



Third
Edition

PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

for Rwandan Schools



Property of the Government of Rwanda

Not for Sale

MK



PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

For Rwandan Schools

Lubega Charles Mbidde



Setting a New Trend in School Books Publishing

MK Publishers (R) Ltd.
Gikondo Industrial Area
B.P 6810 Kigali
Telephone: +250785250799
Kigali - Rwanda.
© Lubega Charles M.
Third Edition 2016

ISBN: 9975-49-222-3

All rights reserved. No reproduction, copying or transmission of this publication may be made without written permission.

No paragraph of this publication may be reproduced, copied or transmitted save with the written permission or in accordance with the provision of the copyright, designs and law No. 27/1983 regulating copy rights, or under the terms of licence permitting limited copying issued by the licencing agency in Rwanda.

Any person who undertakes any unauthorised act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.



PREFACE

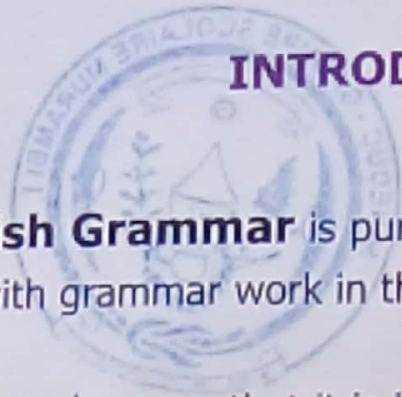
It would be a naked lie if I claimed to have written this book without consulting other people's scholarly works.

Thus, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the numerous authors of dictionaries, text books and encyclopedias of English, which I consulted.

I am extremely grateful to all friends for their support, encouragement and suggestions towards this book.

I am also highly grateful to all those who have given me different assistance in preparation of this book. To all those who edited, typeset and drew the illustrations, I only say "thank you very much".

Lubega Charles M. 2016



INTRODUCTION

Precise English Grammar is purposely written for Primary School pupils. It mainly deals with grammar work in the English language.

It is presented in such a way that it is ideal for both self and group study either under the guidance of a teacher or an able parent.

It uses simple language to explain the terminologies of grammar. The grammatical rules are clearly explained so that the learner can develop their language skills properly.

Exercises have been provided on each aspect of grammar. Interesting cartoons have been used in order to illustrate the application of some grammatical rules. Therefore, students should not only be amused but also learn from them.

The last section of the book has revision questions similar to those of Primary Leaving Examinations which are intended to test the learner's mastery of the book content.

On the other hand, this book is a good reference for teachers of English. Therefore, these teachers are advised to use it at all times.

It is our hope and belief that the use of this book will make the teaching and learning of English easy and interesting.

CONTENTS

UNIT 1: PARTS OF SPEECH

1

Proper Nouns.....	1
Common Nouns.....	2
Abstract Nouns.....	16
Collective Nouns	19
Pronouns.....	24
Adjectives.....	37
Adverbs.....	50
Verbs.....	58
Interjections	68

UNIT 2: TENSES

71

The Present Tense.....	73
The Past Tense.....	80
The Future Tense.....	87
Active and Passive Voices	92
Affirmative and Negative Interrogative Sentences.....	102
Question and Answer Tags	112

UNIT 3: CONJUNCTIONS

115

Co-ordinating Conjunctions.....	115
Subordinating Conjunctions.....	118
Correlative Conjunctions	124

UNIT 4: IF CLAUSES

143

If (1).....	143
If (2).....	144
If (3).....	147

UNIT 5: MODAL VERBS

149

Must, have, can't have	149
Must, must not, need not	150
Must, can't	152
Didn't need to, needn't have	155
Should, Ought to.....	157

UNIT 6: SHARPENING YOUR LANGUAGE SKILLS

160

Punctuation marks.....	160
Prepositions	166
Proverbs.....	178
Similes.....	187

UNIT 7: SPEECH

197

Direct speech	197
Indirect speech.....	198

UNIT 8: BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

209

Abbreviations and Contractions.....	209
Opposites.....	214
Words with similar meaning.....	222
One word for many words	224

Homophones	228
Animal sounds.....	231
Young ones of animals	231
Affixes	235

UNIT 9: REVISION TESTS AND ANSWERS 242

Revision test one (parts of speech)	242
Revision test two (tenses).....	248
Revision test three (direct & indirect speech)	255
Revision test four (if clauses)	257
Revision test five (mixed topics).....	260
Revision test six (opposites).....	265
Answers	267

UNIT 1:**PARTS OF SPEECH : PART 1****Introduction**

'Parts of speech' are the basic types of words that English language has. In order to understand English Grammar explanations and use the right word form in the right place, one has to recognise how the target word functions in the parts of speech.

The way a word is used in a sentence determines the part of speech it is. These parts of speech are:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Nouns | e.g. Kenya, Peter, book, etc. |
| 2. Articles | e.g. a, the, an |
| 3. Verbs | e.g. go, come, sit, etc. |
| 4. Pronouns | e.g. he, she, it, etc. |
| 5. Adjectives | e.g. tall, big, small, etc. |
| 6. Adverbs | e.g. quickly, slowly well, etc. |
| 7. Prepositions | e.g. in, of, over, etc. |
| 8. Conjunctions | e.g. but, and, because, |
| 9. Interjections | e.g. stop! Hullo! Oh God! etc. |



However, in order to shorten this unit, we are going to look at the first five classes in the parts of speech above. Then the others will be dealt with in following units.

1. NOUNS

A noun is a name. Nouns are used to name either persons, animals, places, things, collection of persons or things, qualities, conditions, actions or ideas e.g house girl, book, Nairobi, tree, kindness or etc.

Kinds of Nouns**a) Proper Nouns**

A proper noun is the particular name of a person or a thing. The names of people, books, countries, schools, towns etc are examples of proper nouns.

Some examples of proper nouns:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Dodoma | 9. April |
| 2. Gasana | 10. Akagera |
| 3. Kigali | |
| 4. City parents school | |
| 5. MK Precise English Grammar | |
| 6. Monday | |
| 7. Mathematics | |
| 8. Kagarama | |

**POINT TO NOTE**

Proper nouns begin with capital letters.

TASK 1

(A) Underline the proper noun in each of the sentences below.

- (1) Dr. Milton Obote was the President of Rwanda in 1992.
- (2) The headmaster of our school is Mr. Fred Bizimungu.
- (3) Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya.
- (4) L. Victoria is the largest in E. Africa.
- (5) The Bible is the commonest book.

(B) Write a proper noun for each noun below:

1. a town: _____
2. a language: _____
3. a district: _____
4. a radio station: _____
5. a river: _____

b) Common nouns

Common nouns are used to name only one class of people, place or things e.g tree, girl, towns etc. These nouns are sub-divided into **singular** and **plural countable** and **uncountable nouns**. Let us look at them one by one.

Examples of singular countable nouns

- (i) **a** book
- (ii) **a** pen
- (iii) **a** desk
- (iv) **an** orange
- (v) **an** umbrella etc.



This is an umbrella.

The underlined words are singular countable nouns. Let us look at comparison between common Nouns and proper Nouns:

Common noun	Proper noun
girl	Pamela
boy	Gahima
country	Tanzania
city	Nairobi
day	Friday
month	April
district	Nyanza
school	Greenhill Academy



I am called Pamela.

2. ARTICLES

The words '**a**', '**an**' and '**the**' in grammar are called articles. We have definite articles e.g '**the**' and indefinite articles like '**a**' or '**an**'.

The articles which are used before singular countable nouns are: **a**, **an** and **the**.

Article '**a**'

The common nouns which start with consonants take article '**a**' before them.

These consonants are: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

Examples showing the use of article 'a'

- (i) **a** Kite
- (ii) **a** boy
- (iii) **a** tree
- (iv) **a** mango
- (v) **a** car



a car

Common Nouns with **adjectives** and the article 'a'

- (i) **a** black elephant
- (ii) **a** boiled egg
- (iii) **a** torn umbrella
- (iv) **a** white African
- (v) **a** military escort

Article 'an'

The common nouns which start with vowels take article '**an**' before them.
These vowels are a, e, i, o, u.

Examples showing the use of article 'an'

- (i) **an** animal
- (ii) **an** orange
- (iii) **an** elephant
- (iv) **an** ant
- (v) **an** ox



an elephant

Examples of common nouns with adjectives and the article 'an'.

- (i) **an** old book
- (ii) **an** ugly girl
- (iii) **an** empty tin
- (iv) **an** early commer
- (v) **an** assistant prefect.



an empty tin

However, it is misleading to say that 'an' is always used when the next word starts with a, e, i, o, or u because of the exceptions found in the examples below:

(A)

- (i) **a** European
- (ii) **a** University
- (iii) **a** one-way street
- (iv) **a** united country

(B)

- (i) **an** hour
- (ii) **an** x-ray
- (iii) **an** MP
- (iv) **an** honest man

Therefore, what matters is the way in which the word or a single letter after 'a' or 'an' is pronounced. If the noun starts with one of the vowel sounds, then we have to use 'an' instead of 'a', e.g. in an honest man. The English language has got over 20 vowel sounds.

Article 'the'

This article is used for a class, definite things, superlative degree, some rivers and mountains, countries, islands and water bodies.

Examples:

(a) Using **'the'** in the class and definite things

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. The kind | } | Class |
| 2. The poor | | |
| 3. The moon | } | definite things. |
| 4. The soil | | |
| 5. The stars | | |

(b) Using **'the'** in superlative degree.

This is when three or more persons or things are compared.
'The' is used before words like, shortest, longest.

Examples

1. **The** biggest boy.
2. **The** tallest tree.
3. **The** ugliest woman.
4. **The** shortest girl.
5. **The** most intelligent man.



(c) Using **'the'** before rivers, seas, oceans, groups of Islands.

Examples:

1. **The** Nile
2. **The** Amazon
3. **The** Pacific
4. **The** canary islands
5. **The** Red sea

(d) Article **'the'** is used before a range of mountains, and with some countries:

Examples:

1. **The** Rwenzori
2. **The** Himalayas
3. **The** Sudan
4. **The** United States of America
5. **The** Everest

Determiners

Using 'determiners' before singular countable nouns

A determiner is any word which is used immediately before a singular countable noun. The word in bold below is the determiner:

Examples

- | | | |
|--------|---------------|------|
| (i) | my | book |
| (ii) | that | book |
| (iii) | this | book |
| (iv) | his | book |
| (v) | each | book |
| (vi) | either | book |
| (vii) | every | book |
| (viii) | one | book |
| (ix) | your | book |



POINTS TO NOTE

(a) As a rule, unless a singular countable noun has already got a determiner, we must use either 'a', 'an' or 'the' in front of it.

(b) 'The' is used in the following cases also:

- In front of all nouns except proper **nouns** or when we **are referring to something for the second time** e.g. I met a **cat** yesterday. The **cat** was eating a rat.
- when or if the listener knows exactly what the speaker is talking about e.g. Sit on the bed. Shut the door.
- 'The' is also used before ordinal numbers like **first, second, third, tenth** etc.

For example: I was **the first** in the race.

- 'The' is used to refer to one thing or a group of things commonly/universally known e.g. **the moon, the sun, the stars, the west** etc.

(c) when singular nouns are turned into plural ones, 'a' changes into some e.g.
I have some books.

- This is also used when referring to adjectives like the poor, the sick, the weak etc.

TASK 2

(1) Use the right Common noun to complete each of the sentences below:

- (a) That _____ belongs to me.
- (b) Most _____ can not fly.
- (c) Some _____ grew on their own.
- (d) Several _____ arrived late in the morning
- (e) The _____ cried the whole day.

(2) Use either 'a', 'an' or 'the' in each of the spaces below:

- (a) He eats _____ egg every morning.
- (b) _____ chair is made of wood.
- (c) UNSA is _____ union of students.
- (d) _____ Nile is the longest river in Africa.
- (e) She came _____ hour late.
- (f) Makerere is _____ oldest university in E. Africa.
- (g) It was _____ unwise action to sit on _____ broken chair.
- (h) I saw _____ black American in _____ market.
- (i) _____ garden fork is _____ useful tool.
- (j) Dodoma is _____ capital city of Tanzania.
- (k) Seven is not _____ even number.
- (l) Dr. Samson Kisekka was _____ famous Ugandan doctor.
- (m) Lamu is _____ ugly woman.

(c) Plural countable Nouns

Plural countable nouns are the names of things which are counted in a number which is more than one. These nouns are got from singular countable nouns.

Ways of changing singular countable nouns into plural countable nouns:

1. By adding 's' to the singular countable nouns

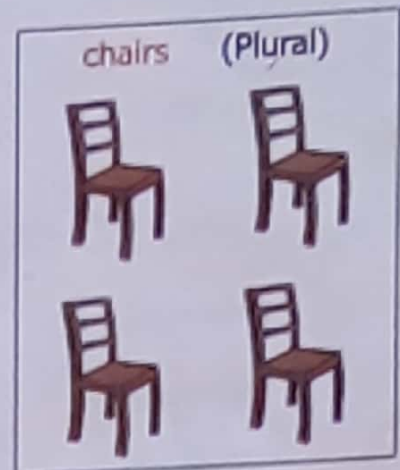
Examples

Singular	Plural
day	days
chair	chairs
table	tables
blackboard	blackboards
window	windows

(Singular)



chair



chairs (Plural)

2. By adding 'es' to the nouns which end with letter(s): **ch**, **s**, **sh** or **x**.

Examples

Singular	Plural
watch	watches
church	churches
bus	buses
gas	gases
bush	bushes
brush	brushes
axe	axes
box	boxes



bus (Singular)



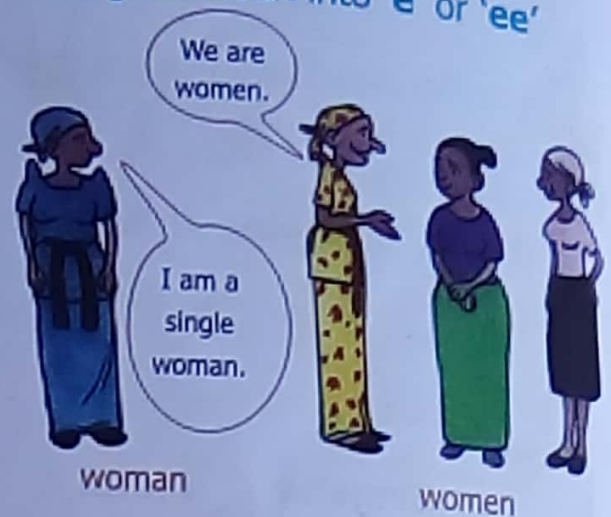
buses (Plural)

Exception: ox becomes oxen

3. By changing the vowel(s) of the given singular noun into 'e' or 'ee'

Examples

Singular	Plural
man	men
woman	women
foot	feet
tooth	teeth



4. By adding **-es** to some nouns that end in **-o**

Example

Singular	Plural
mango	mangoes
echo	echoes
tomato	tomatoes
potato	potatoes

Exceptions: radio – radios, avocado- avacados etc.

5. By changing nouns which end with 'y' to end with 'ies'.

In such a case, 'y' is replaced with 'ies'. However, this applies if the letter before 'y' is a consonant. If the letter before 'y' is a vowel, you just add 's'.

eg. boy - boys

day - days

Singular	Plural
fly	flies
puppy	puppies
lady	ladies
city	cities



6. Nouns which end in 'f' or 'fe' normally form their plurals with **-ves**.

Examples

Singular	Plural
wife	wives
leaf	leaves
knife	knives
life	lives
thief	thieves

Exceptions; roof – roofs, chief – chiefs.

7. Some nouns have the same singular and plural form.

Such nouns don't change like the ones above.

Example

Singular	Plural
deer	deer
sheep	sheep
luggage	luggage
fish	fish



8. Group nouns can be singular or plural. Such nouns refer to all the people in that group. Nouns like family, team, government, class etc are in this category of nouns.

Examples

Singular

- a) My family **is** going to Nairobi next week.
- b) The government **is** always poor.

Plural

- a) My families **are** going to Nairobi next week.
- b) The government **are** always poor.

9. Some nouns only have a plural form. Such nouns include police, shorts, scissors, trousers, etc.

Examples

Singular

- a) The police are always quick when called upon to help.

Plural

- b) His trousers are new.



The Police are always quick when called upon to help.

10. Plural of Compound nouns

A compound noun is made up of more than one word e.g. brother-in-law, guest-of-honour, etc.

Singular	Plural
Head of state	Heads of state
Mother-in-law	Mothers-in-law
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Guest-of-honour	Guests-of-honour
By-law	By-laws.
Passer-by	Passers-by

POINTS TO NOTE

- (a) Many nouns have Irregular plural forms. This means that such nouns have no rules to follow when changing them from singular to plural forms.

Examples

Singular	Plural
person	people
child	children
mouse	mice
louse	lice

- (b) Some nouns that end in - 's' are not plural eg News, rabbies, Mathematics etc.

TASK 3

Change each of the following words into their plural forms.

- 1) lamp: _____
- 2) city: _____
- 3) deer: _____
- 4) loaf: _____
- 5) ox: _____
- 6) volcano: _____
- 7) church: _____
- 8) head of state: _____
- 9) guest-of-honour: _____
- 10) roof: _____

Change each of the following sentences into plural by making all the necessary changes.

Examples:

- i) We don't have a pen.
We don't have pens.
- ii) He uses an ox to plough his land.
They use oxen to plough their land.

Now try the following:

- 1) The man is looking for a fox.
- 2) The headmaster will call my teacher
- 3) She gave me a good advice.
- 4) My father-in-law is dead.
- 5) I have a nice sheep.
- 6) He does not pay any fee at school.
- 7) Have you seen the city?
- 8) Are you the Parish Priest?
- 9) He has a nice puppy.
- 10) The village Chief is my brother.

(d) Uncountable Nouns

These are the nouns which are not easy to count. They normally do not have a plural form. Such nouns always need a singular verb and pronoun e.g. where is the milk?

Examples of uncountable nouns.

* water	* salt	* sand
* food	* sugar	* news
* blood	* soil	* bread
* paraffin	* information	* advice.

• Changing uncountable Nouns into Plural-forms.

In most cases, these nouns are in a simple form. They can only change into plural forms if a suitable countable noun is used before them.

Examples:

Simple form	Singular form	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	tonnes of sand
bread	a slice of bread	slices of bread
tea	a cup of tea	cups of tea
soap	a tablet of soap	tablets of soap
paper	a piece of paper	pieces of paper
advice	a piece of advice	pieces of advice
news	an item of news	items of news
Information	a piece of information	pieces of information
chalk	a piece of chalk	pieces of chalk.

POINTS TO NOTE

- Other countable nouns in addition to those which have been used above, can be applied when changing uncountable nouns into plural forms.

Examples:

- (a) a cup of milk
- (b) a piece of land or a plot of land.
- (c) a loaf of bread.
- (d) a bar of soap
- (e) a ream of paper.

- When **none** refers to a singular uncountable noun, we have to use a singular verb. e.g. None of this milk is good to drink. None of that advice is dependable.

When **none** refers to a plural countable noun, a plural verb is more common but we can also use a singular verb as well. **None** can be either singular or plural as shown in the examples below:

- (a) None of them are (**is**) fit to teach.
- (b) None of these shoes is (**are**) good for me.

TASK 4**A) Change the following underlined words into plural.**

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

B) Which countable noun is used to change the following uncountable nouns to plural form.

Example: Bread : loaves

6. Truth : _____
7. Chocolate : _____
8. Land : _____
9. Equipment : _____
10. Oil : _____

(e) Abstract nouns

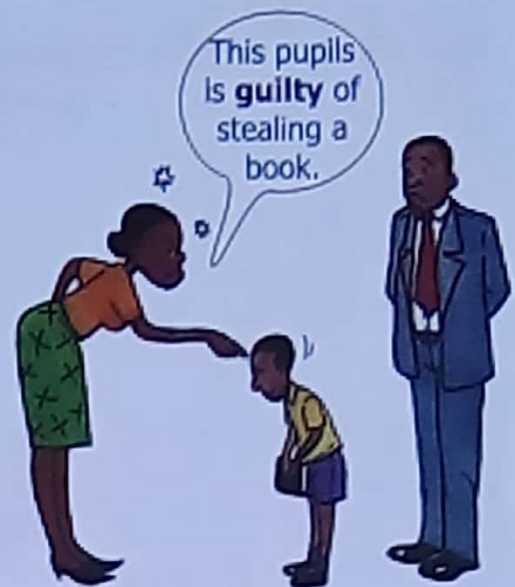
These are the nouns which can not be seen or counted. They are nouns of qualities of things, creatures or people. These qualities only exist in something; they can not exist on their own. For example; kindness exists only in a kind person. Kindness can not exist on its own without the kind person.

Examples of abstract nouns

* width	* wealth	* curiosity
* length	* boredom	* confusion
* beauty	* cruelty	* cleanliness
* joy	* truth	* confidence
* bravery	* behaviour	* depth
* sadness	* choice	* youthfulness
* honesty	* ability	* correctness
* happiness	* civilization	* heat
* height	* bitterness	* love
* poverty	* breadth	* absence
* anger	* darkness	* presence

(i) Forming abstract nouns from adjectives:

Adjective	abstract noun
ugly	ugliness
proud	proudfness/pride
guilty	guilty
present	presence
generous	generosity
modest	modesty



(ii) Forming abstract nouns from verbs:

Verb	Abstract noun
arrive	arrival
choose	choice
defend	defence
obedient	obedience
deduct	deduction
deliver	delivery



TASK 5

Use the following abstract nouns to make five different sentences. Each noun must be used once.

- i) length
- ii) sadness
- iii) love
- iv) choice
- v) poverty

Use either truth, happiness or height to complete the sentences below.

- i) The _____ of John Ofwono is unknown.
- ii) He shows little _____ at music concerts.
- iii) Mary always says the _____.

Complete the following table by forming abstract nouns from the given adjectives.

Example: kind – kindness

Adjective	Abstract noun
1. sweet	_____
2. honest	_____
3. wise	_____
4. kind	_____
5. true	_____
6. gentle	_____

Give an opposite abstract noun to the one given.

Example: presence – absence.

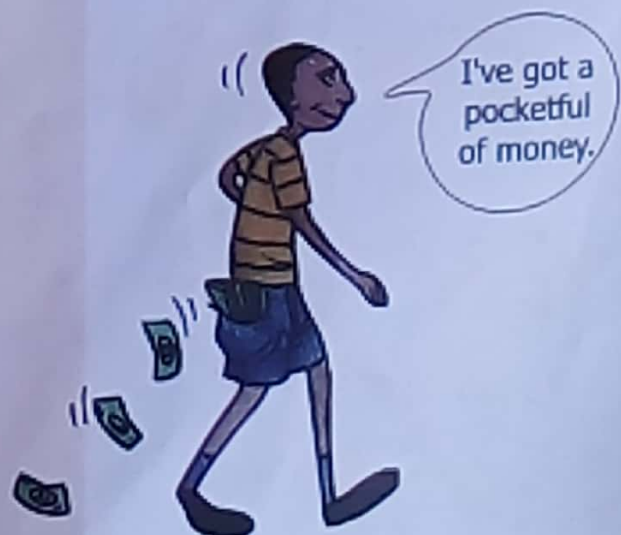
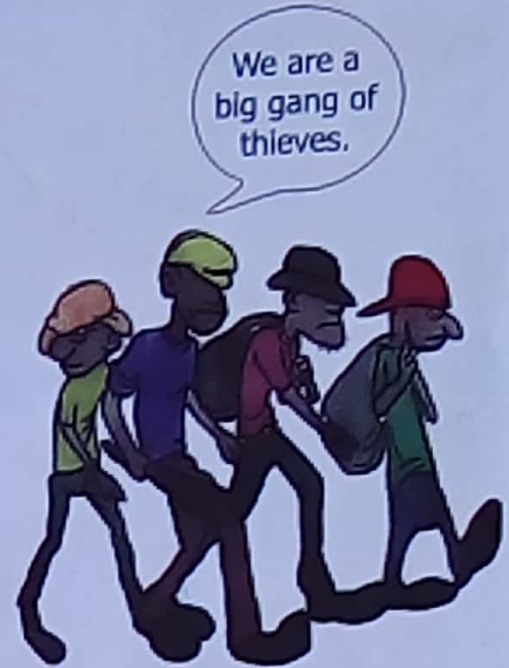
- 1. Beauty : _____
- 2. Politeness : _____
- 3. Bravery : _____
- 4. Guilt : _____
- 5. Sincerity : _____

(f) Collective nouns

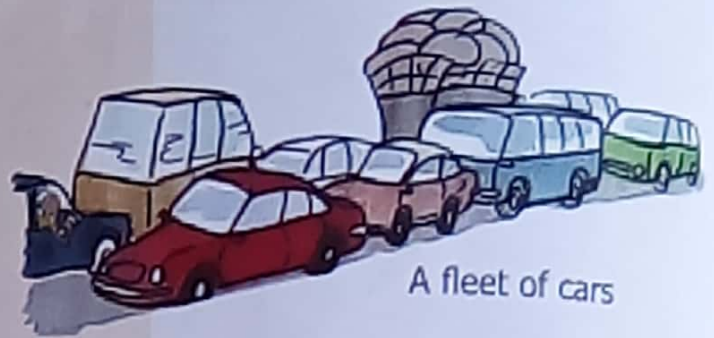
These nouns stand for a group of things or individuals. We call them collective nouns because they name collections.

Examples:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | a gang | of thieves. |
| 2. | a flock | of sheep. |
| 3. | a team | of oxen. |
| 4. | a troop | of lions. |
| 5. | a swarm | of bees. |
| 6. | a set | of furniture. |
| 7. | a forest | of trees. |
| 8. | a leap | of leopards |
| 9. | a troop | of monkeys |
| 10. | a crowd | of people |
| 11. | a troupe | of dancers |
| 12. | a company | of actors |
| 13. | a choir | of singers |
| 14. | a gang | of prisoners |
| 15. | a mob | of disorderly people. |
| 16. | a congregation | of worshipers. |
| 17. | a bundle | of keys |
| 18. | a cluster | of bananas |
| 19. | a mouthful | of food |
| 20. | a pack | of cards |
| 21. | a herd | of cattle |
| 22. | a pocketful | of money |
| 23. | a library | of books |
| 24. | a queue | of people |



25. a **packet** of cigarettes
 26. a **flight** of birds
 27. a **fleet** of cars
 28. a **heap** of soil
 29. a **bouquet** of flowers
 30. a **brood** of chicks



TASK 6

Complete each of these phrases with a collective noun;

1. a _____ of people.
2. a _____ of cars
3. a _____ of keys
4. a _____ of clothes
5. a _____ of policemen
6. a _____ of cattle.
7. a _____ of insects
8. a _____ of dancers
9. a _____ of bees.
10. A _____ of robbers.

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. Peters 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.
5. Their university lacks a collection of books.

HOW TO FORM NOUNS OUT OF VERBS

Many times we need to use the following endings in order to make a noun from a verb.

