

CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL - MUKONO

P.O. Box 704 Mukono. Tel: 0772485711/0786809463, Email: cornerstonejuniorschool@gmail.com

P.6 GRAMMAR SELF- STUDY LESSONS SET 2 12.6.20

LESSON 1

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: PLURAL OF NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile : as wasteful as a hen

Proverb : fancy kills and fancy cures

Content: Plural form of possessive nouns

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the plural form of the possessive nouns
- Construct sentences using the possessive nouns

Plural form of possessive nouns

Possessive nouns are nouns which show ownership of something. When writing possessive nouns, we always use an apostrophe to show ownership.

Examples

A car for the president president's car,
A shop for the barber barber's shop,
A chair for the chairman chairman's chair

Exercise

Use an apostrophe to write the following expressions

When writing the plural form of the possessive nouns, both words change into plural. The apostrophe should also appear in the answer.

Examples of plural forms of the possessive nouns

Singular	Plural
candidate's name	candidates' names
voter's register	voters' registers
pupil's books	pupils' books
lady's shoe	ladies' shoes
baby's bag	babies' bags
boy's name	boys' names
child's game	children's games
woman's dress	women's dresses
baby's toy	
neighbour's house	
man's hat	

Exercise

Re-write these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined group of words

- 1. She has a baby's bed.
- 2. The teacher has a man hat.
- 3. Did you buy the <u>lady's watches</u>?
- 4. Have you checked in the voter's register?
- 5. They have written the candidates' name.
- 6. My father admired our neighbour's house.
- 7. The cartoonist did not like the boy's name.
- 8. That tailor sews <u>lady's dress</u> every day.

	SUB TOPIC : SKILLS : Simile : Proverb :	NOUNS POSSESSIVE NOUNS LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING as wasteful as a hen fancy kills and fancy cures of possessive nouns
	- Give the plural form	sson, you should be able to: of the possessive nouns s using the possessive nouns
,	Application of posses	sive nouns
	A friend of Musa's has	lost. (Begin: The boys')
1.	Exercise The teacher tore Mose	es' books (Begin: Moses' books)
		lost. (Begin: A pen of)
3.	Simon's brother has tr	odden the plantation. (Begin: A brother of)
4.	George's friend has tw	o babies' toys. (Begin: A friend of)
5.	The Head teacher's fa	mily is very rich. (Begin: A family of)
6.	Jonas' friend sells a ba	aby's toy. (Endbabies' toys.)
7.	Jesus' apostles receive	ed the Holy Spirit. (Begin: Apostles of)
8.	A friend of James' has	a pair of ladies' shoes. (Usepairs of)

COMMON NOUNS

Common nouns that have "s" at the end in their singular state

Note that this doesn't mean that the "s" stands for a plural form instead the nouns are in singular.

Examples

news

civics

mathematics

physics

economics

measles

gallows

politics

athletics

sports

tuberculosis

mastitis

innings

rickets

Whenever these nouns are used in a sentence they are followed by a singular verb **Examples**

- 1. **News** is broadcast on the radio every day.
- 2. Politics has a profitable business.
- 3. Mumps wasn't cured properly
- 4. Physics is a science subject.

Re-write these sentences in plural

- 1. Measles is so infectious these days.
- 2. Mathematics gives me hard time.
- 3. No news is good news.
- 4. The news you have given me is very pleasant.

Common nouns that remain the same in singular and plural

These are nouns that have the singular and plural alike **Examples**

singular	plural
sheep	sheep
advice	advice
deer	deer
furniture	furniture
coffee	coffee
chalk	chalk
soil	soil
water	water
money	money
sugar	sugar
salt	salt
fish	fish

Sentences

a) A sheep is grazing on the hill. Sheep is grazing on the hill.

b) I eat fish every day. We eat fish every day.

Change these sentences into the plural

- 1. This furniture is mine.
- 2. He has caught a fish
- 3. A deer runs very fast.
- 4. He has brought a sheep.

