6. There is no school which is as nice as St. Anthony primary school. (Begin: St. Anthony....)

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives formed by adding "ous" and "ious"

Word	Adjective
adventure	adventurous
anxiety	anxious
caution	cautious
courage	courageous
danger	dangerous
disaster	disastrous
Fame	famous
Fury	furious
Glory	glorious
grieve/grief	grievous
Humor	humorous
Luxury	luxurious
industry	industrious
marvel	marvelous
miracle	miraculous
mischief	mischievous
mountain	mountainous
mystery	mysterious
rebellion	rebellious
Vigor	Vigorous
suspicion	suspicious
Victory	victorious

Adjectives formed by adding "ful"

Word	Adjective
beauty	beautiful/beauteous
Care	careful
Help	helpful
Deceit	deceitful
Pity	pitiful/piteous
Skill	skillful
Plenty	plentiful
Cheer	cheerful

Event	eventful
Faith	faithful
Fate	fateful
Force	forceful
Fraud	fraudfully
Grace	graceful
gratitude	grateful
Harm	harmful
Hurt	hurtful
Joy	joyful
Law	lawful
Use	useful
Hate	hateful
Woe	woeful

Adjectives formed by adding "less"

Word	Adjectives
Use	Useless
Care	careless
Faith	faithless
Friend	friendless
Harm	harmless
Help	helpless
Home	homeless
Mercy	merciless
Pain	painless

Adjectives formed by adding "al"

Word	adjectives
abnormality	abnormal
accident	accidental
category	categorical
Center	central
Colony	colonial
continent	continental
geography	geographical
Globe	Global
grammar	grammatical
Habit	habitual
History	historical
hypocrisy	hypocritical
hysteria	hysterical
manager	managerial
ancestor	ancestral
Crime	criminal

influence	influential
benefit	beneficial
machine	mechanical
essence	essential
Election/elect	electoral
educate	educational

Adjectives formed by adding “able/ ible”

Word	adjectives
accept	acceptable
Misery	miserable
Access	accessible
capability	capable
Charity	charitable
credibility	credible
Credit	creditable
Enjoy	enjoyable
Fashion	fashionable
foresee	foreseeable
Honor	honorable
Horrrify	horrible
Notice	noticeable
pleasure	pleasurable
response	responsible
Service	Serviceable

Adjective formed by adding “ive”

Word	adjectives
aggression	aggressive
appreciate	appreciative
conclude	conclusive
defend	defensive
Effect	effective
Elect	elective
Excess/exceed	excessive
exclude	exclusive
exhaust	exhaustive
expand	expansive
expend	expensive
respond	responsive
Feast	festive
Illusion	illusive
illustrate	illustrative
imagine	imaginative
impress	impressive

include	inclusive
indicate	indicative
Inform	informative
respond	responsive
manipulate	manipulative
narrate	narrative

Adjectives formed by “y” after doubling a consonant

Word	adjectives
Sun	sunny
Star	starry
Fur	furry
Wit	witty

Adjectives formed by adding “ic”

Word	Adjectives
Angel	angelic
apology	apologetic
electricity	electric
Giant	gigantic
Hero	heroic
hygiene	hygienic
Icon	iconic
Idiom	idiomatic
Ocean	oceanic
Poet	poetic
science	scientific

Adjectives formed by adding “ish”

Word	Adjectives
Boy	boyish
Child	childish
Fool	foolish
Girl	girlish
woman	womanish
Man	Manish

Adjective formed by adding “y”

Word	Adjectives
Health	healthy
Wealth	wealthy
Greed	greedy
Guilt	guilty

Heart	hearty
Fault	faulty

Complete the following sentences giving the adjective formed from the words in the brackets.

1. "Is this meeting _____?" he inquired. (accident)
2. This text book will be _____ to us, won't it? (advantage)
3. An _____ committee was set up, wasn't it? (advice)
4. Ms. Achenge gave a very _____ smile. (angel)
5. Here is our _____ home. (ancestor)
6. One is always _____ for one's children. (anxiety)
7. They were really _____ about the trouble they had caused. (apology)
8. The company was _____ of the efforts of the menservants. (appreciation)
9. The fruitier had an _____ figure an s so did the florist. (athlete)
10. Were the heads of state listening to _____ music? (choir)
11. His later years were devoted to _____ work. (charity)
12. No sooner had I read some _____ stories than the Reverend arrived at church. (Bible)
13. He is a _____ old devil. (craft)
14. The referee must take _____ action against the striker. (decide)
15. She made a _____ expression on his parents. (favor)
16. The lady had been a victim of _____ injustice. (grief)

PROPER ADJECTIVES

Proper adjectives describe the nationality/ origin of things or people and the languages spoken. Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns

Examples

Uganda	Ugandan
Teso	Iteso
Brazil	Brazilian

Note: Like proper nouns, proper adjectives begin with capital letters.

Formation of proper adjectives

Country	Proper adjectives	Proper noun
Algeria	Algerian	An Algerian

Alp	Alpine	An Alpine
America	American	An American
Brazil	Brazilian	A Brazilian
Burundi	Burundian	A Burundian
Cyprus	Cypriot	A Cypriot
Egypt	Egyptian	An Egyptian
Germany	German	A German
Greece	Greek	A Greek
Ghana	Ghanaian	A Ghanaian
Iraq	Iraqi	An Iraqi
Rwanda	Rwandan	A Rwandan
Somalia	Somali	A Somali
Swaziland	Swazi	A Swazi
Thailand	Thai	A Thai
Switzerland	Swiss	A Swiss
Ethiopia	Ethiopian	An Ethiopian
Burma	Burmese	A Burmese
Israel	Israeli	An Israeli
Pakistani	Pakistani	A Pakistan
Kuwait	Kuwaiti	A Kuwaiti
Britain	British	A British
England	English	An English
Denmark	Danish	A Dane
Finland	Finnish	A Finn
Poland	Polish (poles people)	A Pole
Spain	Spanish	Spaniard
Sweden	Swedish/ swedes people	A Swede
Wales	Welsh	A Welsh
Turkey	Turkish (Turks people)	A Turk
Ireland	Irish	Irish
France	French	A French
Holland/Netherlands	Dutch	A Dutch
Greenland	Eskimo/Skimo's / Inuk's (people)	An Eskimo/ An Inuk
Scotland	Scottish/(Scots People)	A Scot
Benin	Beninese	A Beninese
Burkina	Burkinese	A Burkinese
China	Chinese	A Chinese
Congo	Congolese	A Congolese
Japan	Japanese	A Japanese
Lebanon	Lebanese	A Lebanese
Malta	Maltese	A Maltese
Senegal	Senegalese	A Senegalese
Sudan	Sudanese	A Sudanese
Guyana	Guyanese	A Guyanese
Nepal	Nepalese	A Nepalese

Exercise

Form adjectives from the words in the brackets.

1. I saw two _____ tourists yesterday. (British)
2. These _____ surgeons are very knowledgeable. (German)
3. There were many _____ on the coast east African. (Portugal)
4. Dad has brought the twenty _____ shirts. (Holland)
5. Is this a _____ book? (Spain)
6. He is a _____ citizen, isn't he? (Rwanda)
7. That is not a _____ language. (Ghana)
8. The _____ prime minister was charged with abuse of office. (Poland)
9. Two _____ girls were found at the Kenyan embassy this morning. (France)
10. Mr. Benny is a _____ plumber. (Denmark)
11. We ate a lot of _____ pizzas. (Mexico)
12. The _____ actress said that they were to present a performance that night. (Switzerland)

Using:.....is a/an.....by nationality

Examples

- (a) I am a Greek by nationality. (Greece)
- (b) These are Ghanaians by nationality. (Ghana)

Exercise

1. These cobblers are _____ by nationality. (British)
2. Those librarians are _____ by nationality. (Denmark)
3. They are _____ by nationality. (Turkey)
4. We are _____ by nationality. (Cypriot)
5. The umpire is a _____ by nationality. (Wales]

Using:.....am/is..... a/are.....by nationality.

Examples

Mr. Carols was born was born in Netherlands.

Carols is a Dutch by nationality.

Professor Bukenya was born in Switzerland.

Professor Bukenya is a Swiss by nationality.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences endingby.... nationality.

1. Our head teacher was born in Sudan.
2. The authors were born in Portugal.
3. The waitresses were all born in Germany.
4. I was born in Turkey.
5. You were born in Holland.
6. Mrs. Habyarimana was born in Rwanda.
7. George was born in Britain.
8. He was born in Uganda.

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

Order of adjectives is when more than one adjective describes a noun in a sentence.

N.B These adjectives are not separated with commas.

Forms of adjectives

Adjectives appear in different forms:-

- (a) Adjective of colour e.g. red, yellow, black
- (b) Adjective opinion e.g. beautiful, poor, etc.
- (c) Adjective of number of three, two, far, etc.
- (d) Adjectives of origin e.g. Kenyan, Ugandan, etc.
- (e) Adjective of size e.g. big, small, huge, etc.
- (f) Adjective of shapes e.g. square, triangular
- (g) Adjective of material. e.g. woolen, cotton, etc.
- (h) Adjective of purpose e.g. scrubbing, milking, etc.
- (i) Adjective of heights, e.g. tall, short, deep, etc.
- (j) Adjective of compound nouns e.g. three legged, one eyed, etc.

Order of adjectives involves describing things with many adjectives.

This is made easier when you deploy a formula NOPSHACOM (CP)

N---number

OP---opinion

S---size/shape

H---height

A----age

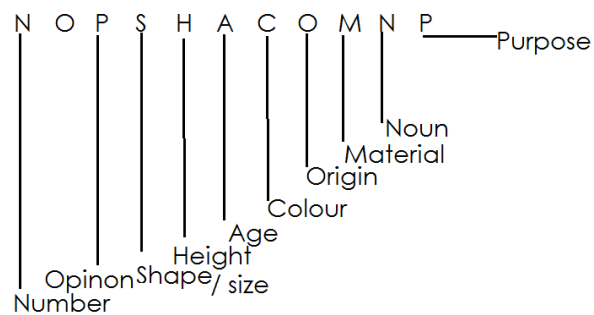
C----colour

O---origin

M---material

C---compound adjective

P-----purpose



Examples

1. She bought a necklace. It was beautiful. It was made of gold.
She bought a beautiful golden necklace.
2. I met a stranger (dark skinned, giant)
I met a dark-skinned giant stranger.

Exercise

Re-write the following phrases by putting the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

1. See this camera. (modern, black, German)
2. My grandfather bought a chair. (wooden, small)
3. Here is the mat. (rectangular, Holland, multicolored)
4. My sister offered me a table. (dining, plastic, oval, new)
5. This is a story book. (English, interesting)

Rewrite the following as a sentence in each question without using "and", who" or 'which'

1. He married a girl. The girl was a Ugandan she was ugly.
2. Matovu got a chair. It was plastic. It was nice and brown.
3. Dad bought a piece of land. It was small. It was fertile.
4. My uncle married a woman. She was from Turkey. She was brown, She was tall and young.
5. He received a phone. It was grey. It was wonderful. It was small.
6. Have you heard about that drug? It is for malaria. It is successful. It is new.
7. The bride had a wedding gown. It was white. It was attractive. It was long and new.
8. Susan is beautiful. She is brown. She is a slender girl. She comes from England.
9. Grandma told us a story. It was long it was boring.
10. How much is that bag? It is a leather bag. It is small. It is grey. It is beautiful.

Compound /hyphenated adjectives

Compound adjectives are made up of two or more adjectives

Examples

A two-hour lesson

A ten-year contract

A twenty-man delegation

The noun described must be written in singular form. This is because adjectives are not like nouns which are either singular or plural.

The adjective must be hyphenated.

- (a) There was a meeting. It took three days.
There was a three-day meeting.
- (b) The headmaster addressed a group of boys.
They were forty.
The headmaster addressed a forty-boy group.
- (c) I will attend a workshop. It will take six days.
I will attend a six-day workshop.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. I have a coin of five hundred shillings. (End.....coin)

2. The reverend wrote a letter of twenty-one pages. (End..... letter)
3. The librarian is thirty-four years old. (End..... librarian)
4. I am a chef. I am twenty-six years old. (End.....chef)
5. The president sent a delegation to Juba. It consisted of ten men. (Use...ten man....)
6. We received rainfall for two days last year. (Use: two day....)
7. The patient was given treatment for seven days. (End..... treatment.)
8. We spent a lot of time on the journey. It took four hours. (End journey.)
9. The workshop has been postponed. It was for two months. (End.....workshop)
10. The rain was destructive. It took five hours. (Begin: A five.....)
11. The master-of-ceremonies is ninety years old. (End master-of-ceremonies)
12. This is a waitress. She is nineteen years old. (End..... waitress)

HYPHENATED ADJECTIVES (WITH PASSIVE VOICES)

Examples

The minister sent a delegation of twelve men to the function.

A twelve- man delegation was sent to the function.

We shall meet a group of eight ladies tomorrow.

An eight-lady group will be met tomorrow.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. My nephew was given a table with four legs. (Begin: A four.....)
2. The candidates are doing a set of four papers. (Begin: A four.....)
3. Our brothers-in-law are talking to the staff. It consists of fifty teachers. (Begin: A fifty.....)
4. The umpire will talk to a team of eleven players. (Begin: An eleven.....)
5. He saw a herd of forty elephants. (Begin: A forty.....)
6. I shall send delegation of fourteen ladies to the abattoir. [Begin. A fourteen.....]
7. Susan read novel of forty-five pages. (Begin: a forty....)
8. The Reverend has spoken to a congregation of twenty worshippers. (Begin: A twenty.....)

NUMERAL/NUMBER ADJECTIVES

CARDINAL NUMBERS

Cardinal numbers are used to express quantity/amount.

Examples: one, three, ten, forty, etc.

ORDINAL NUMBERS

Ordinal numbers are used to show positions.

Example: first (1st), third (3rd) tenth (10th) fifth (5th)

CARDINAL NO.	ORDINAL NUMBER
One	first
Three	third
Five	fifth
Seven	seventh
Nine	ninth
Two	second
Four	fourth
Six	sixth
Eight	eighth
Ten	tenth
eleven	eleventh
thirteen	thirteenth
Fifteen	fifteenth
twelve	twelfth
fourteen	fourteen
eighteen	eighteenth
nineteen	nineteenth
twenty	twentieth
Thirty	thirtieth
Fifty	fiftieth
Sixty	sixtieth
seventy	seventieth
Eighty	eightieth
Ninety	ninetieth
A hundred	A hundredth

Exercise

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

1. She was the _____ in the athletics competition. (one)
2. I was the _____ in the race. (five)
3. Were you the _____ girl in the stream? [nine]
4. Those men were born in the _____ century. (twenty)
5. Lieutenant Patrick came _____ in the athletics. (two)
6. Mrs. Betty looked after the _____ child. (forty)

7. The waitress served me with the _____pudding. (twelve)
8. She took the _____position out of 238 student. (fifty)
9. Today is the _____of February, 2015. (nineteen)
10. I have taken the _____position in the competition. (ninety)
11. Tomorrow will be her _____birthday. (four)
12. Corporal Dennis will be lent the _____piece of cutlery. (thirty)

Adjectival causes

Usingso.....that.....

So.... that is used to express the degree of quality in relation to an action or end result.

An adjective has to be placed between 'so' and that.

Examples

Mary was very tall. She could touch the ceiling.

Mary was so tall that she could touch the ceiling.

So tall was Mary that she couldn't touch the ceiling.

This tea is very hot. I cannot take it.

This tea is so hot that I cannot take it.

So hot is this tea that I cannot take it.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences usingso.....that.....

1. The teachers are very tough. They cannot allow the pupils to come late.
2. Chris was very angry. He couldn't talk.
3. She was too sleepy to continue with work.
4. The chair was very expensive. The widow could not afford to buy it.
5. The year is very peaceful. Many people got a lot of wealth.
6. The lake is calm enough for us to sail across.
7. The weather was very favorable. We did all that we wanted comfortably.
8. I was really tired. I couldn't afford to eat.

Complete the sentences using a suitable word.

1. The man was _____ weak that he could not fight the thieves.
2. We were so careful _____ we did not make any mistake.
3. That driver is _____ reckless that he can easily knock a pedestrian.

4. Are you _____ perfect that you don't even need God's mercy?
5. Chebrot is so generous he has given us all that we wanted.

Using:.....so.....a.....

So.....a is used to join sentences.

'So' replaces the word 'very' in a sentence.

Examples

The dress was very nice. She never wanted to give it away.

It was so nice a dress that she never wanted to give it away.

Betty was a very beautiful girl. She won the beauty contest.

Betty was so beautiful a girl that she won the beauty contest.

Use a suitable word to complete these sentences

1. It was _____poisonous a snake that the man could not survive being bitten.
2. You are so beautiful _____girl that you have to win the beauty contest.
3. Lucky Dube was _____popular a musician that all countries knew him.
4. It was so windy a day _____no house remained standing.
5. This is _____cheap a car that I cannot buy it.

Using: too.....to....

Too.....to is used to express the degree of quality in relation to an action or end result.

An adjective must be placed between 'too.....to'

Examples

Bob is very young. He cannot marry.

Bob is too young to marry.

Joan was very short. She could not run faster.

Joan was too short to run faster.

Note: "too" makes the second verb negative and modifiers. Like 'very' are dropped when too....to is to be used.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using too.....to.....

1. Kasozi was very thin. He could not with stand the strong wind.
2. Kemigisha was very sick. She could not go to school last week.
3. Sharon did not meet the president because she was very late.

4. Moses was very fat. He couldn't run fast.
5. Carol was very humble. She couldn't fight for food.
6. Simon is not rich enough to buy a car.
7. Maureen was so stupid that she could not pass the test.
8. John will be very poor. He will not be able to buy a bicycle next year.

Complete the sentences using a suitable word.

1. She was _____ poor to purchase a leather case.
2. Women are too kind _____ ignore their children.
3. The carpenter is _____ lazy to finish the customer's chair.
4. We are _____ slow to win the race.
5. The teachers are too busy _____ enter the classes.

Usingtoo.....for.....to...../too

Examples

This question is very difficult. Nobody will pass it.

This question is too difficult for anybody to pass

Too difficult is this question for anybody to pass.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using.....too...to.....

1. It was a hot day. We could not play football.
It was too hot a day for us to play football.
2. The story is very long. The pupils cannot understand it.
It is too strong a story for the pupils to understand.

Exercise

Join these sentences using too.....a.....to.

1. It is a dangerous game. We cannot play it.
2. The train was very slow. We could not arrive in time.
3. These pieces of advice are really dangerous. Nobody will accept them.
4. Our teacher is very sympathetic. Nobody can show hatred towards them.
5. He is a good player. We cannot replace him.
6. The stadium was very small. It could not accommodate forty thousand people.
7. Mariam is a very shy girl. She cannot make a speech.

8. Margaret is a faithful mother. She cannot tell lies.
9. Musisi is an honest pupil. He cannot cheat during the exams.
10. It was an important secret. The thief could not disclose it.

Use a suitable word to complete these sentences.

1. Solomon was _____ clever a boy to fail such a number.
2. It is too funny _____ idea for the people to accept at first.\
3. It was too pleasant _____ party for us to spoil by quarreling.
4. He is.....kind a man to mistreat us.
5. She is..... sensible a woman to quarrel over simple issues.

(a) **USING ENOUGH**

“Enough” is followed by “to” and then a verb. It is used to express a reasonable quality and quantity of an action e.g.

Examples

Matovu was bright. He could not get all numbers correct.

Matovu was bright enough to get all numbers correct.

NOTE: When using..... enough to modifiers like “very” are dropped.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using.... enough.....to.....

1. Susan is now old. She can get married.
2. The baby is very old. It can eat a cupful of porridge.
3. David was so strong that he killed Goliath.
4. God is so kind that he can forgive us of our sins.
5. Mukasa is very honest. He apologized to the teacher.
6. Is this food sufficient for the family?
7. The teacher speaks very loudly. Everybody can hear.
8. The teacher explained clearly. Everybody understood.
9. The prefect is quite confident. He can address his fellow pupils.

(b) **USING.....NOT ENOUGH**

.....not enough is used in sentences where the adjective in the original sentence has to change to its opposite.

Examples

Mary is very young. She can't go to school.

Mary isn't old enough to go to school.

Samson is very weak. He can't carry this box.

Note: The adjective changes to its opposite.

Exercise

Join the sentences using.....not enough to

1. Phoebe is very poor. She can't pay her daughter's fees.
2. Musa's hands were dirty. He couldn't touch his book.
3. Mabel is very dull. She can't answer any questions in class.
4. The man is impolite. He can't call us to dinner.
5. Granny is unkind. She can't give me food that satisfies me.
6. The clothes are wet. You cannot iron them.

(c) Using.....not enough to.....in sentences which bear 'few' and "little"

Examples

There were too few men to complete the building.

There weren't enough men to complete the building.

There is little furniture in this room.

There isn't enough furniture.

There isn't enough furniture in this room.

Note:

When we use "not enough to instead of 'little' or few," the helping verbs change to negative form. I.e. weren't, isn't as in the above example.

In order to maintain the meaning of the sentences.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using.....not enough to.....

1. He has too little money to pay the bill.
2. There were too few chairs to make all the guests sit.
3. There was too little bread to go round.
4. I have too little food to take me throughout the week.
5. The school had too few teachers to teach all the classes.
6. There were too few people in the village to raise money.
7. The office has too few books to supply to all pupils.

USING such....a/an.....that.....

Such a/an.....that is used when the noun being modified by the adjective or adverb is mentioned within the sentence.

Examples

Masaba is very wealthy. He managed to send all his children to school.

Masaba is such a wealthy man that he managed to send all his children to school.

Such a wealthy man Masaba that he managed to send all his children to school.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using.....such a.....that.....

1. St. Anthony primary school is very powerful. It produces 100% first grades every year.
2. The oculist is a very energetic man. He cannot be defeated by this wrestle.
3. The sea is very calm. We can sail any time without fear.
4. Ms. Mulondo is a very knowledgeable teacher. She can give you an answer without consulting a textbook.
5. That Dutchman is a very helpful journalist. He helps us all time with our work.
6. Josephine is a very humble girl. We all like her so much.

Using: Such an..... that....

Examples

1. This is a very interesting book. I like reading it all the time.
This is an interesting book that I like reading it all the time.
2. Musoke was a very intelligent boy. Everybody admires him.
Musoke was such an intelligent boy that everybody admires him.

NOTE: Article 'an' should be placed before an adjective.

Exercise

1. Mariam is a very active girl. She seems not to stop working.
2. Our shamba boy is very illiterate. He cannot write his name.
3. This is a very obedient boy. His master likes him.
4. Museveni is a very honest man. He doesn't cheat anyone.
5. The spinster was very important. We couldn't bear with her behavior.
6. Madam Namuli is a very ugly woman. I will not marry her.
7. She is a very old woman. She couldn't walk by herself.

Usingsuch.....that.... (with pronouns) i.e. it, he, they, she

Examples

The task is very easy. We shall finish it in a short time.

It was such an easy task that we shall finish it in a short time.

The luggage was quite heavy. No one could lift it.

It was such a heavy luggage that no one could lift it.

Note: The sentences must begin with pronouns. Rewrite the sentences using such.... That.....

1. The book is very interesting. All my daughters-in-law like to read it.
2. The pieces of equipment are very dear. Enoch can't buy them.
3. The rain was very terrible. It destroyed most of our crops.
4. This furniture is very beautiful. I will have to buy it.
5. The butchers are very cruel. I can't stay with them.

Beginning: such....an/a that.....

Examples

1. The woman was really beautiful. Every man admires her.
Such a beautiful woman was she that everyman admires her.
2. My granny is a hardworking woman. She never rests.
Such a hardworking woman is she that she never rests.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using: such a/an.....that.....

1. It is a long journey. Young children cannot walk it within class.
2. It is an old dress. Rose feels ashamed while wiring it.
3. Treasure island is a good novel. I cannot avoid reading it relatedly.
4. My mother is a very strict woman. She will never let me come to the dance.
5. That watch was very expensive. Joseph couldn't buy it.
6. The butchers are very cruel. I can't stay with them.

EXCLAMATORY ADJECTIVES

Using: what.....!

Exmples

(a) I saw a very beautiful orchard.
What a beautiful orchard I saw.

(b) She is a very honest lady.
What an honest lady she is!

Exercise

Re-write the sentences beginning: what.....!

1. This is a very delicious meal.
2. That was a very energetic baker.
3. Anna is a very quick girl.
4. Mr. Musoke is a very intelligent barber.
5. We visited a very honest man last week.
6. She has read an interesting book.
7. My nieces bought very ugly costumes.
8. I have very expensive laboratories.
9. These are very interesting novels.
10. The man's wives are very ugly women.
11. This is a very heavy luggage.
12. You are eating very tasty meat.
13. That cutlery is extremely beautiful.
14. We ate delicious meat last week.
15. The rain was very terrible.