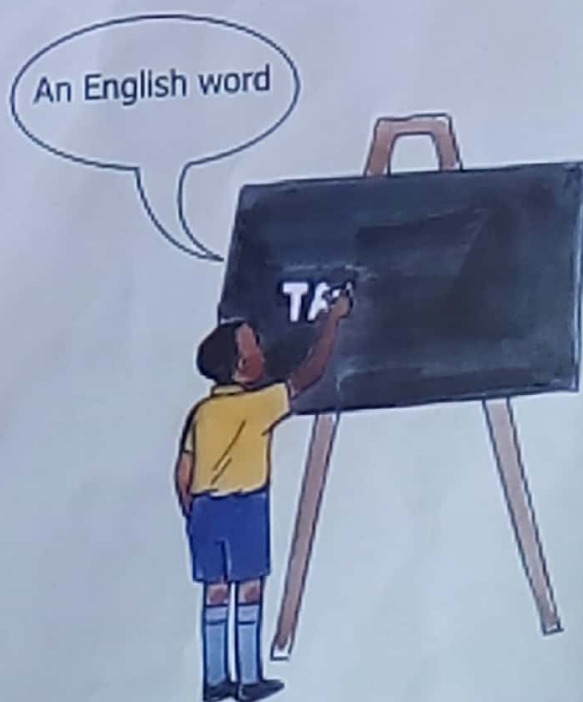
- a) _____ **ment** e.g. advertisement, punishment etc
- b) _____ **tion** e.g. production, creation etc
- c) _____ **ation** e.g. application, explanation etc
- d) _____ **sion** e.g. confusion, decision etc
- e) _____ **ance** e.g. importance, maintenance etc
- f) _____ **r** e.g. producer, explorer etc
- g) _____ **al** e.g. refusal, denial etc

POINTS TO NOTE

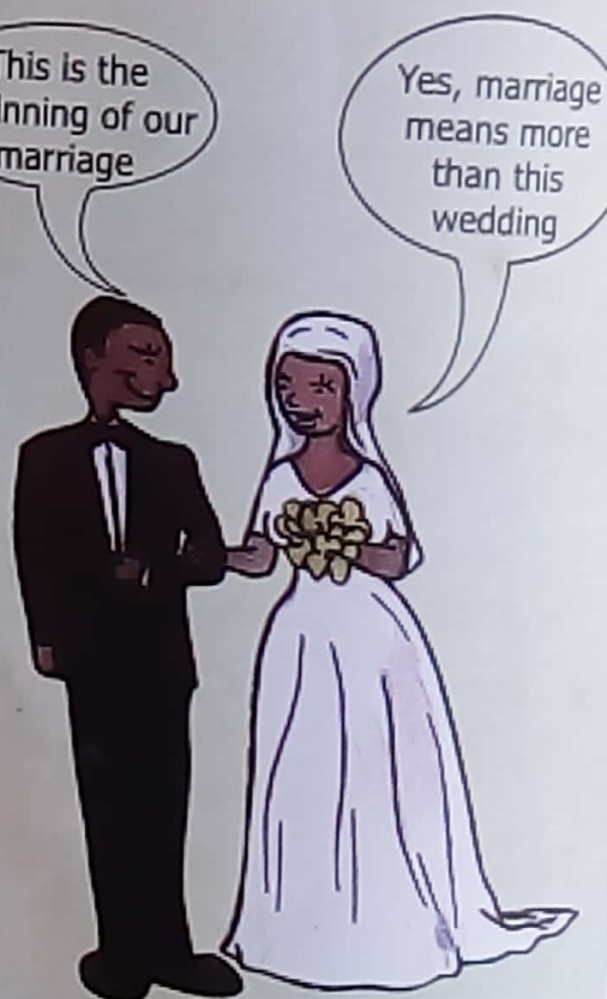
Some nouns are irregular. That means that they don't have a uniform way of changing. Thus, such nouns must be learnt individually eg bore-**boredom**, begin _____ **beginning**, behave _____ **behaviour**, Choose _____ **choice** etc.

Examples of nouns formed from verbs.

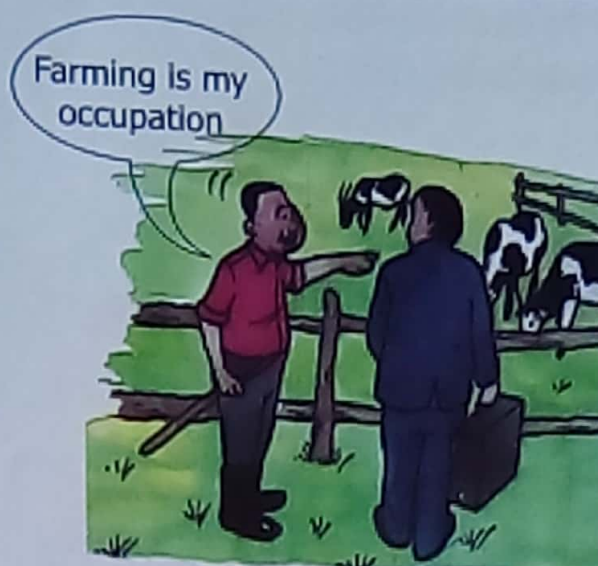
Verb	Noun
1. abolish	abolition
2. accept	acceptance
3. accuse	accusation
4. act	action
5. admit	admission
6. advertise	advertisement
7. appear	appearance
8. apply	application
9. assist	assistance
10. attract	attraction
11. behave	behaviour



12. believe	belief
14. calculate	calculation
15. cancel	cancellation
16. choose	choice
17. circulate	circulation
18. compose	composition
19. deceive	deceit
20. decide	decision
21. declare	declaration
22. defend	defence
23. disturb	disturbance
24. encourage	encouragement
25. enter	entrance/entry
26. exist	existence
27. explain	explanation
28. extend	extension
29. fly	flight
30. grow	growth
31. hate	hatred
32. hinder	hinderance
33. imitate	imitation
34. inform	information
35. inquire	inquiry
36. introduce	introduction
37. invite	invitation
38. judge	judgement
39. know	knowledge
40. manage	management
41. marry	marriage



- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 42. move | movement |
| 43. occupy | occupation |
| 44. oppose | opposition |
| 45. organise | organisation |
| 46. perform | performance |
| 47. permit | permission |
| 48. practise | practice |
| 49. produce | production |
| 50. repeat | repetition |



TASK 5

Complete each of the sentences below by inserting the noun formed from the verb in the brackets.

- 1) The to the theatre was crowded with people. (**enter**)
- 2) The classroom was filled with the of children. (**laugh**)
- 3) Their is eagerly awaited for. (**marry**)
- 4) The visitors' at the speech day was excellent. (**behave**)
- 5) The northern was led by Kony. (**rebel**)
- 6) The of the new moon was followed by a heavy rainfall. (**appear**)
- 7) My to the post office was not received. (**apply**)
- 8) When ten is divided by two, you get no (**remain**)
- 9) The headmaster gave a heavy to the late comers. (**punish**)
- 10) The newspapers published wrong about the death of the army commander. (**inform**)

Complete each phrase below by using the noun formed from the verb in the brackets.

- 1) a fixed (allow)
- 2) a clear (explain)
- 3) a nice (introduce)
- 4) a weekly (revise)
- 5) a front (sit)
- 6) a correct (compare)
- 7) a poor (judge)
- 8) a quick (move)
- 9) a church (serve)
- 10) a brave (defend)

PRONOUNS

Definition:

A pronoun is a short word which is used to replace a noun. Pronouns help in avoiding unnecessary repetitions.

Kinds of pronouns

(1) Personal pronouns

Examples of personal pronouns include **I, we, our, us, you** etc.. They are called personal pronouns because most of them are substitutes for nouns that name persons.

Classes of personal pronouns

Since a personal pronoun is a noun that refers to the person speaking, the person spoken to, or the person or thing or place spoken about, they have the following classes:

(a) First person pronouns:	i.e I, my, mine, me, we, our, ours, us. These pronouns refer to the person (people) speaking.
(b) Second person pronouns:	i.e you, your, yours. These pronouns refer to the person that are spoken to.
(c) Third person pronouns:	i.e he, his, him, she, her, hers, they, their, theirs, them, it, its, it. These refer to the persons, people or something that is being talked about.

POINTS TO NOTE

- The above three persons of personal pronouns have both the singular and plural forms. E.g. 'I' is singular while 'we' is plural.
- The third person pronouns have masculine, feminine and neuter forms. E.g. 'He' is masculine, 'she' is feminine and 'it' is neuter. (neuter in grammar refers to a noun, pronoun or adjective whose gender is neither feminine or masculine).

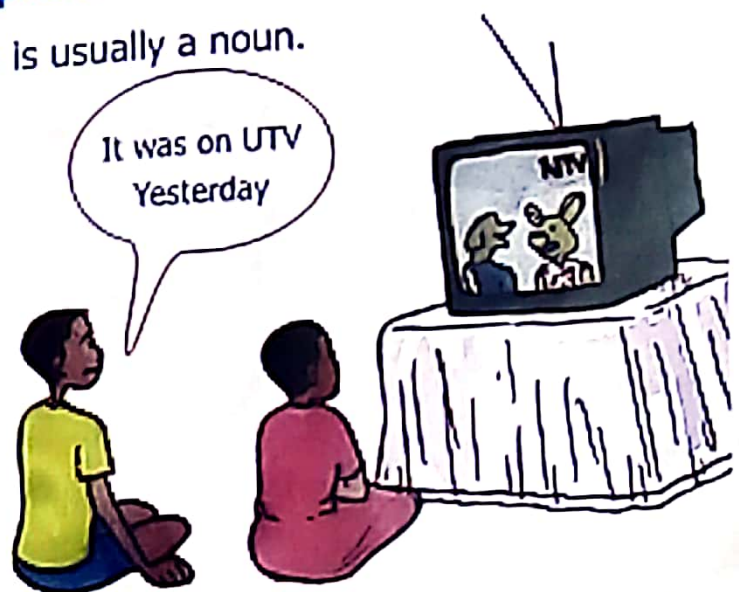
Forms of personal pronouns

a) Subjective (nominative) pronouns

The subject of a simple sentence is usually a noun.

Examples

- I came late yesterday.
- You are my chief enemy.
- He fasted for two days.
- She is absent.
- It was on UTV.
- We will go together.
- They promised to come today.



The forms **I, you, he, she, it, we, and they** are subjective pronouns

Number of subjective pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
He	you
She	they
It	



Singular



Plural

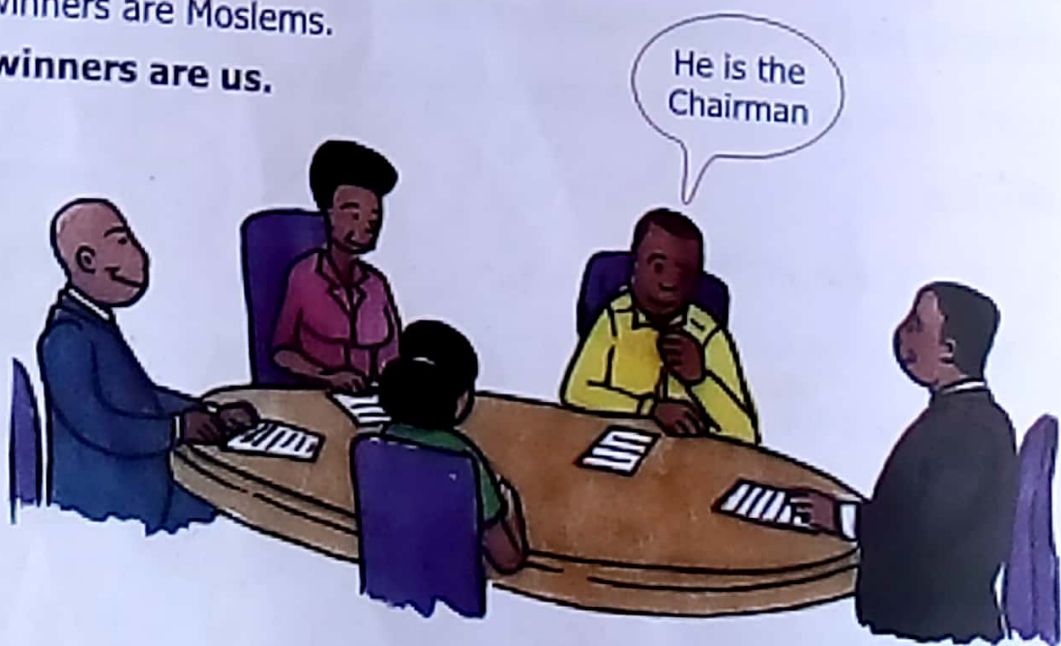
Using a subjective pronoun as a predicate

In the sentence "**The chairman is Mathew,**" the name "**Mathew**" is called a predicate noun.

A subject pronoun can substitute for a noun used as a predicate noun.

Examples.

- The chairman is Mathew.
The Chairman is he.
- The Rwandan president is Kagame.
The Rwandan president is he.
- The winners are Moslems.
The winners are us.



POINTS TO NOTE

- The subject form of a personal pronoun can substitute for a noun used as the subject of a sentence.

Examples.

- a) Musoke is the headmaster.

He is the headmaster.

- b) The goat was stolen.

It was stolen

- Some sentences have compound subjective pronouns.

Examples

- a) Father and I ate most of the grasshoppers.

- b) We and they are friends.

- In order to make sure that you use the correct pronoun, when it has been used with a noun, omit, for sometime, the additional word with which the pronoun is combined.

Example

- a) This is for you and (I, me). First omit you. This will read, "This is for me." Therefore, it becomes: This is for you and me.

TASK 8

1. Replace the underlined nouns and articles with the right pronoun.
Mary's mother bought a new doll for Mary. The doll looks beautiful and expensive. Mary's mother sent the doll to Mary through Mary's uncle.
2. Use the correct pronoun to fill in the blank spaces.
 - (a) Are _____ serious about it.
 - (b) Paul and _____ sat at the high table.
 - (c) The decision -makers are _____ the voters.
 - (d) The Managing Director is a _____
 - (e) _____ were ten in number.

(b) Object pronouns

Another form of personal pronoun is called object pronoun. The object form of a pronoun can substitute for a noun used as a direct object.

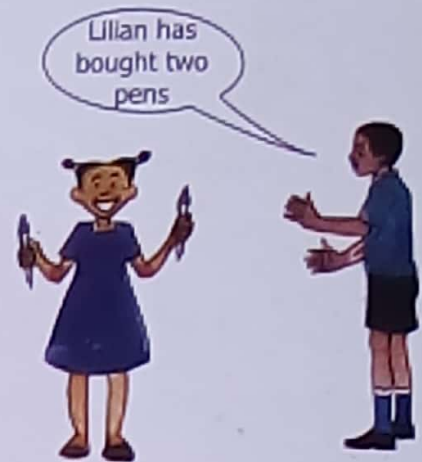
Examples

1. Lillian bought two pens.

Lillian bought them.

2. John took Mary.

John took her.

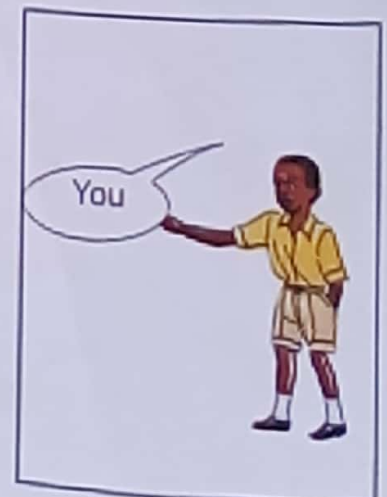
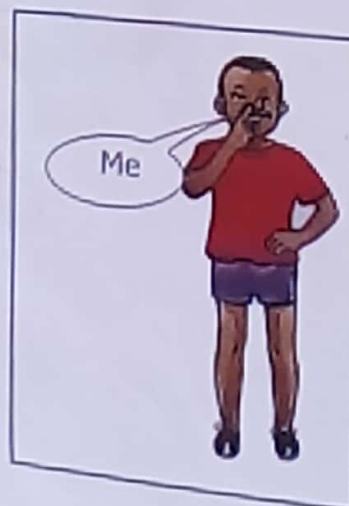


POINTS TO NOTE

- The nouns two pens and Mary in the sentences above are direct objects.
 - (a) Two pens have been substituted for by them.
 - (b) Mary has been replaced by her.
 - (c) Therefore, **them** and **her** are object pronouns.
- The forms **me, us, you, him, her, them and it** are object pronouns.

Number of object pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	you
you	them
him	us
her	
it	

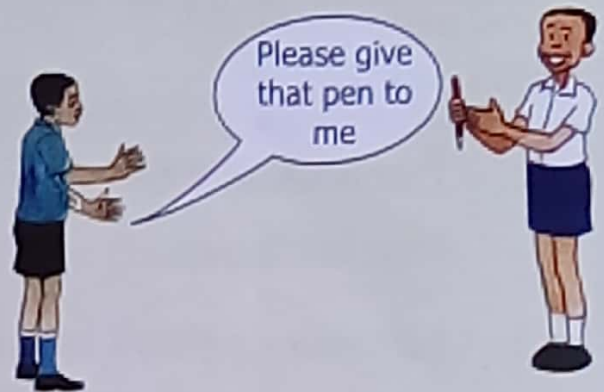


POINTS TO NOTE

- The object pronouns are normally used after words like **With, by, for, and to**. These words are called prepositions.

Examples

- Please give that pen **to** me.
- The police went **with** her.
- Peter was called **by** them.
- Is the prize **for** us?



TASK 9

Use the object pronouns i.e me, you, him, it, the and us to replace each of the underlined word or words.

- Mary's brother asked Mary for help.
- We had a dinner with Mary and her brothers.
- Paul thanked Mukisa and her brother.
- They praised Mary and her brother for the job well done
- Mary and her brother often work for Paul.

Use the right pronoun from the brackets to complete each of the sentences below:

- Peter bought _____ for his father. (**them, they**)
- We visited _____ last week. (**she, her**)
- The police sent _____ to prison. (**he, him**)
- The headmaster thanked _____ for helping. (**us, we**)
- Call my sister and _____. (**I, us**)

(c) Possessive Pronouns

Another form of personal pronouns is called possessive pronouns. Possessive pronouns are words which show ownership. A possessive form of a pronoun can substitute for a possessive noun.

Examples

1. That is Saddam's pen.

That is his pen.

2. I am wearing Mary's Jacket.

I am wearing her Jacket.

The possessive pronouns **his** and **her** have substituted the possessive nouns Saddam's and Mary's respectively.

The possessive pronoun forms include the following:

My, mine, our, ours, its, his, her, hers, theirs, their, your, yours

Number of possessive pronouns

Singular	Plural
my	our
mine	ours
its	theirs
her	yours
hers	
your	



POINTS TO NOTE

- The possessive pronouns are written without an apostrophe, e.g. ours, hers, theirs, yours etc. But not ours, her's theirs etc.
- Sometimes, possessive nouns are confused with other words.

Possessive nouns		Words confused with possessive nouns
* Your	→	you're i.e. (you are)
* Their	→	They're i.e. (They are)
* Its	→	it's i.e. (it is)
* their	→	there

TASK 10

Re-write the following sentences and replace the underlined possessive nouns with an appropriate possessive pronouns

Example:

(a) That dress is Joan's.

(a) That dress is hers.

1) That ball pen is **Paul's**.

2) That is **Mary's** bed.

3) Those chairs are **pupils'**.

4) Is that Katto's mother?

5) Was that John's and **Peter's** desk?

Use the correct word from the brackets to complete the sentences below:

1) Give me plate. (your, you're)

2) The flat iron has lost handle. (its, it's)

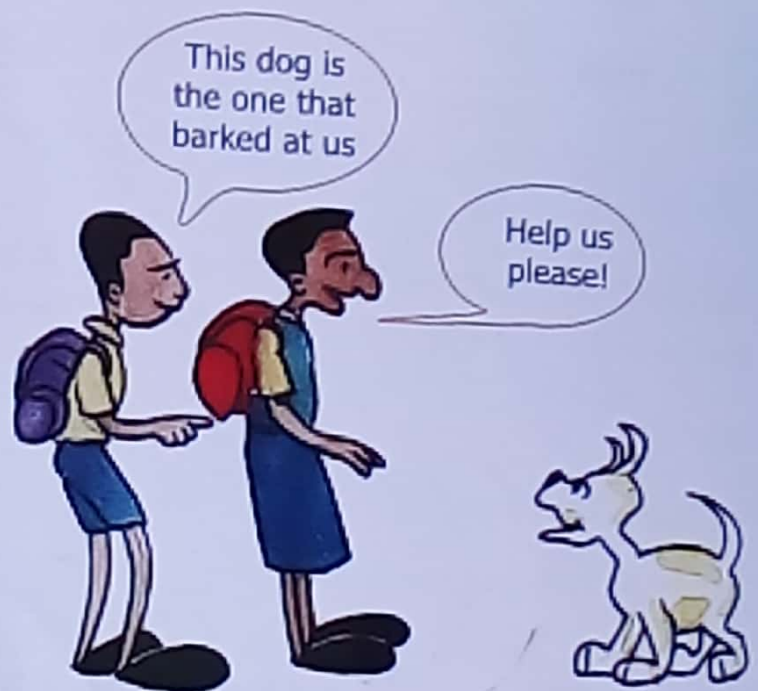
- 3) The dog stole meat. (their, there)
- 4) a very tricky move. (its, it's)
- 5) Is this..... jerrycan? (your, you're)

(c) Relative Pronouns

A relative pronoun is that pronoun that begins a subordinate clause and relates to another idea in the sentence.

These pronouns are:

- That
- Who
- Whose
- Whom
- Which



How to use Relative Pronouns

- a) **Who** refers to persons.
- b) **Which** refers to persons or things.
- c) **That** refers to persons, animals or things.
- d) **Whose** and **whom** are used to refer to people.

Examples:

- a) I saw the man **who** saved the girl from the lion. (**person**)
- b) **That** dog is the one which barked at us. (**animal**)
- c) I cannot remember the book **that** I promised to lend you. (**thing**)
- d) I met a Dutch **whose** name was Adams. (**person**)
- e) Lazarus is a careless boy **whom** I dislike most. (**person**)

TASK 11**1. Complete the sentences below with the correct relative pronoun from the brackets.**

- (a) From (**which, what, that**) bookshop did you buy that book?
- (b) That is the man (who, which, whose) cat was stolen.
- (c) May you suggest a day (that, which, when) we can meet.
- (d) What is the name of the school (which, where, that) your brother goes to.
- (e) Did he communicate to you the proposal (that, which, when) he wanted to present to the management committee?

2. Join the following pairs of sentences with the right relative pronoun.

- (a) Our teacher has a car. He comes from Naguru.
- (b) He went to the furniture mart. You told him about it.
- (c) This is Amahoro National stadium. There are always international football matches played from here.
- (d) When did Habyarimana die ? Does any one know?
- (e) Let us propose the time. Let's meet for the disco dance.

3. Complete the following sentences with the correct word.

- (a) That is the teacher teaches us Mathematics.
- (b) This is the cow we bought from Kenya.
- (c) car was it?
- (d) I injured my leg got broken last week.
- (e) Denis is a careless pupil..... I hate very much.

(d) Reflexive Pronouns

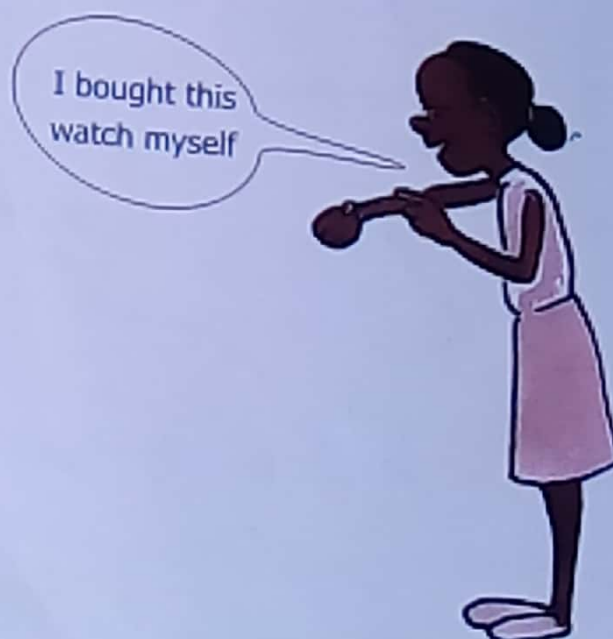
These pronouns can also be called **Reflexives** or **compound Personal Pronouns**. They show that the action is being done or has been done on the person or on the same person doing the action.

These pronouns use the word "**self**" in singular and "**selves**" in plural. For example; **himself, yourself, myself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves** and **themselves**.

The addition of "**self**" or "**selves**" to a personal pronoun is the reason why these pronouns are also called compound personal pronouns.

Number of reflexive pronouns:

Singular	Plural
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
herself	themselves
itself	themselves



Examples on the use of Reflexive pronouns:

- I bought it myself.
- We did it ourselves.
- He gave her the new orders himself.
- She has just been given a watch that winds itself.

POINTS TO NOTE

- A reflexive pronoun should never be placed next to the subject e.g.
He himself did it. **(this is wrong)**
He did it himself. **(the right way)**
- Sometimes we use one + self. **(oneself)** instead of you, he or she. However, never use it with himself, herself or yourself, in one sentence.
e.g. One is always expected to care for herself. **(wrong)**
The right sentence should be; **One is always expected to care for oneself.**

TASK 12

1. Use Reflexive pronouns to complete the following sentences:

- (a) I always look at In the mirror before I go to work.
- (b) We often help In times of danger.
- (c) You should serve first.
- (d) He nearly hit with a hammer.
- (e) They have just invented aeroplanes that fly
- (f) You shouldn't praise
- (g) She did it
- (h) One is always expected to love
- (i) One can easily deceive that one's work is perfect.
- (j) They had to blame for failing to score.

2. Rewrite the following sentences as instructed.

- The Director of Studies said that he and nobody else would issue the examination time table. (**Rewrite ending myself**).
- He showed us his photograph. (**Re-write using of**)
- We should not overwork ourselves before the football match. (**Re-write beginning one**)
- He told us that he and nobody else signed on our report forms. (**Re-write ending himself**)
- She scored most of the goals. (**Re-write ending herself**)

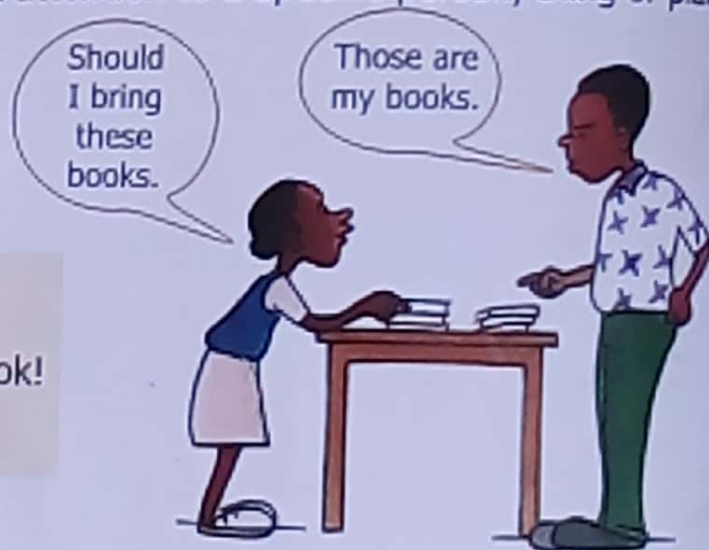
(e) Demonstrative pronouns

These are pronouns that direct attention to a specific person, thing or place. They include:

this, that, those, these

Examples:

- This** is my pen.
- That** is a well written book!
- Are **those** your papers?