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

- 5. No news _____ good news (be)
- 6. Measles _____ a deadly disease. (to be)
- 7. Mathematics _____ liked by most pupils. (is)
- 8. Politics _____ a good job. (to be)
- 9. Sports _____ an interesting activity. (to be)

Exercise

Rewrite these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined word.

- 1. Mr. Byansi sells **sheep** in Kiira market.
- 2. The **money** she gave me was not enough for me to buy a dictionary.
- 3. He gave me a piece of advice yesterday.
- 4. As <u>deer</u> is a very swift animal.
- 5. A pinch of salt is needed when one is baking bread.
- 6. The police have arrived at the scene.
- 7. My father bought a sheep in the market.

LESSON 3

TOPIC : NOUNS

SUB-TOPIC : UN COUNTABLE NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile : as constant as the sun. Proverb : courtesy costs nothing.

CONTENT: UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Define the term uncountable nouns

- Give the plural form of the uncountable nouns

- Construct sentences using the uncountable nouns

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be easily counted. **Examples**

water
food
sugar
advice
blood
soil
sand
paraffin
information
news

Changing uncountable nouns into plural forms

simple form	singular	plural form
water	a jerrycan of water	jerrycans of water
sugar	a kilogramme of sugar	kilogrammes of sugar
milk	a litre of milk	litres of milk
land	an acre of land	acres of land
sand	a tonne of sand	tones of land
paper	a piece of paper	pieces of paper
tea	a cup of tea	cups of tea
soap	a tablet to soap	tablets of soap
news	an item of news	items of news
information	a piece of information	pieces of information
chalk	a piece of chalk	pieces of chalk
advice	a piece of advice	pieces of advice

We sometimes express uncountable nouns with the use of 'none'

a) When "none" is used to refer to singular uncountable nouns, we have to use a singular verb.

Examples

- 1. All this milk is bad for drinking None of this milk is good to drink.
- 2. All that advice is undependable None of that advice is dependable.
 - b) When "none" is used to refer to plural countable nouns, a singular verb is used. **Examples**
- 1. All of them are not fit to teach.

None of them is fit to teach.

2. All these shoes are not good for me.

None of these shoes is good for me.

Begin: None.....

- 1. All these ladies' shoes are uncomfortable.
- 2. All the wolves were not given water
- 3. The geese did not lay eggs.
- 4. All the witnesses did not give clear evidence
- 5. All the monkeys did not chatter.
- 6. All the teachers were present.
- 7. All the boys in our classroom are humble.
- 8. All the chefs are skilful.
- 9. All the chimneys are new.
- 10. All the candidates' names were not pinned onto the notice board.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words.

- 1. The New Vision had no **news item** on the road accident.
- 2. May you please give me a cup of tea?
- 3. How much money does a bar of soap cost?
- 4. He gave me a piece of advice.
- 5. Timber was used to make that piece of furniture.

LESSON 4

TOPIC : NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile : as curious as a fish.

Proverb: between the devil and the deep blue sea./care killed the cat.

CONTENT : ARTICLES WITH COMMON NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give examples of articles

- Use articles correctly in sentences

ARTICLES WITH COMMON NOUNS

An article is a word used to modify a noun. Examples of articles include: 'a', 'an' and 'the' Articles should come before common nouns

Article 'a' and 'an'

Articles "a" and "an" are used with singular countable nouns. Article 'a' / 'an' are also used when talking about an object for the first time.

Article "a" is used with nouns that start with a consonant sound. These articles 'a' and 'an' are also called **indefinite articles** because they refer to nouns which are not specific

Examples

a boy a policeman

a pencil a hen

a pen a European

a girla doora Ugandan man

a treea union

While "an" is used with a noun that starts with vowel sound

Examples

an umbrella

an English teacher

an egg

an apple

an axe

an hour

an MP

an x-ray

an honest

Article_'the'

- a) When you are talking about something for the first time, you use 'a' or 'an' but when what we are talking about is already known we use article "the"
- b) Article "**the**" is used to define particular nouns .e.g. that particular person, thing, place or animal being or already identified or talked about .lt is used to refer to definite or known things, persons and places.