Using: How.....!

Examples

1. This is a very delicious meal.
How delicious this meal is!
2. That was a very energetic baker.
How energetic that baker was!

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences beginning: How.....!

1. Those vehicles are very expensive.
2. These novels are very interesting.
3. This is a very heavy luggage.

4. I have bought nice stationery.
5. The rain was very terrible.
6. Her hair is very long.
7. Those books are very interesting.
8. Betty is a very beautiful girl.

Using: What does.....look like?

This structure is used to ask for the description of appearance of somebody or something.

Examples

What does your phone look like?

What does your television look like?

What does your mattress look like?

Exercise

Serena's sister is tall and slightly fat.

What does Serena's sister look like?

Ask questions for these answers using: What.....look like?

1. My t-shirt is green in colour.
2. Her hat is big and red.
3. His seatbelt is black in colour.
4. Our pianos are big.
5. My disc is small and blue in colour.
6. Mera's brother has big cheeks.

Changing to reported speech

- (a) What does your phone look like? Mr. Bukenya asked Paul.
Mr. Bukenya asked Paul what his phone looked like.
- (b) The mechanic has inquired, "What does your television look like?"
The mechanic wants to know what my television looks like.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences in reported/ indirect speech.

1. Mr. Gregory asked, "What does your pen look like?"
2. "Nassuna, what does your dress look like?"
3. "What do your mattress look like?" the visitor asked the children.

4. "What do your shoes look like?" the teacher has asked Denise.
5. "What does your bag look like?" the teacher asked.
6. "What do her children look like?" Mrs. Charity has asked me.

Using:

What is.....like?

The structure is used to ask about somebody's character or personality.

Examples

My teacher is charming. He excites us in his lessons.

What is your teacher like?

Exercise

Make sentences using: (what is.....like)

1. Mrs. Goreth is rude and hostile.
2. My friend is polite and hardworking.
3. Mr. Matovu is clever, active and social.
4. Auntie Carol is bold and punctual.
5. Teddy is humble, honest and creative.

Using: How.....look

The structure is used to ask for the description of something.

Note: "How does not use like"

Examples

How does that machine work?

How does an elephant look?

Exercise

Make questions using (how.....look?)

1. My dress is blue in colour.
2. Our classes are big in size.
3. His dormitory is big and nice.
4. Daddy's phone is grey and small.
5. Your television is big in size.
6. My shoes are black and shiny.
7. Her teacher's bag is good and red.
8. Their house is nice and permanent.

TEKART LEARNING

ADVERBIALS OF REASON (CONJUNCTIONS)

Using:

(i) Because/because.....

Because is used to introduce the purpose of an action.

Examples

1. The manicurist came to our home. She wanted to beautify our toe nails.
The manicurist came to our home because she wanted to beautify our toe nails.
Because the manicurist wanted to beautify our toenails, she came to our home.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using: because/ because

1. I did not go to school. I was sick.
2. He stayed at home. He didn't want to spend any money.
3. You know this place better. You should lead the way.
4. I borrowed my neighbor's bicycle. My bicycle had broken down.
5. My aunt can retire. She is now sixty years.
6. The teachers liked Jane. She was very smart.
7. I succeeded. I worked hard.
8. We decided not to go to the football match. It rained heavily.

Using: because of

Examples

The teachers like Jane. She was very smart.

The teachers like Jane because of her smartness.

Ruth was intelligent. She scored 100%

Ruth scored 100% because of her intelligence

Exercise

1. Musa was accurate. He scored ninety percent
2. The supervisor was kind. The candidates liked him.
3. Kitembo was poor. His children did not complete primary seven.
4. Akello was wise. She interpreted the questions.
5. She was clever. The teachers liked her.

TEKART LEARNING

6. Bruce was sick. He went to the hospital.

Using:.....since...../Since

Since is used to give a reason why something happened.

Since is used to introduce the purpose of an action.

Examples

We shall have no rainfall since all the forests have been cut.

Since all the forests have been cut, we shall have no rainfall.

Note: If "since" begins a sentence, a comma is used to separate the action from its purpose.

Exercise

Rewrite, these sentences using: since..... /Since

1. Soil erosion will be reduced because terraces have been built.
2. We did not have clean water because our well was polluted.
3. Children should pick rubbish because the compound is dirty.
4. I would like to drink cold water for I am thirsty.
5. Plastic materials should be collected in on place for they affect the soil.
6. Some people cannot afford tap water because they are poor.

Using: for for...../for

"For" is also used to introduce the purpose of an action.

"For" can either be used at the beginning or within a sentence.

Examples:

It rained heavily. There were floods everywhere.

There were floods everywhere for it rained heavily.

For it rained heavily, there were floods.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using "for"/ "for"

1. The children drank un boiled water. They will suffer from typhoid.
2. We conserved the forest. We received plenty of rainfall.
3. There was a storm. All the crops were destroyed.
4. It was a dry season. The farmers could not plant their tomatoes.

5. People became ill. The air was polluted.

Using:.....so.....

"So" is used to mean "therefore" or for that reason.

It is used to justify or give a reason why something is or was done.

Examples

It was a dry season. farmers used the irrigation method.

It was a dry season so farmers used the irrigation method.

It rained heavily. The river banks burst.

It rained heavily so the river banks burst.

Exercise

Join the sentences using:.....so.....

1. People have started plating forests. They will get enough timber.
2. We live in a hilly area. We practice terracing to reduce soil erosion.
3. There was a storm yesterday. We stayed indoors.
4. The NEMA officer carried out enough sensitization about wetlands. All villagers have stopped destroying them.
5. The forests have been cut. We shall have no rain.
6. The water was polluted. Many children suffered from typhoid.

Note: When "so" is used to show the reason for something, a comma is not applicable.

When stating two events that are similar, a comma is used.

Examples

Just as large companies are having to cut back, so small business is being forced to close.

ADVERBIAL OF RESULT/CONSEQUENCE

.....therefore/hence/thus/as a result

.....consequently/for that matter/for that reason.....

Examples

- (a) Mr. Mwebesa fell sick. He went to the hospital.
Mr. Mwebesa fell sick; therefore, he went to hospital.
Mr. Mwebesa fell sick, as a result, he went to the hospital.
- (b) The Member of Parliament failed to pay the debt. He was arrested by the police

TEKART LEARNING

The Member of Parliament failed to pay the debt; consequently, he was arrested by the police.

The Member of Parliament failed to pay the debt; for that matter, he was arrested by the police.

- (c) The lady has done the work poorly.

She will not be paid much money.

The lady has done the work poorly; hence, she will not be paid much money.

The lady has done the work poorly; for that reason, she will not be paid much money.

Note:

A semi colon (;) and a comma (,) are used when joining sentences the adverbial above

EXERCISE

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. She behaved badly. She received a punishment from Mr Mwase. (use: ---therefore---)
2. The soldiers had stolen a lot of property. They were imprisoned. (Use: ---hence---)
3. Mr. Deogratious ate rotten mangoes. He suffered terrible stomachache. (Use: ---thus---)
4. We walked so many kilometers. We became very tired. (Use: ---as a result---)
5. Lieutenant Robinson wanted to write some notes. He bought some stationery. (use: for that reason,)
6. Dr. Ssali was very happy with us. He gave us some money. (Use:.....for that matter)
7. The reverend wanted the congregation to be normally upright. He advised them to follow biblical principle. (Use:.....hence.....)
8. The public service vehicle had broken down. The bachelor took it to the garage for repair. (Use; hence.....)
9. The timekeeper wound the watch. It began working well. (Use:.....thus.....)
10. Colonel Patrick annoyed Sergeant Moses. A fight broke out between them. (Use: consequently.....)

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF PURPOSE

Using: so that/in order that +can/may/should

CONJUNCTIONS OF PURPOSE

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF PURPOSE

Using: in order to/so as to.....

With a positive purpose

Examples

- (a) The pedestrian walked along the pavement. He wanted to avoid being knocked down.

The pedestrian walked along the pavement in order to avoid being knocked down.

The pedestrian walked along the pavement so as to avoid being knocked down.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using.....in order to/so as to.....

1. The hairdresser bought some hair dye because she wanted to treat our hair.
2. The potter took the pots to the market. He wanted to sell them.
3. We always read hard with an intention of performing well in our exams.
4. The reverend preached to the congregation. He wanted to save them from trouble.
5. The cobbler will mend my shoes with an intention of helping me to have my journey.
6. The doctor treated the casualties because he wanted to clear hunger.
7. The honorable travelled to the village with an aim of talking to his voters.
8. The beggar asked for some food because he wanted to clear hunger.

Using so as not to/in order not to (with a negative purpose)

Examples

1. The orphans visited the dentist. They never wanted to lose their teeth.
The orphans visited the dentist so as not to lose their teeth
The orphans visited the dentist in order not to lose their teeth.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentence using:..... so as not to/in order not to.....

1. He rode the bicycle hurriedly. He didn't want to be late for the wedding party.
2. The butchers sold the meat cheaply. They never wanted to throw it away.
3. I quickly took some tablets because I didn't want to fall sick.
4. We shall wake up very early. We do not want to arrive late at the airport.
5. The girl revised very hard because she didn't want to fail her examinations.
6. The bachelors dyed the piece of cloth themselves. They didn't want to waste the artist's time.
7. The pupils will wake up very early. They don't want to arrive late at the airport.
8. The seamstress sewed the dress herself. She didn't want to bother the seamster.

Using: so that/such that/in order that+ can/may/should/with

In the present simple tense, with a positive purpose.

Examples

- (a) The receptionist behaves well; she wants to attract many customers to the hotel.
The receptionist behaves well in order that she can attract many customers to the hotel.
The receptionist behaves well so that she can attract many customers to the hotel.
The receptionist behaves well such that she can attract many customers to the hotel.

Exercise:

Rewrite the sentences using.....so that.....such that/in order that.....

1. I read novels daily. I want to enrich my English vocabulary,
2. Mr. Mulondo has got a cane. He wants to punish undisciplined children.
3. The winners have tidied the dining room. They want to have their lunch from there.
4. I am studying medicine. I want to become a surgeon.
6. We shall go to the librarian. We want to borrow novels from the library.
7. We go to school daily. We want to acquire knowledge.
8. You mop your home everyday. You want it to look nice.

Using....so that/such that..../in order that.....+could/should/might/would

(In the past tense with a positive purpose.)

Examples

- (a) Mr. Mutebi went to the hardware shop. He wanted to buy mousetraps.
Mr. Mutebi went to the hardware shop so that he could buy mousetraps.
Mr. Mutebi went to the hardware shop in order that he could buy mousetraps.
Mr. Mutebi went to the hardware shop such that he could buy mousetraps.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using.....so that/such that/in order that.....

1. The bachelor went to church. They wanted God to rescue them from trouble.
2. The prisoners of war went into hiding. They wanted to escape being caught.
3. The pupils shouted noisily. They wanted the teachers to hear.
4. I tidied the dining room. I wanted it to look clean.
5. The florist sold a bouquet of flowers she wanted to get money.
6. The vegetarian lay on the bed with an aim of having a rest.

7. The volunteers decided to the country. They wanted to escape being caught.
8. Mr. Sonko attended the graduation party with an intention of congratulating us on our successful performance.

Using: so that/in order that +will not (in the present simple with a negative purpose)

Examples

- (a) The girls mop the house very well. They do not want their mother to cane them.
 The girls mop the house very well so that their mother will not cane them.
 The girls mop the house very well in order hat their mother will not come them.
 The girls mop the house very well such that their mother will not cane them.

Exercise

Join the sentences using.....so that/in order that/such that

1. The mechanics do their work well. They do not want to lose their valuable customers.
2. The headmistress uses correct pronunciation. She does not want anyone to laugh at her.
3. Our parents use a lighting conductor. They do not want to be struck by lightning.
4. My friend read a lot of novels. They do not want to speak poor English.
5. The choir trains hard daily. It does not want to perform poorly on the concert day.
6. The sales manager uses convincing language; he doesn't want buyers to go to other companies.
7. The staff of our school works very hard. They do not want the school standard to drop.
8. She reads newspapers. She doesn't want to be ignorant of correct affairs.

Using: so that/such that/in orders to + would not (in the past simple tense (with a negative purpose)

Examples

- (a) Mrs. Kizito sought permission from the Reverend. She did not to want to annoy the congregation.
 Mrs. Kizito sought permission from the Reverend so that she would not annoy the congregation.
 Mrs. Kizito sought permission from the Reverend such that she would not annoy the congregation.
 Mrs. Kizito sought permission from the Reverend in order that she would not annoy the congregation.

Exercise

1. The referee handled the football match carefully. He did not want the spectators to rough him up.
2. My niece bought a woolen coat. She did not want to suffer the daily coldness.
3. I behaved very humbly. I did not want to miss the help of the teacher.
4. We read very hard. We did not want to score poor marks.
5. The timekeeper wound his watch. He did not want it to stop functioning.
6. The honorable got some energetic bachelors. He didn't want to get tired.
7. The technician gave me a good disc. He didn't want me to get annoyed with him.
8. The passenger rang the conductress. She didn't want her to be caught by the soldiers.

VOICES

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VICES

Active voice

This is a voice which clearly indicates the doer (subject) and the receiver (object) of the action of the verb.

Examples

1. Richard (doer) is carrying a basket -(receiver)
2. The choir (doer) will sing the songs (receiver) tomorrow.
3. The car (subject/doer) broke (the bridge) (receiver /object) yesterday.

PASSIVE VOICE

This is a voice which shows or emphasizes the object and the action of the verb. Here, you will realize that the main verb will always be a perfect tense.

Examples

1. (A basket (receiver/ object)) is being carried.
2. The song (receiver/object) will be sung tomorrow.
3. (The car (receiver/object) was broken yesterday.
4. (The building (object) was built by (Musa) (subject/ doer)

(a) The present simple tense and the passive

Here, it is the use of;

.....is + perfect of main verb

.....are + perfect of main verb

.....am + perfect of main verb

Examples

1. Active: Mr. Kalungi drinks juice every day.
Passive: Juice is drunk by Mr. Kalungi every day.
2. Active: Lazio flies passenger planes daily.
Passive: Passenger planes are flown by Lazio daily.
3. Active: These men-pilots ring me weekly.
Passive: I am rung by these men-pilots weekly.

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. Pupils learn English lessons every day.
2. The policemen beat the thief to death.
3. The cobbler hangs those suits daily.
4. These orphans normally forget the answer.
5. The courageous pilot flies passenger planes annually.
6. That author occasionally wears a woolen jacket.
7. The plumbers usually swim in the channel in the morning.
8. Dr. Entrance springs the mousetraps every week.
9. Your niece rides this bicycle these days.
10. He seeks his books every time.
11. We eat the mangoes from our grandfather's tree.
12. The mechanic sometimes strikes the metallic benches.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE AND THE PASSIVE

The continuous is shown by the helping verb "being". In this tense, we use;

-is being + perfect of main verb
-are being + perfect of main verb.
-am being + perfect of main verb.

Examples

1. **Active:** The dogs are chasing a goat now.
Passive: A goat is being chased now.
2. **Active:** Mr. Admission is weaving a basket now.
Passive: A basket is being woven by Mr. Admission now.

TEKART LEARNING

3. Active: Mrs. Shining is hanging shirts at this time.
Passive: Shirts are being hung by Mrs. Shinning.

Activity

Change into reported speech.

1. The skillful Chines are singing the anthem at the moment.
2. Colonel Accidentally is winding a watch now.
3. These Rwandan volunteers are flying modern cargo planes at this time.
4. Ms.Robina is paying some money in the bank now.
5. These libraries are biting my fingers at this moment.
6. The hens are laying eggs in the basket.
7. Netballers are playing netball on Sunday.
8. Jamila is beating cats at home.
9. Captain Henry is bursting the balloon.
10. Joseph is getting some veal now.
11. The examinees are beginning the test now.
12. Nandudu is raising legs up instead of hands.

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE AND THE PASSIVE

Here, we use:

.....has been+ perfect of main verb.

.....have been + perfect of main verb

Examples

Active: He has eaten my food.

Passive: My food has been eaten.

Active: Beebe Cool has just sung some beautiful songs.

Passive: Some beautiful songs have just ben sung by Bebe Cool.

Active: You have finished the work.

Passive: The work has been finished by you.

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. Ddungu has already bitten the heiress' finger.

TEKART LEARNING

2. The Ghanaian referees have never woven ugly mats.
3. The volunteers have not swept the kitchen yet.
4. Proscovia has dropped a pot down.
5. The baby has taken milk already.
6. The musician has wound his video tape.
7. We have drawn the pictures of frogs.
8. Ms. Naluya has already broadcast the good news.
9. The bees have not stung the porters yet.
10. The tailoress has already sewn the beautiful sweaters.
11. Those lady-doctors have not taken the crockery yet.
12. SSgt Fortnight has already wound the glutton's watch.
13. She has ever spoken those languages.
14. We have grazed our cattle.

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE AND THE PASSIVE

It is the use of;

.....have been being+ perfect of main verb

..... has been being + perfect of main verb.

Examples

Active: He has been drawing beautiful pictures in the library.

Passive: Beautiful pictures have been being drawn in the library.

Active: The dogs have been chasing the goats.

Passive: The goats have been being chased by the dogs.

Active: I have been eating food.

Passive: Food has been being eating by me.

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. Mr. Enmity has been drinking some water.
2. She has been flying passenger planes at the airport.
3. The spinster had been spending a lot of money here.
4. He has been weaving several baskets.
5. Josephine has been wringing that piece of cloth.
6. The heads of subject have been keeping these pieces cloth.

TEKART LEARNING

7. They have been stinging the robbers.
8. They have been grazing cattle on my land.
9. We have been making kites.
10. The courageous referee has been blowing the whistle noisily.

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE AND THE PASSIVE.

Here we use was+ perfect of main verb

.....were + perfect of main verb

Adverbs used here;

Yesterday/ yesterday morning/ afternoon/ evening/ last week/month/ year/Tuesday/February/etc.

Two days/weeks/fortnights/months/year

An hour/day/week/month/year ago/ just now

Examples

1. Active: Kawumpuli saw a fierce leopard yesterday.
Passive: a fierce leopard was seen by Kawumpuli yesterday.
2. Active: Professor Muntu hid our chimneys last week.
Passive: Our chimneys were hidden by Professor Muntu last week.
3. Active: Mr. Woolen hit the bullock a month ago.

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. The pupils learnt English lesson yesterday.
2. The policeman beat a thief to death.
3. He sought his books very time.
4. Jamirah be the cat at home.
5. She played netball on Sunday.
6. My mother mended my shoes last week.
7. The dangerous soldier shot two people yesterday.
8. The hurt us a decade ago.
9. Those Togolese carpenter's rang Mrs. prettily last evening.
10. He rode your bike today morning.
11. The girls shook the ladies' toys two years ago.
12. The bachelor sank our hopes in January 2020.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE AND THE PASSIVE

Here, we use; was being+ perfect main verb

.....were being + perfect main verb

Examples

1. Active: Mujuzi was riding the motorcycle at that time.
Passive: The motorcycle was being ridden by Mujuzi at that time.
2. Active: the heads of subject were beginning the work in the evening.
Passive: the work was being begun by the heads of subject in the evening.
3. Active: Mr. Twelfth was fighting these gluttons a fortnight ago.
Passive: The gluttons were being found by Mr. Twelfth a fortnight ago.

Activity

Change in passive voice

1. Mr. Trump was weaving three mats.
2. Our journalists were writing many articles yesterday.
3. Gen. Miserably was hanging our skirt.
4. The congregation was dirtying the pieces of luggage at that time.
5. Dr. William was sweeping the kitchen at that moment.
6. Daphne was washing clothes in the evening.
7. The gatekeeper was keeping the keys.
8. Mafene was grazing cattle.
9. She was stealing mangoes.
10. They were slashing their compound in the evening.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Examples

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

1. By the time Peter came to the vet's, the pilot had gone away. (go)
2. By dawn, these children had not eaten anything. (not to eat)
3. By the beginning of last month, these eye witness had hidden themselves in a granary. (hide)
4. By the time this cobbler mended my shoes, the author had not wrung Chinese coats. (not to wring)

Activity

Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. By the time I reached the mortuary, the beautiful lady _____ the entrance. (widen)
2. By yesterday afternoon, we _____ Mr. Sebbu some new items of furniture. (send)
3. By this time last week, those fathers-in-law _____ Captain Videlicet. (ring)
4. That poacher _____ in the air by the time we carried the logs of wood to the kitchen. (swing)
5. He _____ me some pieces of advice by the time the invigilator stopped the children from waiting. (give)
6. The jeweler _____ the spinster's watch by the beginning of last week.
7. By the time she drew the pictures, our mothers-in-law _____ on a dangerous snake. (tread)
8. By the time they got to discover the danger of stealing, their children _____ the offence. (commit)
9. The spectator _____ the clothes by the time Mr. Andean did football practice. (hang)
10. The sun _____ brightly by the time Masaba reached the laundry. (shine)
11. By this time last week, our hens _____ forty-nine eggs. (lay)
12. Sozzi _____ off the tree by the time the surgeon arrived at the orphanage. (fall)

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE AND THE PASSIVE

Examples

Active: By the time you got to the butcher's, the bursar had already broken the cutlery.

Passive: By the time you got to the butcher's, the cutlery had already been broken by the bursar.

Active: By dawn, Mr. Magezzi had paid the men pilots.

Passive: By dawn, the men pilots had been paid by Mr. Magezzi.

Active: By February last year, she had not met my father.

Passive: By February last year, my father had not been met.

Activity

Change into passive voice

TEKART LEARNING

Note:

After writing the first clause, with the comma, begin the passive voice with the underlined words.

1. By the time Mr. Nangoli lay on my bed, this pilot had already flown the passenger planes.
2. By that time, the plumber had just shaken the dining tables.
3. By the time Lumbuye sat at the desk, Mr. Mpoza had just rung the waitress.
4. By yesterday evening, the actress had begun the test.
5. By December last year, queen Sharina had not laid the dining tables yet.
6. By Wednesday last week, she had already woven five baskets.
7. By the time the passers-by said the truth, the judge had already passed a sentence.
8. By dawn, the carpenter had not carried the pieces of wood yet.
9. By the beginning of last year, they had stolen the pianos.
10. These matrons of honour had not mopped the kitchens by the end of March.

THE PASTE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE AND THE PASSIVE

Here, it is the use of;

.....had been + being + ing on the main verb.

Examples

Active: When I reached the florist's, Mr. Mpungu had been strengthening the laboratory wall for an hour.

Passive: When I reached the florist's, the laboratory wall had been being strengthened by Mr. Mpungu for an hour.

2. Active: By the time the lady called us, she had been studying French for three years.

Passive: By the time the lady called us, French had been being studied for three years.

Activity**Change into passive voice**

1. By the time you arrived, the plumbers had been dirtying our items of cutlery for a long time.
2. By the time the mechanic repaired the car, engineer Muwesi had been breaking these pieces of equipment for some time.
3. When I saw the orphans, the driver had been swimming the channel for fourteen minutes.

4. These matrons of honour had been carrying the jerry cans since morning.
5. By that time, your barbers had been drinking a lot of water in the kitchen.
6. They had been shooting at civilians for two hours,
7. He had been winding this watch for five minutes.
8. Mr. Skillfully had been bringing new chimneys here.
9. He had been building houses for cows.
10. By the time we came to discover, I had been tearing reams of paper for a long time.

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE AND THE PASSIVE

Here, it is use of; will be + perfect main verb

..... shall be + perfect main verb

Examples

1. Active: Peter will burst the balloon tomorrow.
Passive: The balloon will be burst by Peter tomorrow.
2. Active: They will cast votes next week.
Passive: Votes will be cast next week.
3. Active: I shall write a letter on Wednesday.
Passive: A letter will be written by me on Wednesday.

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. Rita will break her glass today.
2. She will wait for the teacher.
3. The traders will raise the prices of soda tomorrow.
4. The lazy pupils will lose a pen every Monday.
5. I shall ride this motorcycle in the evening.
6. She will shoot the minister in two months' time.
7. He will spit at me tomorrow morning.
8. They will sing songs next Friday.
9. I shall copy the notes in the evening.
10. We shall lend you some money.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE AND THE PASSIVE

The use of.....will be being + perfect of main verb.

..... shall be being + perfect of main verb.

Examples

1. Active: She will be hiding the luggage next week.
Passive: The luggage will be being hidden next week.
2. Active: I shall be slaying the two deer tomorrow.
Passive: The two deer will be being slain by me tomorrow.
3. Active: He will be stealing items of furniture next year.
Passive: Items of furniture will be being stolen next year.

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. The Japanese optician will be selling three parts of spectacles.
2. The Chinese mistress of ceremonies will be bearing quintuplets in a month's time.
3. Capt. Lukodo will be running a 100-metre race next week.
4. That centenarian will be drawing some nice picture today.
5. She will be lending us a lot of money.
6. She will be laying the table soon.
7. Ms. Poisonous will be throwing away the food early in the morning.
8. The spinster will be beginning the exam in an hour's time.
9. The teacher will be punishing us for wrong deeds.
10. The athlete will be biting nails very soon.
11. We shall be waving some mittens in the afternoon.