POINTS TO NOTE

- 'This' is used when referring to a person or thing very near you or here.
- 'That' is used when referring to a person or thing not very near you or there.
- 'This' and 'that' are singular demonstrative pronouns.
- 'There' is used when referring to people or things very near you or there.
- 'Those' is used when referring to people or things not very near you or there.
- We use 'this' and 'these' when referring to what is happening now.
- We use 'that' and 'those' in the past tense.

3. ADJECTIVES

So far we have looked at nouns and pronouns. Now let us look at the adjectives. Adjectives are another component of the parts of speech.

An adjective is a word that is used to describe a noun or pronoun.

Examples of adjectives:

- a) a **red** top
- b) the **black** charcoal
- c) the **old** books
- d) an **important** guest
- e) an **interesting** novel
- f) a **wise** man
- g) the **small** pens
- h) a **dirty** home



The words in **bold** are the adjectives in the above sentences. They are describing the nouns; top, charcoal, books, guest, novel, man and pen. They are answering the questions; What is the noun like? What sort of thing is it e.g. in (b) above, the adjective **black** tells us how the charcoal looks like.

Positions of adjectives:

Adjectives are found in three places:

- a) **Before a noun**
Some adjectives come in front of the noun e.g. a **red** top, an **old** dress, an **interesting** novel etc.
- b) **After verbs**
Other adjectives come after verbs e.g. The boy is **hardworking**. You look **ugly**. His health is **poor**.
- c) **After a noun**
Some other few adjectives can only come before a noun e.g. a **radio** call, a **traffic** jam, a **motor** accident.

General classification of adjectives

- i) **Adjectives of colour** e.g. black, yellow, green, purple, orange, grey etc.
- ii) **Adjectives of size and shape** e.g. small, giant, dwarf, tiny etc.
- iii) **Adjectives of quantity number** e.g. many, few, little, much etc.
- iv) **Adjectives of age** e.g. old, new, middle, young etc.
- v) **Proper adjectives or adjectives of origin** e.g. African, Rwandan, Kenyan, Ugandan, French etc.
- vi) **Adjectives of use** e.g. useful, useless etc...

Order of adjectives

In cases where there is more than one adjective before a noun in a sentence, the order is as follows:

- a) **1st adjective** : the one which describes the **number**. (quantity)
- b) **2nd adjective**: the one which describes the **general size** and shape.
- c) **3rd adjective**: the one which describes **age**.
- d) **4th adjective**: the one which describes **colour**.
- e) **5th adjective**: the one which describes where it **comes from**. (origin)
- f) **6th adjective**: the one which describes what it is **made of**.
- g) **7th adjective**: the one which describes **what it is for**. (use)

Examples

- 1) A ^{number} three ^{shape} legged ^{age} old ^{origin} table.
- 2) A ^{size} small ^{age} young ^{colour} brown ^{origin} Indian girl.
- 3) A ^{colour} black ^{origin} German ^{made of} golden watch.
- 4) A ^{number} twenty ^{age of} page ^{old} ^{colour} red ^{use} sports book.
- 5) A ^{size} small ^{colour} yellow ^{car.}
- 6) A ^{colour} red ^{origin} Tanzanian ^{made of} woolen blanket.

POINT TO NOTE

- The noun which has been described comes last. It should be noted that nobody in real life uses all those numbers of adjectives in one sentence.

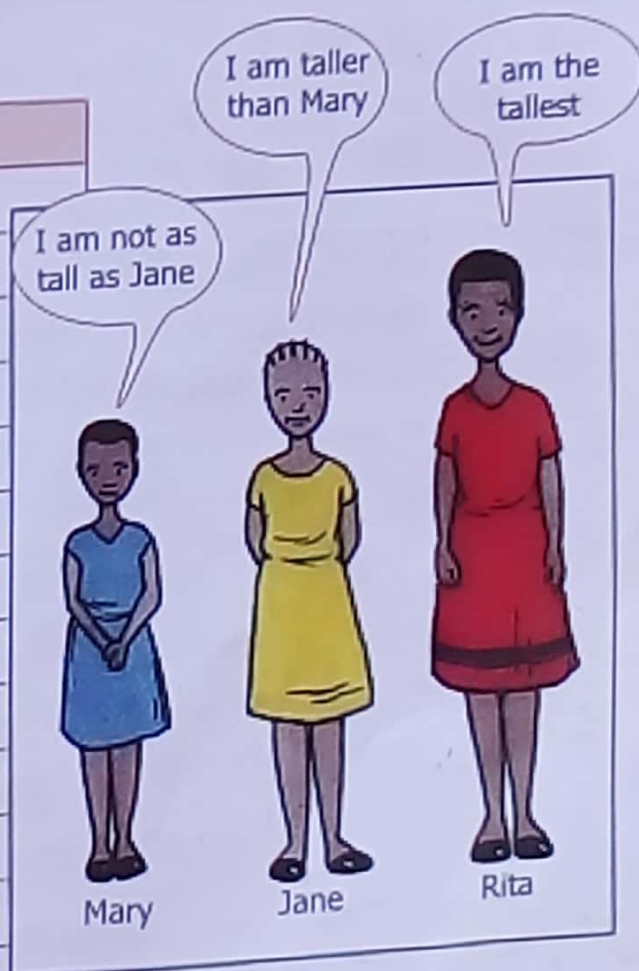
Forms of adjectives

Most adjectives can be expressed in three degrees:

- Positive degree:** This is used when no comparison is made e.g. **Akello is a tall girl.**
- Comparative degree:** This is used when two persons or things are compared, e.g. **Adikini is taller than Akello.**
- Superlative degree:** This is used when comparing more than two persons or things, e.g. **Rita is the tallest of the three girls.**

Examples:- Comparison in adjective

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest
tall	taller	tallest
hot	hotter	hottest
simple	simpler	simplest
easy	easier	easiest
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
late	later	latest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
hard	harder	hardest
important	more important	most important
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
expensive	more expensive	most expensive



Some guidelines concerning comparisons

- Adjectives that end in "-e" like late, simple, just add "-er" or "est". e.g. **simpler, simplest**
- Longer adjectives like **important, exciting**, use more or most more **exciting, most exciting**
- Some adjectives that end in consonant like -m, -d, -b, -t -n, -g etc. just have the consonants doubled and add "er" or "est" e.g. **Big- Bigger, Biggest**
- Some adjectives that end in "-y" like happy, you change "y" to "i" and add "er" or "est" e.g. **happy- happier, happiest**.
- Some adjectives are irregular and therefore, have no formula. One has to just learn them individually.
- We sometimes use "**than**" after a comparison e.g. Nairobi city is bigger than Jinja municipality.
- We can also use "**as ... as**" when comparing two things which are the same e.g. Nicholas is as bright as Pamela.

POINT TO NOTE

- Some adjectives are verbs which are doing the work of describing a noun. Some of them are past participles e.g. **Peter has a polished shoe, I am a worried person**. Some others take the present continuous e.g. **she has an interesting novel, the chairman made disturbing moves**.
- Avoid making double comparisons e.g. **more wiser, most hottest**.
- Most adjectives can be made stronger or weaker by words like very, rather, extremely. e.g. **She has a very interesting novel. It was extremely hot.**

TASK 13

Complete the sentences below by inserting the correct degree of adjectives in the brackets.

- This is the _____ book in the Library. (**big**)
- The All Saints Church is the _____ building in the country. (**old**)

3. The President sat on the _____ chair in the theatre. (**comfortable**)
4. Today's weather is _____ than yesterday's. (**bad**)
5. Weather reports say it is the _____ we have had for nine years. (**bad**)
6. Social Studies is _____ than Science. (**interesting**)
7. Salim Saleh is the _____ soldier in the Rwanda peoples defence forces. (**famous**)
8. This head prefect is the _____ we have ever had. (**polite**)
9. The farmer said this was the _____ of the two turkeys. (**fat**)
10. Ramazan is the _____ boy in the class. (**brilliant**)
11. Suzan was the _____ dancer in the dancing hall. (**graceful**)
12. Both exercises are difficult but the second is the _____ of the two. (**easy**)
13. This is the idea of the year. (**good**)
14. The boy chose the cake which looked the _____. (**sweet**)
15. Of the two roads leading to the village, the lower one is _____. (**narrow**)

Re-write the following sentences with the correct order of the given adjectives:

1. The President bought a (**fat, four legged**) cow.
2. John owns the (**plastic, yellow, Japanese**) container.
3. We walked the (**long, dusty, difficult**) journey.
4. He married a (**big, brown, young**) Itesot.
5. She has an (**old, torn, cotton**) dress.

Forming adjectives from nouns

Common endings when forming adjectives from nouns

- a) - **y** e.g rain becomes rainy
- b) - **en** e.g gold becomes golden
- c) - **ful** e.g cup becomes cupful
- d) - **ible** e.g terror becomes terrible
- e) - **less** e.g money becomes moneyless.
- f) - Some endings like - **ible**, **ive**, **ar**, have to be used after dropping some final letter(s) of the noun eg.

- terror drops **or** and becomes **terrible**.
- expense drops **e** and becomes **expensive**.
- lie drops **e** and becomes **liar**.
- unity drops **y** and becomes **united**.

- g) - **sh** e.g woman becomes womanish.
- h) - **able** e.g cure becomes curable.
- i) - **ous** e.g danger becomes dangerous.



Your car is in a dangerous mechanical condition

Making adjectives from nouns using 'sh.'

noun	adjective
child	childish
woman	womanish
fool	foolish
England	English
Britain	British
boy	boyish
girl	girlish



Making adjectives from nouns by adding 'y.'

nouns	adjectives
rain	rainy
cloud	cloudy
wind	windy
dirt	dirty
dust	dusty
milk	milky
water	watery
sand	sandy
stone	stony
blood	bloody
fun	funny
salt	salty



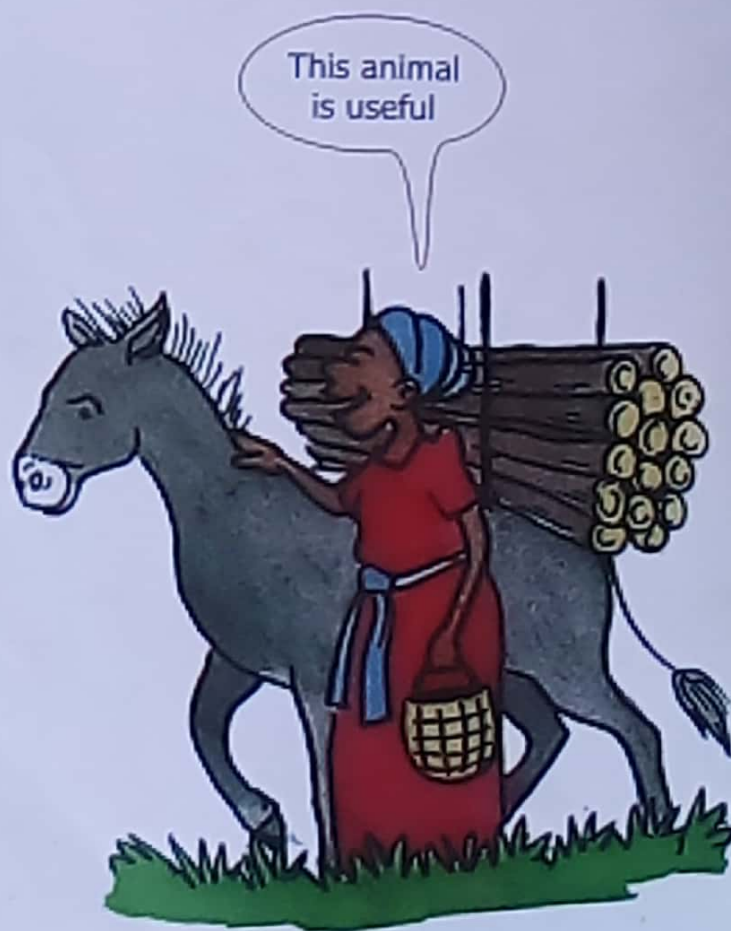
Making adjectives from nouns by the use of 'less' of the end,

noun	adjective
use	useless
care	careless
job	jobless
end	endless
money	moneyless
child	childless
hope	hopeless
harm	harmless
help	helpless



Making adjectives from Nouns by using 'ful'

noun	adjective
use	useful
hope	hopeful
harm	harmful
forget	forgetful
mercy	merciful
skill	skillful
faith	faithful
grace	graceful
beauty	beautiful



Making adjectives from nouns by using - 'ous.'

noun	adjective
danger	dangerous
religion	religious
ambition	ambitious
zeal	zealous
advantage	advantageous
adventure	adventurous
anxiety	anxious
space	spacious
caution	cautious
courage	courageous
grief	grievous
poison	poisonous



A cobra is
a poisonous snake

Making adjectives from nouns using 'able.'

nouns	adjective
eat	eatable
break	breakable
enjoy	enjoyable
comfort	comfortable
suit	suitable
knowledge	knowledgeable
digest	digestible
value	valuable
charity	charitable
fashion	fashionable
misery	miserable
service	serviceable



Proper Adjectives

A proper adjective is an adjective which is formed from a proper noun. Like a proper noun, a proper adjective must begin with a capital letter.

proper noun	proper adjective
Africa	African
Angola	Angolan
America	American
Australla	Australian
Belgium	Belgian
Britain	British
Burundi	Burundian
Benin	Beninian
Burkina faso	Burkinabe
Cameroon	Cameroonian
Chad	Chadlan
Congo	Congolese
Cyprus	Cypriot
Denmark	Dane/Danish
Egypt	Egyptian
England	English
Finland	Finish
France	French
Gabon	Gabonese
Germany	German
Greece	Greek
Holland	Dutch
Iraq	Iraqi
Ireland	Irish
Jamaica	Jamaican
Kenya	Kenyan

proper noun	proper adjective
Liberia	Liberian
Malawi	Malawian
Nigeria	Nigerian
Norway	Norwegian
Portugal	Portuguese
Uganda	Ugandan
Spain	Spanish
Sudan	Sudanese
Switzerland	Swiss
Thailand	Thai
Tanzania	Tanzanian
Rwanda	Rwandan
Zambia	Zambian

POINT TO NOTE

When changing proper nouns into proper adjectives, we use any one of the following endings:

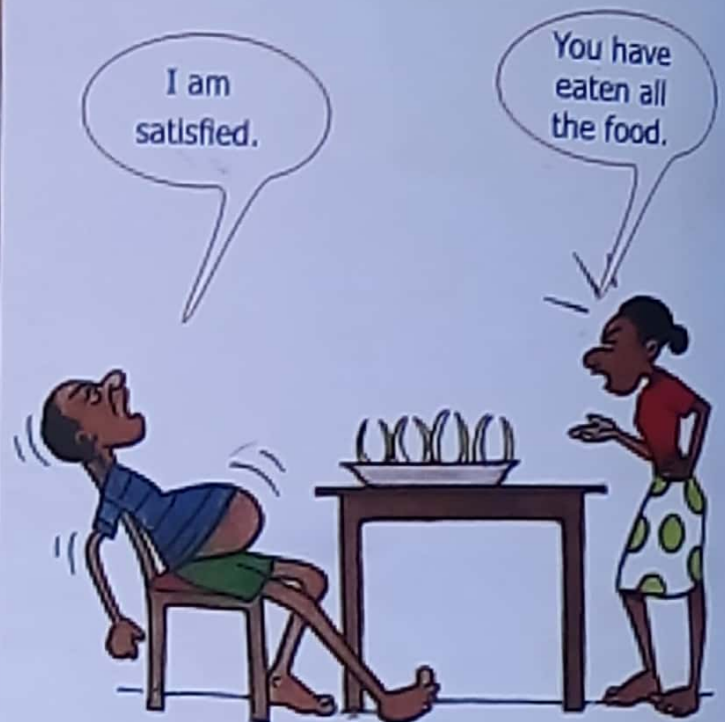
- **an** e.g. Malawian, Singaporean, Malian etc.
- **ese** e.g. Japanese, Chinese, Lebanese etc.
- **ish** e.g. Spanish, English, Finish etc.
- **n** e.g. Nigerian, Jamaican, Liberian etc.
- **ian** e.g. Italian, Egyptian, Burundian, etc.
- Some proper nouns are irregular. That means they have no formal order to follow e.g. **Switzerland** - **Swiss**, **France** - **French**, **Holland** - **Dutch**, **Portugal** - **Portuguese**, **Italy** - **Italian**, etc.

Forming adjectives from verbs

Some common endings when forming adjectives from verbs.

- By adding **__ing** at the end of the word e.g. love **_loving**. Such adjectives are formed by changing the verb into present continuous.
- By adding **__ed** e.g. polish – **polished**.

verb	adjective
unite	united
tire	tired
excite	exciting
please	pleasing
love	loving
amuse	amusing
polish	polished
worry	worried
satisfy	satisfied
interest	interesting
surprise	surprising



Examples

- Teddy has a loving mother.
- He has a worried face.
- They gave a surprising answer.
- She has a polished shoe.
- We made a united front.



TASK 14 : Forming adjectives from nouns

a) Forming adjectives from nouns

Fill in the blank spaces below by inserting the adjective formed from the noun in the brackets.

1. This has been a _____ radio. (**service**)
2. The constitutional square is situated in a _____ position. (**centre**)
3. The President's office has the most _____ seats. (**luxury**)
4. Primary five is a _____ class. (**noise**)
5. He feels quite _____ after taking milk. (**energy**)
6. The death of her mother created a _____ situation for her. (**terror**)
7. A ball is a _____ object. (**circles**)
8. The African Union is a _____ organisation. (**continent**)
9. Kigali is an _____ city. (**industry**)
10. Arinaitwe committed _____ cases. (**crime**)

b) Give the opposites of the given adjectives.

- (i) handsome : _____
- (ii) popular : _____
- (iii) visible : _____
- (iv) careful : _____
- (v) lazy : _____
- (vi) fertile : _____
- (viii) modern : _____
- (vii) permanent : _____

c) Use of appropriate adjectives

Re-write each sentence below by inserting an appropriate adjective in the spaces provided.

1. A _____ lion ate the schoolboy.
2. The _____ child put her fingers in a dog's mouth.
3. The _____ patients thanked the _____ doctor.
4. The _____ teacher left the school.
5. Many _____ pupils were given _____ prizes.

d) Use of proper adjectives

Complete the following sentences by filling the proper adjectives in the spaces provided.

- (a) Aziz Abu is _____. (**Morocco**)
- (b) The _____ originate from Denmark.
- (c) A native of Cyprus is called a _____.
- (d) A native of Kenya is called a _____.
- (e) A native of Britain is called a _____.
- (f) Are you a _____? (**Portugal**)
- (g) A _____ speaks French. (**France**).
- (h) I am a _____. (**Rwanda**)

4. ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Examples

- a) Grace is **extremely** beautiful.
- b) He talks **loudly**.
- c) I slept **well** last night.



Therefore, words like the ones below are adverbs;

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) wisely | (k) fast |
| (b) rudely | (l) well |
| (c) neatly | (m) often |
| (d) fairly | (n) seldom |
| (e) highly | (o) soon |
| (f) mainly | (p) now |
| (g) gently | (q) carefully |
| (h) certainly | (r) ably |
| (i) carelessly | (s) wholly |
| (j) positively | (t) gracefully |



What adverbs tell us about verbs

1. They tell us how something happens:

Examples:

- a) He speaks fluently.
- b) Lydia swims well.
- c) Peter's ball went fast

2. They tell us when something happens:

Examples:

- a) **Soon** we will go home.
- b) I want to go to school **today**.
- c) The police arrived **immediately**.



Adverbs which are often used to tell "when"

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| ● soon | ● yesterday | ● earlier | ● sometimes |
| ● now | ● today | ● later | ● often |
| ● then | ● tomorrow | ● afterward | ● immediately |

3. They tell us where something happens:

Examples:

- a) I live **there**.
- c) Come **inside** please.
- d) His dog follows him **everywhere**.



Classes of Adverbs

1) adverbs of manner

- (a) These adverbs tell us how something happened.
eg They sing **beautifully**.
- (b) They are concerned with the appearance or quality of some thing. They are commonly formed from adjectives eg. **nicely, badly, simply** etc.

2) adverbs of time

This class of adverbs tells us when something happened.
e.g **He came yesterday**. It uses words like **now, since, soon, before, today, already, last, well** etc.

3) adverbs of duration

These adverbs tells us the period a given action lasted. e.g. They waited for three hours. It uses words like, an hour, a week, a year, moment etc.

4) adverbs of frequency

This class of adverbs as well tell us when something happened.
e.g. She **often** shouts in class.

Common adverbs of frequency:

rarely	always
often	ever
usually	never
normally	sometimes
occasionally	seldom
frequently	commonly



5) adverbs of place

These adverbs tell us where some thing happened.
e.g. My aunt lives in Kenya. In this class, words like **nowhere**, **everywhere**, **here**, **there**, **outside**, **indoor**, **at home**, **anywhere**, etc.

6) adverbs of degree

These are the adverbs which tell us the extent to which something happened.
It uses words like **much**, **almost**, **only**, **rather**, **very**, **quite** etc...

The order of adverbs

The order of adverbs is either **How**, **Where**, **When** e.g. He hardly read books at home last week.

- ☐ **hardly** is an adverbs of **How**.
- ☐ **At home** is an adverb of **Where**.
- ☐ **Last week** is an adverb of **When**.

Positions for adverbs in a sentence

i) At the beginning of a sentence

e.g. **Yesterday** I saw him.

ii) In the middle

e.g. There is **commonly** no supper on Fridays.

She **normally** comes late.

iii) At the end of the sentence

e.g. He arrived in Nairobi **safely**.

Mukasa beat in his wife **badly**.



POINTS TO NOTE

- Adverbs don't go between a verb and a direct object.
e.g. I bought last week a new shirt. (**This is wrong**)
It should be "**I last week bought a new shirt**" or "**I bought a new shirt last week**"
- Most adverbs use more and most to make comparisons e.g. more neatly, most carefully.
- Some adverbs have irregular forms.
e.g. (a) Well, better, best.
(b) badly, worse, worst.

How to form Adverbs

- Most adverbs are formed from adjectives by simply adding "-ly."

Examples

adjective	adverb
Clear	Clearly
Proud	Proudly
Quick	Quickly
Poor	Poorly
Fair	Fairly
Cheap	Cheaply
Clever	Cleverly
Plain	Plainly
Sudden	Suddenly
Anxious	Anxiously

adjective	adverb
grateful	gratefully
careful	carefully
equal	equally
practical	practically
accidental	accidentally
skilful	skilfully
royal	royally
annual	annually
mental	mentally
hopeful	hopefully

2) Some other adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding **-ly** after changing 'y' to 'i'

example



adjective	adverb
angry	angrily
lucky	luckily
steady	steadily
easy	easily
heavy	heavily

adjective	adverb
lazy	lazily
noisy	noisily
hungry	hungrily
merry	merrily
clumsy	clumsily

3) Other adverbs are formed from adjectives by dropping 'e' then you add **-ly**.

Examples:

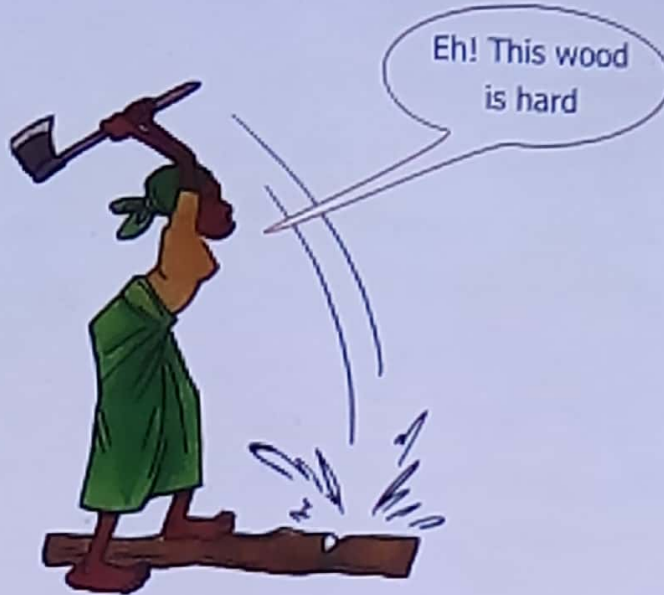
adjective	adverbs
humble	humbly
sensible	sensibly
simple	simply
true	truly
possible	possibly
terrible	terribly
gentle	gently
miserable	miserably
suitable	suitably
probable	probably



A Crested Crane is a humble bird.
It moves humbly.

- 4) **There are some adverbs which are the same as adjectives.**
Examples

- hard
- fast
- well
- late
- well



TASK 15

- A) Form adverbs from each of the following words.**

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) horrible : _____ | f) whole : _____ |
| b) able : _____ | g) worth : _____ |
| c) nice : _____ | h) hard : _____ |
| d) bad : _____ | i) careful : _____ |
| e) cruel : _____ | g) cheer : _____ |

- B) Circle each adverb in the sentences that tells how and under line those that tell when.**

- 1) The twins behaved well.
- 2) Do your homework today.
- 3) The ball went fast.
- 4) Adam talks slowly.
- 5) Last week we had a meeting.

C) Complete the following sentences with the right use of the given word in the brackets.

- 1) The boy left the dormitory at night _____. (stealthy)
- 2) I got the answer to that question _____. (accident)
- 3) The workmen protested _____ against their working conditions. (angry)
- 4) The headmaster was _____ seated in his arm chair. (comfortable)
- 5) On hearing the noise, the doctor went to the theatre _____. (immediate)

D) Use an adverb in the place of the bold words.

- a) The thief was beaten without mercy.
- b) The president left the rally in a hurry.
- c) The cup was broken with force.
- d) She welcomed her mother by cheering.
- e) He shouted at her with anger.

5. VERBS

Definition

A Verb is a doing word. It tells you what a noun is 'doing,' 'does,' 'did,' or 'has done'. Therefore, verbs are action words.

Examples:

- Dogs **eat** food.
- Pupils **sit** on chairs.
- Fats **give** us energy.