Note: Articles should come before common nouns

Examples

1. I had a sandwich and an apple for lunch.

The sandwich wasn't very good, but the apple was nice.

2. I visited **a** zoo and saw **an** elephant.

The elephant I saw at the zoo was grey in colour.

c) We use **the** when we are talking or thinking about a specific thing.

Examples

- 1. Jane wrote the article which appeared in the New Vision last week.
- 2. Did Paula get the job she applied for?
- 3. The woman I saw yesterday was smart.
- d) Article '**the**' is also used in the superlative degree

Example

- 1. He is **the** most beautiful girl in our home. '
- 2. Mary has **the** best handwriting of the three girls.
 - e) It is also used before definite things Examples

- The moon - The pacific

- The sun - The red sea

- The stars - The Atlantic

- The ocean - The Rwenzori

Article "**some**" is used with plural countable nouns as well as non- countable nouns. Article "the" can as well used.

Plural countable nouns

Some boysSome pens

Some pencilsSome girls

Uncountable nouns

Some sugarSome soil

Some juiceSome fish

Some sand

Exercise

Fill the gap with a suitable article. You will use "some" in a few sentences.		
1.	girl is going to school.	
2.	orange is being divided among the three people.	
3.	Please sir, can you give me ripe mangoes which cost fifty shillings.	
4.	dog is being given raw meat.	
5.	The teacher beat me canes but I didn't feel pain.	
6.	tomatoes were there weren't enough for sauce.	
7.	enemy attacked us last night.	
8.	honest child brought back the balance of the money.	
9.	The headmaster asked me to takepiece of chalk to the teacher.	
10.	European man took land in Muyenga Hill.	
11.	Samuel isuniversity student now.	
12.	My father left for prayers hours ago.	
13.	We sawEuropean boy standing by the roadside	

LESSON 5

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: COLLECTIVE NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as innocent as a lamb.

Proverb: speech is silver silence is golden.

CONTENT: COLLECTIVE NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Define collective nouns

- Give examples of collective nouns

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Collective nouns are names given to a group of things collected together.

Examples

A group of sheep flock
A group of bees swarm

A group of cattle herd
A group of people praying congregation

A group of thieves gang
A group of singers choir

A group of soldiers army or troop

A group of sticks

A group of actors

A group of stars

bundle

company

constellation

A group of ship
A group of directors
board
A group of servants
Staff
A collection of books
A group of people at a funeral
A group of beautiful ladies

fleet
board
staff
library
cortege
bevy

A group of slaves

A group of flags

A person in charge of a museum

One who sells paper ink, pens, books

Residents of Muns

Residents of Muns

Residents of Muns

Residents of Nuns convents
Place where aeroplanes are kept hangar
A place where clothes are washed and ironed laundry
Animals are slaughtered abattoir

Resting place for a wild animal lair

A collection of flower
A group of geese
A number of young pigs, dogs, cats, born at a single birth brood
A collection of flowers put on a coffin or tomb
Several layers of a cake.
A place where money is coined
bouquet
bouquet
cap
leap
A number of young pigs, dogs, cats, born at a single birth brood
tomb
several layers of a cake.
tiers
mint

Utensils used in the kitchen crockery Forks, spoons and knives used for eating cutlery

OCCUPATIONS

Treats eye diseases oculist Tests eye sights and sells spectacles. Optician Sells meat butcher Treats teeth dentist Mends shoes and other leather objects.` Cobbler Sells clothes draper Deals in flowers florist Deals fruits fruiterer Deals in cattle drover Mends water pipes plumber Sells medicinal herbs herbalist Sets glasses in windows and glasses glazier

N.B: The Student's Companion is not only more detailed but also more dependable. Get a copy of the Student's Companion and read more on this topic.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences by replacing the underlined group of words with one word.