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE AND THE PASSIVE

The use of.... will have +been + perfect verb

.....shall have been + perfect verb

Examples

1. Active: By next month, mother will have bought a new television set.
Passive: By next month, a new television set will have been bought by mother.
2. Active: By the end of this year, Corporal JB will have paid the butchers.
Passive: By the end of this year, the butchers will have been paid by corporal JB.

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. By the time the glutton finishes the work, the pilots will have met the glazier.

TEKART LEARNING

2. By tomorrow morning, these beggars will have eaten everything.
3. By 3:00p.m, the matron of honour will have chosen the best bouquets.
4. By March, all the mechanics will have laid good strategies.
5. By the time they make pottery, the wealthy men will have driven expensive cars.
6. By the time the manicurist tells the time by his watch, the ladies will have taught us.
7. By the end of 2020, these shepherds will have bought some new laptops.
8. By Monday, the porters will have held a meeting.
9. By Tuesday next week, Mrs. Kasozi will have borne triplets.

THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE AND THE PASSIVE

Here, it is the use of; shall have been being + perfect verb.

.....will have been being + perfect verb.

Examples

Active: By the time receive our letters, the plumber will have been wearing that apron for an hour.

Passive: By the time we receive our letter, that apron will have being worn by the plumber for an hour.

Active: By the time these maids of honour befriend the unkind spinster, I shall have been eating these mangoes for fifteen minutes.

Passive: By the time these maids of honour befriend the unkind spinster, these mangoes will have been being eaten by me for fifteen minutes.

Activity

1. By tomorrow morning, these deer will have been spoiling our crops for seven hours.
2. By today evening, the Spanish actress will have been studying French for five days.
3. By May next year, the professional will have been drawing picture for a year.
4. By 1: 00 pm, our teachers will have been teaching us for two hours.
5. By December, the pedestrian will have been helping Mr. Butto for eight months.
6. By Friday, he will have been running the race for three days.
7. By the time you come back, I shall have been doing this work for an hour.
8. By the beginning of next year, this journalist will have been flying the plane for ten years.
9. By 3: 00p.m, the bachelors will have been wearing that coat for five hours.
10. By the beginning of April, the manicurist will have been selling the hair dye for three months.

THE PASSIVE WITH COMMANDS

Examples

1. Eat this dirty food now.
Passive: Let this food be eaten now.
2. Active: Wind Mr. Lujja's watch this time.
Passive: Let Mr. Lujja's watch be wound at this time.
3. Active: Bite the spinster's finger at once.
Passive: Let the spinster's finger be bitten at once.
4. Active: Don't look at me now.
Passive: Let me not be looked at now.
5. Active: Don't slaughter this hen now.
Passive: Let this hen not be slaughtered now.

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. Go and fight that boy.
2. John, come and collect these books.
3. Forget these numbers tomorrow.
4. Tear those reams of paper at this time.
5. Strike these unhealthy deer and sheep.
6. Sing some modern songs for Mrs. Woolen.
7. Seek permission from the teacher.
8. Don't steal the old man's mangoes.
9. Write some invitation letters this week.
10. Drink this cold beer now.
11. Weave a mat this month.
12. Ring the artist at this time.
13. Make a good choice before the chiefs of staff get here.
14. Do not insult the poor.
15. Don't clap hands for him.

THE PASSIVE WITH REQUESTS

Examples

1. Please, keep the luggage safely.

Passive: Let the luggage be kept safely, please.

2. Active: Strengthen the kitchen wall, please.

Passive: Let the kitchen wall be strengthened, please.

3. Active: Handle my children kindly, please.

Passive: Let my children be handled kindly, please.

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. Please enlarge the exit before the play begins.
2. Please find the lambs early enough.
3. Fly these passenger planes in the afternoon, please.
4. Discuss the matter peacefully, please.
5. Drive these waiters to the Kenyan capital, please.
6. Please ring Capt. Robbery right now.
7. Fry these pieces of mutton at this time, please.
8. Carry away some of the ugly jewelry, please.
9. Dry my cardigans in the morning, please.
10. Please bury this corpse now.
11. shut the librarian's door slowly, please.
12. Blow the referee's whistle loudly, please.
13. Please do Mr. Mubiru's work well.

USING MODAL VERBS IN PASSIVE

Examples of some modal verbs; can, could, would, may, might, should, ought to, must, need, dare, used to, etc.

Examples

1. Jonah can take these pens away.
These pens can be taken away by Jonah.
2. Active: The architect should expel these stubborn menservants.
Passive: These stubborn menservants should be expelled by the architect.
3. Active: The plumber may steal the new mousetrap today.
Passive: The new mousetraps may be stolen by the plumber today.
4. Mr. Pronunciation ought to bury the dead calves immediately.
The dead calves ought to be buried by Mr. Pronunciation immediately.

Change into passive voice.

1. The children must read the letters loudly.
2. Col. Mugisha used to eat macaroni.
3. Dungu might cancel the trip to the Congolese village.
4. She need ring the secretary now.
5. My niece would sing a son if there were a microphone and a speaker.
6. The teachers-on- duty may cane you any time from now.
7. The ministers of ceremonies can draw the programme easily.
8. The heads of stet ought to lead these citizens well.
9. The barber might cut off my hair tomorrow.
10. This author must earn a lot of money this year.
11. Mrs. Rosette used to for tiring work last year.
12. She could deal with the issues effectively.
13. They should pray for the congregate this afternoon.
14. The mortician can punish the disobedient chiefs of staff next week.
15. She might try these numbers today.

THE PASSIVE VOICE WITH QUESTIONS

USING AUXILIARY/ HELPING VERBS

is, was, are, were, has, have, had, do, does, did

Examples

1. Is the matron sweeping the house now?
Is the house being swept by the matron now?
2. Active: Did Sandra break the cutlery last month?
Passive: Was the cutlery broken by Sandra last month?
3. Are the huntresses hitting those deer hard?
Passive: Are those deer being hit hard by the huntresses?

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. Has the butcher mopped the kitchen well today?
2. Are the butchers singing songs now?
3. Is the milliner buying that cutlery?
4. Has the captain paid them yet?

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5. Will her maids do the housework well?
6. Can she paint beautiful pictures?
7. Were the fishermen eating mangoes then?
8. Shall I drive this limousine today evening?
9. Was the librarian sticking pictures on the wall last month?
10. Were the nieces weaving the baskets well?
11. Has colonel Bamwine run the security man?
12. Is the girl laying the bed now?

USING: INTERROGATIVE WORDS

Who, whom, whose, what, which, where, when, why, how?

Examples

1. When will this man design our room?
Passive: When will our room be designed by this man?
2. Active: Whom did the bachelor see yesterday?
Passive: Who was seen by the bachelor yesterday?
3. Active: Where have the referees put the whistles?
Passive: Where have the whistles been put by the referees?

Activity

Change into passive voice

1. Why did the optician break the spectacles last Tuesday?
2. What will the fruiterer read today?
3. How are these ladies catching grasshopper?
4. Which books did the visitors take last year?
5. Whose shirts are the boys wearing now?
6. Why has he dirtied the crockery?
7. What is she cooking at the moment?
8. Where does the clothier keep the tablecloths?
9. How did the conductress get the money?
10. Whom did the supervisor give help yesterday?
11. When does he dig the pit?
12. Whose balloon did the orphan burst last Friday?
13. Which mousetraps is he springing?

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Using: By whom.....?

Examples

1. Who beat you yesterday?
By whom were you beaten yesterday?
2. Who struck Mr. Musoli's calves last week?
By whom were Mr. Musoli's calves struck last year?
3. Who drank my favorite juice an hour ago?
By whom was my favorite juice drunk an hour ago?

Activity

Change into passive. (Use: by whom.....)

1. Who lit the shepherdess' lamp yesterday?
2. Who laid the wreaths on the coffin?
3. Who held your nephew's hand in the afternoon?
4. Who bit my fingers yesterday morning?
5. Who forgot the answer a fortnight ago?
6. Who tore the modern reams of paper last February?
7. Who awoke Mr. Mubiru's child in the morning?
8. Who asked the Congolese herbalists last year?
9. Who split the firewood on Tuesday morning?
10. Who forbade the men pilots from flying to India?
11. Who cut down the tree yesterday?
12. Who drove a luxurious vehicle very fast?
13. Who did the tiring tasks three months ago?
14. Who lengthened the pairs of trousers in the evening?

Using indefinite pronouns or nouns

These are pronouns or nouns which do not refer to a particular person or thing.

They do not specify the gender (sex) of a person or thing.

They include the following; us, you, them, someone, somebody, everyone, everybody, no one, something, nothing, one, a person, a person, people, etc.

Examples

1. We eat matooke every day.

Matooke is eaten every day.

2. Someone is ringing the bell at this time.

The bell is being rung at this time.

3. No one rode your bicycle last week.

Your bicycle was ridden last week.

4. People drive cars all over the world.

Cars are driven all over the world.

Note: You should drop the indefinite pronoun or noun in the passive voice.

Activity

Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice

1. Somebody swam the channel yesterday.
2. The froze some veal last week.
3. We paid the carpenter for the wonderful work.
4. You tear my cloths every day.
5. People drink soda all over the world.
6. Nobody has struck those deer badly.
7. They are drinking a lot of water at this moment.
8. Somebody mops the house every afternoon.
9. Teachers teach us every day.
10. Christians say prayers every Sunday.
11. People buy food from the market every evening.
12. You read novels every evening.
13. They study science weekly.

The passive with the 'to'- infinitive

.... told/instructed/ordered/requested by.....to.....

Examples

1. Mr. Sanke told us to drink the juice quickly.
We were told by Mr. Sanke to drink the juice.
2. The librarian instructed them to play the pianos skilfully.
They were instructed by the librarian to play the pianos skillfully.
3. Mr. Mwambu will order the Rwandan pianist to visit col. Kulaije.
The Rwandan pianist will be ordered by Mr. Mwambu to visit col. Kulaije.

4. That spectator has requested me to tend two mousetraps to the maids of honour.
I have been requested by the spectator to lend me two mousetraps to the maids of honour.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences from active to passive voice.

1. The Swedish actress ordered the cobbler to repair the shoes quickly.
2. Ms. Tigress told them to put up temporary huts.
3. The sculptress has instructed me to go and clean the laboratory.
4. Mr. Junju will tell you to lengthen the pairs of trousers.
5. The stage managers have requested us to safely keep the costumes for the play.
6. This friend instructed that girl to rely on Ms. Draru.
7. She will tell us how to widen the exit and the entrance.
8. They were begging the porter to repair the roofs of the house.
9. He encouraged them to continue doing the work bravely.
10. The head of department advised my uncle to go to the abattoir

QUESTION TAGS

A question tag is a short question that is attached to the statement to test its correctness.

In the statement, there is always an auxiliary verb from which we derive the tag.

If the statement has no auxiliary (helping) verb, we use the verb "do" and its elements to form the question tag.

Helping or modal verbs used.

Verb	Negative form	contraction
Is	is not	isn't
Was	was not	wasn't
Are	are not	aren't
Were	were not	weren't
Has	has not	hasn't
Have	have not	haven't
Had	had not	hadn't
Must	must not	mustn't
Can	cannot	can't
Do	do not	don't
Does	does not	doesn't
Did	did not	didn't
Ought	ought not	oughtn't

Dare	dare not	daren't
Need	need not	daren't
May	may not	mayn't
Might	might not	mightn't

Positive statements with negative tags.

Always use a comma before writing a question tag.

You should also use a question mark at the end of a question tag.

Using helping/ model verb

Examples

1. He is eating mutton, isn't he?
2. Dr. Obama can finish that work by himself, can't he?
3. The cobblers are going to the butcher's, aren't they?
4. We shall meet the referee tomorrow, shan't we?
5. He will buy some meat today, won't he?
6. Mrs. Muloni must study German, mustn't she?
7. I ought to work very hard this term, oughtn't I?

Activity

Rewrite the sentences giving question tags.

1. The kennel has been cleaned by the barber, _____?
2. The lion's den was attacked by other animals, _____?
3. Musuuza will advise the ladies, _____?
4. The authors have already eaten food, _____?
5. The teacher can weave a mat, _____?
6. I shall board an aeroplane next week, _____?
7. We are listening to him attentively, _____?
8. You were rung by the reverend, _____?
9. Your answer could be right, _____?
10. We shall visit the cobblers next week, _____?
11. The plumbers should install water pipes here, _____?
12. Mr. Kibuule can advise them, _____?
13. I shall eat some macaroni tomorrow, _____?

14. He was flown to the Norwegian capital, _____?
15. They are wearing beautiful dresses, _____?

Using the present simple tense and the past simple tense (with the verb do)

Examples in the present simple tense

1. Alvin always talks to the chiefs of police, doesn't he?
2. She always goes to the mortuary in the evening, doesn't she?
3. Maria sings nice songs, doesn't she?
4. The Italian men wear swimming costumes, don't they?
5. We meet every day, don't we?
6. I speak fluent French nowadays, don't I?

Activity

Complete each of the sentences with a correct question tag.

1. He dodges lessons, _____?
2. This girl dirties the ladies' dresses daily, _____?
3. The Rwandan cobblers sit at the dining table, _____?
4. Sarah believes in one God, _____?
5. Tom goes to school daily, _____?
6. Rev. Kaija lends out his modern piano weekly, _____?
7. We usually meet Dr. Okumu at the butcher's _____?
8. Poverty causes a lot of suffering, _____?
9. The babies cry every night, _____?
10. These spectators watch every match of the league, _____?

Examples in the past simple tense

1. John laughed at the visitors, didn't he?
2. I visited you last week, didn't I?
3. We saw Mr. Ntale at the park, didn't we?
4. The young men did the work voluntarily, didn't they?

Activity

Rewrite the sentences supplying question tags at the end.

1. The cat killed ten stubborn mice, _____?
2. Mr. Opeto hid our chimneys a year ago, _____?
3. My niece broke the flower-vase yesterday, _____?

4. Her hen laid five eggs last week, _____?
5. The authors bit my fingers yesterday, _____?
6. The men pilots flew the planes high in the air, _____?
7. You walked along the pavement in the morning, _____?
8. That fruitier committed a defilement case, _____?
9. She met the volunteer a decade ago, _____?
10. The dentists took a very tough decision yesterday, _____?
11. They spoke to the headmaster, _____?
12. He went to the hospital alone, _____?
13. The seamstress sewed the clothes skilfully last Friday, _____?
14. I publicized the immunization campaign last year, _____?
15. You walked along the pavement in the morning, _____?

Negative statements take positive question tags.

Examples

1. Mr. Innocent cannot run very fast, can he?
 2. The judge was not okay last week, was he?
 3. The huntress will not sit at this table, will she?
 4. We ought not to disturb those people, ought we?
 5. Your nephew does not eat greedily, does he?
 6. You needn't have taken the money, did you?
- I didn't dare look at him, did I?

Activity

Rewrite the sentences giving question tags.

1. The cattle-herder has not fed the calves, _____?
2. The lioness will not fear anyone, _____?
3. The lawyers do not always talk loudly, _____?
4. I did not buy any stationery, _____?
5. We shall not dress shabbily, _____?
6. The manageress could not hear me, _____?
7. I am not a boy, _____?
8. They have not wrung the clothes he washed, _____?
9. Paul must not shout noisily, _____?

10. He didn't dare say anything, _____?
11. The residents have not cast their votes today, _____?
12. Mrs. Orchard was not sworn in carefully, _____?

Suggestions/offers

Examples

1. Let's go and see the monkeys, shall we?
2. Let's talk to Mr. Mpuuta, shall we?
3. Let me enter now, shall I?
4. Let him handle this patient, will he?
5. Let her finish the work, will she?
6. Let them use the ladies' cutlery, will they?
7. Let you go to Nairobi next week, will you?

Activity

Rewrite the sentences giving the question tags.

1. Let's look after this flock of sheep, _____?
2. Let's move with the bachelors, _____?
3. Let him escort the visitor, _____?
4. Let her use the crockery, _____?
5. Let them travel to Arua, _____?
6. Let you go to the hospital, _____?
7. Let me walk steadily, _____?
8. Let him write hurriedly, _____?
9. Let them buy some stationery, _____?
10. Let us meet the congress man, _____?

Commands/warnings + will you?

Examples

1. Go to the library now, will you?
2. Come and see a swarm of bees, will you?
3. Don't give the men pilots my cutlery, will you?
4. Don't dirty the utensils, will you?

Activity: rewrite the sentences giving question tags

1. Buy yourself some fruit, _____?

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2. Do the work carefully, _____?
3. Don't sell these computers, _____?
4. Stop annoying his uncle, _____?
5. Work hard and be the first in the exams, _____?
6. Call the conductor now, _____?
7. Warn those passers-by against theft, _____?
8. Don't sit at that desk, _____?
9. Don't cause any injuries to him, _____?
10. Tell Mr. Otieng to organize the future, _____?
11. Avoid accusing him falsely of stealing the cutlery, _____?
12. Get the most beautiful bouquet from the store, _____?

Requests + will you?

Examples

1. Please, send me those pieces of equipment, will you?
2. Lend me your pen, please, will you?
3. Please, gravity, tell me some stories, will you?
4. Come and greet Mr. Omutujju, please, will you?

Activity

Rewrite the sentences giving question tags.

1. Please, cobbler, mend my shoes, _____?
2. Help that pedestrian, please, _____?
3. Please, John, go to the Dutch stationer's, _____?
4. Please, give us some wooden stools, _____?
5. Get him a woolen jacket, please, _____?
6. Come for these golden plates, please, _____?
7. Please, Damalie, return my metallic chairs, _____?
8. Escort this girl to the orphanage, _____?
9. Please, give the costumes to this choir, _____?
10. Kalangwa, please, Lend me your shirt, _____?

OTHER QUESTION TAGS

I am....., aren't I?

Examples

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1. I am riding a bicycle, aren't I?
2. I am mopping the house now, aren't I?
3. I am splitting firewood at this time, aren't I?
4. I am an honest man, aren't I?

I am not....., am I?

5. I am not always absent from school, am I?
6. I am not an ugly woman, am I?
7. I am not interested in this work, am I?

Activity: Rewrite the sentence giving question tags

1. I am hiding behind the library, _____?
2. I am enlarging the entrance, _____?
3. I am buying circular pianos, _____?
4. I am a cowardly bachelor, _____?
5. I am good at English, _____?
6. I am not lying to you, _____?
7. I am not dressed in yellow clothes, _____?
8. I am not tying the shoelaces today, _____?
9. I am not a florist, _____?

There is/are/were....., isn't there/aren't there?

Examples

1. There is some cutlery in the kitchen, isn't there?
2. There was a lot of noise in the library, wasn't there?
3. There are some actresses here, aren't there?

Negative forms +positive question tags

Examples

3. There wasn't much juice in the jug, was there?
4. There isn't anything near the stationer's, is there?
5. There hasn't been much trouble, has there?
6. There aren't many cobblers in the room, are there?

Activity

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Rewrite the sentences giving question tags.

1. There were some barbers at the airport, _____?
2. There has been a debate in the classroom, _____?
3. There could be a meeting today, _____?
4. There is bitter hatred between the twins, _____?
5. There will be famine in this region, _____?
6. There must be serious problems in their families, _____?
7. There was a death after the accidents, _____?
8. There won't be any delay in the work, _____?
9. There hasn't been much discussion today, _____?
10. There isn't anybody around, _____?
11. There aren't many televisions in this place, _____?

QUESTION TAGS WITH INDEFINITE PRONOUNS OR NOUNS

These are somebody, someone, everybody, everyone, nobody, no one, person/
pupil/ worker

Examples

1. Somebody is calling at the doorway, aren't they?
2. Someone has dirtied my woolen coats, haven't they?
3. Anybody can do this work, can't they?
4. Everybody was given a gift, weren't they?
5. Someone visits you weekly, don't they?
6. Everyone ate some meat, didn't they?

Activity

Rewrite the sentences giving question tags

1. Someone will tear the reams of paper, _____?
2. Everyone should be careful about the situation, _____?
3. Everybody is okay today, _____?
4. Anybody can widen this footpath, _____?
5. Each pupil will be taught how to write an informal letter, _____?
6. Somebody has woven two mats, _____?
7. Each person got some mutton, _____?
8. Somebody will seek permission from the head teacher, _____?

9. Everyone watches TV daily, _____?
10. Someone has the right to ask questions, _____?

Negative forms (nobody, no one, no person/pupil/worker/etc.)

1. Nobody was accused of theft, were they?
2. No one will apologise for the loss of the mousetraps, will they?
3. No person has been forgiven, have they?
4. Nobody is coming for the show, are they?
5. No one should go to the mortuary today, should they?

Activity

Rewrite the sentences giving question tags

1. No one should leave the abattoir, _____?
2. Nobody was arrested for murder, _____?
3. No worker is going for the educational tour, _____?
4. No one can buy those expensive pieces of furniture, _____?
5. Nobody does this work better than me, _____?
6. No one among us will attend the burial tomorrow, _____?
7. No journalist flew to the Irish capital, _____?
8. No person has returned the crockery, _____?
9. No one was flown to the city, _____?
10. No person there is a friend of ours, _____?
11. Nobody said the truth in court, _____?
12. No one could believe in what the cyclist was saying, _____?

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. Kasirye has finished all the work, hasn't he? (Rewrite and end, has he?)
2. She will talk to me tomorrow, won't she? (Rewrite and end:, will she?)
3. Yowana is doing some work, isn't he? (Rewrite and end.....is he?)
4. My aunt ought not to cook today, ought she? (Rewrite ending.....oughtn't she?)
5. I am five years old, aren't I? (Rewrite ending.....am I ?)
6. Uncle Ben cannot carry that luggage, can he? (Rewrite and end, can't he)
7. He was not marked, was he? (Rewrite ending....., wasn't he?)
8. Go out now,.....? (Rewrite and supply the question tag)

9. Someone will eat this food, won't they? (Rewrite ending....., will they?)
10. We shan't tolerate any wrong doer, shall we? (Rewrite ending.....,shan't we?)
11. They have their clothes, haven't they? (Rewrite ending..... have they?)
12. I am not a physical planner of this area, am I? (Rewrite ending.....aren't i?)
13. The Rwandan national did not register, did he? (Rewrite ending:.....didn't he?)
14. We ate delicious food today, didn't we? (Rewrite ending.....did we?)
15. Let him carry that log? (Supply the suitable question tag.)
16. Let's go swimming (Supply the suitable question tag)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (CONDITIONALS)

Conditional sentences are used to show an activity or event that will/would take place if a certain condition is/was fulfilled.

Conditional sentences are also referred to as "if clauses" and are in three kinds;

- (i) **If 1-----**likely condition/the open condition
- (ii) **If 2-----**the unlikely condition
- (iii) **If 3----**the rejected condition/unfulfilled condition

1. If 1/the open /likely condition

This deals with conditional that are likely to happen

It has two clauses; a minor clause (if clause) and a main clause (the conditional clause.)

The if clause has the present simple whereas the main clause has the future simple

Patter: if..... present simple..... + shall/ will (future simple)

Present simple	Future simple
1. If I get money	I will buy a new shirt.
2. if my uncle comes in a car	He will travel with him.
Future simple	Present simple
1. I will buy a new shirt	If I get money.
He will travel with him	If my uncle comes in a car.

Forming If 1 SENTENCE

Examples

1. My getting enough money. My going to Nairobi.
If I get enough money, I shall go to Nairobi.
2. His getting grease, pouring it in the engine.
If he gets grease, he will pour it in the engine.

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Activity

Join the two section to construct sentences in if 1

A condition	B. result
Sarah's working hard	Her passing the exams
Our travelling in a train	Our seeing many things on the way
Our reaching school early	Our attending the first lessons
Her knowing the answer	Her raising the hand.
John's buying a new car	His parents being surprised
Karoli's getting many votes	His being the next chairman
My not getting new clothes	My not going to the party.
Examples not being enough	Our failing the exercise
The boy's seeing the tester	His taking it to the mechanic

The use of "unless"

Unless is the equivalent of if.....not

Use a comma to separate the clause while beginning with "unless"

If the if clause is positive, change the main clause.

Examples

1. If we read hard, we shall score aggregate fours.
Unless we read hard, we shall not score aggregate fours.
We shall not score aggregate fours if we read hard.
2. If mummy punishes us, we shall not sweep the compound.
Unless mummy punishes us, we shall not sweep the compound.
We shall not sweep the compound unless mummy punishes us.
3. If the mason uses beautiful stones, the house will look nice.
Unless the mason uses beautiful stones, the house will not look nice.

The house will not look nice unless the mason uses beautiful stones.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using "Unless/..... unless....."