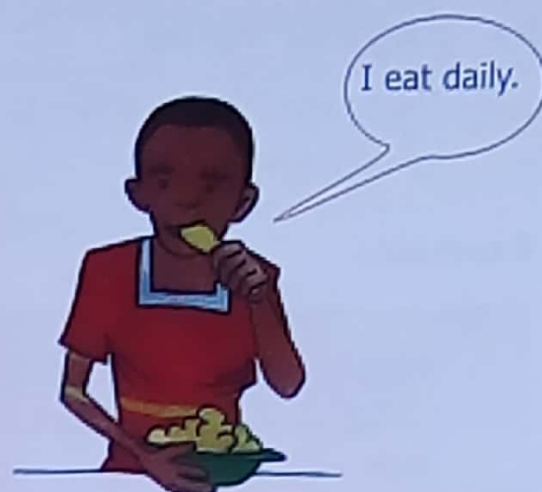


The above words in bold are verbs.

Furthermore, a verb is a word that expresses time while showing an action, a condition or the fact that something exists.

Examples:

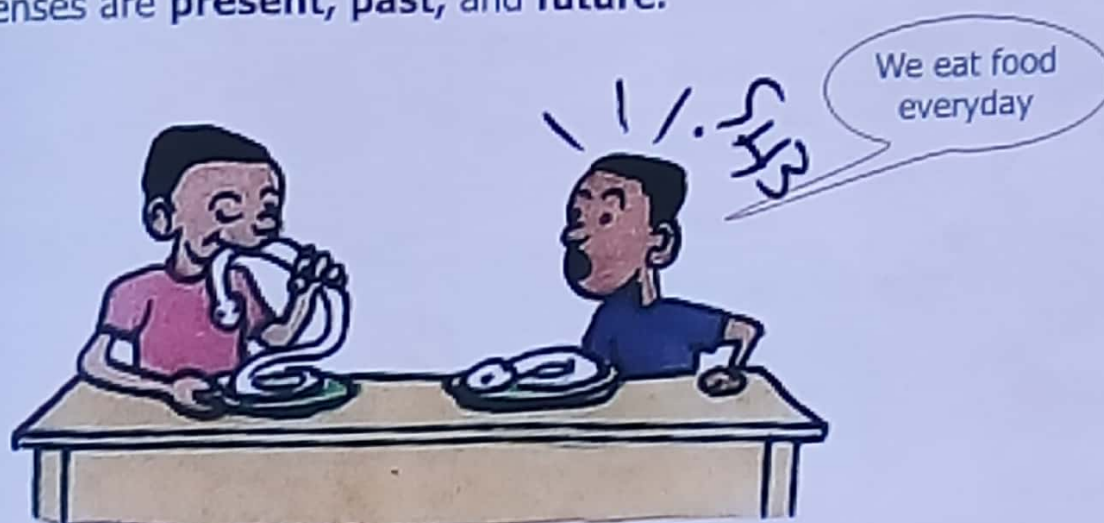
- Mary eats daily. (**it shows an action**)
- I will be sorry. (**it shows a condition**)
- Paul was here. (**it shows existence**)



Verbs and their tenses

Since a verb expresses time of an action, a condition or a fact of existence, each verb has tenses. A tense is the changing of the verb according to time.

The tenses are **present**, **past**, and **future**.



Examples:

1. We **eat** food everyday. (**present**)
2. We **shall eat** food. (**future**)
3. We **ate** food yesterday. (**past**)

Forms of verbs

a) Regular verbs

These are the doing words which have their past and past participle changed by adding **-ed** or **-d**.

Examples

Present	Past	Past participle (with: has, have, had)
look	look ed	look ed
open	open ed	open ed
cook	cook ed	cook ed
work	work ed	work ed
walk	walk ed	walk ed
talk	talk ed	talk ed
move	mov ed	mov ed
jump	jump ed	jump ed
pick	pick ed	pick ed
pack	pack ed	pack ed
care	care d	care d
behave	behav ed	behav ed
arrive	arriv ed	arriv ed
use	us d	us d
advise	advise d	advise d
allow	allow ed	allow ed
live	liv ed	liv ed
hope	hop ed	hop ed
dance	danc ed	danc ed

POINT TO NOTE

- Some verbs have their past and past participle changed by doubling the last consonant after which you add **-ed**. Commonly, this rule applies to verbs which end with a consonant but before that ending consonant, there must be a single vowel.

Examples:

Present	Past	Past participle
admit	admitted	admitted
stop	stopped	stopped
fit	fitted	fitted
mop	mopped	mopped
clap	clapped	clapped
map	mapped	mapped
prefer	preferred	preferred



POINT TO NOTE

- In order to form past tense and past participle of the verbs which end with 'y' have the 'y' dropped and then you add 'ied'. But the letter before 'y' must be a consonant..

Examples:

Present	Past	Past participle
cry	cried	cried
marry	married	married
carry	carried	carried
study	studied	studied
hurry	hurried	hurried
copy	copied	copied

Exception: fly – flown – flew

b) Irregular verbs

These are the doing words whose past and past participle have no uniform order. They just change anyhow.

Examples:

Present	Past	Past participle
am	was	been
eat	ate	eaten
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
come	came	come
buy	bought	bought
bring	brought	brought
dig	dug	dug
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
light	lit	lit
pay	paid	paid
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
learn	learnt	learnt
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shake	shook	shaken
shoot	shot	shot
shut	shut	shut
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken

stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
withdraw	withdrew	withdrew
write	wrote	written
tear	tore	torn
teach	taught	taught
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drive	drove	driven
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
cost	cost	cost
burn	burnt	burnt
bleed	bled	bled
bite	bit	bitten, bit
fall	fell	fallen
bend	bent	bent
blow	blew	blown
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
break	broke	broken

fly	flew	flown
feed	fed	fed
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	got
give	gave	given
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken

c) Infinitive verbs

This form of verbs is formed by adding 'to' in front of them.

Examples:

i) eat	_____	to eat
ii) buy	_____	to buy
iii) sleep	_____	to sleep
iv) write	_____	to write
v) sit	_____	to sit
vi) in order	_____	in order to

Kind of verbs

The above forms of verbs fall under three kinds. These kinds of verbs are:

a) action verbs

These are the verbs that show action. They show what someone does, did or will do certain action. The sentences with action verbs answer the question: "what is happening, what happened or what will happen."

Examples:

- The boys **played** football.
- The girls **fought** each other.
- Waiswa **paints** pictures.



The words '**played**', '**fought**' and '**paints**' are action verbs.

In the sentence, "**Waiswa paints pictures**", the verb "**paints**" certainly shows action. Something is happening.

Action verbs are either visible or invisible. With the visible verbs, the actions are seen. On the other hand, the invisible ones are just felt within the doer.

Examples:

visible verbs:	eat, go, draw, come, sit, drink, walk
Invisible verbs:	know, learn, think, doubt, worry, understand, believe

b) Linking verbs or helping verbs

Linking verbs don't show action. They merely connect or joins together two words that belong together in meaning. They are also called **helping** or **auxilliary verbs**.

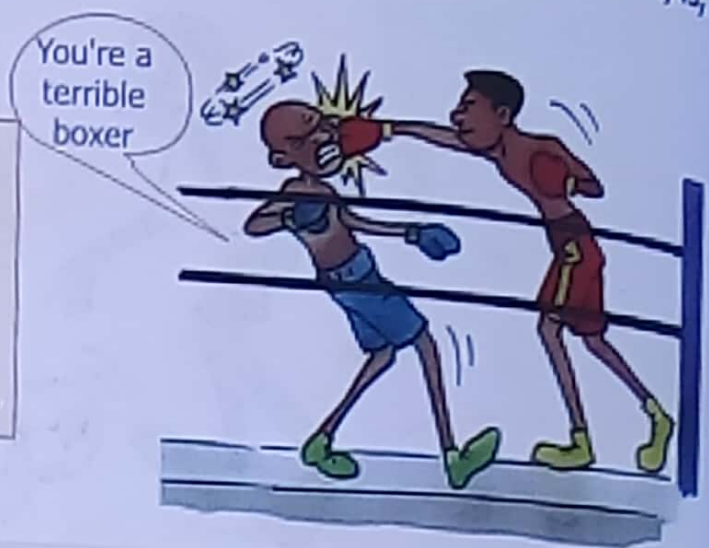
Therefore, all forms of '**be**' are linking verbs.

Forms of "**be**"

"**Be**" is a linking verb from which we get the following forms: **am, are, is, was, were, has, have, had.**

Examples:

- Gahima **is** a boxer.
- All the girls **were** good netballers.
- The dog **was** very serious.



POINTS TO NOTE

- All forms of '**be**' are linking verbs.
- Some other linking verbs are; **become, seem, appear, sound, taste, smell, feel, look** etc.
eg. (a) It **tasted** sour.
(b) The apple **looked** good.
(c) Coffee **appears** yellow at night.
- Linking verbs are used in sentences where there is no object.

c) Modal verbs

These are a special groups of verbs which usually go before the main verb. There are also called; **modals, modal auxiliary** or **modal auxiliary verbs**. These verbs include the following:

can	may	must	shall	will	need
could	might	ought to	should	would	used to

Dare and **used to** are sometimes included in the modal verbs.

That is the case simply because they also share some of the characteristics of **MODAL VERBS**.

Modal Verbs are different from auxiliary verbs like 'be', 'is', 'have' or 'do'. The main difference is that modal verbs have meanings while auxiliary verbs are meaningless.

Examples

- (a) **She can** play netball.
 (b) She **is** playing netball.

In example 'a' above, **can** means **knows how to** while the auxiliary verb 'is' in example 'b' is meaningless



POINT TO NOTE

- Modal verbs express either possibility, necessity, permission or obligation.
- Modal verbs have no 's' added to the 3rd person singular form. e.g. She can speak French. (**She can speaks French is wrong**)
- Modal verbs are followed by the Infinitive of another verb without **to**, **except, ought to and used to**. e.g. You may meet her. You ought to meet her. You used to meet her.
- Negative sentences are formed with **not** or the short form of **n't** and **don't**, not use **do** or **does** or **did** e.g. you may not come.
- In the past we use, the past form of can \Rightarrow **could**, shall \Rightarrow **should** and will \Rightarrow **would**

We shall see more about these verbs in chapter five.

TASK 16

- i) Use the correct verb in the brackets to complete the sentences below:
- The baby was (**laying, lying**) down.
 - We (**laid, lay**) in our dormitories the whole day.
 - He told (**lies, lays**) to us.
 - The trophy has been (**laid, lain**) in the headmaster's office since last term.

(li) Complete the sentences below using the past tense of the verbs in the brackets.

1. Adilu _____ the school bell. (**ring**)
2. The girls _____ their work in time. (**do**)
3. Namukasa _____ all her sweats at once. (**eat**)
4. Awori _____ from his home to the school. (**ride**)
5. The instructor _____ us military Science. (**teach**)
6. Babirye _____ the finest picture in the whole class. (**draw**)

Interjections

An interjection is one of eight parts of speech. An interjection is any word or phrase, which is inserted in a sentence to exclaim (cry out with surprise, joy or horror), protest or command. Although interjections sometimes stand by themselves, they are often contained within a sentence.

Examples of Interjections

- **goodness**, for example, Goodness, I did not think I could get a first grade!
- **dear**, for example, Oh dear! Has she finally died?
- **oh**, for example, Oh! My God, I have got it!
- **oops**, for example, Oops! It is over.
- **hmm**, for example, Hmm, I am not sure about that.

POINTS TO NOTE

- Interjections do not always have to come at the beginning of a sentence; they can also be in the middle or at the end. For example, Whenever I think of my step mother, good gracious, I feel like crying.
- Interjections convey protests, commands or strong feelings such as joy, surprise, pain or fear.
- Most interjections are separated from the rest of the sentence with commas or set of commas.
- However, when an interjection is forceful, it is followed by an exclamation mark (!).
- Interjections are rarely used in formal writing.

Examples of interjections with their meanings.

Interjection	Meaning	Examples
ah	expressing pleasure	"Ah, that sounds better."
	expressing realisation	"Ah, now I have solved it."
	expressing resignation	"Ah, it can't be saved".
	expressing surprise	"Ah, I have got it!"
alas	expressing pity or grief	"Alas, she is dead!"
dear	expressing pity	"Oh dear! Is it that painful?"
	expressing surprise	"Dear me! That is a surprise".
	asking for repetition	"It is very cold today", Eh? "I said, it is very cold today."
eh	expressing surprise	"Eh, surely?"
	inviting agreement	"Let us go, eh!"
	expressing greeting	"Hello Jane, how are you today?"
hello/hullo	expressing surprise	"Hello! My toy car is gone!"
	calling for attention	"Hey! Look at that idiot!"
hey	expressing surprise/joy	"Hey! What a nice dress!"
	expressing greeting	"Hi Mary! How is that end?"
hi	expressing doubt, hesitation or disagreement	"Hmm, I'm not so sure about it."
hmm		

oh	expressing surprise	Oh! You were there!
	expressing pain	Oh! I have got a terrible backache.
	expressing pleading	Oh! Please say sorry to her.
ouch	expressing pain	Ouch! That surely hurts.
well	introducing remark	Well, how did he say it?

EXERCISE 1**1. What does each of the following interjections express?**

- a. hi:..... b. alas:.....
 c. oops:..... d. wow:.....
 e. bravo:.....

2. Underline the interjections in each of the following sentences below.

- Wow! You look very healthy tonight.
- This was your best performance so far, bravo!
- Hmm! I am wondering where I put my books and pen?
- That is so far so good, cheers, Mary.

3. Use each of the following interjections below to make a correct sentence.

- a. ouch b. hmm
 c. yes d. indeed
 e. dear f. well

UNIT 2:**TENSES****Introduction**

A tense is the changing of a verb according to time. We have three main tenses. These are:

- Present tense
- Past tense
- Future tense

Further divisions of tenses**a) Present Tense****i) Present simple tense (Everyday tense)**

E.g. I go to school every day.
We eat food every morning.

ii) Present continuous Tense (Now Tense)

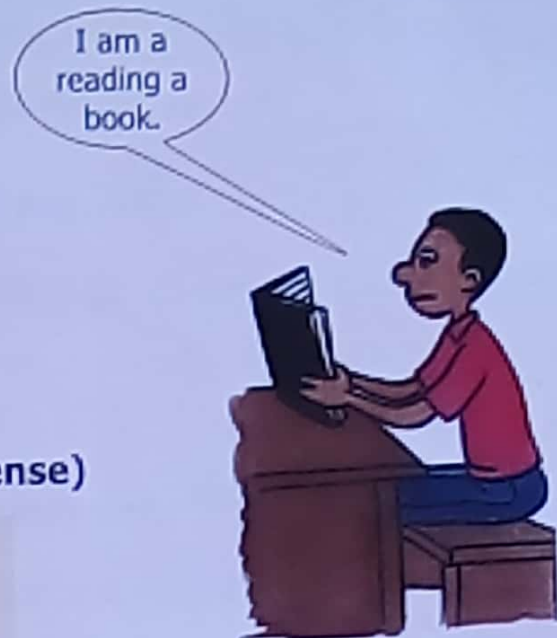
E.g. I am going to school now.
He is reading a book.

iii) Present Perfect Tense (already tense)

E.g. I have gone to school.
She has eaten already.

iii) Present Perfect Continuous**b) Past Tense****i) past simple tense (yesterday tense)**

E.g. I went to school yesterday.
We ate a lot of food last night.



ii) Past Continuous Tense

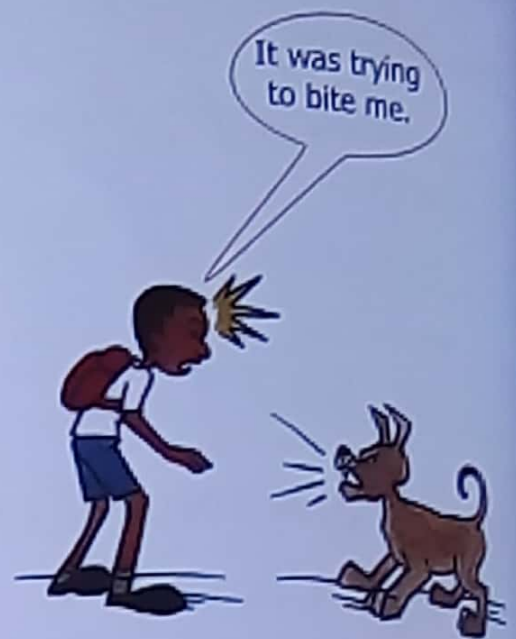
E.g. I was going to school.
It was trying to bite me.

iii) Past Perfect Tense

E.g. I had gone to school.
We had already eaten food.

iv) Past Perfect Continuous Tense

E.g. It was trying to bite me.



c) Future Tense

i) Future simple tense (**tomorrow tense**)

E.g. I shall go to school tomorrow.
We shall eat food tomorrow.

ii) Future Continuous Tense

E.g. I shall be going to school tomorrow.
We shall be eating food tomorrow.

iii) Future Perfect Tense

E.g. I shall have gone to school.
We shall have eaten food.

iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense

E.g. I shall have been going to school.
We shall have been eating food.

Now, let us study each of these divisions in details.

THE PRESENT TENSE

The present simple tense

This tense is commonly used when referring to actions which happen every day, always, weekly, monthly, generally etc. The doing words (Verbs) which are used in this tense depend on the names of things or persons (nouns) or pronouns used in the sentences as a subject.

Examples:

- She **teaches** well.
- He **reads** news once a week.
- They **get** their lunch from a hotel.
- You often **preach** in the church.
- I **get up** early in the morning everyday.



Rules governing this tense

- Singular nouns like **Mary, Matovu, the dog, an elephant** etc. or singular pronouns like **she, he** and **it** take verbs which have 's' 'es' or 'ies' added to them.

Examples:

- He **teaches** English.
- Alice **carries** her bag.
- The cow **feeds** on grass.
- She **eats** bananas only.

- Plural nouns like the **dogs, elephants, the children** etc.

Or singular pronouns like **we** and **they** take verbs which don't have 's' 'es' or 'ies' added to them.

Examples:

- They teach English
- The cows feed on grass.
- Alice and Annet carry their bags.
- The Baganda eat bananas only.

TASK 17

A) Use the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences below:

- 1) She _____ to me once a week. (**write**)
- 2) Bashir _____ English very well. (**speak**)
- 3) You always _____ church service. (**attend**)
- 4) I _____ Maths to Science. (**prefer**)
- 5) They normally _____ meat on Sundays. (**eat**)
- 6) Her uncle _____ blue shirts. (**like**)
- 7) We _____ Biology once a week. (**learn**)
- 8) Lillian and Sarah _____ netball in the school team. (**play**)
- 9) It rarely _____ in December. (**rain**)
- 10) The houseboy _____ our rabbits. (**feed**)

B) Change the bold words to the singular and make any other necessary changes.

- 1) **We** go to watch a film every day.
- 2) **They** eat their food from the nearby hotel.
- 3) The **Americans** have a lot of riches.
- 4) **They** look after their old grandfather.
- 5) **We** enjoy learning Maths.
- 6) The **children** play with their **teachers**.

The present continuous tense

This tense is used to express actions which are taking place now and even those that will happen in future.

Examples:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a) Baker is eating food. | } | Events taking place now. |
| b) She is bringing it now. | | |
| c) I am revising my science notes. | | |
| d) I'm going to buy a car next week. | } | Events that will happen in future. |
| e) They are sitting for P.L.E. tomorrow. | | |
| f) The president is flying to USA next Monday. | | |

Rules governing this tense

- Singular nouns and pronouns use **'is'** as a linking verb or helping verb.

Eg. (a) He **is** running to school.

(b) The shopkeeper **is** selling sugar.

(c) She **is** coming tomorrow.

- Pronoun **'I'** uses **'am'** eg. I am cleaning my bedroom.

- Plural nouns and pronouns use **'are'**.

Eg. (a) They **are** running to school.

(b) The shopkeepers **are** selling sugar.

(c) They **are** coming tomorrow.

- Some verbs which end in a single consonant have that consonant doubled and then add **'ing'**

E.g. (a) Cut _____ **cutting** (c) run _____ **running**

(b) begin _____ **beginning** (d) stop _____ **stopping**.

- The verbs ending in **'ie'** lose them and get **—ying** added.

E.g. lie ——— **lying**, die ——— **dying**, tie ——— **tying**.

TASK 18

Re-write the following sentences in the present continuous tense.

1. Musoke buys milk from the milkman.
2. The children fetch water.
3. He collects all our books.
4. The farmer harvests his crops.
5. My brother makes pots out of clay.
6. The market vendors don't sell clothes.

Use the words in brackets to correctly complete the sentences in the present continuous tense.

7. I _____ not going to school. (**be**)
8. They are _____ very fast. (**run**)
9. Musa is _____ to me. (**lie**)
10. Why are you _____ your friend. (**hit**)
11. He _____ a letter now. (**write**)
12. The oxen _____ grazing. (**be**)

The present perfect tense

This is a tense which deals with events which have just been done.

Examples:

- a) She has beaten the snake.
- b) We have put on red dresses.
- c) Where has she gone?



Rules governing this tense

- We use the auxiliary verb **has** in cases where the subject in the sentence is singular. e.g. **it, Paul, my pen, the tree, etc...**
- Plural pronouns and nouns
e.g. **we, they, you, the girls, men** etc use '**have**'.
- The pronoun '**I**' also takes '**have**'.
- The main verb in the sentences is in the past participle.

That is **Has/Have + a past participle verb.**

examples

- * She **has eaten** my sugar cane.
- * The farmers **have** grown maize.
- * They **have taken** their books.

- The adverbs; **ever, today, never, since, just, now, already** are commonly used in the present perfect tense.

- E.g. (a) Tom has **never** been to school.
- (b) I have **already** finished my work.
- (c) She has **just** eaten food.
- (d) They have been married **since** last year.
- (e) He has come back **today**.
- (f) We have **ever** been in Kigali.

TASK 19

Change the following sentences from the given tense to the present perfect tense.

1. Ntezimana is preparing some mud for his house.
2. She is teaching English.
3. The Pastor preaches to his congregation.
4. He is sweeping the school compound.
5. The pupils are having lunch.
6. We are bathing.
7. We take the books to the teacher.
8. Kaitare is reading the newspaper.
9. She cleans the blackboard.
10. The trader is selling salt.
11. Harriet is wearing a blue dress.
12. Otai rides a bicycles.
13. The new girl is doing her homework.
14. The visitors are coming.
15. They grow beans in their garden.

The present perfect continuous tense

Some guidelines about this tense

- We use auxiliary verbs 'have' and 'has' plus 'been' as an auxiliary past participle and 'ing'.
- **For** and **since** can also be used.
- ✱ '**For**' is used when the length or period of time is indicated. e.g. two hours, three days, weeks, ten years.
- ✱ '**Since**' is used when a point or a particular period of time from which an action started to exist is given/mentioned. e.g. nine O'clock, Monday, last week, last term etc.

examples:

- a) We have been learning English since morning.
- b) She has been eating for half an hour.
- c) He has been repairing a bicycle since yesterday.
- d) They have been dancing since morning.
- e) I have been waiting for her since three o'clock.



TASK 20

Use the words in brackets correctly to complete each of the sentences in the present perfect continuous tense.

1. They _____ since morning. (**dance**)
2. She _____ a soldier since she left university. (**be**)
3. I _____ for my mother for three hours. (**wait**)
4. He _____ that shop since his father died. (**keep**)
5. We _____ in the United states for ten years. (**be**)
6. He _____ since last night. (**sleep**)
7. They _____ for the last one hour. (**shop**)
8. AIDS _____ killing people since 1980. (**be**)
9. She _____ from malaria since Monday. (**suffer**)
10. He _____ since his youth. (**box**)

THE PAST TENSE

The past simple tense

This tense is concerned with past events which are not related to the present.

Some guidelines on the use of this tense

- In this tense, no auxiliary or helping verb is used before the main verb in a sentence.
- Most verbs have their past by adding '—ed' to the verb.

examples:

- He **looked** at me.
- Juma **borrowed** a book from her.
- The dog **barked** at the young boy.

- Some verbs have their ending consonants doubled.

examples:

- They **stopped** playing with us.
- He **preferred** singing to dancing.



He hit his sister

- Some verbs remain unchanged.

examples:

- My balloon **burst** last Friday.
- He **hit** my sister.
- Patra **put** her book in the shelf last night.

- Other verbs are irregular. They change anyhow.

examples:

- I **saw** some boys escaping.
- Milly **bought** a new watch.
- The baby **broke** the vase.



The baby broke the vase

- We commonly use adverbs and adverbials like yesterday, yesternight, last year, last week etc.

TASK 21

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly to complete each sentence in the past simple tense.

1. I _____ with him to the disco dance last Saturday. (**go**)
2. She _____ me a note book. (**give**)
3. He _____ some money to the school. (**lend**)
4. They _____ their examinations a few days ago. (**begin**)
5. We _____ in lake Nabugabo last Christmas. (**swim**)
6. I _____ them the truth. (**tell**)
7. We _____ him very well. (**understand**)
8. A wasp _____ her baby. (**sting**)
9. They _____ a lot of food at the wedding party. (**eat**)
10. I _____ at it yesterday. (**look**)
11. He _____ to Zambia after his overthrow. (**flee**)
12. Jane _____ her work two hours ago. (**finish**)
13. She _____ a new car last week. (**buy**)
14. It _____ heavily last night. (**rain**)
15. We _____ a lion yesterday. (**see**)
16. He _____ to hand in his book for marking. (**forget**)
17. She _____ the president last month. (**meet**)
18. I _____ that novel last Monday. (**read**)
19. The woodman _____ down the tallest tree. (**cut**)
20. He _____ me at the end of the term. (**punish**)

The past continuous tense

Guidelines on the use of this tense

This tense is used in the following ways:

- i) to show that two actions were happening at the same time.

Examples:

- a) We were cleaning the compound while the teachers were supervising us.
- b) Juma was doing his homework while Ali was playing football.
- c) They were sleeping while the teacher was teaching.

- ii) to show that an activity was going on when another one happened.

Examples:

- a) As I was going to school, it started raining.
- b) Mother was preparing supper when the visitors arrived.
- c) He was beating his sister when his uncle came.

- iii) To show that an activity was continuous period of time.

Examples:

- a) We were revising our notes all night.
- b) My sister was arranging her books all day.



My sister was arranging her books all day.

POINT TO NOTE

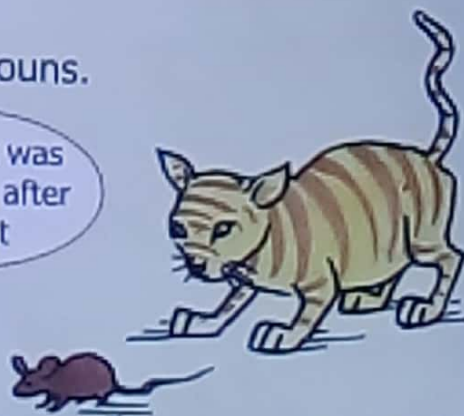
In this tense, we use '**was**'/ '**were**' + a verb in the continuous form (ending in '**ing**')

- '**was**' is used with singular nouns or pronouns.