- 1. The football match had many people watching it.
- 2. I was among the people who attended the church service at St. Peter Church.
- 3. Our school has a nice group of singers.
- 4. The minister sat in the middle of the people who were listening to the music shows.
- 5. Their university does not have a collection of books.
- 6. The Gaso bus has a rude man who collects bus fares.
- 7. In our district, we don't have any school for the children who cannot see.
- 8. My father has a house for selling meat.
- 9. The leader of the football team got injured.
- 10. The government has built a school for the children who are unable to speak.
- 11. The head teacher put off the meeting to another day.
- 12. Grace made up his mind to apply for the job.

Lesson 6

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB-TOPIC : ABSTRACT NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile : as rapid as lightening

Proverb : an apple a day keeps the doctor way

CONTENT : ABSTRACT NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Define abstract nouns

- Give examples of abstract nouns

- Form abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns

- Construct sentences using the abstract nouns

ABSTRACT NOUNS

These are nouns which cannot be seen or counted.

These nouns are formed from other words. They can be got from adjectives, verbs or other nouns.

EXAMPLES

ABSTRACT NOUNS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVE

Abstract nouns formed by adding "ness"

Adjective	Abstract nouns
eager	eagerness
clever	cleverness
dull	dullness
bad	badness
handsome	handsomeness
big	bigness
kind	kindness
fat	fatness
ugly	ugliness
slow	slowness
good	goodness
heavy	heaviness
bitter	bitterness
quick	quickness
happy	happiness
busy	business
clean	cleanliness
dry	dryness

holy	holiness
shabby	shabbiness

a) Abstract nouns formed by changing the last "t" or "tt' to "ce" or "cy"

adjective	abstract nouns
distant	distance
innocent	innocence
important	importance
patient	patience
absent	absence
ignorant	ignorance
violent	_
agent	_
efficient	_
silent	silence
abundant	abundance
present	presence

b) Some abstract nouns are formed by changing completely

adjective	abstract nouns
powerful	power
truthful	truth
harmful	harm
painful	pain
merciful	mercy
pure	purity
supreme	supremacy
dead	death
strong	strength
wide	width
wise	wisdom
proud	pride
long	length
beautiful	beauty
enemy	enmity

Exercise

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

1.	he poacher managed to kill the lion because of his(strong)
2.	He was elected the head boy due to his (wise)
3.	heof this block was measured by Yaidhi. (wide)
4.	here was total in the examination room. (silent)
5.	t was a longfrom the vendor to the butcher's. (distant)
6.	Theof this area has caused famine to the people in the area. (dry)
7.	he teacher punished him because of his (shabby)
8.	heof the king surprised everybody. (dead)
9.	hate him because of his(proud)
10	Theof the teacher caused problems in our classroom. (absent

Lesson 7

TOPIC : NOUNS

SUB-TOPIC: FORMATION OF ABSTRACT NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile : as cheap as dirt.

Proverb : Blood is thicker than water.

CONTENT : Formation of abstract noun

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give examples of abstract nouns
- Form abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns
- Construct sentences using the abstract nouns
- Complete sentences using the correct abstract nouns

Formation of abstract noun

c) Abstract nouns formed from verbs

verbs	abstract nouns
explain	explanation

	1
repeat	repetition
classify	classification
congratulate	congratulation
accommodate	accommodation
compete	competition
corrupt	
communicate	
oppose	_
continue	_
affect (leave out)	
destroy	destruction
revolve	_
dictate	dictation
qualify	qualification
locate	location
introduce	_
pronounce	pronunciation
separate	
decorate	
complete	

d) Abstract nouns formed by adding "sion" Example

verbs	abstract nouns
decide	decision
conclude	conclusion
invert	inversion
express	_
explode	explosion
discuss	discussion
impress	impression
admit	_
expel	expulsion
profess	profession
ascend	ascension
Permit	permission

e) Abstract noun ending with "ment"

develop	development
govern	government
excite	excitement
entertain	entertainment
measure	measurement
embarrass	embarrassment
amuse	amusement
replace	_
enlighten	_
assign	_

Exercise

Use the correct form of the words in brack	ets to complete these sentences
--	---------------------------------