1. If the nurse buys a new house, she will become happy.
2. If the pianists visit the patients, they will give them some money.
3. We shall hate the beggar if he copies had behavior.
4. If we eat bad food, we shall not grow well.
5. The misogynist will lose the mousetraps if he is careless.

If the if clause is negative, do not change the main.

Examples

1. If I don't get money, I won't buy a new shirt.
Unless I get money, I won't buy a new shirt.
I won't buy a new shirt unless I get money.
2. If you don't feed your animals well, they don't give you quality products.
Unless you feed your animals well, they don't give you quality products.
Your animals don't give you quality products unless you feed your animals.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using: Unless...../.....unless....

1. If you don't bring the pieces of furniture, I will be angry with you.
2. If Masaba does not do the work, he will be sent out of the class.
3. If you don't read many novels, your English will be poor.
4. Mr. Kamenke will not attend the burial if he doesn't fly to Arua.
5. If daddy does not come, I shall not be happy.
6. She will be late for school if she doesn't wake up early.
7. You will not do your examinations if you don't pay school fees.

Use ofor.... else.....

Examples

If we practice English a lot, we shall become very good at it.

We should practice English a lot or else we shall not become very good at it.

We must practice English a lot or else we shall not become very good at it.

2. Unless you go away, I will call the police.
You must go away or else I will call the police.
You should go away or else I will call the police.
3. If she does not clean the kitchen, I will be angry with her.
She should clean the kitchen or else I will be angry with her.
She must clean the kitchen or else I will be angry with her.

Exercise

1. You must behave well because the police will arrest you.
2. These florists should bring our bouquets because we will become angry.
3. If my aunt advises me well, I shall succeed in my PLE.
4. Unless your uncle comes today, you will not get any stationery.

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5. If I assist the deaf, I will be appreciated by the surgeons.
6. Unless we study seriously, we shall fail the promotional exams.
7. The cobblers must repair our shoes quickly because we shall be annoyed with them.
8. If he doesn't give me any pieces of advice, I shall lose.
9. Unless Mubiru arrives before dusk, we shan't receive the novel.
10. Kamengo must buy some reams of paper because his work may be stopped.
11. Sempa should attend the burial if he does not want to be blamed by his colleagues.
12. Dumba must eat some meat in order to grow healthy.

If 2/the unlikely conditional

Here we imagine something (an event) that is not likely to happen, or that is impossible.

Pattern: if..... + past simple..... + would (conditional)

Examples

Change the sentences below in if 2

1. If Sheila drives the car, we shall feel satisfied.
If Sheila drove the car, we would feel satisfied.
We would feel satisfied if Sheila drove the car.
2. Okalebu will dine with the heads of state if they allow him.
Okalebu would dine with the heads of state if they allowed him.
If the heads of state allowed Okalebu, he would dine with them.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences in if 2(..... would.....)

1. If you enlarge the entrance, people will be happy.
2. The plumbers will surf the internet if they want any information.
3. My mother will fly to the Japanese capital if he received a call.
4. If we meet the chiefs of staff today, we shall discuss the matters.
5. If these explorers sit at the table, they will take their tea.
6. If my cousin buys reams of paper, we shall print the work.
7. The game wardens will arrest the poacher if he goes to the sanctuary.
8. Mr. Kasolo will be imprisoned if he abuses children's rights.
9. If those ladies practice mulching, they will conserve the environment.
10. I shall see the fierce crocodile if I go to the calm sea.

Rewriting 2 sentences in if 2

Examples

1. I do not know English. I will not go to the US.
If I knew English, I would go to the US.
I would go to the US if I knew English.
2. The man cannot read French; he will not understand the letter.
If the man could read French, he would understand the letter.
The man would understand the letter if he could read French.
3. I am sick. I cannot attend the burial.
If I were not sick, I could attend the burial.
I could attend the burial if I were not sick.

Activity

Join using..... would...../.....could.....

1. I do not have money. I cannot buy a car.
2. The girl is not bright. She will not score ninety percent.
3. The bachelor does not have children. He feels sad.
4. We are poor. We cannot afford to buy this cutlery.
5. He doesn't have a computer. He will not be able to typeset his work.
6. The spinster is quick. She will finish the work in time.
7. I am not tall. I cannot touch the ceiling.
8. The heads of department are kind. They cannot beat those orphans.
9. You don't have novels. You won't widen your vocabulary.
10. I am helpful to the children. They like me.
11. Mr. Olupot does not have a woolen jacket. She feels cold every morning.

If 2 (the unlikely/ impossible conditional)

Examples

1. Candidates fail exams because they do not prepare well.
If candidates prepare well, they would not fail exams.
Candidates would not fail exams if they prepared well.
2. You get punished because you do not behave humbly.
If you behave humbly, you would not get punished.
You would not get punished if you behaved humbly.

3. This orphan suffers a lot because he is not disciplined.
If this orphan were disciplined, he would not suffer much.
This orphan would not suffer much if he were disciplined.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using..... would.....

1. We shall not pass the paper because it is very hard.
2. This spinster does not get much money because she is rude.
3. You are not rich because you are lazy in your work.
4. I score low marks because I do not work hard.
5. This barber shaves hair badly because he doesn't have a good machine.
6. She cannot reach the abattoir early because she does not have a car.
7. My mother does not like his boy because he does not show respect to adults.
8. I am ignorant because I do not watch TV at all.
9. Ladies fear this road because it has thugs at night.
10. I will not go with him because he is badly behaved.
11. They find English hard because they do not have novels.

Rewriting 2 sentences beginning: if...../were.....

Examples

1. Sozzi is very busy. He will not visit us next month.
If Sozzi were not very busy, he would visit us next month.
Sozzi would visit us next month if he were not very busy.
Were Sozzi not very busy, he would visit us next month.
2. My niece is fast. She will not lose the athletics race.
If my niece would lose the athletics race if she were not fast.
My niece would lose the athletics race if she were not fast.
Were my niece not fast, she would lose the athletics race.
3. I am not a horse. I cannot eat grass.
If I were a horse, I could eat grass.
I could eat grass if I were a horse.
Were I a horse, I could eat grass.
4. I am not selfish. I can lend you my pen.
If I were selfish, I could not lend you my pen.

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I could not lend you my pen if I were selfish.

Were I selfish, I could not lend you my pen.

Note: "can" changes into "could" in IF 2

Activity

Rewrite beginning: If..... were.....

1. I am strong. I can lift these pieces of luggage.
2. The pianist is careful. He will not cause trouble.
3. The librarian is not courageous. He cannot gain entrance to the theatre.
4. I am not going to the abattoir. I shall not meet the chemists.
5. We are serious we shall pass our exams.
6. He is studying for his exams. I shall not call him.
7. Your aunt is not an honest lady. No one can trust her.
8. This complaint is genuine. We shall pay attention to it.
9. The surgeon is not slow. These patients will not lose their lives.
10. Nambi is a tall woman. She can touch the upper part of the wall.

IF 3/the unfulfilled/ rejected/ past conditional

This deals with things that did not happen, or were not done.

Pattern: if.....+ past perfect.....+conditional perfect (would have)

Examples

1. If I go away, I will escape this problem.
If I had gone away, I would have escaped this problem.
I would have escaped this problem if I had gone away.
2. If Mr. Kandole drives to the city, he would not have been arrested.
If Mr. Kandole had driven to the city, he would not have been arrested.
Had Mr. Kandole driven to the city, he would not have been arrested.
3. If I have money, I shall go to London.
If I had money, I would have gone to London.
Had I had money; I would have gone to London.

Activity

Complete the following sentences in if 3 (the unfulfilled conditional)

1. If Mr. Musuza had worn a woolen coat, he_____
2. She would have come for the burial if he_____

TEKART LEARNING

3. If we had had money, we _____
4. I would have run away had _____
5. The shepherd would have ridden to the market if _____
6. Had the lioness attacked the three sheep, _____
7. Had we not been polite, _____
8. Bomba would have swum the channel _____
9. Had we thrown this ball away, he _____
10. If the cobbler _____, we would have been happy with him.
11. If my dad had drunk some water, _____
12. The books would have been sold if _____

Activity

Use the correct form of the word in the brackets to complete the sentences in if 3

1. If we had woken up early, we _____ the bus. (catch)
2. Had I read hard, I _____ the exams. (pass)
3. Had Mr. Mbazu fed the chickens well, the _____ good eggs. (lay)
4. If he had found a bed, he _____ on it. (lie)
5. Had the cobra seen her, it _____ him severely? (bite)
6. We _____ the letters if Sarah had written them in pencil. (not take)
7. If the fire _____ out, most of the property would have been burnt to ash. (break)
8. Had the doctor _____ the mousetraps, he would have been annoyed the bosses. (hide)
9. Had the professor not rung me, I _____ him. (not meet)
10. The jeweler _____ you if you had kept his keys. (thank)
11. Had the teacher _____ us excellently, we would have scored very high marks. (teach)
12. He _____ to the orphanage if he had had some money. (to be driven)

Rewriting two sentences in if 3

Examples

1. I did not wash my clothes. I did not attend the party.
If I had washed my clothes, I would have attended the party.
I would have attended the party if I had washed my clothes.
Had I washed my clothes; I would have attended the party.

2. She did not have money. She did not buy a book.
If she had had money, she would have bought a book.
She would have bought a book if she had had money.
Had she had money; she would have bought a book.

Activity

Rewrite the two sentences in IF 3

1. I did not go to the butchers. I did not meet the butcher.
2. The waitress did not wind the clock. It did not start functioning.
3. The reverend wore my woolen jacket. I felt cold.
4. My nephew did not ride his bicycle. He did not get excited.
5. These chiefs of police were not rung. They did not come to the scene of the crime.
6. I wrote a letter to him. He sent me the compact disc.
7. The carpenter made some furniture. They earned money.
8. We did not see the actress. We did not see the actress. We felt sad.
9. The florist struck the four deer. They died.
10. We dirtied the mortuary wall. We were slapped by the mortician.

Rewriting two sentences in IF 3

Examples

1. She was the last in her class. She cried.
If she had not been the last in her class, she would not have cried.
Had she not been the last in her class, she would not have cried.
She would not have cried if she had not been the last in her class.
2. The children broke the desk. They were punished by the teacher.
If the children had not broken the desk, they would not have been punished by the teacher.
Had the children not broken the desk, they would not have been punished by the teacher.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using "If.... /.... if.... / ...had....."

1. I was beaten up badly. I suffered very many wounds.
2. We were rung by the police. We drove to the police station.
3. The butchers were annoyed with us. They refused to sell.

4. She was very tired. She failed to continue with work.
5. The mechanic was knowledgeable. He passed the interview.
6. The ladies were accused of theft. They began crying.
7. The technicians were knocked down by the lorry. They lost their lives.
8. He committed our offence, so he was arrested by the police.
9. This butcher was good at talking to customers. He sold a lot of meat.
10. The clothier was poor at dyeing window cloths. She received very few customers.
11. I was an honest man, so everyone trusted me.
12. Magufuli was lent a car. He drove himself around.

Changing IF 1 to IF3

Examples

1. If I go there, those women will be offended.
If I had gone there, those women would have been offended.
Had I gone there, those women would have been offended.
Those women would have been offended if I had gone there.
2. If the master of ceremonies lays the table well, it will look beautiful.
If the master of ceremonies had laid the table well, I would have looked beautiful.
The table would have looked beautiful if the master of ceremonies had laid it well.
Had the master of ceremonies laid the table well, it would have looked beautiful.

Activity

Rewrite using..... would havehad.....

1. If you steal their chimneys, you will be put in a cell.
2. The defiler will be accused of defilement if he is arrested.
3. My aunt will not be present at the meeting if she loses her keys.
4. If we choose beautiful bouquets of flowers, we shall be very glad.
5. If the culprit says the truth, the chiefs of police will not imprison him.
6. If Mbazuulu pays my money, I shall forgive him.
7. If she gets a computer, he will become happy.
8. Mummy will hang the clothes on the wire if she told to do so.
9. Dr. Luzinda will win the writing competition if he writes very well.
10. The hunter will hit these deer if they kill his puppies.

Using would rather.....

TEKART LEARNING

Examples

1. I prefer staying to going to the man's place.

✓ I would rather stay than go to the man's place

2. He would prefer us to learn French.

✓ He would rather we learnt French.

3. The chairperson would prefer there to be a meeting.

• The chairperson would rather there was a meeting.

4. Dad would prefer me not to make noise.

✓ Dad would rather I did not make noise.

ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences using.... would rather.....

1. My aunt does not want us to misbehave at school.
2. The barber would prefer me not to advise the conductress.
3. Mr. Libraka would prefer you do not to meet the principal.
4. The chefs do not want us to annoy the waitress.
5. She would prefer he did not buy the stationery.
6. I don't want her to be rude before our clients.
7. We would prefer them not to be quarrelsome while here.
8. The artist does not want us to disorganize his bedroom.
9. The carpenter would prefer me not to dirty the cutlery.
10. He would prefer us not to go to the bursar's home.

Examples

Rewrite using.....would rather.....than.....

1. The cobbler likes driving cars better than surfing the internet.
The cobbler would rather drive cars than surf the internet.
2. We shall meet the volunteers instead of meeting the barbers.
We would rather meet the volunteers than the barbers.
3. The optician prefers selling spectacles to painting houses.
The optician would rather sell spectacles than paint houses.
4. The reverend likes visiting prisoners. He likes talking to congregation much more.
The reverend would rather talk to congregations to visit prisoners.

Activity

TEKART LEARNING

Rewrite using.....would rather.....than.....

1. I like swimming. I like skiing much more.
2. He likes eating more than drinking soda.
3. She liked reading novels better than writing letters.
4. The boys like playing football better than playing volleyball.
5. We like attending church marriages better than attending civil marriages.
6. These umpires like talking to the master of ceremonies more than dealing with this florist.
7. You prefer buying these pieces of furniture to buying those ones.
8. My nieces like practicing netball. She likes practicing baseball much more.
9. Muzunu like making cutlery. He likes going to the abattoir much more.
10. These waiters like serving children better than serving adults.

Usingwould rather.... than...with prepositions

Examples

- (a) We shall go to Jinja. We shall not go to Masaka.
We would rather go to Jinja than to Masaka.
- (b) She prefers sitting in the kitchen to sitting in the dining room,
She would rather sit in the kitchen in the dining room.
- (c) The carpenter like giving money to Mrs. Mpara than to Mrs. Victorious.
The carpenters like giving money to Mrs. Mpara than to Mrs. victorious.
- (d) The orphan likes talking to the shepherdess better than talking to the pilots.
The orphan would rather talk to the shepherdess than to the pilots.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using..... would rather.....

1. The fruiterer will swim in the lake. He will not swim in the river.
2. I like doing this work on Tuesdays. I like doing it on Thursdays much more.
3. They like spending time at the hotel better than spending it at the beach.
4. She will kneel before the surgeon. She will not kneel before the jeweler.
5. I will look after the baby instead of looking after the woman.
6. My aunt like dealing with seamsters better than dealing with seamstress.
7. You like borrowing books from the library. You like borrowing books from my friend much more.

8. This mechanic likes repairing motorcycle. He likes repairing cars even more.
9. The athlete will sleep in this room. She will not sleep in than one.
10. The newscasters will sit at the desk instead of sitting at the table.
11. This server likes going to the butcher's on Mondays better than going there on Sundays.

Using: Having.....

Having + past participle of the main verb.....

Examples

1. Joan broke the glass. She apologized to the teacher.
Having broken the glass, she apologized to the teacher.
2. They watched the film. They went to sleep.
Having watched the film, they went to sleep.
3. Kasifa said her prayers before eating food.
Having said her prayers, Kasifa ate food.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences beginning: Having.....

1. Joseph lay down for an hour. He left for the meeting.
2. We took the map. We found the place easily.
3. Nantume rang the bell. She went home.
4. She took some medicine before she went to rest.
5. The doctor went to the ward before going to the theatre.
6. He drank some water before eating the food.
7. He swam across the river and rested at the bank.
8. He burnt the paper after tearing it.
9. They ran a long race and got exhausted.
10. She sang a song and then went to bed.
11. After blowing the whistle, the game started.

12. He swore before the judge then he was arrested.

Usingaccustomed to(ing is added to the main verb)

Examples

1. She wakes up at 6. o'clock. She is used to it.
She is accustomed to waking up at 6 o'clock.
2. My father plays football. He is used to it.
My father is accustomed to playing football.
3. Henry is used to riding that bicycle,
Henry is accustomed to riding that bicycle.

Activity

Rewrite using.....accustomed to.....

1. Janet did not eat matooke. She was not used to it.
2. Most Ugandans don't drink wine. They are not used to it.
3. My father reads newspapers every day. He is not used to it.
4. Father watches TV at 9 o'clock every day. He is used to it.
5. He talks loudly in class.
6. He helps his brother every afternoon.
7. He doesn't like swimming. He is used to it.
8. Wamani doesn't eat fish. He doesn't like it.
9. I like eating mangoes.
10. I have no problem eating using my fingers.
11. I have no problem coming late at night.
12. We have been riding bicycles well.

Using.....going to..... (Near future)

We use "going to" when we want to talk about a future activity.

Examples

1. I intend to work hard in holidays.
I am going to work hard in holidays.
2. They have no intention of attending remedial classes.
They are not going to attend remedial classes.

Activity

TEKART LEARNING

Rewrite the sentences using.....going to.....

1. I must look smart on my birthday party.
2. Our football team will win Saturday's match.
3. We have no intention of travelling up-country.
4. You should board a taxi from school.
5. Our teacher will prepare for our vacation.
6. I plan to stay up-country with my grandparents.
7. My relatives will be happy if I visit them.
8. I strongly believe that I will pass the examinations.
9. I shall visit my pen pal in Mbarara next week.
10. They will have to travel by bus next Friday.
11. We shall talk to our relatives.
12. Lumbe will break up for holidays next week.

Using.....looking forward/look forward to("ing" is added to the main verb)

Examples

1. We shall do our PLE in November
We are looking forward to doing our PLE in November.
We look forward to doing our PLE in November.
2. Ntambi will visit his relatives next month.
Ntambi is looking forward to visiting his relatives next month.
Ntambi looks forward to visiting his relatives next month.

Activity

Rewrite using.....looking forward/look forward.....

1. My sister will pass the interviews.
2. Nakato will perform well next term.
3. My uncle will plant Moringa trees during the rainy season.
4. I am going to join a secondary school next year.
5. Kaganzi will celebrate his birthday tomorrow.
6. Tenywa will send the e-mail to uncle Kwesigye tonight.
7. Mr. Ngobi will teach the children French.
8. Ogwal will get baptized on Sunday.
9. We shall climb Mt. Rwenzori during the tour.

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10. My parents will buy another car next month.

Using: By the time.....

The structure "by the time" is used when one wants to express which one of the two actions (verb) took place.

By the time is normally followed by the second action.

If the actions are in future tense, the first action is always in future perfect tense and the second one is expressed in present simple tense.

If "by the time" begins a sentence, a comma comes into separate the two actions.

Examples

1. He came when the teacher has gone away.
By the time he came, the teacher had gone away.
2. The poacher ran away before the police came.
By the time the police came, the poacher had run away.
3. I will go away before Dora comes back from school
By the time Dora comes back from school, I shall have gone away.
4. Maria will complete her studies. Cathy will be joining senior one.
By the time Maria complete her studies, Cathy will have joined senior one.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences beginning: By the time.....

1. The plane left. She reached the airport.
2. Menke started the car before the passenger sat properly.
3. Sam saw the moon before entering the house.
4. They planted the maize before it started raining.
5. The patient died and then the doctor come in.
6. After giving birth, Teddy was promoted to a senior level.
7. The teacher will come after break. We shall have done all the sums.
8. Many people saw the python. It then died.
9. Amin died after ruling Uganda for several years.
10. Gerald was arrested after stealing so many goats in the village.

Activity

Rewrite using:.....by the time.....

1. Grace went to the party after hearing the sad news.

2. After eating the maize, Kasozi took cup of tea.
3. We shall go on a tour before we break up.
4. They will prepare for the president before he comes.
5. He entered the courtroom. He said his prayer before he entered.
6. She learnt to wash her clothes before she was twelve.
7. The police arrived after the patient had died.
8. My father came back. We had had our supper.
9. The visitors will have a meal and then we shall have a meal also.
10. The children shall have breakfast before they go to school.
11. The chief guest will go away before they serve the meal.
12. He closed the door. He went to bed.

Using....."borrow and lend"

Examples

1. She will borrow two mousetraps from the carpenter.
The carpenter will lend her two mousetraps.
The carpenter will lend two mousetraps to her.
2. I borrowed a novel from Joshua.
Joshua lent me a novel.
Joshua lent a novel to me.
3. Mr. Okello has borrowed col. Fortnight's cutlery.
Col. Fortnight lent Mr. Okello his cutlery.
Col. Fortnight lent his cutlery to Mr. Okello.

Activity

Rewrite using "lend"

1. The reverend borrows the ancient pieces of equipment from Francis.
2. The woman will borrow two ladies' scarves from me.
3. He borrowed a shirt from me.
4. Alice will borrow Mr. Lule's pairs of scissors.
5. She is borrowing our modern radios.
6. Pleasure borrowed three fountain pens from them.
7. We shall borrow Annet's set tomorrow.
8. John borrowed the new benches.

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9. I have borrowed the new spectacles from you.
10. The optician borrowed Mrs. Kapata's lorry.

Using "borrow and lend" (in requests or questions)

Examples

1. May I borrow five pieces of equipment from you?
May you lend me five pieces of equipment?
2. Please, lend us two of your bouquets.
May we borrow two of your bouquets?
Please, lend us five pieces of equipment.
3. May you lend us five of your mousetraps?
May we borrow five of your mousetraps?

Activity

Rewrite the sentences beginning "May.....?"

Use the word given in brackets

1. Please, lend me the twelfth piece of cutlery. (Use.....borrow.....)
2. Please, lend us some of your pieces of jeans. (Use.....borrow.....)
3. May I borrow your items of crockery? (Use.....lend.....)
4. May we borrow a pair of scissors from you? (Use.....lend.....)
5. Please, lend Kenny three pieces of furniture. (Use.....borrow....)
6. Please, lend the florist these pianos today. (Use.....borrow....)
7. May we borrow those pairs of trousers from you? (Use.....lend)
8. Please, lend us the two trolleys this evening. (Use.....borrow.....)
9. May I borrow these dummies from you? (Uselend.....)
10. Please, lend us four watches. (Use.....borrow.....)
11. Please, end me that diary this afternoon. (Use.....borrow.....)

Usingconsist of.....

Examples

1. Primary six has ninety-seven children.
Primary six consists of ninety-seven children.
2. Famous fc is made up of thirty-four teachers.
Famous fc consists of thirty-three players.
3. Our school was made up of eighty-four teachers.

Our school consisted of eighty-four teachers.

Activity

Rewrite using.....consist of.....

1. Musubuzi's family has twenty members.
2. Lule's set has three pens.
3. Your school is made up of twenty-eight classrooms.
4. The athletics team had forty heroes.
5. There are ten teachers at Lubanyi primary school.
6. Musisi drivers' company is made up of twenty drivers.
7. My kraal has two hundred cows.
8. Disney Junior school is made up of 3450 pupils.
9. That school is composed of 250 pupils.
10. My garage was made up of only old vehicles.

Using.....comprise.....

Examples

1. Mapeera FC consists of 60 players
Mapeera FC comprises 60 players
Mapeera FC is comprised of 60 players
2. His shop is made up of only men's clothes.
His shop comprises only men's clothes.
His shop is comprised of only men's clothes

Activity

Rewrite using.....comprise.....

1. Five thousand students constitute Resty secondary school.
2. Modern abattoir has ninety-one workers.
3. There are seventy conductresses in the new taxi park.
4. Eight six sculptors constitute Hindrance artwork limited.
5. Cleanliness central hospital is composed of seventy surgeons.
6. There are several comedians in the city.
7. Bukedde company as seventy journalists.
8. Ddungu primary school is made up of 430 pupils.
9. There are four exam papers in set 5.

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10. There were sixty-nine workers in my former school.

Using "arrive" and "reach"

We arrive at a small place or point, e.g. school, hospital, village, airport, etc.

We arrive in a bigger place, e.g. county, town, district, city, country, continent, etc.

"reach" does not move with any preposition. We reach a place. E.g.

reach Kampala

reach Kitende

reach Nairobi

reach Mityana, etc.

Rewrite using "reach"

Examples

1. The conductor arrives at the park at 7:00 o'clock in the morning.
The conductor reaches the park at 7:00 o'clock in the morning.
2. Mr. Famous arrived in the city at dawn.
Mr. famous reached the city at dawn.
3. We arrived home at 6:00 a.m.
We reached home at 6:00 a.m.