Examples:

- i) Mary **was** reading a novel.
- ii) She **was** cleaning the desks.
- iii) The cat **was** running after a rat.

The cat was running after a rat



- 'were' is used with plural nouns or pronouns.

Examples

- The girls **were** reading novels.
- They **were** cleaning the desks.
- The cats **were** running after the rats.



- The words 'when', 'while', and 'as' are commonly used in this tense to join different actions as indicated before.

The girls were reading novels.

TASK 20

Change the verbs in the brackets to the Past continuous tense.

- Alice _____ with her friends when the teacher called her. (**play**)
- We _____ our cassava garden while our father was picking coffee. (**weed**)
- As I _____ through the bush, I stepped on a snake. (**walk**)
- Laura _____ for his friend when they knocked him down. (**wait**)
- Peter and Paul _____ cards all day. (**play**)
- I fell down while I _____ to school. (**run**)
- As we _____, the visitors left. (**dance**)
- All last week, the pupils _____ their examinations. (**do**)
- The headmaster _____ when there Inspector of schools arrived. (**teach**)
- They _____ the T.V. when the power went off. (**watch**)
- The boys _____ slashing while the girls _____ digging. (**to be**)
- When I met her, she _____ a basket. (**carry**)
- Caeser _____ a bicycle when I met him. (**ride**)
- The baby _____ by the time its mother came back. (**cry**)
- When they entered, we _____ our prayers. (**say**)

The past perfect tense

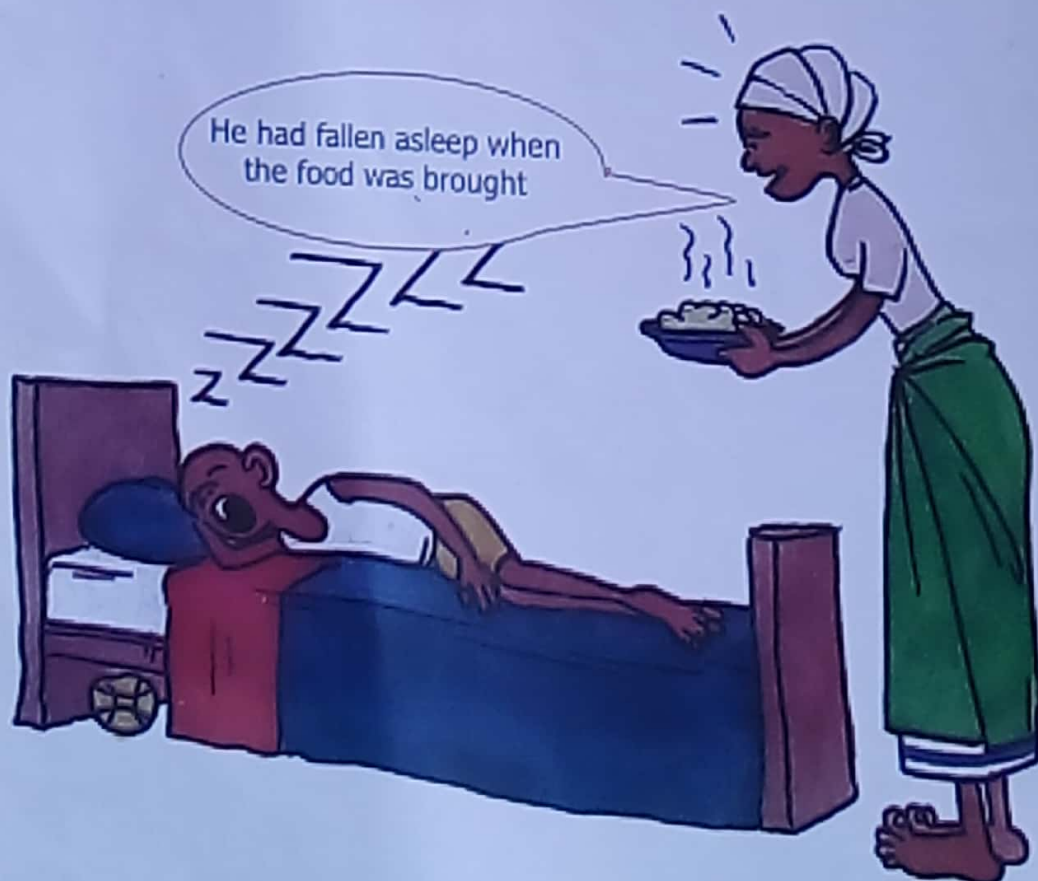
This tense is used to show that one event happened before another in the past. It is also used to indicate that an event took place before a certain fixed time.

POINT TO NOTE

- The only helping verb used in this tense is '**had**'
- The main verb is written or said in the past participle form – eg **written, broken, seen, eaten** etc .
- Therefore we use '**had**' + a verb in the past participle form.

Examples:

- He **had fallen** asleep when the food was brought.
- I **had left** for India when my father died.
- They **had taken** all the money.
- The children shouted after the teacher **had left** the class.
- By December last year, I **had bought** a computer.



TASK 20

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct forms of the past perfect Tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. The boy refused to admit that he _____ the money (**steal**)
2. My father wanted to know who _____ the letter. (**bring**)
3. We _____ our work by lunch time. (**complete**)
4. By the time we went to bed, we _____ our prayers. (**say**)
5. The concert _____ when we entered the theatre. (**begin**)
6. She _____ to bed when the robbers broke into the house. (**go**)
7. Peter _____ two goals by the time the match ended. (**score**)
8. We reached the station when the train _____ (**leave**).
9. I _____ her since she left. (**not write**)
10. Who _____ without the teacher's permission? (**went**)
11. Cate _____ before her mother returned. (**bath**)
12. The children said that they _____ a ghost. (**see**)
13. We bought more sweets after you _____ (**leave**)
14. What _____ to you last night? (**happen**)
15. Justine _____ French before she went to France. (**learn**)

The past perfect continuous tense

Guidelines on the use of this tense

- In this tense, the helping verbs used are- 'had been'
- The main verb ends in — 'ing'

examples:

- a) He had been dancing for seven minutes.
- b) The workmen had been making a lot of noise.

- c) We had been sweeping the classroom.
- d) The timekeeper had been ringing the bell.
- e) The players had been kicking themselves.
- f) Odoch had been digging.
- g) They had been meeting.
- h) Her mother had been nursing her.
- i) I had been revising for my exams.
- j) Namuli had been singing the National Anthem.

I have been
ringing the
bell,



TASK 24

Put the following sentences into the past perfect continuous tense.

1. He writes to his father.
2. They are weaving baskets.
3. Musa went to Nairobi.
4. Someone has knocked at the door.
5. The children have done the exercise.
6. Asilmwe was opening the box.
7. They were asking us for some help.
8. We talked to the doctor.
9. That dog was barking at me.
10. Kaibanda is speaking to the minister.
11. The teacher has explained to us.
12. Nakato rang the bell.
13. I am waiting for you.
14. We were expecting some visitors.
15. The housegirl will feed the dogs.

THE FUTURE TENSE

The future simple tense

We use this tense when thinking or imagining an action or event that will take place in future.

Guidelines in the use of this tense.

- The helping verbs used are '**will**' and '**shall**'.
- We use '**will**' with pronouns '**he**', '**she**', '**they**'. '**you**', '**it**' plus singular and plural nouns.
- We use '**shall**' with pronouns '**I**' and '**we**'
- Another way of expressing the future is by using '**going to**'

examples:

- I shall come back tomorrow.
- We shall meet next week.
- He will be punished next Monday
- They will eat posho.
- You will see it later.
- Carol will get a prize next term.
- The children will complete their work.
- I am going to buy a new book after classes.
- Are you going to sweep the class in the evening?



POINT TO NOTE

The future tense is full of uncertainties. It is used to express predictions and promises.

Examples:

She will be a good teacher. (**Prediction**)

I will inform him about it. (**Promise**)

TASK 25

Use the verb in bracket to complete each of the following sentences in the future simple tense.

1. Joan _____ us next Sunday. (**visit**)
2. Mother _____ care of our uncle's wife. (**take**)
3. I _____ my homework after supper. (**do**)
4. The teachers _____ harder next term. (**work**)
5. We _____ the village meeting. (**attend**)
6. I _____ that place next year. (**leave**)
7. The baby _____ with the house girl. (**stay**)
8. We _____ some beans tomorrow. (**buy**)
9. I _____ for my Primary Leaving Examinations next year. (**sit**)
10. The farmer _____ all the seeds. (**sow**)

Change the following sentences into the future simple tense.

11. We lost our money.
12. They are sitting under the shade.
13. Bashabe has received a big prize.
14. My father paid for the lost property.
15. We asked many questions.
16. He prepares our meals at school.
17. They were learning French last year.
18. Adriko rides a bicycle.
19. Jane's aunt sent her a present.
20. He had seen the preacher.

The future continuous tense

This tense is used when saying or writing that an activity will be going on for a period of time in the future.

We use the helping verbs '**will be**' or '**shall be**' plus a main verb ending in **'ing'**.

examples:

- a) We shall be leaving for Nairobi next week.
- b) I shall be sitting for my final examinations next month.
- c) The teacher will be marking our books in the evening.
- d) They will be going for a walk after lunch.
- e) You will be receiving a prize at the end of the year.
- f) She won't be seeing us for several days.



TASK 26

Change the verbs in brackets into the future continuous tense.

- 1. They _____ the zoo at the end of the second term. (visit)
- 2. Our staff meeting _____ place in the evening. (take)
- 3. The bus _____ at exactly 7.30 a.m. (leave)
- 4. We _____ a lot of work next week. (do)
- 5. Father _____ sugar when he comes. (buy)
- 6. I _____ my parents during the vacation. (help)
- 7. The doctor _____ you after lunch. (examine)
- 8. We _____ the concert next Saturday. (enjoy)
- 9. Anitah _____ in that house next July. (live)
- 10. The boy _____ the blackboard after the lesson. (clean)

The future perfect tense

This tense indicates that an event or action will be already done by a certain fixed period of time in future.

The helping verbs used are:

'shall have' 'will have' plus the main verb in the past participle form.

examples:

- a) By next Friday, we shall have received the letters.
- b) The bus will have arrived by eight o'clock.
- c) They will have completed the work by the end of the lesson.
- d) By this time tomorrow, I shall have reported to the teacher.

TASK 27

Re-write the following sentences changing the verbs in brackets into the future perfect tense.

- 1. We _____ about it by next term. (**learn**)
- 2. The train _____ by six o'clock. (**leave**)
- 3. By the end of the year, they _____ all the information about him. (**get**)
- 4. The patients _____ before next week. (**recover**)
- 5. By tomorrow, I _____ the exercises. (**do**)
- 6. We _____ the play in the next thirty minutes. (**finish**)
- 7. The bank _____ by 3 o'clock. (**close**)
- 8. By the beginning of the year, they _____ back. (**fly**)
- 9. Mary _____ before she leaves the university. (**marry**)
- 10. Before tomorrow, he _____ me. (**visit**)
- 11. We _____ the priest by lunch time. (**see**)
- 12. By 2005 they _____ illiteracy. (**eradicate**)

The future perfect continuous tense

The helping verbs used in this tense are:

- 'shall have been' + a verb in the continuous form.
- 'will have been' + a verb in the continuous form.

Examples:

- By midday, we shall have been working for two hours.
- By next Thursday, I shall have been staying with my aunt for a week.
- When they beat her again, she will have been crying for the fifth time.
- By October, Susan will have been attending church services for two months.
- By 10:00a.m, my sister will have been eating for two hours.

TASK 28

Change the verbs in brackets into the future perfect continuous tense.

- By next year, he _____ for a year. (school) *for the whole year*
- By the time you come, I _____ for two hours. (read)
- When the bell goes, we _____ for the teacher for thirty minutes. (wait)
- By mid-March, they _____ for two months. (learn)
- Juliet _____ water for twenty minutes by lunch time. (fetch)
- By the time the minister arrives, all the people _____ up for a long time. (stand)
- If she comes again, she _____ us for the second time. (visit)
- By the end of the year, he _____ in this class for six years. (teach)
- We _____ to the teacher for half an hour by the end of the lesson. (listen)
- By evening, we _____ for seven hours. (play)

Passive and active voices

In active voice, we begin the sentence with the subject while in passive we begin with the object. The voices change according to the tense used. Therefore, we are going to look at them in each and every tense so that it can be well mastered.

Present simple

examples:

- Katto plays football. (**active**)
Football is played by Katto. (**passive**)
- The doctor warns me against smoking cigarettes. (**active**)
I'm warned against smoking cigarettes by the doctor. (**passive**)
- Lions eat other animals. (**active**)
Other animals are eaten by lions. (**passive**)
- Someone beats Akisa on the head. (**active**)
Akisa is beaten on the head. (**passive**)



The lion eats other animals.

POINTS TO NOTE

- The passive voice of the present simple is got from the order below.

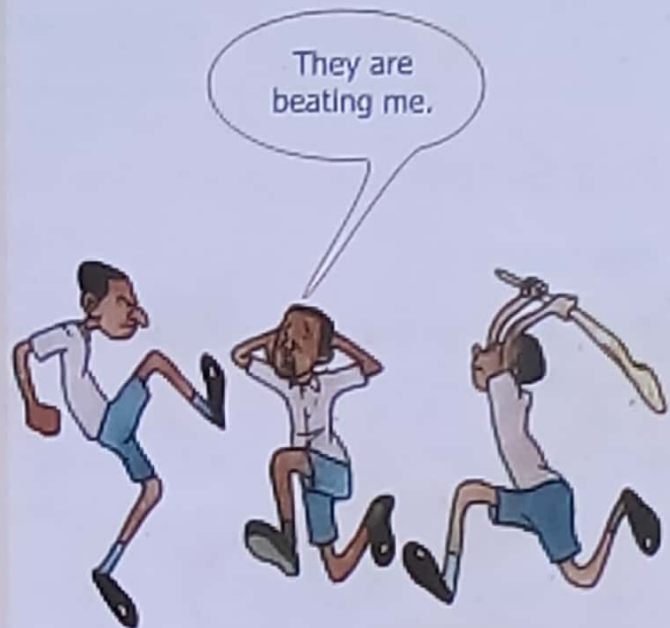
is	} + a past participle verb
am	
are	

- The active voice can only change into passive if the active form of the sentence has both a subject and an object.
e.g. **Katto eats a lot.** Such a sentence cannot change.
- The passive voice is possible in all tenses.
At times it is not necessary to mention the doer.
E.g. In (d) above, the doer (someone) is not mentioned.

Present continuous

Examples:

- a) Katto is playing football. (**active**)
Football is being played by Katto. (**passive**)
- b) They are beating me. (**active**)
I am being beaten by them. (**passive**)
- c) Fred is cleaning the school compound. (**active**)
The school compound is being cleaned by Fred. (**passive**)



POINTS TO NOTE

The passive voice of the present continuous tense is got from the order below.

am being	} + a past participle verb
are being	
is being	

Present Perfect

examples:

- a) Kato has played football. (**active**)
Football has been played by Katto. (**passive**)
- b) They have eaten food. (**active**)
Food has been eaten by them. (**passive**)
- c) It has broken a cup. (**active**)
A cup has been broken by it. (**passive**)
- d) I have taught them. (**active**)
They have been taught by me. (**passive**)



POINTS TO NOTE

The passive voice of the present perfect tense is got from the order below:

has been have been	} + a past participle verb

Past Simple

examples:

- Kasakya played football yesterday. (**active**)
Football was played by Kasakya yesterday. (**passive**)
- The lion killed a baby. (**active**)
A baby was killed by a lion. (**passive**)
- Mummy bought a new dress for me. (**active**)
A new dress was bought for me by mummy. (**passive**)
- They wrote two books last week. (**active**)
Two books were written by them last week. (**passive**)



POINTS TO NOTE

- The passive form of the past simple tense is got from the order below:

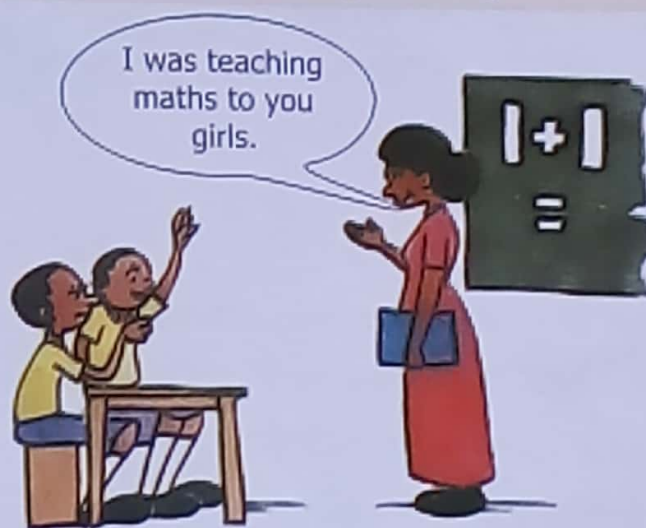
was were	} + a past participle verb

- Avoid omitting prepositions with the verbs, which require them.

Past Continuous

examples:

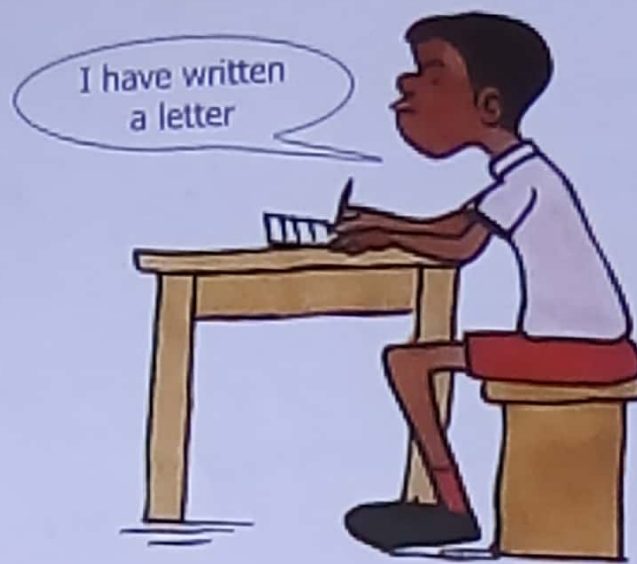
- a) Katto was playing football. (**active**)
Football was being played by Katto. (**passive**)
- b) I was teaching Mathematics to the girls. (**active**)
Mathematics was being taught to the girls by me. (**passive**)
- c) He was repairing the bicycle. (**active**)
The bicycle was being repaired by him. (**passive**)
- d) They were eating sweets. (**active**)
Sweets were being eaten by them. (**passive**)



Past perfect

examples:

- a) Semanobe had played football. (**active**)
Football had been played by Katto. (**passive**)
- b) The headmaster had killed the Zebra. (**active**)
The Zebra had been killed by the headmaster. (**passive**)
- c) I had written a letter. (**active**)
A letter had been written by me. (**passive**)
- d) The policeman had broken into the house. (**active**)
The house had been broken into by the policemen. (**passive**)



POINTS TO NOTE

The passive form of the past perfect tense uses the helping verb "**has been.**"

Future Simple

examples:

- a) Senjobe will play football tomorrow. (**active**)
Football will be played tomorrow by Senjobe. (**passive**)
- b) They will guide us. (**active**)
We will be guided by them. (**Passive**)
- c) He will learn English. (**active**)
English will be learnt by him. (**passive**)
- d) I will ask a few questions. (**active**)
A few questions will be asked by me. (**passive**)

Future perfect

examples:

- a) Kato will have played football. (**active**)
Football will have been played by Katto. (**passive**)
- b) Before the end of next week, he will have repaired the bicycle. (**active**)
The bicycle will have been repaired before the end of next week, by him. (**Passive**)

- c) By this time next year, they will have built a new house. (**active**)
A new house will have been built by this time next year by them. (**passive**)
- d) By the end of June, they will have taken all her books. (**active**)
All her books will have been taken by the end of June. (**passive**)



TASK 29

1. Change the following sentences into Passive form of the present simple.
 - a) I love Judith.
 - b) Lions eat Meat.
 - c) Katto learns Mathematics.
 - d) She plays netball.
 - e) We sing the song.
 - f) They drink milk.
 - g) It hates rats.
 - h) The doctor warns him against smoking.
 - i) Cars carry people.
 - j) Jane sleeps on the bed.

2. Change the following sentences into passive form of the Present Continuous tense.

- a) I am writing a letter.
- b) She is reading a novel.
- c) They are carrying a dead body.
- d) We are resting under a tree.
- e) He is listening to music.
- f) They are repairing a Radio.
- g) I am revising my SST notes.
- h) Tom is teaching us.
- i) We are playing volleyball.
- j) It is sitting on a chair.
- k) A lion is chasing us.
- l) She is giving us prizes.

3. Change the following sentences into the Passive form of the Future Perfect tense

- a) I shall have got the two answers within an hour.
- b) Before the end of next week, we will have bought a new dress.
- c) They will have passed the test within the first trial.
- d) By the end of April, they will have taken all his goods.
- e) Before tomorrow, you will have seen the headmaster.

4. Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given in the brackets.

- a) By October, we shall have learnt a lot of French.
(Begin: A lot of)

- b) By next week, he will have done a lot of work.
(begin: A lot of work)
- c) Before we come back, will my sister have eaten the food?
(Begin: Will the food?)
- d) By next week, he will have taught us verbs. (Begin: We)
- e) By this time next year, they will have built a new house.
(Begin: A new house)

5. Re-write the following sentences into the passive voice using the Past Simple tense.

- a) James broke the glass yesterday.
- b) He stole our books.
- c) The boy ate an orange.
- d) Abraham put more salt in the sauce.
- e) The girls took my information.
- f) We needed some advice.
- g) They needed some advice.
- h) They greeted us.
- i) Fatuma lost the money.
- j) He gave me a Christmas Card.
- k) Andrew closed all the windows.
- l) Diana asked me to come with a pen.

6. Re-write the following sentences into the passive voice using the in past continuous tense.

- a) The cat was eating a number of rats.
- b) It was tearing off some meat.

- c) Simon was closing the brief case.
- d) Moses was taking pencils out of the cupboard.
- e) She was ringing the bell.
- f) Her mother was sending him to a boarding school.
- g) I was coaching the girls some football tricks.
- h) Tim wasn't selling rotten eggs.
- i) They were repairing his bed.
- j) They were paying for her.
- k) That woman was telling us some news.
- l) She was sewing her dress.
- m) We were spending a lot of money.

7. Change the following sentences into passive form using the present perfect tense.

- a) He has taken a ring.
- b) They have learnt English.
- c) We have spoken Latin.
- d) It has eaten the rat.
- e) We have played football.
- f) It has broken a pot.
- g) Mary has read the book.
- h) Peter has cleaned it.
- i) Daddy has paid the school fees.
- j) Rwandans have built nice houses.

8. Change the following sentences into the passive form of the past perfect tense.

- a) Jane had seen the robbers.
- b) I had cut down the tree.
- c) They had stolen the money.
- d) We had eaten apples.
- e) It had taken the chick.
- f) He had killed the motorist.
- g) She had spotted the car.
- h) The Europeans had fooled us.
- i) I had hidden it under the mat.
- j) They had gone by plane.

9. Change the following sentences into active form of the future simple

- a) The ball will be taken by them.
- b) We will be beaten by him.
- c) It will be carried by us.
- d) Many questions will be answered by me.
- e) It will be swept by them.
- f) Science will be learnt by him.
- g) She will be written to by her.
- h) We will be guided by them.

Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences

Definition

The opposite of the word '**yes**' is '**no**'. In a similar way, the opposite of the statement, "**He has books**" is '**He has no books**' or '**He does not have books**'. '**Yes**' is an affirmative word while '**No**' is a negative word. Therefore, '**He has books**' is an affirmative statement while '**He does not have books**' is a negative one.

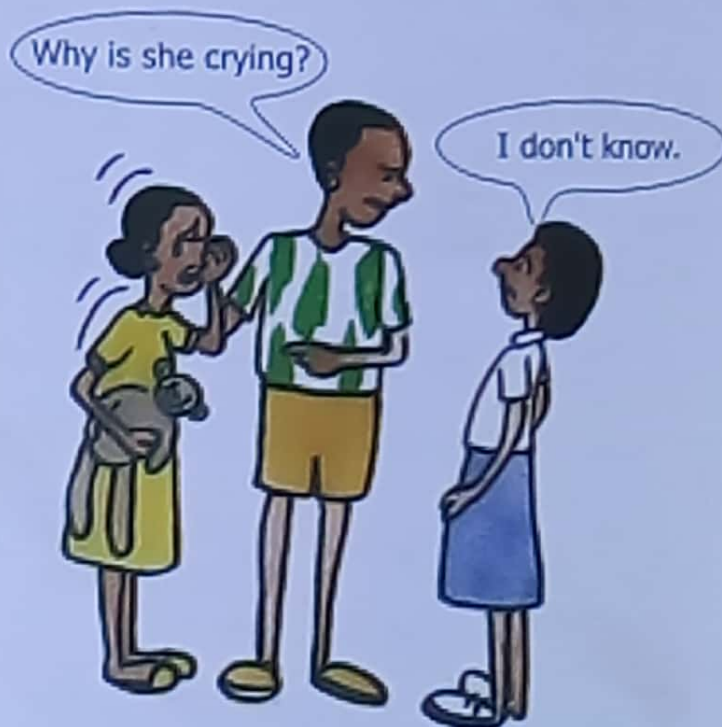
Thus, an affirmative sentence expresses agreement or means '**Yes**'. On the other hand, negative sentence expresses refusal or denial. '**No**' or '**not**' are negative words.

On the other hand, an interrogative sentence asks a question. We always use questioning words like, **what, why, how, when, who, which, where** etc. to begin the interrogative sentences. At times, we use helping verbs **like, do, does, is, did, had, has, have, will, was** and others when beginning our questions.

A question mark is always put at the end of an interrogative sentence as shown below:

examples:

- i) Why is she crying?
- ii) Does she speak English?
- iii) Will you attend the meeting?



Common negative words

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| ❖ no | ❖ no one | ❖ not | ❖ nothing | ❖ never |
| ❖ nobody | ❖ none | ❖ not ever | ❖ scarcely | ❖ hardly |
| ❖ barely | | | | |



examples:

affirmative

- a) He speaks English.
- b) She speaks Kinyarwanda.
- c) I can repair this lock.
- d) Everybody came late.
- e) We gave her something.
- f) Someone has that money.

negative

- He speaks **no** English.
- She **does not** speak Kinyarwanda.
- I can **never** repair this lock.
- Nobody** came late.
- We gave her **nothing**.
- No** one has that money.

We need to note that **scarcely**, **hardly** and **barely** are not complete negatives. They are mere near-negatives.