	You should always get(permit)	before moving out of the classroom.
	She was given an	_ letter yesterday (admit)
3.	The answer you have given is just a	of the teacher's. (repeat)
4.	Yourwas not clear. (exp	olain)
5.	There was ain the ba	arracks. (explode)
6.	You should improve on the	of the words. (pronounce)
7.	They were givenbecau	use of their misbehavior. (expel)
8.	Thewas between our	r school and theirs. (compete)
9.	The tailor did not take accurate	(measure)
10	. There wasbetv	ween the two boys. (enemy)

LESSON 8

TOPIC : NOUNS

Sub-topic : ABSTRACT NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile : as clumsy as a bear.

Proverb: Avoid evil and it will avoid thee.

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give examples of abstract nouns
- Form abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns
- Construct sentences using the abstract nouns
- Complete the given sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets

Verbs which form abstract nouns without following any of the previous orders

verb	abstract nouns
depart	departure
arrive	arrival
avail	available
just	justice
succeed	success
lend	loan
speak	speech
practise	practice
serve	service
lose	
fix	
assemble	
advice	advice
choose	_
refuse	_

Abstract nouns formed from other nouns

noun	abstract nouns
neighbour	neighbourhood
hill	hillock
king	kingdom
child	childhood
man	manhood
brother	_
poet	poetry
friend	friendship
slave	slavery
war	warrior
martyr	martyrdom
pot	pottery
butcher	butchery
grocer	grocery

Activity 1

Form abstract nouns from these adjectives.

long	strong	wise	proud	obedient
young	true	good	brave	intelligent
humble	short	vacant	quick	bright
decent	dark	sweet	high	enemy
cruel	deep	human	poor	hard
bitter	wide	broad	sane	sick
free	ignorant			

Activity 2

Form abstract nouns from the following verbs.

laugh	believe	starve	seize	think
free	discover	obey	serve	occupy
flatter	protect	see	live	hate
choose	depart	advice	judge	excel
please	moves	persevere	die	pursue
know	act	conceal	defend	succeed
converse				

Activity 3

Form abstract nouns from the following common nouns.

King	owner	coward	friend
Man	regent	priest	patriot
Thief	author	boy	captain
Woman	mother	bond	glutton
Bankrupt	agent	pirate	
Infant	hero	pilgrim	

Exercise

Use the word in bracket to complete the sentences.

1. I shall take the ___ given by the head master this morning. (advise)

After realizing that the soldiers had gone, the rebels made an ____towards the barracks. (advance)
 When I saw food on a dirty plate, I got a bad ____ (impress)
 The porter is seeking another ____ because the former is leaking. (accommodate)
 Because of his ____ he was entrusted with one million shillings to buy food for the school. (honest)
 She was very dirty because of ____(poor)
 My mother made a ____ in her business yesterday. (lose)
 After the ___ of the game, all players got refreshments. (complete)
 We are looking for ___ as we put security light (safe)
 Because of her ___ she was chosen a perfect. (Clean)

LESSON 9

TOPIC : NOUNS

Sub-topic : OPPOSITES OF NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile : as clumsy as a bear.

Proverb : Avoid evil and it will avoid thee

CONTENT : OPPOSITES OF NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to;

- Give the opposite of the underlined words
- Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined word

OPPOSITES OF NOUNS

An opposite of a word is a word which talks of the difference in meaning on the extreme side .Another word to mean opposite is **anatomy**. An example of an extreme difference is the opposite-good and bad, clean and dirty, tall and short.