Activity

Rewrite using "reach"

1. The bachelor arrives at the butcher's late in the evening.
2. The priest arrived in the district at 8:00 a.m.
3. The huntress will arrive in the country this afternoon.
4. Mr. Mpagi has arrived at the library.
5. The heads of state will be arriving at the conference centre any time.
6. Captain Lugard arrives at the stationer's at dusk
7. She arrived at the laundry at dawn.
8. Honourable Magezi arrives at the granary late in the evening
9. The Spaniard arrived home late.
10. Henry arrived at the Italian abattoir in the morning.

Using.....arrive.....

Examples

TEKART LEARNING

1. She reached the game park early.

She arrived at the game park early.

2. Lumbuye reached his home in the afternoon.

Lumbuye arrived his home in the afternoon.

Note: we arrive home. (Not arrive at home)

Activity

Rewrite using.....arrive.....

1. The librarian reaches Arua at 10:00am.
2. They will reach the laboratory late in the night.
3. Dr. Passers-by reached the hospital late.
4. The influential stage managers will reach London late in the evening.
5. I reached the dormitory late in the evening.
6. He reached the Portuguese capital at 1:00pm
7. SGT Kennel reaches Cyprian's butcher's at 7:30 am. Everyday.
8. We shall reach the swimming pool at dawn.
9. The spectator reached the stadium at close to 5:00 p.m.
10. We shall reach the pilots home at 9:30 a.m.
11. My aunt has just reached Iganga town.

Using....."steal and rob"

Examples

Rewrite using "rob"

"rob" takes preposition "of"

1. Thieves stole Mr. Okello's new mousetraps.

Mr. Okello was robbed of his new mousetraps.

2. Bandits stole Dr. Owino's pieces of equipment.

Dr. Owino was robbed of his piece of equipment.

3. The man stole our items of furniture.

We were robbed of our items of furniture by the man.

4. That thug stole Mrs. Kabona's pairs of scissors.

Mrs. Kabona was robbed of her pairs of scissors by the thug.

Note: If the doer of the action (stealing) is specific, you have to indicate them or it, as in the examples 3 and 4)

Rewrite using.....robbed.....

1. Thembo stole your reams of paper.
2. Major Salim stole her jerry cans of oil.
3. Suzan stole their passenger planes.
4. The clothier stole Mr. Mukiibi's crockery.
5. The thief stole my items of clothing.
6. Thieves stole my bouquets of flowers.
7. Those menservants stole Mr. Kelly four calves.
8. She stole all my Chinese pairs of tongs.
9. Joseph stole her luxurious cutlery.
10. They stole their passenger planes.

Using "can't help-ing" / "couldn't help-ing"

Examples

1. It is impossible for me to avoid laughing at him.
I can't help laughing at him.
2. There was no way Mr. Kyomya could avoid slapping the boy.
Mr. Kyomya couldn't help slapping the boy.
3. It is impossible for him to avoid loosening his belt.
He couldn't help loosening his belt.
4. It was impossible for captain minority to avoid dyeing the table cloths.
Captain minority couldn't help dyeing the table cloths.

Activity

Rewrite using....can't help.....

1. There is no way for the reverend to avoid marveling at the golden medals.
2. It is impossible for her to avoid cutting down the tree.
3. It is impossible for Juliet to avoid hitting Gava's head.
4. There is no way for the baby to avoid crying for the milk.
5. It is impossible for us to avoid talking about the injustice carried-out.
6. It is impossible for them to avoid shouting noisily.

Rewrite using.....couldn't help.....

1. It was impossible for us to avoid blaming him for the mess.
2. There was no way for me to avoid studding mathematics.

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3. There was no way Joeline could avoid biting her nails.
4. It was impossible for the referees to avoid running away from the scene of the crime.
5. It was impossible for Chana to avoid go swimming.
6. There was no way he could avoid writing the letter in pencil.

Using.....insist on.....ing

Examples

1. Professor Granary says that he must dirty the pilot's luggage.
Professor Granary insists on dirtying the pilot's luggage.
2. Kamenke said that he had to dye his pieces of cloth.
Kamenke insisted on dyeing his pieces of cloth.
3. She says she has to enlarge the entrance to the theatre.
She insisted on enlarging the entrance to the theatre.
4. Mr. Kadoma said that Annet must leave the park now.
Mr. Kadoma insisted on Annet's leaving the park now.
5. He said that Sheila should write very well.
He insisted on Sheila's writing very well.
6. The cobbler says that they boys have to buy circular objects today.
The cobbler insists on the boy's buying circular objects today.

Activity

Rewrite usinginsist on.....

1. The reverend says that he must tie the items of furniture together.
2. The major said that he had to cane the undisciplined soldiers.
3. Pincy says that he has to dine with the guest of honour.
4. The engineer says that he must do the work voluntarily.
5. The authoress says that she has to write another textbook.
6. She said that she had to get some new pairs of scissors.
7. The sculptor said that she had to keep the water flowing into the bucket.
8. He said that Anna should maintain her humility.
9. The instructor said that the children must keep quiet in class.
10. The referee said the player must apologise to him immediately.
11. Hon. Munru said that his menservants must work in the orchard.

Usingdenied.....ing.....

Examples

1. The spinster said that she did not steal the chicken.
The spinster denied stealing the chicken.
The spinster denied that she stole the chicken (also correct)
2. Mr. Kalevu said that he did not talk to the doctor.
Mr. Kalevu denied talking to the doctor.
Mr. Kalevu denied having talked to the doctor.
3. Dombolo has said that he did not enlarge the footpaths.
Dombolo denied enlarging the footpaths.
Dombolo denied having enlarged the footpaths.

Activity

Rewrite the sentence using.....denied.....

1. Phyllis said that she did not bite the children's fingers.
2. The journalist said that he did not report anything falsely.
3. Dr. Mugasha said that he did not hide the modern mousetraps.
4. The members of parliament said that they did not shut the doors quickly.
5. She has said that she didn't slap the boy.
6. Brain said that he did not hit the stubborn mice.
7. Mr. Omodo said that he didn't strike the three deer.
8. Allan has said that he did not put the pieces of equipment the cupboard.
9. Longido has said that he did not pass through the window.

Usingowner...../.....belong to.....

Examples

1. This basin belongs to the plumber.
The plumber is the owner of this basin.
2. These pianos belong to those dentists.
Those dentists are the owner of these pianos.
3. Shambal is the owner of that new radio.
That new radio belong to Shambal.

Activity

Rewrite using....belong.....

1. Captain Lugard is the owner of that jewelry.

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2. Mrs. Naguti is the owner of the kitchen.
3. She is the owner of this pen.
4. Karen was the owner of stolen money.
5. The tourists are the owner of the Spanish apples.
6. Mbaire was the owner of the demolished school.

Rewrite usingowner.....

1. These sheep belong to the Honourable.
2. This pair of scissors belong to Macho.
3. These items of luggage belong to Kato.
4. The three calves belong to him.
5. That textbook belongs to my class teacher.
6. The cargoes belong to the surgeon.
7. The Scottish handkerchiefs belong to Mr. Kenzo.

Using.....surprised to...../To.....surprise.....

Examples

1. He was surprised to find that his sister had returned from school.
To his surprise, he found that his sister had returned from school.
2. The waitress was surprised to get her watches broken by the orphans.
To her surprise, the waitress got her watches broken by the orphans.
3. The vintners were surprised to find the girls shouting very noisily.
To their surprise, the vintners found the girls shouting very noisily.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. The oculist was surprised to find the hawkers selling items illegally. (Begin: To his.....)
2. The men pilots were surprised to meet Andy on their way. (Begin: To their.....)
3. We were surprised to be arrested by the rude cops. (Begin: To our.....)
4. He was surprised to receive a call from the directors. (Begin: To his.....)
5. The Japanese men were surprised to find the ladies quarrelling. (Begin: To their.....)
6. She was surprised to see the unfaithful cobbler. (Begin: To her.....)
7. Dr. Ochomu was surprised to find the sculptures at the park. (Begin: To his.....)

8. The chemist were surprised when they found the journalist writing on the wall. (Begin: To their.....)
9. I was surprised to discover that the heads of department had already written the notes. (Begin: To my.....)
10. She was surprised to find her pieces of equipment destroyed. (Begin: To her.....)

Using:.....is related to...../ relationship.....

Examples

1. Topha is related to Mukisa.
There is a relationship between Topha and Mukisa.
2. These children are related to Mr. Mutego
There is a relationship between these children and Mr. Mutego.
3. There is a relationship between Dumba and Dokoloi.
Dumba is related to Dokolai.
4. There was a relationship between Suzan and Lumbuye.
Suzan was related to Lumbuye.

Activity

Rewrite using.....relationship.....

1. Mr. Okello is related to Mr. Kyanjo.
2. Jane is related to Mvule.
3. Sharon is related to paul.
4. Peter is related to Sarah.
5. John and Musa are nt related.
6. Ankal is relate to sadrack.

Rewrite using.....related to.....

7. There is no relationship between Kasozi and Ogwal.
8. There is a relationship between Mafene and Pinku.
9. There was no relationship between Kalungi and Idhuma,
10. There was no relationship between those two ladies.
11. There is no relationship between the conductress and the clothier.
12. There is a relationship between than sculptor and the mortician.

Using.....similar to...../.....similarity.....

Examples

1. Jane's dress is not different from mine.

Jane's dress is similar to mine.

There is a similarity between Jane's dress and mine.

2. Kalenzi's furniture is not different from ours.

Kalenzi's furniture is similar to ours.

There is a similarity between Kalenzi's furniture and ours.

Activity

Rewrite the sentence using.....similar.....

1. Their bouquets are not different from hers.
2. Her mousetraps were not different from his.
3. The florist's granary is not different from the glutton's.
4. Our turkey are not different from the fruiterer's.
5. This computer is not different from that one.

Rewrite the sentences using.....similarity.....

1. The newscaster's mangoes are not different from those of the pilot.
2. Your cutlery is not different from hers.
3. Muntu's house is not different from theirs.
4. My reams of paper are not different from yours.
5. Kasuku's pronunciation is not different from Zawedde's.

Using.....different from...../.....difference.....

1. This novel is different from that one.

There is a difference between this novel and that one.

2. Your radios are different from mine.

There is a difference between your radio and mine.

Activity

Rewrite using.....different.....

1. These passenger planes are different from those at the airport.
2. Wairu's aunt is different from Petra's.
3. Fred's niece is different from Catherine's.
4. Their roofs are different from ours.
5. His computer is different from hers.

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6. Mr. Victorious shirt is different from Mr. Kalule's
7. Our shirts are different from theirs.
8. Her children are different from the Spaniards.
9. Fortune's uncle is different from mine.
10. My hardworking is different from hers.

Using seldom/rarely.....seldom/rarely

Examples

1. He rarely goes to school. (Begin: rarely.....)
Rarely does he go to school.
2. We seldom mop that house nowadays. (Begin: seldom.....)
Seldom do we mop that house nowadays.
3. The cobbler rarely mends our shoes. (Begin: rarely.....)
Rarely does the cobbler mend our shoes.
4. They seldom punish their children. (Begin: seldom.....)
Seldom do they punish their children.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. The heads of state seldom visit this country. (Begin: Seldom.....)
2. Mubiru rarely dirties my items of furniture. (Begin: Rarely.....)
3. She seldom goes to the butcher's. (Begin: Seldom.....)
4. Our aunts seldom advise us to work hard. (Begin: Seldom.....)
5. I rarely sit at the dining table. (Begin: Rarely.....)
6. The referee seldom carries the stationery to the orphanage. (Begin: Seldom.....)
7. The carpenters rarely make metallic stools. (Begin: Rarely.....)
8. The oculist seldom visits the dentists. (Begin: Seldom.....)
9. That optician rarely gets mutton. (Begin: Rarely.....)
10. He seldom irons his clothes. (Begin: Seldom.....)
11. He rarely teaches primary three. (Begin: Rarely.....)
12. They rarely talk to the president. (Begin: Rarely.....)

Using....succeed in("ing" is added to the main verb)

Examples

1. The tailor managed to sew my dress.

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The tailor succeeded in sewing my dress.

2. The head teacher managed to talk to all the teachers.

The head teacher succeeded in talking to all the teachers.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using.....succeeded in.....

1. The mechanic managed to repair my father's car.
2. She managed to talk to the president.
3. The cattle keeper managed to graze his cattle.
4. The market vendor managed to sell all the items yesterday.
5. The minister managed to uplift the lockdown.
6. She managed to pass all the test.
7. The farmers managed to harvest his crops.
8. He managed to score five goals in the match.
9. They managed to meet the chairman of this village.
10. Pupils managed to dig in the school garden.
11. The manager managed to pay the knowledgeable mechanics.
12. She has managed to repair the pieces of equipment.
13. They were able to dye the tablecloths skillfully.
14. The Mexican president was able to defeat the rebels.
15. The Congolese ladies was able to make the baskets.

VERBS EXPRESSING NECESSITY, HABIT

"need" as an ordinary verb in the present, affirmative

Examples

1. We need to work much harder in order to succeed.
It is necessary for us to work much harder in order to succeed.
There is need for us to work much harder in order to succeed.
2. She needs to pay the bus fare in time.
It is necessary for her to pay the bus fare in time.
There is need for her to pay the bus fare in time.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using: it is...../there is.....

1. They need to check the luggage before departure time.

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2. She needs to walk more hurriedly than Mr. Opeto.
3. The pilots need to be trickier than the plumbers.
4. You need to loosen the belt a little bit.
5. We need to leave this place immediately.
6. The newscaster needs to occupy the vacant seat.
7. The glutton needs to eat both the raw and the cooked potatoes.
8. I need to get my mousetraps from Ms. Kalevu.
9. He needs to apply the car brakes.
10. We need to cane the worse of the twins.

"needn't" in the present; negative

Examples

1. It is not necessary for her to disturb us when we are reading.
There is not need for her to disturb us when we are reading.
She needn't (need not) disturb us when we are reading.
She does not need to disturb us when we are reading.
2. It is not necessary for Mr. Onderu to walk with such pride.
There is not need for Mr. Onderu to walk with such pride.
Mr. Onderu needn't walk with such pride.
Mr. Onderu need not walk with such pride.
Mr. Onderu does not need to walk with such pride.
3. It is not necessary to go to their stationer's
(Without a pronoun or noun used after "necessary")
 We/I needn't go to their stationer's.
 We/I need not go to their stationer's.
 There is no need for us /me to go to their stationer's.
 We do not need to go to their stationer's

Activity

Rewrite using.....needn't...../there is...../.....does not.....

1. It is not necessary for me to talk about today's sales.
2. It is not necessary for the courageous bachelor to continue dyeing the cloths.
3. It is not necessary for me to enter the police cell.
4. It is not necessary to buy all this meat.

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5. It is not necessary for us to buy a saloon car.
6. It is not necessary for her to give me pieces of advice.
7. It is not necessary for him to bite his fingers.
8. It is not necessary to pause while writing these notes.
9. It is not necessary for that cobbler to attend the burial of the chiefs.
10. It is not necessary for Joshua to dirty my pianos.
11. It is not necessary to flee this country.

needn't (in the past; negative)

Examples

1. It was not necessary for us to tear the reams of paper.
We needn't have torn the reams of paper.
We need not have torn the reams of paper.
There was no need for us to tear the reams of paper.
2. It was not necessary for them to go to the chemist's at that time, but they did.
They needn't have gone to the chemist's.
They need not have gone to the chemist's.
There was no need for them to go to the chemist's.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using ".....needn't....." and "there is....."

1. It was not necessary for the prisoners of war to fly to their ancestral cemetery.
2. It was not necessary for me to steal four mousetraps, but I did.
3. It wasn't necessary for my aunt to weave such baskets.
4. The bachelor drank the water, even though it was not necessary.
5. The poulterers drove the lorries much as it wasn't necessary.
6. It wasn't necessary for us to ride the men's bicycles.
7. It wasn't necessary for Monica to apply the brakes of the cars.
8. The glutton ate more food, although it was not necessary.
9. It wasn't necessary for Mutoni to wear the dirty jacket.
10. It was not necessary for the pedestrians to step on the innocent orphans.
11. It wasn't necessary for him to swear before the judge.
12. It wasn't necessary for him to blow the whistle noisily.
13. He shot the dining table, though it wasn't necessary.

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“didn’t need to”/“didn’t have to” (in the past, negative)

Examples

1. There was no need for me to lie on the ladies' mats.
I did not need to lie on the ladies' mats.
I did not have to lie on the ladies' mats.
2. It was not necessary for me to beat the young children, but I did.
I didn't need to beat the young children.
3. The hostess needn't have bitten into the rotten pear.
The hostess did not have to bite into the rotten pear.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using....did not need...../.....did not have.....

1. It was not necessary for her to criticize the menservants too much.
2. There was no need for him to dirty the chimneys, but he did.
3. I needn't have rung the pilot.
4. We needn't have begun the work at 6:00 a.m., but we did.
5. It was no need to use abusive language towards.
6. It wasn't necessary for them to act like impostors.
7. We need not have lain on the boys' beds, but we did.
8. There was no need for major mpala to call the referees.
9. There was no need for the vegetarian to have too many thoughts.
10. It wasn't necessary for the truant to lie to the teachers on duty.

Using “should and ought to” to show obligation; to give advice: in the present

1. We should read our books very seriously.
We ought to read our books very seriously.
2. These cannibals should stop their habit of eating corpses.
These cannibals ought to stop their habit of eating corpses.
3. They should give us reliable guidance about our security.
The ought to give us reliable guidance about our security.

Activity

Rewrite using.....ought to.....

1. The amateur should seek permission before she goes out.
2. The hostesses should do the work carefully.

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3. She should talk to the bosses respectfully.
4. The vegetarian should practice football daily.
5. The fruitarian should receive the new reams of paper from the stationer.
6. The physician should treat the patients mercifully.
7. The umpire should be more careful as she handles the match.
8. The mason should design our house look very skillfully.
9. The pharmacist should have a drink at this restaurant.
10. The manicurist should beautify my fingernails.

Using “should not” and “ought not to”

Examples

1. The cobbler should not dirty the pianos
The cobbler ought not to dirty the pianos.
2. The quintuplets should not sit beside the library.
These quintuplets ought not sit beside the library.
3. The journalist should not disturb the choir.
The journalist need not to disturb the choir.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using.....ought.....

1. Membe should no walk hurriedly.
2. He should not break the pieces of equipment.
3. You should not show cowardice before the lawyers.
4. They should not shout at me angrily.
5. Professor Kaddu should not invite the ignorant menservants.
6. I should not marry an ugly woman.
7. The chefs should not use blunt knives in the kitchen.
8. This orphan should not draw crooked lines.
9. The poachers should not kill these deer.
10. The drunken soldier should not go to the mountainous area.

Using “should” and “it’s/it is high time I/we/you/he +”

Past simple main verb is used.

Examples

1. Mr. Kompe should rest for a while.

It is high time Mr. Komperested for a while.

2. The reverend should sensitize the congregation on good behavior.

It is high time the reverend sensitized the congregation on good behavior.

3. The waiter should wring the tablecloths.

It is high time the waiter wrung the tablecloths.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences beginning: It's/It is high time.....

1. The tailor should use the bare land.
2. The seamster should bring the gold medal he won.
3. Mr. Modern should advise Capt. Jonjo tomorrow.
4. I should dig a pit here.
5. This girl should talk to her colleagues.
6. Their friends should start writing informal letters.
7. NTV should broadcast the Olympic Games.
8. You should shut your mouth to avoid trouble.
9. The cutler should hang his shirt on the line.
10. She should teach these soldiers social etiquette.

Exercise

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. It is high time you _____ wasting time tidying his house. (stop)
2. It's high time those butchers _____ the kitchen. (tidy)
3. It is high time Dr. Olumu _____ on his bed. (lie)
4. It's high time lexicographer _____ to fame. (rise)
5. It is high time the skilful referee _____ the whistle. (blow)
6. It's high time the class monitor _____ the sweeping roster. (design)
7. It's high time Dembe _____ permission to enlarge the exit. (seek)
8. it's high time professor Nyanzi _____ riding the bicycle. (Begin)
9. It's high time the correspondent _____ the veal. (freeze)
10. It's high time we _____ the mousetraps. (spring)
11. Its high time you _____ these watches. (wind)
12. It's high time I _____ this place because I may have trouble soon. (leave)
13. It's high time he _____ his shoes. (shine)

14. It's high time I _____ a woolen jacket. (wear)
15. You are _____ the best-behaved waitress at this restaurant. (true)
16. The florist responded to the customer _____. (irritable)
17. We shall plant the trees _____, shan't we? (sing)
18. The soldiers chose to die _____ rather than to betray their leader. (noble)

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

An abbreviation is a short form of a word or group of words.

c/o	care of
rd.	Road
St.	Saint/street
Co.	Company
OC	Officer-in-Charge
IOU	I owe you
Dr.	Doctor
Rev.	Reverend
Prof	Professor
Mr./mr	Mister
Mrs.	Mistress
Ac, (also ac, a/c)	Air conditioning
a/c	Account/air conditioning
Ad/advert	Advertisement
Ag	Acting
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
Anon	Anonymous (unknown, unnamed)
AOB	Any other business
Arr.	arrive(s), arrival
Assoc.	Association
Asst	Assistant
ATM	automated teller machine
Av/ ave	Avenue
b.	Born
BC	Before Christ
Bro./b r	Brother
Cc	carbon copy/cubic centimeters
CD	compact disc
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
Cm	Centimeters
Corp.	Corporation
CPU	central processing unit
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
H/M	Headmaster/headmistress
CV	curriculum vitae
DEO	District Education Officer

Dep.	Depart(s), departure
Dept.	Department
DOB	date of birth
Doz.	Dozen
Dvd	digital videodisc/digital versatile disc
F	Fahrenheit
FC	Football club
SC	Soccer club
FM	Frequency Modulation
G	gram (s)
Gen.	General
Gov't	Government
GPO	General Post Office
Ha	hectare(s)
HE	His Excellency/His Eminence
E	Number
p.	Page
Pp	Pages
Pp/pp/p.p.	person present/on behalf of
Hon.	Honorable, Honorary
Hr	hour(s)
Jr, jnr	Junior
Kg	Kilogram(s)
Km	Kilometer(s)
Lt	Lieutenant
Ltd	Limited
Maj.	Major
Mc	Master/Mistress of ceremonies
Min.	minutes/minimum
Mt	Mount
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
Tel.	telephone number
Tv	Television
Po	Post office/Postal order
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
PM	Prime Minister
PMO	Private Motor Omnibus
PS	Postscript (written after)
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
Pte	Private
RAM	Random Access Memory
Re	Reference
Ref.	Referee/ Reference
ROM	Read only memory
Rt. Hon.	Right Honorable
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative

Sch.	School
Sec	Secretary
Sgt/sgt.	Sergeant
Sr.	Sister
TASO	The Aids Support Organization
VCD	Video Compact Disc
VD	Video
VIP	Very Important Person
Vol.	Volume
VP	Vice-President
UNEB	Uganda National Examinations Board
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education
Vs	Versus
w. e. f	With effect from
i.e.	That is (id est)
e.g.	for example(example gratia)
etc.	and so on, and many others,(et cetera)
Via	by way of, through
Email(e-mail)	electronic mail
Col.	Colonel
SMS	Short message service
C.O.D	cash on delivery
P.M	afternoon, after midday,(in the) evening
a.m.	before noon, in the morning(ante meridiem)
Viz	namely(videlicet)
NB(n.b.)	Note carefully, Note well (nota bene)
PIN	Personal Identification Number
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
WWW	World Wide Web
Net	Internet
PTO	please turn over
Temp.	Temperature
Tin	Tax Identification Number
Rsvp also(R.S.V.P)	please reply
Fr.	Father
Rip(R.I.P)	rest in peace
s/o	Son of
HM	His/ Her majesty
R.E	religious education
Re:	Reference
WSPA	World Society for the Protection of Animals
USPA	Uganda Society for the Protection of Animals
UWEC	Uganda World life Education Center
ABS	Animal Behavior Society
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WCU	Wildlife Clubs of Uganda

ADI	Animal Defenders International
AVAB	Association of Veterinarians for Animal Behaviour
ASAB	Association for the study of animal behavior
CAPS	Captive Animals Protection Society
ASAB	Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights
c f	Compare
Ok	All right/all correct/satisfactory
G	Gram
L	Liter
M	Meter
c	centigrade/Celsius
©	Copyright
D	Died
E	East
W	West
N	North
S	South

Activity: write in full

1. a/c _____
2. advert. _____
3. Ave. _____
4. co. _____
5. CID _____
6. COD _____
7. Dept. _____
8. R. Hon. _____
9. Tel. _____
10. UNEB _____
11. PMO _____
12. ROM _____
13. St. _____
14. © _____
15. UWA _____
16. ABS _____
17. c f _____
18. e-mail _____
19. SMS _____

20. DVD _____

Activity

Write the abbreviations of the following

1. Avenue _____
2. public service vehicle _____
3. Read Only Memory _____
4. with effect from _____
5. by way of _____
6. Uganda Wildlife Authority _____
7. Compare _____
8. electronic mail _____
9. cash on delivery _____
10. I owe you _____
11. department _____
12. Pages _____
13. Animal Behavior Society _____
14. copyright _____
15. idest _____
16. in the evening _____
17. automated teller machine _____

CONTRACTIONS

A contraction is a shortened word with an apostrophe.