Words which completely change from affirmative to negative and interrogative

affirmative

someone
some
somebody
somewhere
already
something
a long way
a lot of
a long time

negative/interrogative

anyone
any
anybody
anywhere
yet
anything
far
much/many
long

Examples of affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences.

1. There is some water in the pot. (affirmative)
There isn't any water in the pot. (negative)
Is there any water in the pot? (Interrogative)
2. They have got someone in the army. (affirmative)
They haven't got anyone in the army. (negative)
Have they got anyone in the army? (Interrogative)
3. I felt something cold. (affirmative)
I didn't feel anything cold. (negative)
Did I feel anything cold? (Interrogative)
4. It is a long way from Masaka to Kabale. (affirmative)
It is not far from Masaka to Kabale. (negative)
Is it far from Masaka to Kabale? (Interrogative)
5. They have a lot of money. (affirmative)
They don't have much money. (Negative)
Do they have much money? (Interrogative)
6. There were a lot of people in the market. (affirmative)
There weren't many people in the market. (negative)
Were there many people in the market? (Interrogative)
7. He has already gone. (affirmative)
He has not yet gone. (negative)
Has he gone yet? (Interrogative)
8. They stayed for a long time. (affirmative)
They did not stay there for long. (negative)
Did they stay there for long? (Interrogative)

POINT TO NOTE

In the **present simple tense**, the negative form uses '**does not**' or '**do not**'. When the subject of the sentence is singular, we use 'does not' and then drop the '**s**' or '**es**' ending on the main verb'.

Examples:

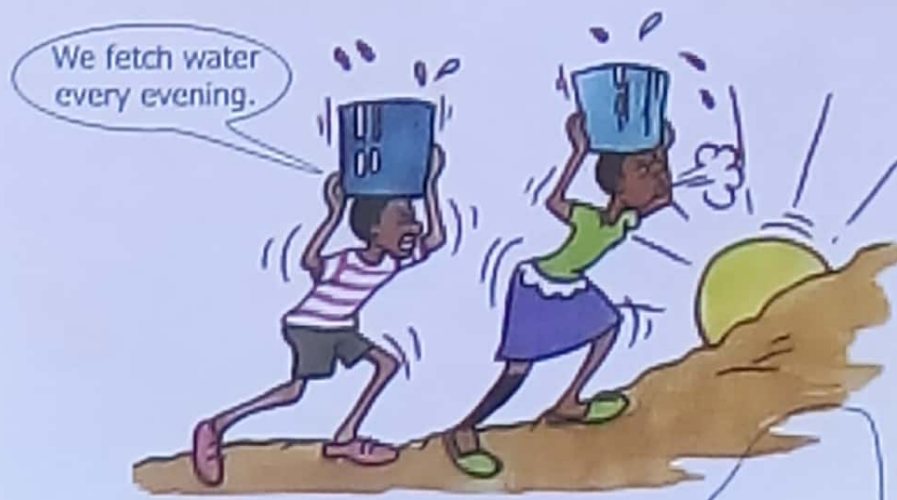
1. She greets people. (affirmative)
She does not greet people. (negative)
Does she greet people? (interrogative)
2. Lule works very hard these days. (affirmative)
Lule does not work hard these days. (negative)
Does Lule work hard these days? (interrogative)

POINTS TO NOTE

When the subject of the sentence is plural, we use '**do not**' and leave the main verb unchanged.

examples:

1. They greet people. (affirmative)
They don't greet people. (negative)
Do they greet people? (interrogative)
2. Those children fetch water every evening. (affirmative)
Those children don't fetch water every evening. (negative)
Do those children fetch water every evening? (interrogative)

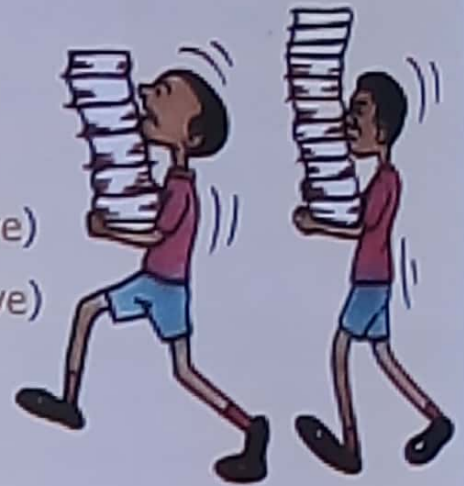


POINTS TO NOTE

- In the **past simple tense**, the negative words used are '**did not**'.
- When changing a sentence to negative or interrogative, the verb is changed from the '**Past**' to the '**present**'.

examples:

1. We saw some wild animals. (affirmative)
We did not see any wild animals. (negative)
Did we see any wild animals? (interrogative)
2. The boys collected all the books. (affirmative)
The boys did not collect all the books. (negative)
Did the boys collect all the books? (interrogative)
3. Susan performed very well. (affirmative)
Susan did not perform very well. (negative)
Did Susan perform very well? (interrogative)



The boys collected all the books.

Other forms of Negative and Interrogative words

Use of Prefixes:

A prefix is a beginning part that is added to a simple word.

The negative words below are prefixes '**in**', '**un**', '**im**', '**dis**' and '**mis**' are prefixes. Prefixes can also help us to make negative statements.

Examples:

Affirmative

- a) He drew an accurate angle.
- b) She was happy yesterday.
- c) Bwindi is a penetrable forest.
- e) Her goal was allowed.
- f) They guided us.

Negative

- He drew an **in**accurate angle.
She was **un**happy yesterday.
Bwindi is an **im**penetrable forest.
Her goal was **dis**allowed.
They **mis**guided us.

The prefix 'in', which has been added to the word 'accurate', has made it to mean 'not accurate'. 'unhappy' means **not happy**, 'impenetrable' means '**not penetrable**' and so on.

TASK 30

1. **Change the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.**
 - a) Her book is taken.
 - b) Peter broke a cup.
 - c) Does she show you everything.
 - d) I shall come to you tomorrow.
 - e) They are informed about it.
 - f) She has some money.
 - g) Somebody has the money.
 - h) The leopard climbs trees.
 - i) I can go there next week.
 - j) He killed his mother!

2. **Use a correct prefix to make each of the following sentences negative.**
 - a) They informed us.
 - b) She did it wisely.
 - c) She is an attractive lady.
 - d) It was properly built.
 - e) They are regular visitors here.

3. **Choose the right word from those in the brackets to make each of the following sentences negative.**
 - a) I did not eat (nothing, anything).
 - b) My mother has (ever, never) been to school.

- c) James (can, can't) hardly speak English.
- d) He (could, couldn't) barely see me without her eye glasses.
- e) (No, None) of them came to see me.

4. Change the following sentences to the affirmative form
examples:

- She does not eat Matooke.
She eats Matooke. (answer)
- I did not see him yesterday.
I saw him yesterday. (answer)
- (a) I do not sit on chairs.
- (b) The robber did not break the door.
- (c) They were not enemies.
- (d) It was not raining yesterday.
- (e) I shall not sit for the exams.
- (f) Didn't you see him?
- (g) Aren't you an orphan?
- (h) He has not paid for her goods.
- (i) I dislike him.
- (j) She did not plan for it.

5. Turn each of the following sentences into a negative and interrogative sentences.

- (a) It is a long way from Kigali to Arua.
- (b) The football match lasted for a longer time.
- (c) I am a long way from U.S.A.
- (d) They found a lot of rubbish in the classroom.
- (e) They found some money in his pocket.
- (f) There are some new cars from Canada on the market.

- (g) She asked someone to help her.
- (h) Kony is somewhere in Sudan.
- (i) She took a long time to understand.
- (j) A lot of people suffer from Malaria.
- (k) It was easy to climb the mountain.
- (l) I have to pass all my examination papers.
- (m) The driver is repairing the tyre.
- (n) We must invite them.
- (o) I want to be a doctor.
- (p) We love flowers.
- (q) Women are humble people.
- (r) They have defeated the enemy.
- (s) The policeman could fire just a single shot.
- (t) I shall forgive him.

6. Change the following sentences into interrogative sentences.

- (a) She lost some of her money.
- (b) I have nothing to regret.
- (c) You can tell him to wait.
- (d) I am older than her.
- (e) Those men are lion hearted.
- (f) I have never been to Nabugabo beach.

Question tags

Definition

A question tag is a short question that comes at the end of a statement. We use it to turn a statement into a question. We have two types of question tags. There is one where the expected answer is 'YES' and where it is 'NO'.

Guidelines on the use of Question Tags

- a) When the sentence is affirmative or positive, the question tag is in negative.

example:

He is sick, **isn't he?**

You are early, aren't you?

- b) When the sentence is negative, you have to write the question tag in affirmative.

example:

They don't eat pork, do they?

She doesn't write well, does she?

The above rule can be summarized as follows:

Affirmative/Positive statement = Negative Tag.

Negative statement = affirmative tag/Positive

- c) A question tag consists of a helping verb. Such verbs include **can, do, have, must, will**, and so on and a pronoun such as **I, he, she, they, we, it**.

example:

He can drive me, can't he?

You don't have money, do you?

- d) The helping verb in the first part of the sentence is the same as the one in



He is sick, Isn't he ?

the question tag. This is the case even if the helping verb has been left out in the first statement.

example:

- (i) He does play football, doesn't he?
(The verb 'does' is there in both statements)
- (ii) He plays football, doesn't he?
(The helping verb 'doesn't' has been left out in the first statement).

- e) There are some special forms of helping verbs. These include **I am**, **used to**, **shall/will**, **need** and **needn't**.

examples:

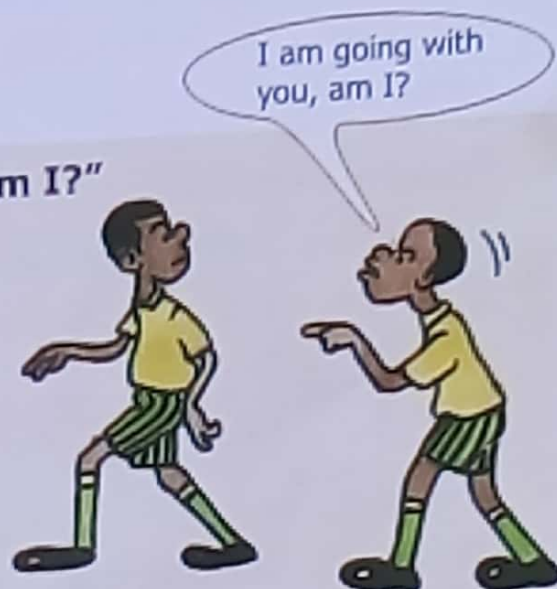
- i) **'I am'** has the tags **'aren't I ?'** or **'am I ?'**

Affirmative:

I am going with you, aren't I?

Negative:

I am not going with you, am I?



- ii) **Shall/will**

These two helping verbs are used to show politeness.

Example: - Let us sit down, shall we?
- Get me that chair, will you?

- iii) **Used to** (It takes 'did')

Affirmative:

We used to get lunch, didn't we?

Negative:

We used not to get lunch, did we?



- iv) **Need/needn't**

Affirmative:

We need some new books, don't we?

Negative:

We do not need new books, do we?

POINTS TO NOTE

Whenever question and answer tags are used, the tense used must be closely followed as shown in the examples below:

● Present continuous

Statement: They are going.

Question: They are going, aren't they?

Answer: Yes, of course, they are.



● Present simple

Statement: You write neatly.

Question: You write neatly, don't you?

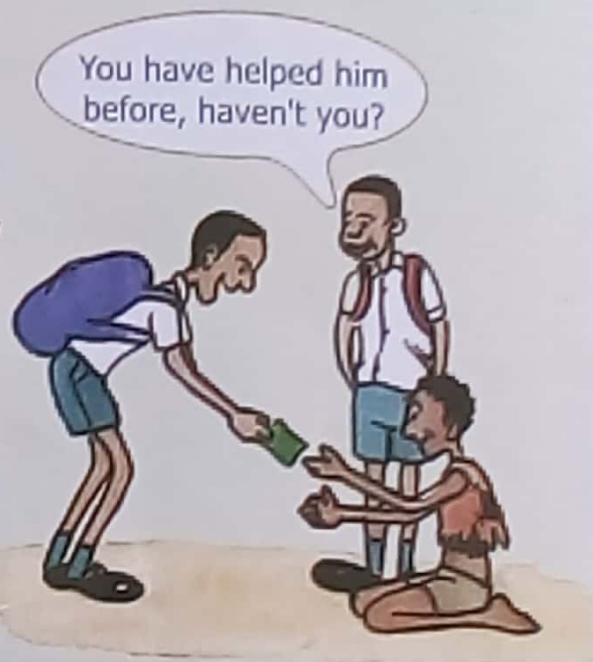
Answer: Yes, of course, I do.

● Present perfect:

Statement: You have helped him before.

Question: You have helped him before, haven't you?

Answer: No, I am afraid I haven't



● Past simple

Statement: Mary went to a disco dance last night.

Question: Mary went to a disco dance last night, didn't she?

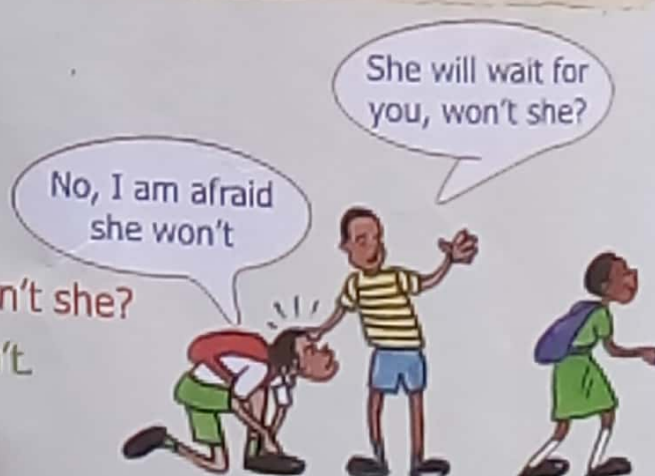
Answer: Yes, of course, she did.

● Future Simple

Statement: She will wait for you.

Question: She will wait for you, won't she?

Answer: No, I am afraid, she won't



● Past continuous

Statement: The teachers were marking books.

Question: The teachers were marking books, weren't they?

Answer: Yes, of course, they were.

Past perfect

Statement: Peter had not finished before twelve O'clock.

Question: Peter had not finished before twelve O'clock, had he?

Answer: No, I am afraid, he hadn't.

TASK 31

1. Change the following sentences into questions to which the answer 'yes' is expected.

- (a) They are sitting down. _____
- (b) It is raining. _____
- (c) He is crying. _____
- (d) We are eating food. _____
- (e) I am writing to her. _____
- (f) We are dancing. _____
- (g) You are killing them. _____
- (h) She is writing her name. _____
- (i) I am drinking tea. _____
- (j) They are kneeling down. _____

2. Change the following into (a) questions expecting the answer 'Yes' (b) questions expecting the answer 'No'

- (a) They were singing the national anthem.
- (b) They were skinning off the lion when it rained.
- (c) The boy was playing football when he fell down.
- (d) He was correcting his mistakes.
- (f) It was running after a monkey.

3. Re-write the sentences below by adding the necessary tags.

- (a) She is early for the concert.
- (b) He is a smart boy.
- (c) I come late to school.

- (d) She is in comma.
- (e) We must visit her.
- (f) Stop abusing me.
- (g) You like mangoes.
- (h) They will get their first degrees next year.
- (i) It hasn't caught the rat.
- (j) We should not hide anything from him.
- (k) The head boy will be called soon.
- (l) Bring me that pair of shoes.
- (m) We haven't done anything now.
- (n) The house girl does not speak English.
- (o) You are not happy with her behaviour.

UNIT 3: CONJUNCTIONS

Definition

A conjunction is a joining word. It can also be defined as a '**linking word**'.

Types of conjunctions

a) Coordinating conjunctions

These are linking words, which join together sentences of the same weight.

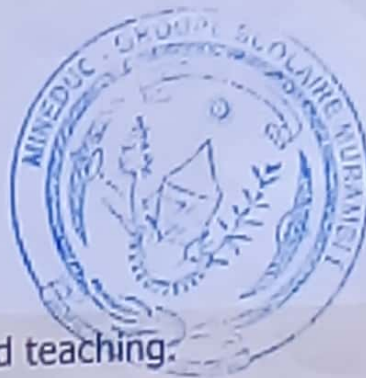
examples:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (i) but | (v) like |
| (ii) yet | (vi) with |
| (iii) or | (vii) both |
| (iv) and | |

Join the two sentences below using '**and**'.

The teacher came late. The teacher started teaching.

The teacher came late and started teaching.



POINTS TO NOTE

When a verb has two singular subjects joined by 'and', the main verb or helping verb is plural.



The dog and cat drink milk.

examples:

- (1) Musa is going to the well. Ali is going to school.
Musa and Ali are going to school.
- (2) The dog drinks milk. The cat drinks milk.
The dog and the cat drink milk.
- (3) Janet was my friend, Sarah was my friend,
Janet and Sarah were my friends.

When a verb has one or more plural subjects joined by 'and,' the verb is plural.

examples:

- (1) The teacher is going on a tour. The pupils are going on a tour.
The teacher and the pupils are going on a tour.
- (2) The boys do their work well. The girls do their work well.
The boys and the girls do their work well.
- (3) The teacher came late. The teacher arrived earlier than some pupils.
The teacher came late yet he arrived earlier than some pupils.
- (4) He will go. They will come for him.
He will go or they will come for him.
- (5) We tried to save his life. We failed to save his life.
We tried to save his life but failed.
- (6) The drink was sour. The drink was expired.
The drink was both sour and expired.

POINTS TO NOTE

- 'Both' goes hand in hand with 'and'. It can not work without it.
- A singular subject with attached phrases introduced by 'with' or 'like' is followed by a singular verb.

examples:

1. Mother, with several other ladies **is** going to the market.
2. Annet, like Tom, **has** not gone to school.
3. Jesca, like Ritah, **wants** something to drink.
4. The boy with several others, **knows** the truth.

TASK 32

1. Use the correct form of words in bracket to complete the sentence.

- a) Kato, with some other boys, _____ football everyday. (**play**)
- b) Aiden, like Sam, _____ not happy today. (**to be**)
- c) Mary, with several other girls, _____ going to church yesterday. (**to be**)
- d) Our teacher, like other men, _____ beer. (**drink**)
- e) Susan, with her friend, _____ good compositions every week (**write**)

2. Join the following sentences using: **but, yet, or, and, both'** as the case may be.

- a) Peter is a lazy pupil. Mary is a lazy pupil.
- b) She came. It rained heavily.
- c) May be Paul stole it. John stole it.
- d) The fruit was juicy. The fruit was delicious.
- e) Stella is a bright pupil. Irene is a bright pupil.
- f) I eat bread. I don't enjoy bread.
- g) We tried to look for the way. We did not succeed.
- h) She is my guardian. She is my benefactor.

- i) He passed it. He was sick.
j) My parents were absent. I had to go.

Fill in the spaces below with the most suitable conjunction.

- 11) Daddy bought the bag ——— put in the car.
12) She looked for her mother ——— could not find her.
13) You need not come with us ——— you wish to.
14) The night was very cold ——— it is summer.
15) He didn't know how to play football ——— volley ball.
16) Sarah burnt her dress ——— she had been warned to be careful with the iron box.
17) Let us sit down ——— else he will see us.
18) We are flying to Nairobi ——— Mombasa.
19) Brenda prepared the tea ——— she missed it.
20) I will sit for Mathematics ——— Science examination at two o'clock.

b) Subordinating conjunctions

These conjunctions join together sentences that are not of the same strength. They are sometimes referred to as **adverbial conjunctions**.

examples of subordinating conjunctions:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) because | (f) despite |
| (b) although | (g) though |
| (c) since | (h) unless |
| (d) while | (i) whenever |
| (e) wherever | |

Examples of sentences joined together with subordinating conjunctions.

1. because

- (a) Betty was poor. She was unemployed.

Betty was poor because she was unemployed.

- (b) Husein is sick. He drank unboiled water.

Husein is sick because he drank unboiled water.

2. despite

- (a) Suzan is active. She is not liked by her teacher.

Despite Suzan's activeness, she is not liked by her teacher.

- (b) He is wealthy. He does not own a car.

Despite his wealth, he does not own a car.

POINTS TO NOTE

- **"Despite"** is used to show that something or someone can have something good and bad at the same time.
- **"Despite"** does not carry 'of.' Therefore, it is wrong to say "despite of".
- The use of an abstract noun is of great importance e.g 'activeness' and 'wealth' in number (a) and (b) above respectively.

3. although

- (a) She is a Ugandan. She does not speak any Ugandan language.

Although she is a Ugandan, she does not speak any Ugandan language.

- (b) She failed her exams. She had copied.

She failed her exams although she had copied.

POINTS TO NOTE

- **"Although"** is used to show both a negative and a positive quality in a single sentence, for example,
Although she is beautiful, she is unmarried.

It is wrong to use **although** while expressing qualities both of which are either positive or negative in one sentence. For example,

(a) Although he is sick, he can not walk. (**wrong**)

(b) Peter is smart although he is rich. (**wrong**).

- Whenever, a sentence begins with 'although,' it must have a comma in the middle.
- It is wrong to use "**although**" with '**but**' in the same sentence, for example, Although she is beautiful but she is unmarried. (**wrong**)
- '**Though**' can be used instead of 'although,' for example, Though she is beautiful, she is unmarried.

TASK 33

1. Join the following sentences as instructed without changing the meaning.

- 1) Peter is inactive. He did not get lunch. (join using because)
- 2) She fell down. The land was slippery. (join using because)
- 3) I went with an umbrella. It was threatening to rain. (join using because)
- 4) Some Africans are poor. They work hard. (re-write using although)
- 5) Although he is cruel, he rarely beats his children.
(Re-write using despite)
- 6) They were sure of their answers. They were wrong.
(Re-write using though)
- 7) Although they were sincere, nobody believed them.
(Re-write using despite)
- 8) Despite the fact that they live near the church, they seldom pray.
(Re-writing using although)
- 9) Nobody helped them. They were friendly. (Re-write using though)
- 10) He had good behaviour although he was dull in class.
(Re-write using despite)

4. unless

- (a) If she does not score good marks, she will miss going to the university.
Unless she scores good marks, she will miss going to the university.
- (b) If he misses the train, he will go by bus.
Unless he misses the train, he will not go by bus.

POINTS TO NOTE

- **'Unless'** means **'if not.'**

Read the explanations below:

- a) **"unless you come"** That statement means "if you don't come....."
- b) **"Unless she had gone"**, it means that "if she hadn't gone"
- When there is no negative word in both the 'if clause' and 'main clause', the main clause is changed to negative when using **'unless'** e.g.
 - a) if he comes, I will be happy.
 - b) Unless he comes, I will not be happy.
 - When a sentence begins with **'unless'**, it needs a comma.

TASK 34

1. Re-write the following sentences using 'unless'.

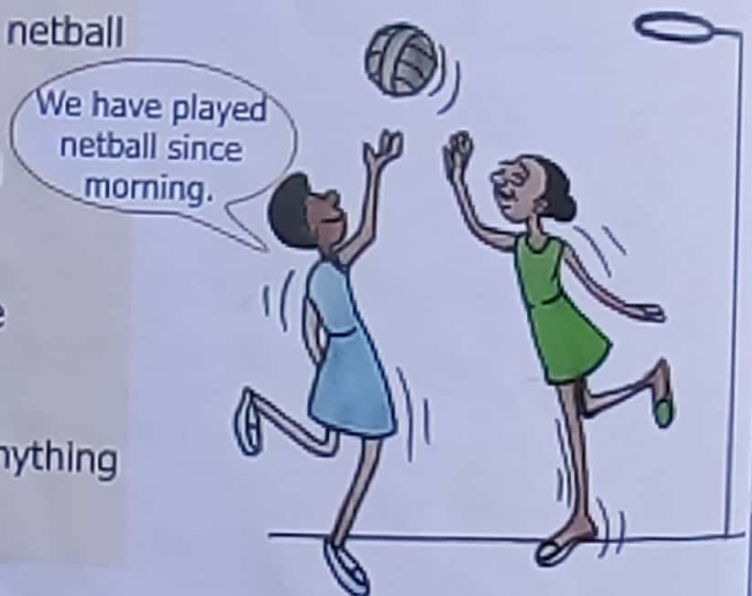
- (a) If my brother buys a car, I shall learn to drive.
- (b) He will go abroad for studies if the government offers him a scholarship.
- (c) If I get paid, I shall send your school fees.
- (d) She would not punish me, if she were my mother.
- (e) The soldiers will win the battle if they are well organised.
- (f) If she does not work hard, she will not get a first grade.
- (g) If we finish the exams in time, I will go back home today.
- (h) Our district will become a desert if we continue cutting down the trees.

- (i) We shall always suffer from Malaria if we don't avoid stagnant water near our homes.
- (j) Patience will be late for school if she does not wake up early.
- (k) If we invite the prime minister in time, he will attend the speech day.
- (l) If I'm given enough text books, I shall pass the final exams.
- (m) If a dog was a human being, it would make a computer.
- (n) Teddy will be paid his balance back if she reminds the school bursar.
- (o) If he misses the train, he will go by bus.

4. 'Since' and 'for'

'Since' is used when a point of time from which an action began is given. The present perfect tense is always used when an action is still existing'. For example,

- a) They have been playing netball since morning.
- b) They have played netball since morning.
- c) I have not seen her since last week.
- d) Joseph has not eaten anything since last night.



'For' is always used when the length of time an action has spent or spent in existence is indicated. For example,

- a) They have played for two hours.
- b) I have not seen him for three days.
- c) Joseph has not eaten for eight hours.

TASK 35

1. Complete the following sentences using 'for' or 'since'.

- (a) It has been raining _____ morning.
- (b) They waited _____ two hours to meet you.
- (c) Juliet has lived in Burundi _____ twenty years.
- (d) 'I haven't been to town _____ yesterday.
- (e) Jane has been sitting there _____ more than an hour.
- (f) Our brother has been away _____ Friday.
- (g) He stayed behind in the house _____ last year.
- (h) Peter has been in hospital _____ last year.
- (i) Judith has been away _____ a week.
- (j) We have been travelling _____ last month.

2. Join the following sentences using 'for' or 'since'.

- (a) Juma started digging at 8 O'clock. It's mid-day now.
- (b) We started learning at 7 O'clock. It is now 11 O'clock.
- (c) He started painting that house yesterday.
- (d) We began sowing our beans last Thursday. It is Tuesday now.
- (e) They began their course in April. It is now July.
- (f) They began constructing the new house in October. It is now January.
- (g) We started learning French in 1998. It is now 2000.
- (h) She began cleaning the sty at noon. It is now 3 o'clock.
- (i) They went to America last year. They are still there.
- (j) I started teaching in 1988. I am still teaching.

C) Correlative conjunctions

These are the conjunctions that have a mutual relationship. Such conjunctions go hand in hand. They are also referred to as simply **correlatives**.