OPPOSITES WITH PREFIX 'IN' Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'in'

Examples

word	opposite
capable	incapable

	complete	incomplete
	sane	insane
	correct	incorrect
	sincere	insincere
	direct	indirect
	decent	indecent
	visible	invisible
	audible	inaudible
	attentive	inattentive
	efficient	inefficient
	gratitude	ingratitude
	expensive	inexpensive
	dependant	independent
	equality	inequality
	justice	injustice
	sufficient	insufficient
	accurate	inaccurate
	active	inactive
	adequate	inadequate
	ability	inability
	advisable	inadvisable
	applicable	inapplicable
	attention	inattention
	competent	incompetent
	definite	indefinite
	decisive	indecisive
	discipline	indiscipline
Ī	·	

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'il' Examples

word	opposite
------	----------

legal	illegal
legible	illegible
literate	illiterate
liberal	illiberal
logical	illogical
licit	illicit

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'ir' Examples

word	opposite
regular	irregular
reversible	irreversible
replaceable	irreplaceable
rational	irrational
relevant	irrelevant

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'im' Examples

word	opposite
possible	impossible
polite	impolite
mature	immature
movable	immovable
penetrable	impenetrable
mortal	immortal

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'non' Examples

sense	nonsense
existent	non-existent
intoxicating	non intoxicating

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'un' Examples

word	opposite
armed	unarmed
willing	unwilling
certain	uncertain
equal	unequal
friendly	unfriendly
true	untrue
wise	unwise
welcome	unwelcome
happy	unhappy
common	uncommon
suitable	unsuitable
grateful	ungrateful
dress	undress
reasonable	unreasonable
steady	unsteady
conscious	unconscious
skilled	unskilled
pleasant	unpleasant
countable	uncountable
usual	unusual
just	unjust
reliable	unreliable
known	unknown
successful	unsuccessful
fortunate	unfortunate
lucky	unlucky
tidy	untidy
disciplined	undisciplined

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'dis' Examples

word	opposite
appear	disappear
loyal	disloyal
honest	dishonest

agree	disagree
comfort	discomfort
believe	disbelieve
arm	disarm
obedient	disobedient
allow	disallow
pleasure	displeasure
satisfied	dissatisfied
contented	discontented
arrange	disarrange
respectful	disrespectful
advantage	disadvantage
like	dislike
continue	discontinue
connect	disconnect
orderly	disorderly

Exercise

Rewrite these sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words

- 1. The chair was comfortable.
- 2. You should not connect the cable.
- 3. It is legal to kill wild animals.
- 4. My sister is very <u>responsible</u> these days.
- 5. I was satisfied_after the work.
- 6. We have been reading <u>relevant</u> information from the notice board.
- 7. Most of the people in our village are literate.
- 8. I am willing to help all the candidates.
- 9. We learnt about countable nouns yesterday.

10. The <u>regular</u> verbs are easy to understand.

Lesson 10

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: OPPOSITE OF NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile : as cool as cucumber

Proverb: you cannot shoe a running horse.

CONTENT: OPPOSITES OF NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the opposite of nouns

- Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined word

OPPOSITES OF NOUNS

nouns	opposite
fortune	misfortune
discipline	indiscipline
strength	weakness
master	servant
adult	child
lady	
friend	enemy
obedience	disobedience
visitor	host
life	death
beauty	ugliness
success	failure
polygamy	monogamy
reward	punishment
arrival	departure
village	_
knowledge	

general	opposite
reveal	conceal
smile	frown
think	guess

punish	pardon
accelerate	release
inhale	exhale
agree	disagree /contract
retire	advance/ retreat
order	disorder
survive	succumb
force	persuade
laugh	weep/ cry
low	high
dawn	dusk
blessing	curse
rigid	flexible
straight	crooked
proud	humble/ modest

Exercise

Rewrite these sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words

- 1. The teacher drew a straight line on the chalkboard.
- 2. I do not like eating hot food.
- 3. Some subjects are <u>loved</u> by most of the learners.
- 4. The <u>question</u> he gave was rejected.
- 5. We received the news with a lot of joy.
- 6. Our teacher has sold some heifers.
- 7. Mr.Musoke is the poorest man in our village.
- 8. My neighbour plays very loud music.
- 9. The winner shall weep all the way to the bank.
- 10. We scored high marks in the most recent tests.
- 11. Many school children hate success.
- 12. The soldiers were <u>rewarded</u> for the failure.
- 13. This is the way to the hospital.
- 14. The fruits you bought were flesh.
- 15. Our furniture is very heavy.