The apostrophe is placed at the top where the letters were dropped and a small space left.

Contraction	Full form
isn't	is not
wasn't	was not
aren't	are not
don't	do not
Shan't	shall not
Won't	will not
can't	can not
he's	he is
that's	that is
it's	it is
she's	she is

you're	you are
they're	they are
I've	I have
we've	we have
I'll	I shall/I will
they'll	they will
We'll	we shall
I'd	I would/I had
we'd	we would/we had
there'd	there would
let's	let us
I'm	I am
wouldn't	would not
Who's	who is
didn't	did not
you'll	you will
hasn't	has not
haven't	have not
o'clock	of the clock
he's	he is, he has
she's	she is, she has
they've	they have
who'll	who will
what'll	what will
where'll	where will
who'd	who would, who had
where's	where is/where has
'd' ve	would have
ne'er	never
o'er	over

Activity

Write the following contractions in full

1. isn't _____
2. shan't _____
3. won't _____
4. he's _____
5. you're _____
6. we'll _____
7. can't _____
8. I've _____
9. let's _____

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10. o'clock_____
11. haven't_____
12. she's_____
13. ne'er_____
14. I'm_____
15. o'er_____

Activity

Write the contractions of the following

1. let us_____
2. I am_____
3. of the clock_____
4. shall not_____
5. they are_____
6. we would_____
7. cannot_____
8. we have_____
9. will not_____
10. you will_____
11. it is_____
12. over_____
13. we have_____
14. I shall_____
15. where has_____

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective and another adverb.

Types of adverbs

(i) Adverbs of manner (How or In which way?)

These adverbs show how something happens or is done.

They include; **nicely, well, fairly, proudly, slowly, softly, happily, comfortably, lazily** etc.....

Examples

1. They sing **beautifully**.
2. Henry speaks **loudly**.
3. Marvin did the exercise **fairly**.

(ii) **Adverbs of time**

These adverbs show when an action happens or happened.

They include; **a while ago, today, afterwards, last week, yesterday, tomorrow, now, then, before, daily, since, next week, already, lately, etc.....**

Adverbs of time answer questions "When.....?"

Examples

1. We went to Masaka **yesterday**.
2. She is buying cutlery **now**.
3. They wrote a test **last week**.
4. He will go to the village **tomorrow**.

(iii) **Adverbs of place**

Adverbs of place show where something takes place or took place.

They include the following: **there, here, outside, nowhere, everywhere, somewhere, anywhere, inside, etc.**

Adverbs of place answer questions "Where.....?"

Examples

1. Jamil was hiding **somewhere** in the city.
2. She was standing **outside** the house.
3. I have put the pencils **there**.
4. My aunt lives in **Kenya**.

(iv) **Adverbs of frequency**

Adverbs of frequency show how often something takes place or took place.

They include: **usually, rarely, often, seldom, always, ever, never, normally, sometimes, commonly, etc.**

Examples

1. We **rarely** eat fish at school.
2. He **seldom** comes here.
3. Boys **usually** eat a lot.

(v) **Adverbs of degree**

Adverbs of degree show what extent something is or was.

They include the following: **very, indeed, quite, almost, only, much, so, too, less, extremely, somewhat, nearly, a little**, etc.

Examples

1. We are **very** ready for the composition
2. She is **a little** tired.
3. I am **almost** done with the work.
4. I feel **somewhat** sick this morning.
5. He **nearly** collapsed when he received the sad news.

(vi) Adverbs of affirmation (showing 'Yes')

They include: **yes, surely, indeed, certainly, definitely, absolutely, of course, obviously, evidently** etc.

Examples

1. **Yes**, you are the best chef in this hotel.
2. **Certainly**, we shall leave for America this evening.
3. **Surely**, she had to win the race.
4. **Indeed**, I am happy with all of you.

(vii) Adverbs of negation (showing "No")

They include: **no, not**

Examples

1. **No**, she is not my cousin.
2. **No**, I haven't yet eaten food.

(viii) Adverbs of quantity/number

Adverbs of quantity tell us **much, many**, something **is** or **was**

They include the following:

once, twice, thrice

Examples

1. We eat chicken **once** a week.
2. She goes to the beach **thrice** a month.
3. They write tests **twice** a term.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Adverbs are formed from **adjectives** or **nouns**.

Formation of adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner that are formed by adding the suffix "ly" without a change in spelling.

shy	shyly
quick	quickly
slow	slowly
broad	broadly
wise	wisely
safe	safely
bad	badly
brave	bravely
kind	kindly
loud	loudly
polite	politely
quiet	quietly
proper	properly
bitter	bitterly
anxious	anxiously
arrogant	arrogantly
rude	rudely
correct	correctly
foolish	foolishly
soft	softly
clear	clearly
deep	deeply
careless	carelessly etc.

Activity

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

1. The plumber answered every question _____. (correct)
2. None of the waiters has pronounced the word _____. (wrong)
3. Both Mr. Anno Domini and Col. Ben acted _____ to avoid the problem. (wise)
4. Mr. Mulefu has written the article _____. (poor)
5. Ruth complained _____ about her exam results. (bitter)
6. You must stop writing _____. (careless)
7. The orphans were waiting _____ for their admission letters. (anxious)
8. Lumu, as well as Mivule, speaks _____. (polite)
9. You should visit the dentist _____, shouldn't you? (regular)
10. I am shouting _____, aren't I? (loud)
11. The fruiterer sat _____ beside the library. (silent)

TEKART LEARNING

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12. Having spoken to the spinsters, Mrs. Lumumba shook her head _____(slow)
13. The soldiers fought _____during the war. (brave)
14. She walked _____yesterday. (awkward)
15. The mechanic has _____repaired the car. (clever)
16. We used seat belts to ensure that we travelled . (safe)

Adverbs of manner formed by dropping "e"

comfortable	comfortably
humble	humbly
Idle	idly
Irritable	irritably
knowledgeable	knowledgeably
miserable	miserably
possible	possibly
probable	probably
questionable	questionably
sensible	sensibly
simple	simply
single	singly
suitable	suitably
terrible	terribly
true	truly
unbearable	unbearably
double	doubly
horrible	horribly
able	ably
profitable	profitably
gentle	gently
noble	nobly
stable	stably, etc...

Activity

Complete each blank space in the sentence with the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1. I will ____ revise my books tomorrow morning? (possible)
2. The young boy_____ rode the bicycle uphill (able)
3. This exercise is_____ set for primary seven pupils. (suitable)
4. The Ghanaian cobbler speaks about his work _____. (knowledgeable)
5. I_____ asked my dad for the examination fee. (humble)
6. No sooner had you come than the lion roared_____. (terrible)

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7. These pieces of equipment are _____ not good enough for us to buy. (simple)
8. We shall _____ get ready for the end of year examinations next week. (probable)
9. The girls, as well as the boys, were sitting at the dirty desks _____. (comfortable)
10. The plan had just _____ gone wrong when dad returned home. (horrible)
11. We sat chatting _____ and so did they? (idle)
12. Dr. Kingo failed _____ in his attempt to help the orphans. (miserable)
13. Be _____ careful when driving on this road, will you? (double)
14. Kapeere handles every matter _____. (sensible)
15. You are _____ the best-behaved waitress at this restaurant. (true)
16. The florist responded to the customer _____. (irritable)
17. We shall plant the trees _____, shan't we? (single)
18. The soldiers chose to die _____ rather than to betray their leader. (noble)

Adverbs of manner that are formed by changing "y" to "i"

angry	angrily
busy	busily
clumsy	clumsily
easy	easily
greedy	greedily
happy	happily
heartly	heartily
healthy	healthily
heavy	heavily
lazy	lazily
hungry	hungrily
knotty	knottily
merry	merrily
noisy	noisily
needy	needily
ready	readily
Scary	scarily
sleepy	sleepily
speedy	speedily
stealthy	stealthily
unnecessary	unnecessarily
voluntary	voluntarily

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day	daily (adverb of frequency)
-----	--------------------------------------

Note these exceptions:

<u>Word</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
hurry	hurriedly
mercy	mercifully/mercilessly
worry	worriedly
shy	shyly
dry	dryly

Activity

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

1. She was sitting at the table_____. (sleepy)
2. We did the English paper more _____than the SST paper. (easy)
3. I shall clear that bush_____. (voluntary)
4. No sooner had I seen Charles than I _____ate the cake. (hungry)
5. Children live _____with their parents. (happy)
6. The thieves _____crept into the library and stole several novels. (stealthy)
7. Innocent grinned _____back at me. (easy)
8. Having driven the taxis very _____the drivers caused terrible accidents. (speedy)
9. The captain laughed more _____than the principal. (hearty)
10. The plumber, just like the sculptor, was _____writing informal letters. (busy)
11. Neither the barber nor the clothier sang_____. (merry)
12. She has been shouting _____since morning. (noisy)
13. My friends, just like my sister-in-law, feed_____. (healthy)
14. It rained more _____in Masaka than in Lira. (heavy)

Adverbs of manner that are formed by doubling the consonant.

accidental	accidentally
actual	actually
abnormal	abnormally
bashful	bashfully
annual	annually
beautiful	beautifully

boastful	boastfully
brutal	brutally
careful	carefully
cheerful	cheerfully
equal	equally
faithful	faithfully
natural	naturally
official	officially
skilful	skilfully
successful	successfully
verbal	verbally
physical	physically
mechanical	mechanically
truthful	truthfully
cruel	cruelly
colourful	colourfully
painful	painfully

Activity

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

- The artist painted the sculpture more _____ than we did. (beautiful)
- Unless you answer the question _____ you will be imprisoned. (truthful)
- Despite the fact that we were _____ dressed in our costumes we didn't win the prize. (colourful)
- I _____ knocked over the vase and it broke. (accidental)
- It has been _____ announced that the museum will be opened in February next year. (official)
- He had just _____ woven the mat when lightning struck the mortuary. (skilful)
- In spite of the fact that he wrote the notes _____, he made some spelling mistakes. (careful)
- The Honourable Nota Bene has been walking around _____, hasn't he? (majestic)
- The team fought _____ so that they could win the match. (energetic)
- The celebrations take place at the national theatre _____. (annual)
- The teacher _____ showed how the chemical turns blue. (practical)
- Is it true that women _____ live longer than men? (usual)
- The hawker has sung more _____ than the oculist. (graceful)

14. The innocent man was handled more _____ than the criminals. (brutal)
15. I handled your issues more _____ than hers. (thoughtful)
16. All the children were jumping _____ during the Christmas celebrations. (joyful)

Adverbs that remain the same as adjectives.

Adjective	adverb
fast	fast
hard	hard
early	early
late	late
next	next

Examples

1. He arrived at the station late.
 2. The serious pupils reach school early.
 3. She came next after you.
 4. Akello ran fast and she won the race.
- (vi) **Adjectives whose adverbs change completely from the original word.**

adjective adverb

good well

General exercise

EXERCISE- A

- (a) **Rewrite each sentence giving a single word for the underlined group of words.**
1. The speaker left the room in a hurry.
 2. The child was sleeping in peace.
 3. The gardener gazed with pride at his lovely roses.
 4. The Chinese was shot by accident.
 5. The kidnapper was beaten without mercy.
 6. Norah did the task with ease.
 7. He entered the room in a stealthy way.
 8. The little boy's head was nodding with sleep.
 9. Henry opened the door with force.
 10. Although outnumbered, the troops fought like heroes.

11. The matron shouted at him **with anger**.
12. We can look forward to the future **with hope**.

EXERCISE - B

Complete each blank space in the sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The puppy ate his food _____. (greed)
2. The candidates did the paper _____ last week. (good)
3. I _____ took the money to the school bursar. (faithful)
4. The rude mother beat the child _____. (merciless)
5. They _____ sang the National Anthem. (proud)
6. The carpenter makes the furniture _____. (skilful)
7. Grandpa laughed _____ at his own joke. (heart)
8. She will _____ live in that house. (tentative)
9. Alice walks _____ when going for lunch. (fast)
10. We should not speak _____ in public. (arrogant)
11. The boys left the classroom _____. (hurry)
12. The bride and the bridegroom _____ walked down the aisle to take vows. (gentle)

Exercise- c

Underline an adverb in each sentence given.

1. The headmaster slapped her yesterday.
2. He made his explanations clearly.
3. It rarely rains in our village.
4. We worked out the sums easily.
5. The twins behaved well.
6. Music was playing softly in the background.
7. The Persian Cat looked hungrily at the white mice.
8. We used seat belts to ensure that we travelled safely.
9. He often wakes up late.
10. They always visit the patients.

(i) IRREGULAR ADVERBS

These do not have any spelling technique to be followed in their comparison.

Comparison of irregular adverbs using the three degrees.

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
-----------------	--------------------	--------------------

well	better	best
much	more	most
a lot	more	most
badly	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
ill	worse	worst
little	less	least
late	latter/later	last(position) latest(most recent)

(ii) REGULAR ADVERBS

Comparison of regular adverbs using the three degrees.

(a) Adverbs that take "er" and "est"

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
fast	faster	fastest
soon	sooner	soonest
hard	harder	hardest
long	longer	longest
early	earlier	earliest

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(b) Adverbs that take "more" and "most"

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
properly	more properly	most properly
cleverly	more cleverly	most cleverly
anxiously	more anxiously	most anxiously
comfortably	more comfortably	most comfortably
humbly	more humbly	most humbly
greedily	more greedily	most greedily
happily	more happily	most happily
easily	more easily	most easily
slowly	more slowly	most slowly
clumsily	more clumsily	most clumsily
neatly	more neatly	most neatly
clearly	more clearly	most clearly
painfully	more painfully	most painfully
hurriedly	more hurriedly	most hurriedly
		etc...

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The comparative degree (dealing with two people or things)

Examples:

1. Of the two drivers, Luka has driven the faster.
2. Mr. Hatred danced better than I did.

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3. Kapeere ate the meat **more greedily than** Amooti.
4. The actresses have sung **more noisily than** the actors.
5. Mrs. Agenda weaves baskets **more skillfully than** Col. Ting Ting.

The superlative degree (dealing with three people or things)

Examples:

1. Of the five principals, ours speaks **the most cleverly**.
2. Lieutenant Abimanya fought **the most bravely** of all the soldiers in the army.
3. I cried **the most painfully** of all the soldiers in the army.

Activity

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

1. She walked _____ than I did. (quick)
2. Rodney drove the car _____ than Kabuto. (hurry)
3. The glutton talks to us _____ than his brother does. (respect)
4. The Reverend Exempli Gratia treated us _____ than those members of Parliament. (merciful)
5. Pretty does the work _____ than you do. (careful)
6. We answered her questions _____ than his. (easy)
7. You always write _____ than Bob. (lazy)
8. She laughed at the child _____ than her brother did. (scornful)
9. The widow stared at the tigress _____ than we did. (worry)
10. That lion roared _____ than this one. (fierce)
11. Success writes _____ than Failure does. (neat)
12. He answers every question _____ than I do. (clever)
13. I was beaten _____ than my cousin. (merciless)
14. They were singing _____ than I was. (happy)

Comparison of adverbs using: as.....as...../.....not as.....as.....

(a)Using:as.....as.....

Examples:

1. Tony ate the fish greedily. Luwombo ate the fish **equally** greedily.
Tony ate the fish as greedily as Luwombo.
2. Marion drew the figure nicely. Lilian drew the figure **equally** nicely.

Marion drew the figure as nicely as Lilian.

EXERCISE- A

Rewrite the sentences using:.....as.....as.....

1. Nakku behaves humbly. Kameese behaves equally humbly.
2. Winnie has woven the baskets skilfully. Tina has woven the baskets equally skilfully.
3. Jose hung the shirt hurriedly. Fox hung the shirt equally hurriedly.
4. He is dancing beautifully. We are dancing equally beautifully.
5. The florists were sitting respectfully. The heads of department were sitting equally respectfully.
6. Carol was walking proudly. Joyce was walking equally proudly.

(b) Using:not as.....as.....

Examples:

1. Katrina entered the mortuary **more bravely than** Annet.

Annet did not enter the mortuary as bravely as Katrina.

2. Daniel is tying the luggage **faster than** William.

William is not tying the luggage as fast as Daniel.

EXERCISE- B

Rewrite the sentence using:not as.....as.....

1. Kato writes worse than Wasswa.
2. Tom was speaking more angrily than Ben
3. The florist writes more poorly than the pilot.
4. Messe was sworn in more quickly than Lubutto.
5. Mr. Circular walks more gently than Mr. Robbery.
6. Sheila drew the pictures more accurately than Kenny.

Double comparison with adverbs (the comparative)

degree with adverbs) Using: The.....the.....

e.g.

1. If Bruno walks quickly, he will soon get there.

The more quickly Bruno walks, the sooner he will get there.

2. If I write carelessly , I will lose a lot of marks.

The more carelessly I write, the more marks I will lose.

3. If Cathy dresses shabbily, she will feel very ashamed.

The more shabbily Cathy dresses, the more ashamed she will feel.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences beginning: The.....the.....

1. If Ruth speaks angrily, she will lose a lot of friends.
2. If Jane weaves the mats beautifully, she will become very rich.
3. If Vivian eats the food greedily, she will finish it soon.
4. If he does his work carefully, he will score high marks.
5. If the tigress screams fiercely, her enemies will take off quickly.
6. If we listen to the teacher attentively, we shall understand everything easily.

Order of adverbs in sentences

When there are two or more adverbs in the sentence, the normal order is;

- (i) Adverb of manner (**M**)
- (ii) Adverb of place (**P**)
- (iii) Adverb of time (**T**)

Examples

1. They danced happily---- (**adverb of manner**) at the theatre ---- (**adverb of place**) yesterday--- (**verb of time**)
2. I jumped energetically----- (**adverb of manner**) while in the room----- (**adverb of place**) at 1:00p.m---- (**adverb of time**)
3. We sang well---(**adverb of manner**) at the party----(**adverb of place**) last week---- (**adverb of time**)
4. The wedding took place on Wednesday---- (**adverb of time(small unit)**) last week.--- (**adverb of time (bigger unit)**)

Exercise

Complete the sentences using the correct adverb order.

1. She came at (**8:30 am on Monday here**).
2. The prefect spoke (**yesterday at the parade carefully**).
3. I pray (**every Sunday seriously at this church**).
4. Our teacher spoke to us (**in the classroom very rudely this afternoon**).
5. We shall leave (**next week for Arua**).
6. They were singing (**at the party merrily yesterday**).
7. The late comers stayed (**all day quietly there**).
8. The cobbler mended the shoes (**on Wednesday well from his room**).

Using: However + adjective or adverb.

e.g.

1. No matter how good you are at history, you won't get 100%.
However good--- **adjective** you are at history, you won't get 100%.
2. Vicky dressed very shabbily, but she was given a front seat.
However shabbily----**adverb** Vicky dressed, she was given a front seat.
3. It doesn't matter how old you are, you still have to respect us.
However old----(**adjective**) you are, you still have to respect us.
4. Our school driver drives very speedily, but he doesn't cause accidents.
However speedily.....(**adverb**) our school driver drives, he doesn't cause accidents.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using: However.....

1. Luke treated us very badly, but we didn't get angry with him.
2. The cobbler tried very hard, but he failed to climb the tree.
3. No matter how carefully I explain, they won't understand me.
4. I am very tired, but I will read a book before I sleep.
5. No matter how dangerous this tigress is, I will fight it.
6. Even though it gets cold, your niece does not wear a coat.
7. It doesn't matter how much you shout, you will not get the money.
8. Mugwanya is very intelligent, but these men don't respect him.
9. The orphans behaved humbly; nevertheless, they didn't help them.
10. Kameese walks very hurriedly, but he doesn't reach school in time.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Facts: a conjunction is a word or group of words that join words, phrases or sentences.

A subordinating conjunction is a grammatical word that begins subordinate clause. An example of such conjunction is although.

A subordinate clause is also called dependent clause.

A subordinate clause is one that cannot stand alone as a sentence to give a full meaning.

A subordinate clause can also be defined as a group of words that is not a sentence but adds information to the main part of a sentence.

The word subordinate as an adjective means having less power or authority than somebody else in a group.

Subordinating conjunctions join clauses where one is minor and the other is major.

For instance

- (a) Although Martin is a fast runner, he didn't win the 100 metre race.
- (b) Martin didn't win the 100 metre race although he is a fast runner.

Note

In (a) above a comma has been used to separate the two clauses.

The first part of the sentence is a minor clause whereas the last part is a main clause.

A comma is not used in case the subordinating conjunction appears in the middle of a sentence.

Common examples of subordinating conjunctions

Although as long as while even as though as soon as
 in order to even now despite by the time when even then
in spite of much as as even so if so as even if
Unless in order to because no matter etc.

Conjunctions that introduce contrast

Use of: although

It joins two clauses whereby the main statement in the sentence seems surprising.

It is used to mean but, though etc.

Examples

- (a) She is strong. She has not eaten.
Although she has not eaten---minor clause (not a surprise expected), she is strong. ---
-(main clause/statement (a surprise unexpected))
She is strong although she has not eaten.
- (b) Even though she hadn't eaten the whole day, she was strong.
She was strong although she had not eaten the whole day.

Activity 1

Rewrite the following sentences using.....although.....

1. He worked very hard. He did not succeed in the examinations.
2. Mrs. Maloba was sincere. People disturbed her.
3. Show is very beautiful but men avoid marrying her.
4. The weather was bad but we had an interesting holiday.

5. We were tired but we helped him.
6. Much as we appreciated the work, it was poorly done.
7. Okello has plenty of money but he is in misery.
8. My parents have several cars but they seldom use them.
9. He has built himself a good house though he is poor.
10. He has got more friends than enemies. He is a trained burglar.

Activity 2

Rewrite the sentences in activity 1 above using:

- (a) even if
- (b) Even though

Activity 3

Use the sentences in activity 1 above to write sentences using:

- (a) much as
- (b) However,

Activity 4

Integrate the above sentences to construct sentences using:

- (a) nonetheless/none the less
- (b) nevertheless
- (c) notwithstanding

Note: There is a semi-colon comma before the conjunction and a comma after the conjunction.

E.g. my parents have several cars; nevertheless, they seldom use them.

Use of despite and in spite of

Facts: the two structures above are also used to show contrast.

In spite of is normally written as three separate words.

In spite is use with of but despite does not need any preposition.

For instance:

- (a) In spite of the fact that Mary is beautiful, she failed to win the beauty contest.

Note

In spite of can also go with abstract noun from the adjective in question.

In spite of Mary's beauty, she failed to win the beauty contest.

- (b) Despite the fact that Mary is beautiful, she failed to will the beauty contest.

Despite with abstract nouns

Despite Mary's beauty, she failed to win the beauty contest.

Activity 4

Rewrite the following sentences using:

- (i) in spite of
- (ii) despite
- 1. Although Munene worked hard, he didn't pass his exams.
- 2. She managed to complete the exercise though he was ill.
- 3. Much as he does not own a car, he is a rich man.
- 4. She looks needy but she is not poor.
- 5. Whereas it rained heavily, we went out for a ride.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets

- 1. We celebrate, although we lost the match. (Start: much as.....)
- 2. Although she is smart, the teachers denied her the marks.
- 3. Despite the fact that the weather was bad, we went for a walk. (Begin: although.....)
- 4. Despite being exhausted, he sat up all night. (Begin: In spite....)
- 5. He is wealthy (,) but (he is) not generous. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- 6. Martin was peeling potatoes. Allen was washing utensils. (Use: While.....)
- 7. I am contented although I am poor. (Use....; however,)
- 8. I will travel to Malaba if my friend said me money. (Use: in case.....)
- 9. The parliamentary candidates always bribe the voter so as to win their votes. (Begin: in order.....)
- 10. We stood up immediately the chief guest arrived. (Begin: as soon as.....)
- 11. Your father won't give you more money if he sees that ten-thousand-shilling note. (Begin: as long as.....)
- 12. We reached the station at 10 o'clock. The train left at 9'o'clock. (Begin: by the time....)

Activity 6

Match the clauses in A with B to form a grammatically correct sentence.

- 1. Although he called me.
- 2. Unless he wakes up early.

3. despite the fact that she is lazy.
4. in spite of tom's poor health.
5. No sooner had we stood up.
6. While the teaches were marking.
7. The tea is hot.
8. Their exam results were cancelled.
9. Please keep quiet.
10. Neither Tina nor Jacob
11. I would rather take porridge.
12. Whether you like it or not.

LIST B

1. owing to malpractice
2. but the baby can drink it.
3. than the anthem was sung.
4. he will miss the earliest bus.
5. or else you go out.
6. I didn't respond.
7. he can still ride the bicycle.
8. had money for transport
9. the pupils were playing
10. she owns a big bungalow.
11. I won't assist you.
12. than black tea

Use of.... not only.....but also.....