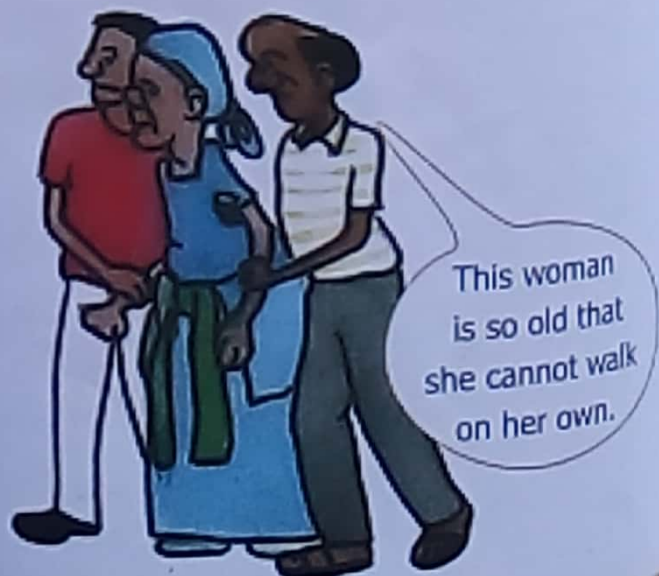
Examples:

* sothat	* because of
* such a that	* scarcely when
* in spite of	* hardly when
* no sooner than	* in order to
* either or	* prefer..... to
* neither nor	* as as
* enough to	* as well as
* not only but also	

1. 'So — that' and 'such a — that'

Examples:

- i) He was a rich man. He bought the whole village.
He was so rich a man that he bought the whole village.
He was such a rich man that he bought the whole village.
- ii) He was a very popular gentleman. He was elected the president.
(a) He was so popular that he was elected the president.
(b) He was such a popular gentleman that he was elected the president.
- iii) The woman was very old.
She could not walk on her own.
(a) The woman was so old that she could not walk on her own.
(b) She was such an old woman that she could not walk on her own.



TASK 36

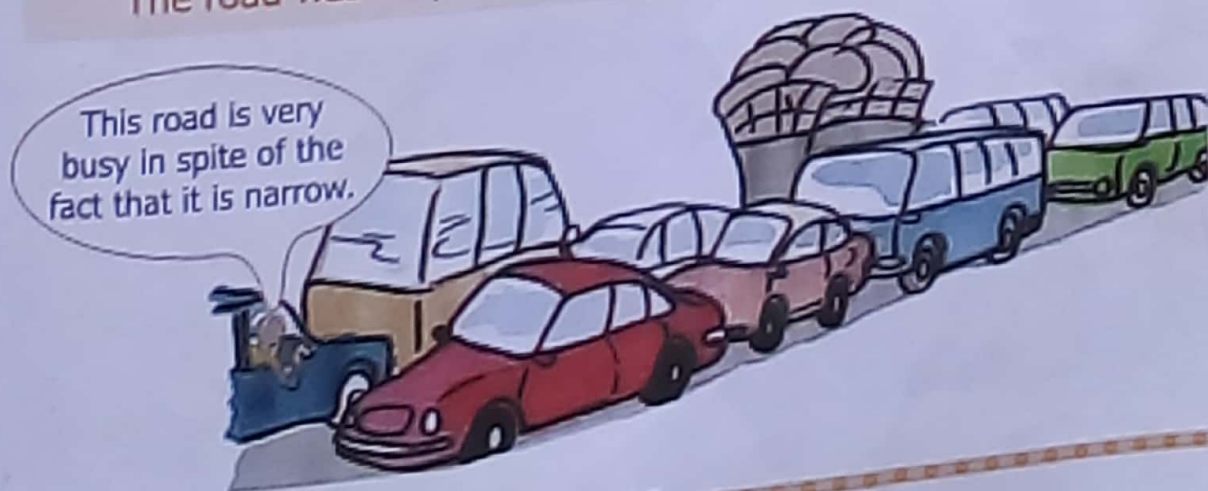
Join the following pairs of sentences using (a) So — that (b) such a — that — as shown in the examples above.

1. He revised very hard. He passed well.
2. The day was very hot. We could not rest in the house.
3. Peter is very tall. He can touch the ceiling.
4. The food was very cold. Nobody could eat it.
5. The examinations were very difficult. Most of the pupils failed them.
6. The school is very old. It may fall down any time.
7. The bicycle is very cheap. Everybody can buy it.
8. Ofwono is very tall. He can not sleep on that bed.
9. That novel is difficult. Nobody can understand it.
10. He was very intelligent. He got a bursary from the district.

2. In spite of

Examples

- i) In spite of his riches, he was not elected.
In spite of the fact that he is rich, he was not elected.
- ii) He dropped out of school in spite of his cleverness.
He dropped out of school in spite of the fact that he is clever.
- iii) The road was always very busy in spite of its narrowness.
The road was very busy in spite of the fact that it is narrow.



POINTS TO NOTE

- 'In spite of' is used to show that something or someone can have something good and bad at the same time.
- 'In spite of' gives the same meaning as that of **although, though, even if, even though** and **despite**.

But "in spite of" is used with both an adjective and a noun.

- If you don't use ——— 'the fact that' ———, an abstract noun has to be used after 'In spite of'. For example, richness, cleverness, narrowness, as in the three examples above.
- When a sentence begins with 'In spite of', we use a comma.
- It is wrong to write **in spite** as one word, that is 'inspite'.

TASK 37

1. Re-write the following sentences as instructed without changing the meaning.

- Although he was sickly, he was always active in class.
(Re-write beginning: In spite of)
- In spite of the fact that he refused them, they went ahead and visited him. (Re-write beginning: In spite of ——— and use 'refusal?')
- Children normally fear dogs, although they don't bark at them.
(Re-write using in spite of).
- They are poor. They are happy.
(Re-write using in spite of — and use 'poverty').
- Although he was very strong, he was eaten by the tiger.
(Re-write beginning in spite of).

2. Join the following sentences using 'in spite of'.

- He is very rich. He does not pay school fees for his children.
- She is good at Mathematics. She can not draw an acute angle.

- (c) She comes late. She follows what the teacher teaches.
- (d) He is a handsome boy. Girls don't like him.
- (e) It was a very stormy rainfall. No tree fell down.

3. No sooner ____ than

This conjunction is used to show the shortest possible time something happened. That is as soon as, shortly after, immediately, and so on.

Examples:

- i) As soon as the President arrived, it started raining.
No sooner had the President arrived, than it started raining.
- ii) Immediately he switched on the light, the thief entered the house.
No sooner had he switched on the light, than the thief entered the house.
- iii) As the teacher left the classroom, the children started shouting.
No sooner had the teacher left the classroom, than the children started shouting.

POINTS TO NOTE

- 'No sooner' comes at the beginning of the sentence.
- 'No sooner' is used to show what happened soonest after the other.
- The verb after 'No sooner had' should be in the past participle form e.g. gone, broken, seen, etc.

TASK 38

Re-write the following sentences using 'no sooner than'

1. As soon as she opened the door, she saw a snake.
2. The soldiers stood stiff as soon as they saw their commander.
3. As soon as the President arrived, the national anthem was sung.
4. When the baby saw her lost mother, it started crying.

5. As he switched on the TV, he got a serious electric shock.
6. She gave me an invitation as soon as she saw me.
7. Immediately he went to bed, he fell asleep.
8. He died instantly after being gunned down.
9. He reported them to the Headmaster as soon as he came back.
10. Immediately the rebels crossed the border, the army ambushed them.

4. Either – or

This conjunction is used to show that one of the things will happen. It is used in the affirmative.



Examples

- i) He must laugh. He must cry.
He must either laugh or cry.
- ii) They must win. They must be defeated.
They may either win or be defeated.
- iii) They may go and watch a movie. They may stay at home.
They will either go and watch a movie or stay at home.

However, 'Either' which is not followed by 'or' can be used to mean 'both'. For example,

1. There are flowers on both sides of the house.
⇒ There are flowers on either side of the house.

2. They planted trees on both sides of the road.
⇒ They planted trees on either side of the road.
3. I can write well using both hands.
⇒ I can write well using either hand.



POINTS TO NOTE

- When using '**either**' the '**s**' ending on the noun that follows '**both**' is dropped, for example,
 - (a) '**either side**'.
 - (b) '**either hand**', not either sides or either hands.

TASK 39

Re-write the following sentences using '**either**'.

1. The teacher teaches both classes well.
2. They told us to line up on both sides of the road.
3. Mwanje has cleared both rooms.
4. They planted trees on both sides of the street.
5. I can play football with both legs.
6. She put books on both sides of the table.
7. Irene can use both hands equally well.
8. He has written in both books.
9. They picked fruits from both trees.
10. She has ear-rings on both ears.

5. Neither – nor

This conjunction is used to show that none of the two will happen. It is used in negative.

Examples:

- i) He did not greet the visitors. He did not smile at them.
He **neither** greeted the visitors **nor** smiled at them.
- ii) She can not fly. She can not swim.
She can **neither** fly **nor** swim.
- iii) They never accepted. They never refused to attend the party.
They **neither** accepted **nor** refused to attend the party.
- iv) Peter did not go to school. Mary did not go to school.
Neither Peter **nor** Mary went to school.
- v) The teacher has not come. The pupil has not come.
Neither the teacher **nor** the pupil has come.

POINTS TO NOTE

- When the two sentences that are to be joined have got the same subject, the word 'neither' comes after the subject. For example,
Susan will not dance. Susan will not sing.
Susan will neither dance nor sing.
- When joining sentences with different subjects, begin with 'Neither'
e.g. Susan will not dance. Penny will not dance.
Neither Susan nor Penny will dance.
- Sentences in the present simple and past simple tenses should be changed carefully.

In the present simple tense, two singular subjects separated by neither _____ nor," take a singular verb.

- In the past simple tense, the verb after the negative word is changed from the present to the past when using neither _____ nor. For example,

i) He doesn't eat. He doesn't drink.

He neither eats nor drinks.

ii) He didn't eat. He didn't drink.

He neither drank nor ate.

iii) Moses does not play football. Michael does not play football.

Neither Moses nor Michael plays football.

iv) Mandela does not drive. Obama does not drive.

Neither Mandela nor Obama drives.

v) The visitors did not greet. The hosts did not greet.

Neither the visitors nor the hosts greeted.

TASK 40

Join the following sentences using "either — or" and "neither — nor".

1. He did not play. He did not warm up.
2. The baby drank the milk. Adam drank it.
3. He failed Maths. He did not pass English.
4. It is not deep. It is not salty.
5. It could not sleep. It couldn't bark.
6. She did not give us a drink. She did not greet us.
7. They will win. They will lose.
8. She will die. She will survive.
9. Her mother doesn't read. She doesn't write.
10. Tom is watching a TV. He is listening to music.

11. It could not fly. It could not move.
12. They will come early . They will come late.
13. They did not understand the speech. They did not welcome it.
14. They will win the battle. They will lose the battle.
15. In the month of Ramadhan, he does not eat. He does not drink.

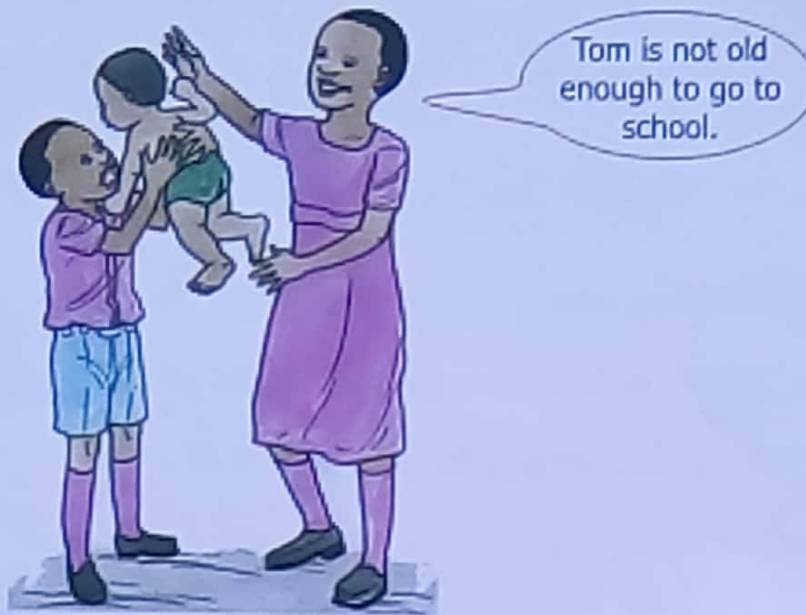
6. Enough —to

Enough is usually used after an adjective or adverbs



Examples:

- i) He ran fast. He won the race.
He ran **fast enough** to win the race. (**fast** is an adverb).
- ii) The wind was very strong. It blew off the roof of his house.
The wind was **strong enough** to blow off the roof of his house.
- iii) The shopkeeper was very foolish. He did not save any money.
The **shopkeeper** was not **wise enough** to save any money.
- iv) He has many video tapes. They keep him busy.
He has **enough video tapes** to keep him busy.
- v) Tom is very young. He can't go to school.
Tom is not **old enough** to go to school.



POINTS TO NOTE

- It is wrong to use '**enough**' and '**that**' e.g. He was strong enough that he carried it alone. It should be: **He was strong enough to carry it alone**, we use "**enough**" – **to**"
- When one of the sentences is negative, use the opposite of the adjective given – not – enough to' e.g. I am very weak. I can't walk.

I am not strong enough to walk.

TASK 41

Join the following sentences using '**enough**'.

1. Oketcho is very strong. He will lift it alone.
2. Diana is clever. She will get a first grade.
3. Kayonza is a fertile district. It can grow all the bananas Rwanda needs.
4. He understands Sciences. He will be able to pass it.
5. She came late. She missed the first examination.
6. This food is not ready. We can't eat it.
7. The ditch was very deep. It broke her leg.

8. He is very skilled. He can repair a computer.
9. Tina speaks Kiswahili very well. The soldier understood her.
10. The tree is very big. Primary three pupils can't climb it.

Re-write the following sentences using *enough*.

- (a) He was so strong that he lifted it without any help.
- (b) Is there as much alcohol as you need in Bell beer?
- (c) Our headteacher was such a kind man that he allowed me to study free of charge.
- (d) There isn't the required amount of light in the Library for easy reading.
- (e) At your age, the police can allow you to drive.

7. Too — to.

This correlative is used in sentences with a negative idea.



examples:

- i) That lady is very fat. She can not run.
That lady is **too fat to run**.
- ii) She is unsteady. She can not pass the examinations.
She is **too unsteady to pass the examinations**.
- iii) It is too hot today. We can not walk to the railway station.
It is **too hot today for us to walk to the railway station**.
- iv) The box is very heavy. Aida cannot lift it.
The box is **too heavy for Aida to lift**.

POINTS TO NOTE

- **'Too — to'** shows the idea of not. Therefore, we don't need to use not in the same sentence.
e.g. **He was too big not to walk.** (wrong)
He was too big to walk. (right)
- When using 'too — to', the pronoun at the end of the second sentence should be dropped. e.g. Nakku is very lazy. I can't help her.
Nakku is too lazy for me to help. (the Pronoun 'her' is dropped).
- Remember to use **'for'** after the adjective when joining sentences with different subjects. For example,
 - i) The desk is very heavy. I cannot carry it.
The desk is too heavy for me to carry.
 - ii) It is very dark. We can't go outside.
It is too dark for us to go outside.
 - iii) The room is very small. The pupils can not fit in it.
The room is too small for the pupils to fit in.

TASK 42

Re-write the following sentences using "too—to".

1. The river was very fast. We could not swim across it.
2. Peter is very young. He cannot carry a jerrycan of water.
3. Maths is very hard. I failed to pass it.
4. The block is very heavy. Mary cannot carry it.
5. It was very dark last night. We could not see the thief.
6. The tree is very big. Young boys can't climb it.
7. A hare is very fast. It can't be caught by a dog.
8. It is very cold at night. You can't go out without a coat.
9. The tea is so hot that we can not drink it.

10. The roof is very high. Ritah can't touch it.
11. Her letter is very difficult. None of us could read and understand it.
12. Suzan was very quick and so she got the answer wrong.
13. It is such a hot day that she can not walk to school.
14. The chair is very small. I can not sit on it.
15. He was very wise and he didn't go.

8. Not only — but also



Examples:

- i) The goat is sick. It has a broken leg.
The goat is **not only** sick **but also** has a broken leg.
Not only is the goat sick but also has a broken leg.
- ii) The robbers stole his money. They killed him.
The robbers **not only** stole his money but also killed him.
Not only did the robbers steal his money but also killed him.
- iii) Cows provide us with milk. They give us hides.
Cows provide us with **not only** milk but also hides.
Not only do cows provide us with milk but also hides.

TASK 43

Join the following pair of sentences using "not only — but also..."

1. The soldier shot him. He killed him.
2. They watched the play on the stage. They watched the play on a giant screen.
3. He ate beef. He ate chicken.
4. Nkanji is a teacher. He is a lawyer.
5. Forests give us timber. They give us herbs.
6. She respects her teacher. She respects her class monitor.
7. He caned the thief. He handed him over to the police.
8. The snake bit him. It killed him.
9. The letter was read to him. It was translated to him.
10. The girl is lazy. She does not care.

9. Because of



Examples:

- i) She was punished. She was late.
She was punished because of being late.
- ii) She is liked by most pupils. She is well behaved.
She is liked by most pupils because of being well behaved.
- iii) He is not active in class. He does not get lunch.
He is not active in class because of not getting lunch.

TASK 44

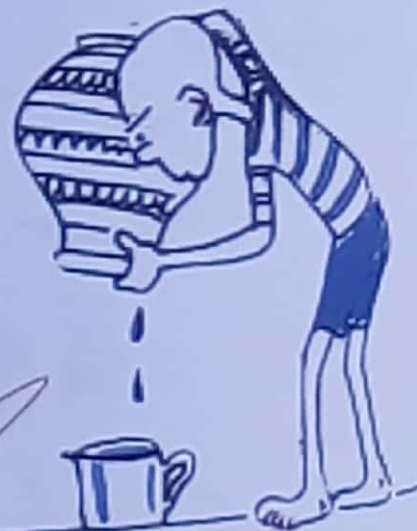
Join the sentences below using 'because of'.

1. They will become popular. They are honest.
2. She grew very fast. She was taking a lot of fats.
3. He came late. It was raining.
4. They went with their bottled water. The game parks lack clean water.
5. Paul got a lot of prizes. He writes well.
6. He does not go to school. His father is poor.
7. She likes posho. It is an energy giving food.
8. They will be elected. They gave them money.
9. Mary did not get a first grade. He missed the first examination.
10. The tree fell on his roof. It was near the house.

10. Scarcely — when and hardly —when

'Scarcely' and 'hardly' are used with negative adverbs.

They are also used to mean that there is almost nothing.



Examples:

- i) Scarcely had the dust settled down when another accident took place.
- ii) Hardly had the dust settled down when another accident took place.
- iii) There is scarcely any water in the pot.
- iv) There is hardly any water in the pot.

TASK 45

Complete the sentences below in any meaningful way.

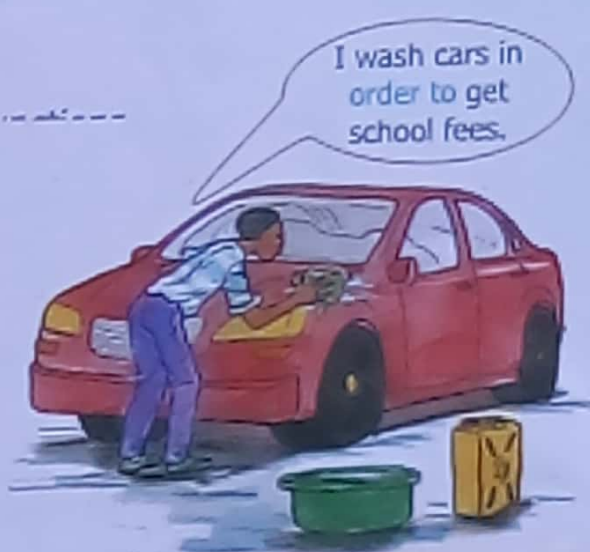
1. Hardly had the teacher left the classroom _____
2. Scarcely had he got the prize _____

3. There was hardly _____
4. There is scarcely _____
5. There was hardly any money _____
6. There is scarcely any sugar _____
7. There was hardly _____ in the bank _____
8. Hardly had we finished the exercise _____
9. Hardly had the guest arrived _____
10. Scarcely had they beaten the drums _____

11. In order to/so as/so that

We have dealt with these three conjunctions together because they are used in the same way and have the same meaning.

They are used when one wishes to state the reason for doing something.



Examples:

- i) He washes cars **in order to** get school fees.
- ii) He washes cars **so as to** get school fees.
- iii) He washes cars **so that** he can get school fees.
- iv) He went to town **so that** he could buy a radio.

TASK 46

Re-write the following sentences in three different ways using:

- a) **in order to**
- b) **so as**
- c) **so that**

1. He wanted a new book. He went to the bookshop.
2. She carried a lot of food. He wanted to have enough for his journey.

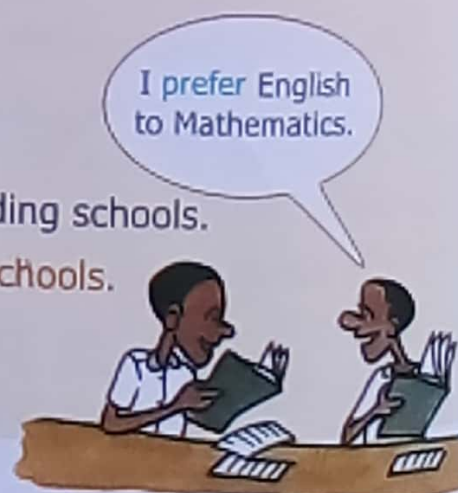
3. She didn't want to be seen. She hid her face.
4. He drinks milk daily. He goes to the bar.
5. She wore a beautiful dress because she wanted to win the beauty contest.
6. Peter sold off his land cheaply. He wanted to buy a car.
7. The thief broke the door. They wanted to steal his TV set.
8. He sat behind the bars. He wanted to learn from prisoner.
9. For the sake of getting a first grade, he read his notes through out the night.
10. Because he wanted some fish, he went to the market.
11. Mother saved some money. Her intention was to buy a car.
12. He revises very hard. His aim is to pass examinations.
13. They locked the door. They intended to stop the thief from entering.
14. Kato grows different crops. He wants to get money.
15. I iron my uniform. I want to look smart.

12. Prefer — to

The word '**prefer**' is used to mean '**liking more than**' liking better than. It is used when one has to choose one item from others.

Examples:

- i) Mike likes rice more than millet.
Mike **prefers** rice **to** millet.
- ii) I like English more than Mathematics.
I **prefer** English **to** Mathematics.
- iii) Pupils like Day schools more than Boarding schools.
Pupils **prefer** Day schools **to** Boarding schools.
- iv) Jane liked reading better than writing.
Jane **preferred** reading **to** writing.



POINTS TO NOTE

- When we use prefer, avoid using words like 'more' or 'than';
For example, (a) I prefer Europe more than Asia. (**wrong**)
(b) I prefer Europe to Asia. (**right**).

TASK 47

Re-write the following sentences using 'prefer'.

- Babies like soft solid foods more than milk.
- She likes singing more than dancing.
- I like rural life but I like town life more.
- I like poems but I like riddles very much.
- Jim likes posho more than millet.
- He likes goat-meat more than pork.
- She likes netball more than classwork.
- I don't like Capital FM the way I like Cbs FM.
- Andrew enjoys volleyball more than Darts.
- Europeans like wild animals more than domestic ones.

13. "as – as –"

This conjunction is used when comparing things or people.

Example:

- Sydha is tall. Pauline is tall.
Sydha is **as tall as** Pauline.
- This room is big. That room is small.
That room is not **as big as** this one.
- Okello is two metres tall. Ouma is one and a half metres tall.
Ouma is not **as tall as** Okello.
- Mary is very beautiful. Mary's mother is very beautiful.
Mary is **as beautiful as** her mother.



Guidelines on the use of "as — as"

- ✱ After — as — as —, any pronoun used should be in the nominative case that is, I, he, you, they, we, and so on.

Examples:

1. He is **as** big **as** me. (wrong)
He is **as** big **as** I am (correct)
2. My sister is **as** proud **as** her. (wrong)
My sister is **as** proud **as** she is. (correct)
3. I am not **as** old **as** him (wrong)
I am not **as** old **as** he is. (correct)



- ✱ '____ as ____ as ____' can be used in both negative and affirmative sentences. In negative sentences we say '____ not as ____ as ____' while in the affirmative it remains '____ as ____ as ____'.

I am **as** heavy **as** an elephant.

TASK 48

Join the following sentences using **as — as / not as — as**.

1. Kaunde is very clever. Magezi is very clever.
2. My father is tall, my mother is taller.
3. Your bed is four feet wide. My bed is 2 and a half feet wide.
4. Wetaya was very fast. Malso was very fast.
5. The boys were active. The girls were more active.
6. Awino is very brave. She is like a lion.
7. Samanya is very hardworking. She is like her mother.
8. Ritah is bright. Her sister Betty is brighter.
9. Kagame is kind. I am also kind.
10. Nyerere is a cunning boy. He is like a fox.

UNIT 4: IF CLAUSES (CONDITIONALS)

Conditional clauses contain the word '**if**' or '**unless**'. They are called conditional clauses because a certain condition is supposed or imagined to be fulfilled in order for an action to take place. For example, **Tom will go to the university if he passes well.** This sentence means that Tom will only go to the university on condition that he passes well.

We have three if clauses namely; **If (1)**, **If (2)** and **If (3)**.

If (1)

Some Guidelines on the use of if (1)

- a) We commonly use a future simple tense in the **main clauses**, and the present simple tense in the **if clauses**. (if + present tense + future tense)

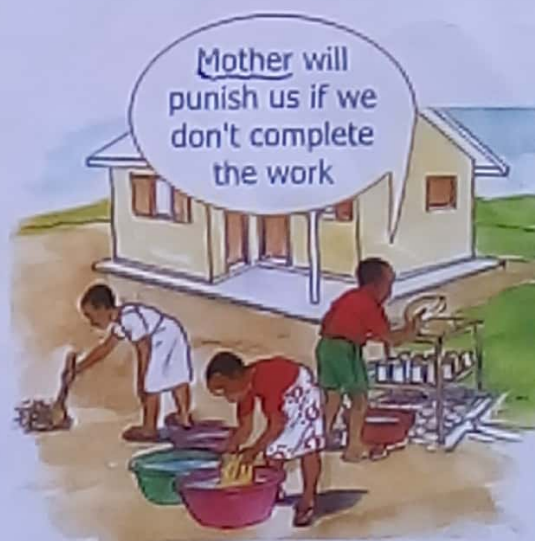
- (i) If I get money, I will buy a radio.
If clause **main clause**

- (ii) Mother will punish us if we do not complete the work.
Main clause **If clause**

- (iii) If Juma comes, we shall go together.
If clause **main clause**

The condition to be fulfilled is in the '**if clause**' because that is where the word '**if**' is. On the other hand, the action to take place is in the '**main clause**'.