Facts

It is used to emphasize that something else is also true.

For instance

- (a) she not only wrote the text but also selected the illustrations.
- (b) Not only did she write the text, but she also selected the illustrations.
- (c) Not only did she write the text, but she also selected the illustrations.

The above sentences suggest that she both wrote the text and selected the illustrations.

- (d) Not only is James is a carpenter and a lawyer.
It suggests that James is both a carpenter and a lawyer.
- (e) He not only delivered the letter but also read it out.
- (f) Not only did Kapere drive a car but also rode a bicycle.

Family conjunctions of “not only”

Apart from on to of in addition to besides as well as

Activity 7

Rewrite the sentences using..... not only.....

1. Kasumba is a mechanic. Kasumba is also a driver.
2. Juma cleared his bedroom and his sitting room.
3. Kapero applied for education. He also applied for law at the university.
4. On top of being happy, Susan is also generous.
5. In addition to a radio, Julius got a car.
6. Fazira went to the mosque and also read the holy book.
7. Besides being humble, Najjuma is also beautiful.
8. The boy is lame in one leg. The same boy is blind.
9. Apart from dancing, Jane also sings well.
10. She bought a book and a school bag.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences beginning: Not only.....

- (a) Mary was sick. Mary was also weak.
- (b) My father is kind and generous.
- (c) On top of being poor, Mwanje is also miserable.
- (d) She is short. She is also fat.
- (e) Kamoga will go to the airport. He will also go to the beach.
- (f) They carried out the requiem mass. They also carried out the burial.
- (g) They read out the condolence messages. They also read out the deceased's eulogy.
- (h) The minister funded the burial ceremony. He also funded the funeral rite ceremony.
- (i) The old man died of kidney failure and heart attack.
- (j) Dube's death was broadcast on radios and televisions.

Note

In case the verb in sentences is in any form of (to) be, besides, on top, in addition and apart from are followed by "being"

For instance

- (a) Besides being short, Rose is also thin.
- (b) Aggrey is also my friend on top of being my brother-in-law.
- (c) In addition to being young, Rita is absent-minded.

Activity 9

Rewrite the following sentences using: Besides.....

- 1. Nakaima is not only helpful but also generous.
- 2. Godfrey is hungry. Godfrey is angry too.
- 3. Apart from education, law is also an expensive course at the university.
- 4. A phone is used for sending messages. It is also used for receiving information.
- 5. Kasule is not only poor but also undisciplined.
- 6. Mr. Muyita is a teacher on top of being a preacher.
- 7. He is hard hearted and strong.
- 8. Kakembo is careless. He is always forgetful.
- 9. Apart from martin, Pauline also teaches English.
- 10. Water is used for bathing. It is also used for washing.

Activity 10

Rewrite the following using.....on top.....

- 1. Nakaima is not only helpful but also generous.
- 2. Our headmaster is kind. He is also honest.
- 3. My aunt speaks French as well as she writes it.
- 4. Kasumba is both a journalist and a teacher.
- 5. My uncle is both a carpenter and a teacher.
- 6. The sculptor cooked smoked fish. She prepared some juice too.
- 7. The undertaker took my pairs of spectacles. He also broke the pieces of equipment.
- 8. The pianist played the pianos. They sang some songs.

Activity 11

Rewrite the sentences using: ...in addition.....

- 1. The pedestrians are energetic. They have very good health.
- 2. The cannibal wore very beautiful baskets. He modelled two nice pots.

3. I hit the three sheep. I also shut the door in panic.
4. Mrs. Kennel is a cunning lady. She treats her customer respectfully.
5. Lt Modern has torn the window cloths. He has ridden a tricycle.
6. The clothiers are knowledgeable about making textile fabric. They know a lot about swimming.
7. The waitresses were very disciplined. They looked very intelligent.
8. My niece wrung the ladies' dresses well. She kept the children at home.
9. Mrs. Kennel is a cunning lady. She treats her husband very well.
10. The sculptor stole the curtains. He dirties the costumes.

Use of: not only (with opposites)

For instance

- (a) The librarian is not selfish. He is helpful.
Not only is the librarian generous, but he is also help us.
The librarian was not only generous but also helpful.
- (b) The waitress was not irresponsible. She was respectful.
Not only was the waitress responsible, but she was also respectful.
The waitress was not only responsible but also respectful.

Activity 12

Rewrite the sentences using:

- (a) **Not only.....**
- (b) **.....not.....only...**
1. Our principal is not generous. He is quarrelsome.
2. The choir is not well dressed. It is boring in its performance
3. Mr. Cruelty was not badly behaved. He was courageous.
4. These knives are not sharp. They are ugly.
5. Shallow FC is not popular. It is minor.
6. Mr. Failure is not proud. She is helpful.
7. Dr. Hatred was not sober. He was guilty of defilement.
8. We are not impatient. We are polite.
9. You were not obedient. You were immoral.
10. The artists are not knowledgeable. They are inaudible.
11. I am not lazy. I am intelligent.

12. The journalist is not decent. She is dishonest.

Use of.... either.....or.....

Points to remember

Either.... or.....expresses that.... not both but one of the two is true or take place.

If the same action is referring to two different subjects, "either" begins the sentence.

If two different actions refer to the same subject, either takes the third position in the sentence.

Examples

- (a) If my father does not buy me a dress, my mother will do so.
Either my father or my mother will buy me a dress.
(Not both one of them will buy the dress)
- (b) Kemigisha will prepare supper. Agaba will prepare supper.
Either Kemigisha or Agaba will prepare supper.
- (c) Hannington will join the party. Hannington will go for the tour.
Hannington will either join the party or go for the tour.
- (d) If you don't provide your children with security, you will lose them.
You either provide your children with security or you will lose them.

Activity 13

Rewrite the following pairs of sentences using "either"

1. Rita will perform well. Rita will hide her work.
2. Biyinzika swept the room. Mukisa swept the room.
3. Doreen completed the work. Meddy completed the work.
4. Cate will dance. Kellen will dance.
5. The girls can dig. The boys can dig.
6. Keith eats fish. Keith eats.
7. They can go now. They can stay.
8. Mugabi had entered the room, Musa had entered the room.
9. The pilgrims are from Kenya. The pilgrims are from Ethiopia.
10. The police may arrive in time. The lawyer may arrive in time.

Activity 14

Rewrite the sentences using..... either.... or.....

1. If you don't avoid gifts from strangers, you will lose your life.

2. If the headmaster does not address the assembly, the deputy may do so.
3. If I don't see the boys, I will see the girls.
4. If Joel does not pass, he will fail.
5. He might have been promoted. He might have been promoted.
6. If he didn't steal the money in the morning, he stole it in the night.
7. Friday or Saturday is a good day for sports.
8. We must work hard, if not so, we must forget all about good life.
9. Juliet watched the match, if not on Sunday, it was on Monday.
10. Take a bottle of soda if not water.
11. If it does not shine today, it will rain cats and dogs.
12. If she does not fetch water, she will prepare supper.
13. Perhaps the children have been sitting at the desk. Perhaps they have been sitting at the table.
14. Probably the menservants will eat beef. Probably they will eat mutton.
15. Maybe the shepherdess has gone to the granary. Maybe she has gone to the orchard.

Use of "either" and "or" alone in a sentence

When you use one of them, the first clause remains as it is and you change the second clause.

The above applies better if the clauses take the same subjects.

For instance

- (a) Jane eats fish every day. Jane eats meat every day.
Jane eats fish or meat every day.
- (b) He kicked me. He slapped me
He kicked me or slapped me.

Note:

When the subjects are different, then you change both clauses but avoid repetition of the second clause.

- (c) Peter will bring my books. James will bring my books.
Peter or James will bring my books.
- (d) I shall drink a Pepsi cola. My younger brother will drink a Pepsi cola.
My brother or I shall drink a Pepsi cola.

Note:

- (i) 'Or' cannot replace either. "Either" can be used alone especially when it is replacing "both"

For instance

Our teacher can write well using both hands.

Our teacher can write well using either hand.

- (ii) "Either" can also appear alone without "Or" in case it comes at the end of a sentence. This means that both clauses will maintain negativity in them.

For example

- (b) The barber does not carry oil. He does not carry water.
The barber does not carry oil, and he does not carry water either.
- (c) I can't eat grass. You can't eat grass.
You cannot eat grass and I cannot either.

Activity 15

Rewrite the sentences using.....or.....without 'either' in the sentences

1. My father will buy a Benz car. My father will buy a Toyota car.
2. Kijambu intends to become a lawyer. Kyeye intends to become s lawyer.
3. The patient took overdose and died. The patient didn't take ant medicine and died.
4. The dentist finished his work early. The barber finished his work early.
5. The Maths test was simple. The English test was simple.
6. We should all brush our teeth. We should all polish our shoes.

Rewrite the sentences using 'either' without "or"

7. The football captain plays football using both left and right leg.
8. We planted flowers on both sides of the road.
9. We small girl was blind in both eyes.
10. Both ways can be applied by you to solve the equation.

Rewrite the sentences ending: either.

11. Martin did not attend the concert. Malcom did not attend the concert.
12. Fish can't fly and sheep can't too.
13. They won't contribute. We won't contribute.
14. Reverends do not take alcohol. Pastors don't drink alcohol.
15. I can't locate the direction of win. She can't locate the direction of wind.

Use of: neither.....nor

Facts

The positions of 'neither.....nor' are exactly like those of either.... or.....in a sentence.

When subjects are different, "neither" starts the sentence.

In case subjects are the same the conjunctions appear within the sentence.

Neither.... nor.... carry a negative sense/meaning

For example

- (a) Neither Peter nor James will bring my books.

Explanation

Peter won't bring my books. James won't bring my books.

- (b) Janet does not eat meat daily. Janet does not eat fish daily.

Jane eats neither meat nor fish daily.

- (c) My teacher cannot smoke. My teacher cannot drink beer.

My teacher can neither smoke nor drink beer.

- (d) He did not kick me. He did not slap me.

He neither kicked nor slapped me.

- (e) She would not uproot cassava. She would not uproot potatoes.

She would not uproot neither cassava nor potatoes.

Activity 16**Join the sentences with different subjects**

1. The master-on-duty won't punish the latecomers. The headmaster won't punish latecomers.
2. You mustn't smoke. She must not smoke.
3. I shall not escape from school today.
4. The library was not swept. The classroom was not swept.
5. He does not know how to multiply. She does not know how to multiply.
6. Meble did not tell the whole story. Marvin did not tell the whole story.
7. This desk cannot break. This bench cannot break.
8. The roommates are quiet. Your classmates are not quiet.
9. Flu is not a deadly disease. Cough is not a deadly disease.
10. Nyaikuru has not done domestic jobs. Nyakana has not done domestic jobs.

Join the following clauses with similar subjects

1. The students did not eat posho. The students did not eat beans.

2. I have not taken your pen. I have not taken your book.
3. The lady has not bought a dress. The lady has not bought a sweater.
4. This driver does not drive a Pajero. This driver does not drive a Benz.
5. He does not drive a car. He does not ride a motorcycle.
6. She cannot write well. She cannot read well.
7. Charity does not like beans. Charity does not like cakes.
8. She is not my relative. She is not my friend.
9. The patient cannot sit. The patient can't eat anything.
10. Peter did not go to the party. Peter didn't go to soccer.

Using: neither or nor alone in a sentence

Facts

When using one of the above conjunctions, we usually maintain a negative in the first clause and eliminate a negative word in the second clause.

No need of a comma is required

There is need to repeat the pronoun and possibly the helping verb representing the tense in question.

For instance

- (a) Amis not thin. Martin is not thin.
Amis is not thin and nor (and neither) is martin.
- (b) Kapere has not been tall. Kambele has not been tall.
Kapere has not been tall and either has been kamele.
- (c) Martin does not uproot cassava. Martin does not uproot potatoes.
Martin does not uproot cassava (and) neither does he uproot potatoes.

Note:

You may add "and" before the conjunction or not.

Activity 17

Join the following sentences using nor or neither but not both in a sentence.

1. The plates were not well washed. The cups were not well washed.
2. I didn't reach school late today. My sister didn't reach school late either.
3. The shabby man has not bought shoes. The shabby man has not bought socks.
4. The shabby man hasn't bought shoes. The shabby man hasn't bought socks.
5. My aunt may not pray this Sunday. My uncle may not pray this Sunday.

6. We have not eaten anything. We have not drunk anything.
7. Kunihiro cannot misbehave. Kembabazi cannot misbehave.
8. Radio Uganda ought not to broadcast nuisance. Radio Ssanyu ought not to broadcast.
9. He does not understand Swahili. He does not understand French.
10. They don't enjoy walls dance. They don't enjoy twist.

Separating sentences into two clauses form.....neither..... nor....

For example

- (a) Neither my cousin nor I kicked the ball into the food.
 (i) My cousin didn't kick the ball into the food.
 (ii) I did not kick the ball into the food.
- (b) Irene has neither miscarried nor has she aborted.
 Irene has never miscarried. Irene has never aborted.
- (c) He might not attend the party and neither might I.
 He might not attend the party. I might not attend the party.

Note:

When separating sentences, we eliminate the joining words and replacing it with a negative word-nor or never.

When there is one joining word, it means the first clause already has not, so you will write it as it is and in the second clause is where you will place 'not' with the joining word.

Activity 18

Rewrite the following sentences into two separate sentences

1. Neither this dictionary nor that one can give us the word we want.
2. That rat will neither die of poison nor rat-trap.
3. Neither you nor I must play about with the teachers.
4. It won't rain today nor will it shine.
5. The church is neither full nor empty.
6. The children went neither to study nor to stay at home.
7. Harriet hadn't completed reading the book and neither had hope.
8. Neither the policemen nor the dogs have chased the thief.
9. Neither the schools nor the colleges will open.
10. Your parents will never forget you nor will God.

Use of 'both'

Points to remember

- (i) When using 'both', it can appear both at the start and in middle of the sentence.
- (ii) Both means that not only but also the other.
- (iii) It takes plural verbs.

For instance

- (a) The umpire has a watch. The vintner has a watch.
Both the umpire and the vintner have a watch each.

Integration of both and 'and so'

The umpire has a watch and so does the vintner.

- (b) Mr. Hatred got a piece of mutton. Mr. Failure has a piece of mutton.
Both Mr. Hatred and Mr. Failure got a piece of mutton each.
Mr. Hatred got a piece of mutton and so did Mr. Failure.
- (c) She will get a prize tomorrow. He will get a prize tomorrow.
Both he and she will each get a prize tomorrow.
He will get a prize tomorrow and so will she.

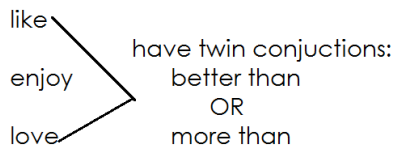
Activity 19

Rewrite the sentences using:

- (a) both
- (b)and so.....
1. The reverend was given a modern radio. The sheikh was given a modern radio.
 2. He will visit a calm sea. I will visit a calm sea.
 3. She has a cowardly housemaid. I have a cowardly housemaid.
 4. The carpenter has a saw. The architect has a saw.
 5. dr. enmity is making a choice. Dr. Burial is making a choice.
 6. Martin is a lawyer. Amis is a lawyer.

Use of.....more interested.....

Conjunction family



'Prefer' has a twin conjunction 'to'

.....rather..... than.....

All the above conjunctions are used to show that somebody or something gives more attention to something than any other thing/somebody.

For instance

- (a) Girls prefer cooking to playing.
Girls are more interested in cooking than in playing.
- (b) Children prefer their rights to responsibilities.
Children are more interested in their rights than in their responsibilities.

Activity 20

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

1. Boys like football better than netball.
2. Parents like their children more than their neighbours.
3. Children prefer love to hatred.
4. Amos likes food better than medicine.
5. My son likes sweeping the compound better than mopping the house.
6. Girls prefer ice cream to pancakes.
7. Fathers like their sons better than their daughters.
8. Pupils prefer debating to hunting.
9. Jane likes washing clothes more than peeling matooke.
10. Kato prefers cakes to bread.
11. Sugar daddies like young girls more than old women.
12. Sugar mummies like young boys more than old women.

PRONOUNS

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

Pronouns are normally referred to as noun substitutes because they are used to avoid repetition of the noun. **E.g. "He"** instead of **John** or **the man.**, etc.....

"She" instead of **Martha** or **the woman** etc.....

Types of pronouns

- Personal pronouns
- Possessive pronouns
- Reflexive pronouns
- Demonstrative pronouns
- Relative pronouns
- Interrogative pronouns
- Indefinite pronouns
- Reciprocal pronouns
- Distributive pronouns

Personal pronouns

These are pronouns that can replace names of persons.

Personal pronouns are subdivided into two;

- (i) Subjective pronouns (**nominative case**)
- (ii) Object pronouns (**objective case**)

(i) Subjective pronouns

These are used as subjects (**doers**) in the sentences.

For example;

First person pronouns

These refer to the person speaking.

They include; **I, we**

Second person pronouns

These refer to the persons being spoken to.

They include; **you**

Third person pronouns

These refer to the persons or things being spoken about.

They include; **he, she, it, they**

Examples of sentences with subjective pronouns

1. **I** am eating a slice of bread, aren't I?
2. **You** beat my sister daily.
3. **They** are cleaning the table.
4. **She** tidies the kitchen every morning.
5. **We** read story books every day.

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6. He is riding a bicycle now.

(ii) **Objective pronouns**

These are pronouns used as objects in the sentences.

They include; **me, us, her, them, you, it**

Examples of sentences with objective pronouns

1. The teacher beat **him** yesterday.
2. I fed **it** last night.
3. The actress gave **me** a cake.
4. The journalist helped **us** last Friday.

Singular and plural of personal pronouns.

Singular	Plural
<u>Subjective case</u>	
I	we
you	you
he	they
she	they
it	they
<u>Objective case</u>	
me	us
him	them
her	them
it	them

EXERCISE- A

Replace the underlined words with the suitable pronouns.

1. Suzan has gone to register for the exams.
2. Betty and Mary arrived at the examination center late.
3. That chair belongs to Tom.
4. John and Musa got the pass mark.
5. This is for Rita.
6. This bag belongs to Uncle Peter.
7. Mr. Muwanga wrote a good book.
8. I gave the papers to Mercy and Winnie.

EXERCISE -B

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

1. _____am not going to assist him. (me)
2. The president has not talked to _____about the matter. (they)
3. Rodney beat _____badly yesterday. (I)
4. The sculptor has taken _____around the lake. (we)
5. The teacher will blame _____for the mismanagement of the school equipment. (your)
6. The prison wardens punished _____for misbehaving in the cell. (she)
7. Did the referee cheat _____during the match? (they)
8. I shall borrow a novel from _____tomorrow. (he)
9. Joseph kicked _____yesterday. (I)
10. The candidates are happy because _____scored good marks. (them)
11. Dad punished me because _____lost all my books.(me)
12. Let _____write down all the points we have said. (she)
13. Is _____happy today? (him)
14. _____has been living in America for two years. (her)

Possessive pronouns

They are also subdivided into two categories.

(i) Possessive case

(ii) Possessive adjectives

(i) Possessive case

These show somebody having full possession **or** ownership of something. They cannot be used as determiners.

They include; **mine, ours, your, his, hers, its, theirs**

e.g.

1. A friend of **mine** has hung the skirt on the line.
2. A sister of **hers** was shot by a policeman yesterday.
3. Some puppies of **theirs** were stolen last week.
4. A friend of **yours** gave me money last Friday.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. His niece rang my father yesterday. (Begin: A niece of.....)
2. My grandmother is advising Ben. (Rewrite using: A grandfather.....)

3. Your cousin wore a beautiful helmet last week. (Begin: A cousin.....)
4. Her uncle rode a bicycle carelessly. (Use: An uncle.....)
5. My neighbour showed generosity to the beggar. (Begin: A neighbour.....)
6. Their luggage has been carried away by the porter. (Rewrite using: Some luggage.....)

More usage of possessive case

e.g.

1. Akello's uncle was imprisoned last year.

An uncle of Akello's was imprisoned last year.

2. Matia's brother has been sitting beside the library.

A brother of Matia's has been sitting beside the library.

3. The tailor's needle was broken into two pieces.

A needle of the tailor's was broken into two pieces.

Activity

Rewrite as instructed in the brackets.

1. Mark's novel is very interesting. (Begin: A novel.....)
2. Nsubuga's car was involved in an accident. (use: A car.....)
3. Namubiru's whistle was spoilt by the orphans. (Begin: A whistle.....)
4. My father's friend was sacked from his job. (Use: A friend.....)
5. Nelly's cousin went abroad last Monday. (Begin: A cousin.....)
6. The barber's shoe got torn badly. (Rewrite using: A shoe.....)
7. Diana's sister sought permission from the matron. (Begin: A sister.....)
8. The fruiterer's brother has been given some sheets of paper. (Rewrite using: A brother.....)

(II) Possessive adjectives

They are used as determiners.

They include; **my, our, your, his, her, its, their**

Examples of sentences with possessive adjectives

1. Mulumba stole **my** pen.
2. Lucy borrowed **our** hoe yesterday.
3. Have you taken **your** admission letters yet?
4. Was **her** flock of sheep fed well yesterday?

Activity

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words

1. The shepherds hid _____ mousetraps. (they)
2. The cat shook _____ tail. (it)
3. The dog drank all _____ milk. (he)
4. These are _____ orchards. (us)
5. Here is _____ report card. (she)
6. I have to write _____ index number before I hand in the paper. (mine)
7. Are these _____ reams of paper or not? (you)
8. I am sitting beside _____ kennel. (it)
9. You are dirtying _____ woolen jackets. (I)
10. None of _____ brothers-in-law is courageous. (you)
11. Doreen has been beautifying _____ house. (she)
12. Luke has dirtied _____ clothes, hasn't he? (them)

Singular and plural of possessive pronouns

Possessive case	
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
hers	theirs
his	theirs
mine	ours
Possessive adjectives	
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
my	our
her	their
his	their
its	their

Reflexive pronouns

A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun referring to the same person or thing as another noun or pronoun in the same sentence. The reflexive pronouns end in **"self"** in the singular form or **"selves"** in the plural form.

They include;

<u>Singular form</u>	<u>Plural form</u>
myself	ourselves
himself	themselves
herself	themselves
yourself	yourselves

Examples

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TEKART LEARNING NOTES FOR ENGLISH

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1. I hurt **myself** as I was peeling matooke.
2. We bought **ourselves** some fried macaroni.
3. The boy has got **himself** some matooke from the saucepan.
4. As they were moving along the rails, they injured **themselves**.
5. One has to plan for **oneself** before death.

Exercise

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

1. The cheetah injured _____ when it was running after the two deer. (its)
2. We blamed _____ for not buying the pieces of equipment. (we)
3. The girl dirtied _____ in the muddy water. (she)
4. I am making _____ a delicious cake. (me)
5. One ought not to praise _____ for one's success. (one)
6. The policeman hanged _____ because of despair. (he)
7. Nabunya is a widow but can live by _____. (self)
8. We made _____ a ball for playing with. (us)
9. They blamed _____ for their own mistakes. (we)
10. You don't seem _____ this morning. (you)
11. Vivian will bring _____ trouble if she is not careful. (her)
12. I haven't been feeling _____ lately. (I)

Emphatic pronouns

They are similar to reflexive pronouns. They are used to put emphasis on the particular person or thing talked about. They emphasize the action of the subject.

Example- A

1. Trudy will give us the rings **herself**.
2. The lady tethered the goat **herself**.
3. Judith organized the room **by herself**.
4. I will dye these shoes **myself**.
5. Joel packed the loaves of bread **by himself**.

Example- B

1. **Nobody helped Jackson** to organize the album.
a) Jackson organized the album **himself**.

b) Jackson organized the album **by himself**.

2. I will dye these shoes without anybody's assistance.

I will dye these shoes **myself**.

3. **Nobody has helped** the boys to wash the clothes.

a) The boys washed the clothes **themselves**.

b) The boys washed the clothes **by themselves**.

Activity

Rewrite as instructed in brackets.

1. The sculptors don't get any help to carve those sculptures. (Rewrite ending :.....themselves.)
2. I did the work without anybody's assistance. (Rewrite and end:myself.)
3. No one helped me to tidy the kitchen. (Rewrite beginning: I.....)
4. She mopped the house without anybody's help. (Rewrite ending:herself.)
5. You should be careful about the way you talk about yourself. (Rewrite beginning: One.....)
6. The dog fed its puppies without any help. (Rewrite the sentence and end:itself.)
7. The Reverend laid the tables without anybody's help. (Rewrite ending:himself.)
8. No one will help Marvin to widen the entrance. (Begin: Marvin.....)
9. Nobody helped us to hang the pairs of shorts. (Rewrite ending:ourselves.)
10. No one has assisted Patrick to sew the skirt. (Begin: Patrick.....)

Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used to indicate what you are talking about by pointing or gesturing toward it. They include; **this, that, these, those**

A demonstrative pronoun is never followed directly by a noun.

Examples

1. **This** is the fastest plane I have ever boarded.
2. **These** are very expensive vehicles.

Demonstrative adjectives

These are adjectives that help to indicate a noun and are within close proximity of that noun in a sentence. A demonstrative adjective is directly followed by a noun.

Examples

1. This---- (**demonstrative**) book----(**noun**) is really interesting.

2. These children are very disciplined.
3. This tree is beautiful.
4. That girl was severely hurt in the accident.
5. Those phones were bought cheaply.
6. Those flowers are beautiful.

Reciprocal pronouns

Reciprocal pronouns are pronouns which express mutual action or reaction.

They include; **each other**, **one another**. The traditional rule is that each other refers to two items and one another refers to more than two.

Examples

1. Milly and Winnie always help each other.
2. They can't see one another.
3. The florist and butcher have talked to each other.
4. The candidates often help one another with class exercise.

N.B

There is no good reason to reject each other when talking about three or more people or things.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using:.....each other...../.....one another.....

1. John loves Musa. Musa loves John.
2. Mary helps Joel. Joel helps Mary.
3. Luke has rung Parvin. Parvin has rung Luke.
4. Kakebe has forgiven Matama. Matama has forgiven Kakebe.
5. Hellen will escort Damalie. Damalie will escort Hellen.
6. Tendo is helping Samson. Samson is helping Tendo.
7. Deo will save William. William will save Deo.
8. The mechanic advised the fruiterer. The fruiterer advised the mechanic.

Relative pronouns

These are pronouns that refer to a previously used noun and introduces a relative clause.

They include; **who, whom, whose, that, which**

Note

“**Who**” and “**whom**” are used with people, “**which**” is used with other things, “**that**” and “**whose**” are used with both things and people.

Uses of the relative pronouns

Relative pronouns can be used as;

- (i) Conjunctions (**joining words**)
- (ii) Subjects (**subjective use**)
- (iii) objects (**objective use**)

(I) Relative pronouns as conjunctions

Here two clauses are given i.e. **the main clause** and **the relative clause**. They are joined together using the relative pronouns.

Examples

1. That is the man. He killed my aunt.
That is the man **who** killed my aunt.
2. There comes the woman. Her daughter graduated last week.
There comes the woman **whose** daughter graduated last week.
3. This is the chair. Tom broke it yesterday.
This is the chair **which** Tom broke yesterday.
4. Here comes the man. You met him at the park.
Here comes the man **whom** you met at the park.

EXERCISE- A

Join as one sentence using:.....who.....

1. I met a boy. He speaks only French.
2. That is the girl. She abused me.
3. There comes the lady. She took my pen yesterday.
4. This is the woman. She gave me a sweet.
5. That is the girl. She was forced into early marriage.

EXERCISE- B

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Join the sentences as one using:.....whose.....

1. Here is the girl. Her school bag was stolen.
2. That is the man. His wife is the headmistress of our school.
3. Are you the gentleman? Your phone was stolen?
4. Those are the pupils. Their results were cancelled.
5. Look at the old woman. Her hut is soon collapsing.

(II) Subjective use of relative pronouns

This is when a relative pronoun is used to replace a subject of the relative clause.

These pronouns are; “**who**” and “**which**”

Examples

1. The man was taken to the hospital. (**Main clause**)
The man was seriously injured. (**Relative clause**)
The man **who was seriously injured** was taken to the hospital.
2. The rabbit had run very fast. (**Relative clause**)
The rabbit was later trapped. (**Main clause**)
The rabbit **which had run very fast** was later trapped.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using:.....who...../.....which.....

1. The house girl was taken away. The house girl was a fool.
2. The money was stolen. The money was in the desk.
3. The lazy boy will do all the punishments alone. The lazy boy is lame.
4. The book has a poor cover. The book has good material.
5. The cobbler will bear the difficulties. He was here in the morning.
6. The puff-adder was running down the river. The puff-adder was killed.
7. The plumber struck these deer mercilessly. He was arrested by the game wardens.
8. The mat was not very strong. The mat was made of banana leaves.
9. The pupil was ashamed. The pupil gassed in the class.
10. The clothier has ridden a bike. He was writing an informal letter yesterday.

(III) Objective use of relative pronouns

This is when the relative pronoun is used
as an **object**. e.g. "Who" and "which" are used.

"Whom" for people and "which" for other things.

Examples

1. The soldier was badly hurt. The children saw him.
The soldier whom-----**objective relative pronoun** the children saw was badly hurt.
2. The tree had very good timber. The carpenter cut it.
The tree which-----**objective relative pronoun** the carpenter cut had very good timber

N.B

In objective use of pronouns, the subjects of the clause are different. After joining the clause, the relative pronouns are followed by either a noun or personal pronoun.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using:.....whom/which...../.....who.....

1. The lady was really beautiful. The men fought for her at the party.
2. The hospital was a long way. The patient went to it.
3. The guard was harassed by the thieves. The guard drinks a lot of beer.
4. The leopard was shot dead. The leopard was crossing the road.
5. The house was near the main road. The robbers robbed it.
6. The dirty girl did not go to school. We met her there.
7. The stone had to cut off my nose. The stone was thrown at me.
8. The twins were all born alive. The twins were born last evening.
9. The text book is misplaced. The teacher lent it to me yesterday.
10. The mechanic was accused of stealing the tools. We have seen him near the mortuary.

Defining relative clauses

A defining relative clause is a clause required to define or qualify the main clause when the subject of the main clause is not clear.

Examples:

1. We thanked the man. (**which man**) the subject **the man** in the sentence is not clear.
The man gave us sweets. (**Gave us sweets is used to define the man.**)

Answer: We thanked the man **who gave us sweets**.

2. The journalist has hung the shirts on a nail.

His mangoes have been eaten by the orphans.

Answer: The journalist whose mangoes have been eaten by the orphans has hung the shirts on a nail.

3. The desks were damaged. The pupils pulled them yesterday.

Answer: The desks which the pupils pulled yesterday were damaged.

NB. Commas are not required in defining relative clause.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences using: "who", "which", "whose", "whom"

1. The plumber is eating an apple. He was talking to us last week.
2. The women have already rung the police. Their goats were stolen a fortnight ago.
3. The mechanic was accused of stealing the tools. We have seen him near the abattoir.
4. The barber's has been closed. We saw it last Thursday.
5. The boy nearly drowned. He fell into the well.
6. The snake was a cobra. The wizard was playing with it.
7. The thieves were finally killed. The thieves were trying to break into our house.
8. The woman was imprisoned. Her goats ate Kameese's crops.
9. The whip struck me up to the bone. The teacher used it.
10. The road was very muddy. They took it to town.
11. The man has burst the balloons. His pairs of scissors were broken by George.
12. His niece is a brave girl. His niece conducted a hymn in the church.

Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses do not define the subject but just give more information about it.

Examples

1. Tina's grandmother was born in 1972. Tina's grandmother is now bedridden.
Tina's grandmother, who is now bedridden, was born in 1972.
2. Dorothy is welcoming the attorneys happily. Her cousin passed away last week.
Dorothy, whose cousin passed away last week, is welcoming the attorneys happily.
3. Miriam is angry with us. The menservants are serving her some beef.
Miriam, whom the menservants are serving some beef, is angry with us.

NB.

Non-defining relative clauses take commas. We put a comma at **the beginning** and at **the end** of the clause.

Exercise**Join the following sentences**

using:.....who...../.....whose/.....whom...../.....which.....

1. Mr. Mugerwa was crossing the road along the bridge. Mr. Mugerwa is the tallest man in Lwere Village.
2. My uncle has just arrived from Nigeria. The Nigerians gave him a lot of prizes for performing well.
3. The edible rat has been trapped in the net today. The hunters had tried to kill it several times.
4. The state house was invaded by the rebels. Its iron sheets were stolen that evening by thieves.
5. The companies will be closed immediately. The companies are not making profits for the country at all.
6. My shoes are already worn out. My aunt bought them from Spain five years ago.
7. The dress was beautifully made out of silk. The lady was wearing it on the Christmas Day.
8. The master of ceremonies collapsed immediately after the concert. The master of ceremonies made a very good funny drama before the audience.
9. Kazire has retired teaching at the age of seventy –seven. Kazire has been a class teacher for over ten years at Kasubi Primary School.
10. Theresa is very beautiful. Theresa has just completed senior four.

Using relative clauses with prepositions

We can use a preposition **before** or **after** a relative clause. This preposition is always mentioned **once** in a given sentence or answer.

(a) Preposition used “before” the relative clause**Examples**

1. The place was on a high hill. The army advanced to it.
The place to which the army advanced was on a high hill. (Defining relative clause commas are not used.)
2. Tamale is leaving for London tomorrow. I had dinner with him last night.
Tamale, with whom I had dinner last night, is leaving for London tomorrow. (Non-defining relative clause. A particular Tamale talked about: 2 commas are used)
3. This is the village. I was born in this village.

This is the village **in which** I was born.

(b) Preposition used "after" the relative clause.

Examples

1. The man was riding a bicycle. The army man was aiming his gun at him.
The man **whom** the army man was aiming his gun **at** was riding a bicycle.
2. Tamale is leaving for London tomorrow. I had dinner with him last night.
Tamale, **whom** I had dinner **with** last night, is leaving for London tomorrow
3. The place was on a high hill. The army advanced to it .
The place **which** the army advanced **to** was on a high hill.

Using: "whom" (with prepositions)

Examples:

1. The surgeon is not good at carrying out operations. The patients have complained about her.
The surgeon **about whom** the patients have complained is not good at carrying out operations.
2. The man was riding a bicycle carelessly. Luke spoke to him yesterday.
The man **to whom** Luke spoke yesterday was riding a bicycle.
3. Magala has given you some pieces of bread. I was begging something from him last night.
Magala, **from whom** I was begging something last night, has given you some pieces of bread.

Exercise

Rewrite as one sentence using.....whom.....

1. The cyclist was caught by the police officers. We were looking **for him** the whole of yesterday.
2. Vincent is ashamed of his impolite behavior. My niece has been talking **to him**.
3. The thieves were hiding behind the mortuary. You told me something **about them**.
4. The invigilator was typing some work. Mukama trusts **in him** so much.
5. The scientists rejected the cutlery. It was taken **to them**.
6. Dr. Biting has drunk all the juice. We depend **on her** for survival.
7. The poacher is paying his monthly subscription. I live **with him** at Nansana.
8. The headmistress has treated us cruelly. We work **under her**.

9. Linda has hidden all the crockery. I have been laughing at her.
10. The orphan was about fourteen years old. I borrowed the pieces of equipment from her.

Using: "whose" with prepositions

Examples

1. Gloria has hung the curtain. Mr. Lubega was talking to her niece.
Gloria, to whose niece Mr. Lubega was talking, has hung the curtain.
2. These pedestrians have woven some baskets. This man depends on their brothers for survival.
These pedestrians, on whose brothers this man depends for survival, have woven some baskets.
3. The woman was really kind to us. We spent a night at her home.
The woman at whose home we spent a night was really kind to us.

Exercise

Join these sentences as one usingwhose.....

1. The bachelor is sitting at the modern table. The heads of department gave some chimneys to her nephew.
2. The cannibal was stung by a wasp. You did some work **for his** mother-in-law.
3. The spectators struck those deer cruelly. The conductress stared at their sons-in-law.
4. Masavu was found guilty of the offence. The chemist spoke to his cousin last week.
5. Lubuto is felling a big tree. I was travelling with his brothers-in-law last night.
6. The carpenter has been smoothing wood. You sent a letter to his niece yesterday.
7. The pianists are very skilful at playing modern pianos. You are part of their team.
8. Mr. Mugumya was speaking to me angrily. My classmate had sat on his chair.
9. The librarian has bought two pairs of pliers. We have been sitting with her friends.
10. Victor is good at English pronunciation. We were walking in his compound last Saturday.

Using: "which" (with prepositions)

Examples

1. The desk has been broken by Marvin. I always sit at it.
The desk at which I always sit has been broken by Marvin.
2. Those sheep are dirtying my costumes. Fred has given some feeds to them.
The sheep, to which Fred has given some feeds, are dirtying my costumes.

3. The church is near the mortuary. We prayed **in it** last Sunday.
The church **in which** we prayed last Sunday is near the mortuary.

Exercise

Join the sentences as one using:.....which.....

1. The abattoir was near the orchard. We went **to it** last week.
2. The plan was made by Mugerwa. All chiefs of staff agreed **to it**.
3. The two deer quickly ran away. The poachers had aimed their guns **at them**.
4. The beef will be eaten by the hostesses. I have been telling you **about it**.
5. The vehicle will be repaired tomorrow. The mechanic got a wire **from it**.
6. The computer was not working well. I was charged fifty thousand shilling **for it**.
7. The house has been demolished. We slept **in it** yesterday.
8. The diseases kept everyone worried. Very many people died **of them**.
9. The town had been attacked by thieves. We fled **from it**.
10. The story was very funny. Maria laughed **at it** heartily.

Distributive pronouns

Distributive pronouns refer to each member of a set or group individually and separately. **E.g. neither of, none of, either of, Either....., Neither.....**

(a) Using: Either of.....

Examples

1. Both boys are skilful at weaving.
Either of the boys is skilled at weaving.
2. Both men were charged with defilement.
Either of the men was charged with defilement.
3. Both of the pedestrians have been punished for breaking the pieces of equipment.
Either of the pedestrians has been punished for breaking the pieces of equipment.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences beginning: **Either of**.....

1. **Both** ladies are weak.
2. **Both** women have had problems.
3. **Both of** the museums were beautified.
4. **Both** children were rung by the chiefs.
5. **Both of** the menservants dirty our furniture.

6. **Both calves are healthy.**
7. **Both of** the mousetraps were sold to the chefs,
8. **Both** girls are beautiful.
9. **Both of** the maidservants have dirtied the cutlery.
10. **Both of** the pianos are being played by Magembe.

(b) Using: Either.....

Examples

1. Both boys are skilful at weaving.
Either boy is skilled at weaving.
2. Both men were charged with defilement.
Either man was charged with defilement.
3. I can write easily with both hands.
I can write easily with either hand.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using: Either...../.....either.

1. The footballer can play with both legs.
2. The dentist will extract out both teeth.
3. Both women are weak.
4. Both of the men were strong.
5. Both ladies have had problems.
6. Both children were rung by the chefs.
7. Both of the museums were beautified.
8. Both calves are healthy.
9. Both of the pianos are being played by Lule.
10. Both of the menservants dirty our furniture.

(a) Using: Neither of.....

Examples

1. Both books are new.
Neither of the books is old.
2. Both stadia were modern.
Neither of the stadia was ancient.
3. Both of the bakeries produce very good cakes.

Neither of the bakeries produces **bad** cakes.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences beginning: Neither of.....

1. **Both of** the knives have become **blunt**.
2. **Both of** the barbers were **hard-working**.
3. **Both** wives behave **humbly**.
4. **Both** mechanics buy **modern** laptops.
5. **Both of** the jackets are **new**.
6. **Both** men are **fat**.

Using: Neither.....

Examples:

1. Both boys are fat.
Neither boy is thin.
2. Both building are modern.
Neither building is ancient.
3. Both of the bakeries produce good cakes.
Neither bakery produces bad cakes.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences beginning: Neither.....

1. **Both of** the referees have **old** watches.
2. **Both** wives behave **proudly**.
3. **Both of** the knives have become **blunt**.
4. **Both** mothers-in-law are **beautiful**.
5. **Both of** the mechanics buy **modern** laptops.
6. **Both of** the barbers were **hard-working**.

Indefinite pronouns

An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that does not refer to a specific person or thing.
E.g. **none, nothing, anything** etc....

Using: All (of)/None (of)

Examples

1. **All** the applicants are **ugly**.
None of the applicants is **beautiful**.
2. **All of** these waiters have bought **expensive** stationery.
None of these waiters has bought **cheap** stationery.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using: None of.....

1. **All** those referees are careless.
2. **All** the bachelors are generous.
3. **All of** the seas are rough today.
4. **All of** us carry blunt knives.
5. **All of** your daughters-in-law have humble children.
6. **All of** the three librarians failed the interview.
7. **All of** the boys are dirty today.
8. **All of** her sisters were shabby.
9. **All** the criminals denied the charges.
10. **All** the four knitters knitted good sweaters.
11. **All** the pupils were punished by the teacher.
12. **All** the mourners were served food.

Other indefinite pronouns

E.g. one, one's, oneself.

Using: one, one's, oneself

Examples

1. **You** can do anything **you** want for **yourself**.
One can do anything **one** wants for **oneself**.
2. **They are** always mindful about what concerns **them** and **their** children.
One is always mindful about what concerns **one** and **one's** children.
3. **He** may be worried about **his** health but **he** will have to recover.
One maybe worried about **one's** health but **one** will have to recover.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using: one, one's, oneself

1. We wish success to ourselves and our friends.
2. I am supposed to be kind to all my classmates.

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3. We should always help our nephews and ourselves.
4. You should not do anything to hurt yourself.
5. We have to care for ourselves and our siblings.
6. You should concentrate on your business.
7. I must offer pieces of advice to my companions.
8. They can go for anything that can make their life better.
9. We are meant to be respectful to all our elders.
10. You should read your dictionary to enrich your vocabulary.
11. He should not boast of his successful performance.
12. People don't have to involve themselves in idle talk.

Interrogative pronouns

These are pronouns used to ask questions (to form interrogative sentences).

They include; **what, who, whom, which, whose, where**

Examples

1. **What** is your name?
2. **Who** brought you here?
3. **Whom** do you want?
4. **Which** of these pens is yours?

Exercise

Complete each blank space in the sentence with the correct interrogative pronoun.

1. _____ do you want to talk to?
2. _____ house is this?
3. _____ have you taken my new bag?
4. _____ reader do you want to take?
5. _____ does an elephant look like?
6. _____ has given you that flower?
7. _____ of these books belong to Cissy?
8. _____ ball are you playing with?
9. _____ do you live nowadays?
10. _____ is Mercy taking your shoe?
11. _____ does a cobra look?

12. _____ text book has got lost?

THE SENTENCE

A sentence is a group of words which expresses a complete meaning.

For example:

1. The girl greeted the visitor.
2. Mary, open the door.
3. What a lovely girl she is!
4. Did you ask him about it?

Sentences must begin with capital letters and end with a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.

Categories of sentences

(i) Simple sentences

This is a sentence that is made up of only one verb.

She has gone to school already.

Makeni will dance for the visitors tomorrow.

My father was grazing his cattle

(ii) Compound sentence

This is a sentence that is made up of more than one simple sentence joined by a conjunction. Conjunctions like; since, when, for, as, because, with, but, although, so, while, if, till, until, etc.

Examples

1. The boy put the money in his pocket and walked away.
2. Although John worked hard, he remained poor.
3. If the pastor comes, we shall gather and pray together.
4. Will you go to school or fetch water?

Parts of a sentence

A sentence has two main parts;

- (i) **Subject:** this is something or somebody being talked about.
- (ii) **Predicate:** this is the part of the sentence which talks about the subject.

The subject	The predicate
Mary	Is a very helpful girl

Peter	Has broken his legs.
The pupils	Have lost their bags.
The man	Stole the car.
They	Kicked the ball.
We	Are not satisfied.

Note

Phrase is a small group of words without a finite verb that together have a particular meaning and that typically form part of a sentence.

.....in the evening.

.....at home.

.....in the playgroup.

..... on Friday.

.....in the army barracks.

Clause

Is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb, and forms a sentence or part of sentence.

They often go to---main clause Italy because they love the food. -----(subordinate clause)

A sentence may be in any of the forms;

- (a) statement
- (b) question
- (c) command
- (d) request
- (e) exclamatory

Affirmative sentences

These are sentences that state agreement between the doer and the action.

Examples

1. There are ten hens in that house.
2. The boy is sick today.
3. The strangers are in the city hall.
4. She is a beautiful girl.

Negative sentences

These are sentences in which the action or thing is not true or not happening or not there at all.

Examples

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1. The boy is not sick today.
2. There aren't ten hens in that house.
3. The strangers aren't in the city hall.
4. She isn't a beautiful girl.
5. It is father is not a doctor.

Changing from affirmative to negative form

When changing to negative form, you should use "not".

Examples

1. **Affirmative:** I can try to make it.
Negative: I cannot try to make it.
Affirmative: the boy will take some water.
Negative: the boy will not take any water.
Affirmative: she speaks fluent French.
Negative: she does not speak fluent French.
4. **Affirmative:** my young brother asks silly questions.
Negative: my young brother does not ask silly questions.
5. **Affirmative:** birds make nests now and then.
Negative: birds don't make nests now and then
6. **Affirmative:** I saw him yesterday.
Negative: I didn't see him yesterday.
7. **Affirmative:** they stole my books.
Negative: they did not steal my books.

Activity

Change the following sentences in negative form.

1. She has gone to the market
2. Debby will buy new dresses.
3. We might come and visit you.
4. The dog is barking now.
5. It will chase you.
6. My father would have gone to the church.
7. Joseph eats much food.
8. Henry writes well.

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9. Moses runs fast.
10. It chatters every night.
11. Cows graze every night.
12. You dodge lessons every Friday.
13. He got a first grade.
14. We listened to the radio.
15. My grandfather fell down and lie.
16. She played well yesterday.
17. Mukasa dug in his garden.
18. Mummy cooks delicious food.
19. Kenneth has attended the lessons.
20. We might come and visit you.

Interrogative sentences

These are sentences which ask questions.

They are referred to as question sentences.

Here, in interrogative form, the subject and the helping verb exchange positions.

Examples

1. **Affirmative:** He is here.
Interrogative: Is he here?
2. **Affirmative:** They will go to school
Interrogative: Will they go to school?
3. **Affirmative:** They have entered the classroom.
Interrogative: Have they entered the classroom?

Activity

Change into interrogative form.

1. Shamim will find us in Naguru.
2. The thief must bring back my money today.
3. There was a good number of people at the match.
4. The customer had cheated the butcher.
5. The guest might be late for the function.
6. They have thrown all the rubbish.
7. They were taken to police.

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8. Monica has praised me.
9. We shall finish in time.
10. Namuli was imprisoned.

Changing into interrogative sentences

1. **Affirmative:** She disconnects the electricity.
Interrogative: Does she disconnect the electricity?
2. **Affirmative:** Suubi takes a lot of time doing the work.
Interrogative: Does Suubi take much time doing the work?
3. **Affirmative:** Boys cook food.
Interrogative: Do boys cook food?
4. **Affirmative:** They took their books for marking.
Interrogative: did they take their books for marking?

Activity

Change into interrogative form

1. The baby cries every day.
2. She digs in that garden whenever it rains.
3. The candidates do exams twice in a week.
4. Kakebe buys new clothes every month.
5. Most girls like going for prayers.
6. They visited us last night.
7. My uncle drove his car carelessly.
8. Pedestrians walk on the pavements.
9. The police keep law and order.

THE USE OF SOME AND ANY

Some is used in only affirmative sentences.

"Some" and its compounds are; someone, something, somewhere, somebody.

Any is used in negative and interrogative sentences.

"Any" and its compounds are; anyone, anything, anywhere, anybody.

Note: when it comes to negative, "some" changes to "any"

Examples

Rewrite usingany.....

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1. Mary will come to the party next week with somebody.
Mary will not come to the party next week with anybody.
Will Mary come to the party next week with anybody?
2. There is some water in the tank.
Is there any water in the tank?
There isn't any water in the tank.
3. There was something smelling in the kitchen.
Was there anything smelling in the kitchen?

Activity

Rewrite using.....any.....

1. There were some workers in the room.
2. The boys have caught some fish for lunch.
3. The men have some money.
4. I have seen someone eating something.
5. There is something wrong with his phone.
6. There are some ripe mangoes on the table.
7. The UPDF have killed some rebels.
8. There was some oil in that tank.
9. We shall carry some chairs to the staffroom.
10. There was something new in the issue.
11. There are some books in the shelf.
12. There were some cows in the town.

Activity

Rewrite using "some" instead of "any".

1. There weren't any hens there.
2. I won't drop anything anywhere in the sea.
3. She won't get it anywhere in the garden.
4. There aren't any blue pens in the cupboard.
5. He won't ask anybody the way to the hospital.

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6. They haven't done nay work today.
7. There isn't any fruit in the basket.
8. There aren't any pumpkins in the garden.
9. There isn't any coffee in this jug.
10. No one has eaten any food.
11. We haven't heard any news from them.
12. He won't ask anybody the way to the hospital.
13. There aren't any sodas in the shop.

Using “some” and” any” in sentences without helping verbs.

Examples

1. He eats some bread with cheese.
He doesn't eat any bread with cheese.
Does he eat any bread with cheese?
2. The boy catches some fish every Sunday.
Does the boy catch any fish every Sunday?
The boy does not catch any fish every Sunday.