- b) We use the present tense in the '**if clause**' and the Imperative in the '**main clause**' when telling or advising a person to do something because of a relevant condition. (if + present tense) + (imperative)



examples:

- i) If he comes, tell him I have gone for a walk.
- ii) If you are sick, go to the hospital.
- iii) If you are thirsty, get a cold drink.

- c) When talking or asking about **facts** or **general truths**, we use the present tense in both the main and if clauses.

(if + present tense) + (present tense)

examples:

- i) If you heat metals, they expand.
- ii) If I have a bad dream,
I experience the opposite of it.
- iii) If you uproot a plant, it dries up.



POINTS TO NOTE

- When an if clause comes first, put a comma after it.
- When the main clause comes first, a comma is not applied.
- At times, the word 'when' is used instead of 'if' once we are sure that the condition will be fulfilled. For example, when I die, I will rot.

If (2)

Unlike in **if (1)** where there is a possibility of a condition being fulfilled, in **if (2)** one is just imagining what would happen if the impossible came true.

In **if (2)**, the condition can not be fulfilled at all. It is just day dreaming.

For example, (a) If I was God, I would leave man to live for ever.

(It is impossible for me to become God).

(b) If I were you, I wouldn't eat posho.

(It is impossible for me to turn into someone else)

Some guidelines on the use of If(2)

✱ We use the past simple tense in the 'if clause' and a 'wouldn't' / 'would' a verb in the present tense in the main clause.

✱ We often use 'were' instead of 'was' in order to put emphasis on the nature of the impossibility. For example,

(a) If he were a snake, he would bite all sinners.

(b) If I were a teacher, I would not beat the pupils.

TASK 49

Complete the following sentences sensibly.

1. If I were an angel, _____
2. She would tell me if _____
3. If the world came to an end, _____
4. If the sun rose from the west, _____
5. I would be very happy if _____
6. Mother would not give me food if _____
7. If I were my father, _____
8. She would get a first grade if _____
9. It would not shine if _____
10. If I stayed with my great grandfather _____

Change the following sentences into if (2).

(a) If she writes to me, I will be very happy.

(b) The girls will sweep the class if the teacher tells them.

(c) If she does not come, we shall go there.

- (d) Jesca will bring me some mangoes if I send her.
- (e) David will ring me if he gets a mobile phone.
- (f) If it rains today, mother will sow her beans.
- (g) If my problem is solved, I will grow fat.
- (h) They will not go to school if they don't get the money.
- (i) Those boys will fetch water if they come back early.
- (j) If the bank is open, I will withdraw some money.

TASK 50

Complete the following sentences in as many different ways as you can.

1. He will buy a car if _____
2. If I work harder next term, _____
3. They will come back tomorrow if _____
4. If we fly to London next week, _____
5. They will join us if _____
6. If I get enough money, _____
7. If his father dies, _____
8. She will produce twins if _____
9. I will go there if _____
10. William will not have lunch if _____

Join the following sentences using **if (1)**.

- (a) I will not pay you. First show me the book.
- (b) He will not survive. He misbehaves.
- (c) My friend will visit me. Her parents will allow her.
- (d) He will learn. He listens to his teachers.
- (e) My father will buy a radio. We shall be happy.

If (3)

This 'if' has some similarity with if (2) in that the condition is unlikely and thus the result is impossible.

In if (3) one is just imagining what would have happened if a certain condition had been fulfilled. For example,

- (i) **If I had sat for P.L.E., I would have passed.**
(I did not sit for it so the result is impossible).
- (ii) **Had I died, I would have resurrected.**
(I did not die therefore my resurrection is impossible).



Guidelines on the use of if (3)

- ✱ We use the 'past perfect' in the if clause and 'would' have + a past participle in the main clause. (If + past perfect) + (would have). Should have, could have, might have + their negatives are also used.
- ✱ The word 'Had' can be used to begin an if (3) sentence when the 'if' is left out. E.g.

- (i) Had I eaten, I wouldn't have felt hungry.
If I had eaten, I wouldn't have felt hungry.
- (ii) Had she seen me, she would have reported.
If she had seen me, she would have reported.

TASK 50

A. Change the following sentences into if (3).

1. If he shot at them, they would fear.
2. If she drives fast, they will arrive early.
3. We will not attend classes if the headmaster dies.
4. If Mary got married, she would be more responsible.
5. I would tell him if I met him today.
6. Daddy will not give me a prize if I don't pass well.
7. If Joseph builds a new house, he will leave the town.
8. They would not attend the burial if they were not informed.
9. If Gakenke becomes a city, Kigali will become less important.
10. I would not go with them if they did not pay for my transport.

B. Complete the following sentences sensibly.

1. If I had got time, I _____
2. She would have told me _____
3. If the teachers had been away, _____
4. The children would have participated in athletics if _____
5. If it had rained early, _____
6. If my watch had got lost, _____
7. Kasozi would have been taller if _____
8. The dogs would have barked at us if _____
9. If we had received prizes, _____
10. If my sister had got a scholarship, _____
11. Had she visited me, _____
12. Had we gone early, _____
13. Had it died, _____
14. Had they stolen the money, _____
15. Had he got married, _____

UNIT 5:

MODAL VERBS

Introduction

In this unit, we are going to deal with the correct use of the following categories of verbs:

1. "Must have" and "Can't have"
2. "Must" and "Can't"
3. "Must," "Must not" and "need not"
4. "Must", "have to" and "have got to"
5. "Should" and "ought to"

The above categories of verbs are used to express ideas or actions which are necessary, a must, or optional. Therefore, each category of verbs has a specific role to play in expressing necessity, obligation and duty. Once used incorrectly, a wrong impression will have been created. For that matter, a lot of care should be taken when one is using them. Now let us learn each set one by one.

1. must, have and can't have

The above forms of verbs make the idea or action assumed to be in the past. We use them when we are not sure whether the action took place.



Examples:

Present	Past
Peter must be sick.	Peter must have been sick.
She can't be preparing tea.	She can't have been preparing tea.
He must be in Primary seven.	He must have been in primary seven.
She can't be watching T.V.	She can't have been watching T.V.
John must be pretending.	John must have been pretending.

TASK 52

Fill in the blank spaces below with **can't have** or **must have**.

- 1) Teddy is looking worried. She heard the sad news.
- 2) Okitoi is unconcerned. He passed the test.
- 3) The classroom was dusty. It swept yesterday.

2. **must, must not** and **need not**

- a) We use **must** only when something is necessary. It is used in the affirmative form only.
- b) **Must not** is used when one's sure of something's necessity. But it is used in the negative form only.
- c) **Need not** is used to remove the necessity expressed in must. It is only used in the present tense.

Examples

- i) She must accompany me. (accompanying me is necessary here.)
- ii) He must not accompany me. (not accompanying me is necessary here.)
- iii) They need not accompany me. (the necessity to accompany me has been removed.)

POINT TO NOTE

- **Must not** is shorted as **mustn't** and need not as **needn't**.

TASK 52

1. Use **need not** in order to remove the necessity in the sentences below.
 - a) You must eat with us.
 - b) He must do it alone.
 - c) She must pass it.
 - d) We must go and see him.
 - e) I must join the army.
2. Use '**must**' or '**must not**' in order to restore the necessity in the sentences below:
 - a) They needn't worry about it.
 - b) We needn't go by air.
 - c) I needn't copy from Sarah.
 - d) John needn't go to the Mosque.
 - e) Mary needn't enter the office before she knocks on the door.
 - f) The city was crowded. There ____ a visitor.
 - g) She's looking unhappy. She ____ have been caught cheating in the exam.
3. Change the following sentences from present to past using **must have** or **can't have**
 - a) Rehema must be fasting.
 - b) He can't be sleeping.
 - c) She can't be preparing for marriage.
 - d) Odoch must be revising his notes.
 - e) He must be running back.
 - f) Linda must be saying the truth.
 - g) She can't be saying her prayers.

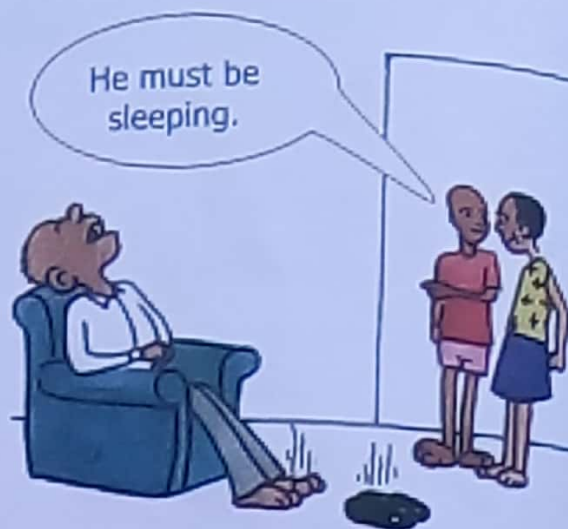
3. Must and can't

We use '**must**' and '**can't**' when we are sure that something is happening.

We use these forms in the present tense. '**Can't**' is used in the negative form only.

Examples:

- a) He must be sleeping.
- b) He can't be sleeping.
- c) She must be coming.
- d) She can't be copying the exam.



TASK 54

Use **must** or **can't** in the spaces provided below.

1. I can't fast when I am sick. I _____ be fooling myself.
2. No, the manager is a tall man. You _____ be talking about a different man.
3. He _____ be a thief. Where does he get all that money?
4. He is not a Rwandan. He be a presidential candidate.
5. She is making a wide smile. She _____ be happy to see us.
6. I'm failing to solve this number. I _____ be using a wrong formula.
I _____ believe my eyes.
7. He be at the university. He is still young.
8. She dresses expensively. Her father be a rich man.
9. He _____ be coming from Kigali. His car is full of dust.
10. She _____ get a first grade in the P.L.E. She failed all the subjects in the mock exams.

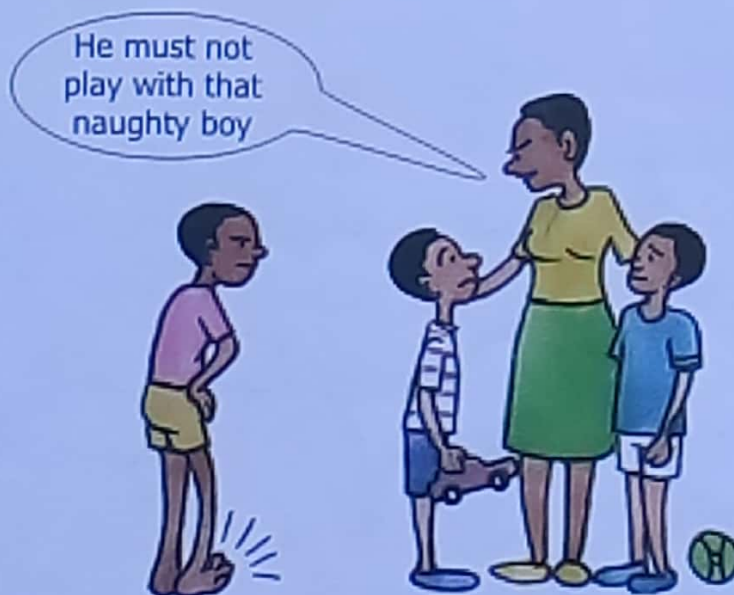
Guidelines on the use of the past form of 'must'

● The past form of 'must' is 'had to' For example,

1. They must do that work now.
They had to do that work then.
2. We must complete this exercise today.
They had to complete that exercise that day.
3. Ivan must go on foot because there is no money for transport.
Ivan had to go on foot because there was no money for transport.

● The past form of 'must not' is 'was not to' or 'were not to'.

- (a) 'was not to' is used when the subject is in singular.
- (b) 'were not to' is used when the subject is in plural. For example,



1. He must not play with that naughty boy.
He was not to play with that naughty boy.
2. You must not reach school late tomorrow.
You were not to reach school late the following day.
3. He said, "I must not visit him again."
He said that he was not to visit him again.

POINTS TO NOTE

- The past form of '**must not**' is mostly used in the reported speech.
- Remember to make any other necessary changes from the present to the past, for example, '**today**' changes to '**that day**', '**is**' to '**was**' '**tomorrow**' to '**the following day**' and so on.

TASK 55

A. Change the following sentences into the past.

1. They must follow us as soon as they come.
2. I must see him today.
3. We must not go by that old bus.
4. Those boys must not climb our mango tree.
5. Susan must hand in her English book now.
6. I must not see him when he comes back.
7. Hellen must go straight home from the well.
8. Robert must not do it all by himself," said the teachers.
9. We must telephone the police as quickly as possible.
10. "You must not waste our money," said our father.

B. Change the following sentences into the present.

1. They had to ask for permission before they went away.
2. She was not to abuse her elders.
3. The night watchman was not to leave school that day.
4. I had to meet him that day.
5. They were not to follow us.
6. Juma had to return his father's bicycle.
7. We had to look for the lost property the following day.
8. I was not to attend the meeting then.
9. Mary had to wash all her sister's clothes without help.
10. The cows were not to be milked that day.

4. 'Didn't need to' and 'needn't have'

- a) The past form of '**need not**' is '**didn't need to**'.

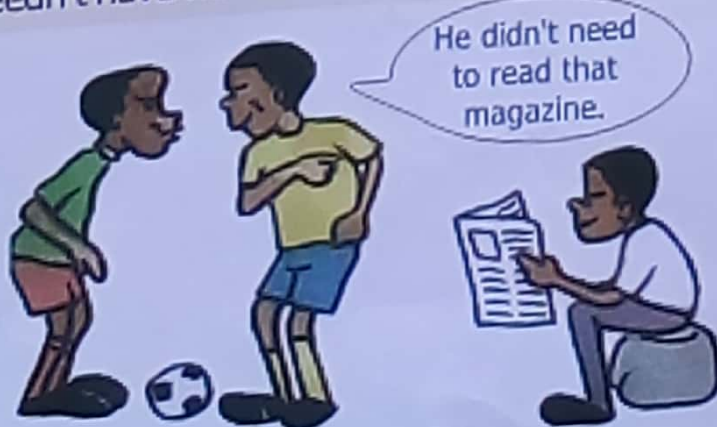
"Didn't need to" simply means that what was not necessary was not done.

Examples:

- i) I need not go with her, (present tense form in which the necessity has been removed).
I didn't need to go with her. (past tense form where what was not necessary was not done).
- ii) He need not read that magazine.
He didn't need to read that magazine.
- iii) I need not travel by air.
I did not need to travel by air.
- iv) When something is done without the necessity to be so, we use 'needn't have'

Examples:

- i) I needn't copy from him. (He should close his book).
I needn't have copied from him. (But I did because he did not close his book).
- ii) We needn't have gone but we went because we didn't have anything to do.
- iii) They needn't have waited for him because he didn't want to talk to them.



TASK 56

A. Use 'didn't need to' in order to change the following sentences into the past.

1. You needn't waste that water because it is useful.
2. I needn't take a taxi because it is a short distance.
3. You needn't feed the baby because it is satisfied.
4. We needn't telephone him since he is coming today.
5. You needn't go to the garden. There is enough food at home.
6. I needn't buy a new pen because the old one is still working.
7. We needn't go back early so we can watch the T.V first.
8. That young boy needn't fear our dog because it does not bite.
9. You needn't tell him anything. He is less concerned.
10. He needn't visit the dentist because his teeth are not aching.

B. Use "needn't have" to change the following sentences into the past.

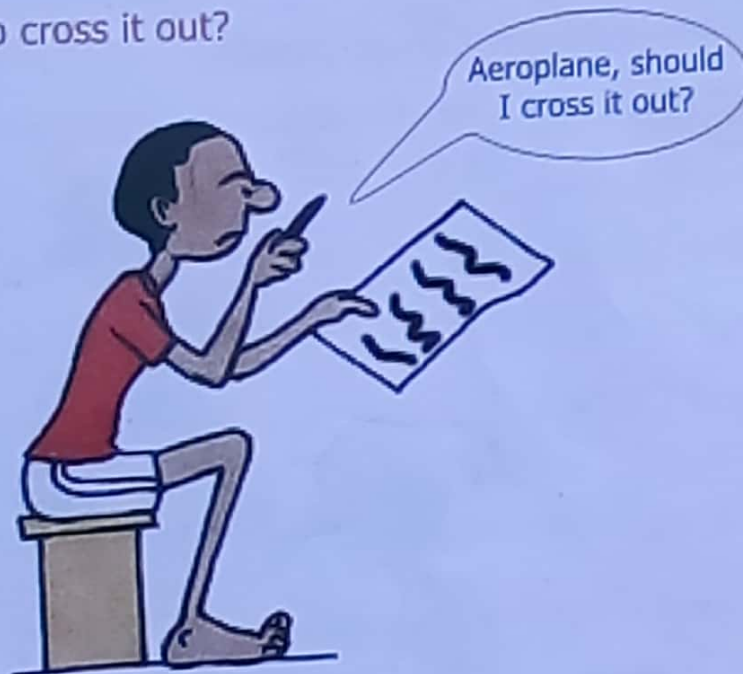
1. There was no need for him to go away but he went all the same.
2. It was not necessary for me to revise since I had finished my examination.
3. There was no need for the teacher to punish us, but he did.
4. There was no need for us to walk to town, but we did.
5. It was not necessary for them to be in a hurry, but they ran all the way home.
6. There was no need for the teachers to go to school during the holidays but they did.
7. There was no need for the thief to be imprisoned, he was very ill.
8. It was not necessary for us to go back for lunch, but we went all the same.
9. There was no need for the house girl to mop the house but she did.
10. There was no need for them to wait for me but they did.

5. Should and ought to

"Should" and "ought to" have the same meaning.

✱ There are usually used when giving or asking for advice about the best or right thing to do, For example,

1. You should respect your elders.
You ought to respect your elders.
2. We should reach school early.
We ought to reach school early.
3. Should I cross it out?
Ought I to cross it out?



✱ 'Should' and 'ought to' can also be used to say what we think is the best or right thing to do, especially when referring to things we don't really want to do, for example,

1. Although it is break time, we should stay in the classroom and read our books.
Although it is break time, we ought to stay in the classroom and read our books.
2. I ought to be going home, but I still want to play.
I should be going home, but I still want to play.

⚡ We again use 'should' and 'ought to' to talk or ask about what we are imagining or expecting to be true, for example,

1. Mary should be the first in our class.
Mary ought to be the first in our class.

2. They ought to be ready by two O'clock.
They should be ready by two O'clock.

The negative form of 'should' is 'shouldn't' and that of 'ought to' is 'oughtn't to'

⚡ These are used when telling a person what is wrong or bad to do, for example,

1. You shouldn't abuse people.
You oughtn't to abuse people.



2. We shouldn't lend her any money because she is extravagant.
We oughtn't to lend her any money because she is extravagant.

TASK 57

- A. Read each of the problems from the left hand column. Then find the right advice from the right hand column and write a sentence with 'should' or 'shouldn't'.

problem	advice
1. Our teacher is absent.	'..... disturb it'
2. The food is not yet ready.	'..... have a rest.'
3. The baby is crying.	'..... sit on it.'
4. It is raining heavily.	'..... serve it.'
5. My tooth is paining.	'..... report to the teacher.'
6. I disobeyed my mother.	'..... go outside.'
7. I am very tired.	'..... apologise to her.'
8. That dog is very fierce.	'..... visit the dentist.'
9. This chair is broken.	'..... take it to its mother.'
10. They have stolen my book.	'..... read our notes.'

- B. Re-write the following sentences using 'oughtn't to' or 'ought to'.

1. Don't go home until you have finished clearing the compound.
2. Don't fight with your friends.
3. Don't cross the road without looking at the traffic flow.
4. Don't go to bed before bathing.
5. Don't go to the forest alone.
6. You should send the broken desk.
7. I should stay at home today.
8. They should organise their work.
9. You should say your prayers every day.
10. You should stop shouting at people.

UNIT 6: SHARPENING YOUR LANGUAGE

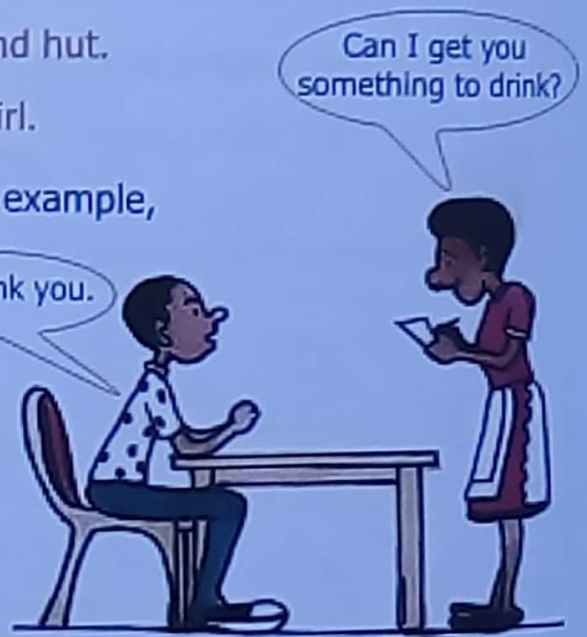
Uses of punctuation marks

Punctuation marks help the writer to make his message clear or and therefore, they make the reader understand what the writer means. These punctuation marks include the following:-

1. Comma (,)

This mark is used in the following situations:

- a) It is used to set off the name of the person addressed, for example, why don't you follow us, Peter?
- b) Expressions like: on the other hand, however, additionally, on top of that, for instance, by the way, furthermore, and so on are followed by a comma.
- c) When listing a number of things, for example,
 - (i) He bought a ball pen, pencil and hut.
 - (ii) She is a brown, short, bright girl.
- d) It is used in an address or date, for example,
 - (i) Popular Junior school,
P.O. BOX 111,
Lusaka.
 - (ii) Tuesday, 26th July 2000.
- e) We use a comma after yes or no at the beginning of a sentence for example, No, thank you. Yes, I shall go.



2. Full stop (.)

- a) A full stop is put at the end of a complete sentence, for example, Kigali is the cleanest city in East Africa.
- b) It is used in abbreviations. For example, P.S.V., R.E.B, MRS., DR.

3. Semi-colon (;)

A Semi-colon is normally a strong comma.

- a) it is used to separate co-ordinating parts of a sentence when they have commas within them, for example, for more beans, posho, rice and cooking oil go to the store; pantry; and garage.
- b) Words like: **that is, for example, namely** are preceded by a semi-colon
For example, A verb is a doing word; as come, go, and eat.

4. Colon (:-)

- a) We use it after the salutation of a business letter e.g Dear Mr. Rutayisibwe:-
- b) It is used to introduce a list of things. Therefore, expressions like this, thus, as follows, the following have colons following them e.g. Rwanda has the following districts: Kayanza, Kigali, Rulindo and so on.

5. Quotation marks (" ")

These marks are used to enclose words of a direct speech, for example, "Sit down please", said the teacher.

6. Brackets ({ })

They enclose words which have been put in an article by a reporter or editor.
For example, The President said that Rwandans are lucky {all his listeners kept quiet.}

7. Dash (-)

- a) It is used to show a sentence that is incomplete, for example,
I would like to _____.
- b) It may be used before a word that summarises up the idea in the sentence.
For example, e.g. Coffee, Tobacco, Tea – all kinds of cash crops form Kenya's economic backbone.

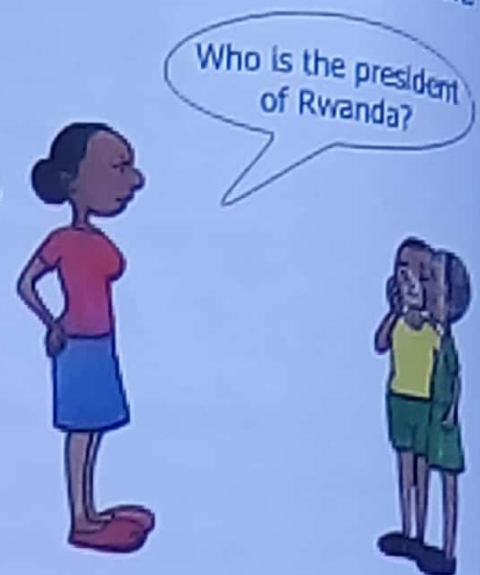
8. Hyphen (-)

- a) It is used to join compound words, for example, The Commander-in-chief, guest of honour and so on.

- b) It is also used to divide a word that has failed to fit at the end of a line so that the remaining part is taken to the next line. However, the division must be between the syllables. for example, This Pro- gramme is difficult.

9. Question mark (?)

This mark is used after a direct question for example, Who is the President of Uganda?



10. Exclamation mark (!)

This mark is used to show surprise, admiration, or fear. It is an expression of strong and sudden emotion, for example,

- a) My God!
- b) O Tom, why did you kill that dog!



NOTE: An exclamation mark should be single (!) and never be doubled e.g. (!!)

11. Apostrophe (')

This mark is used in the following cases.

- a) To replace an omitted letter e.g. can't, it's, won't
- b) To indicate ownership or possession e.g. the child's, Tanzania's, John's
- c) To form the plural of letters, signs and figures, for example, Mary writes her t's correctly.

Guidelines on the use of an apostrophe in the possessive case

- An apostrophe is never used with a possessive case of a personal pronoun for example, hers, his, its, theirs.
- The possessive case of a noun must have an apostrophe, for example, Martin's car, Zambia's natural beauty.
- Nouns that end in 's' may take the apostrophe as shown in the example below:

a) **James' car.**

b) **Moses' Pen.**



Ladies' clothes,

- An apostrophe is added at the end of plurals, for example,
 - a) **Ladies' clothes,**
 - b) **The boys' trousers**
- It needs only one apostrophe for a joint possession, For example, **Uganda and Kenya's regional office.**
- For an individual possession, an apostrophe should be added to the name of each owner, for example, The Headmaster's and the bursar's office were set on fire.

12. Capital letters

Examples:

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.

Capital letters are used in any of the following cases:

- a) At the beginning of every sentence e.g. We shall come tomorrow.
- b) At the first word of every line of a verse, for example,

Oh, AIDS why do you kill us!
When will you stop it.
We still need our life.

- c) At the beginning of every direct quotation e.g. Mary said, "I will kill it."
- d) All proper nouns e.g. Rwanda, Kenyan, Keino, Rwenzori, October and so on.
- e) **Pronoun I**
- f) For titles used before proper nouns, for example, Doctor Musoke, Sir Edward Muteesa.
- g) For writing initials of a person's name, for example, L.C. Mbidde.

TASK 58**A. Punctuate the following sentences**

1. where is she going
2. i wont go to Kigali said mary
3. do you remember where she lives
4. i wanted to see them said the headmaster
5. jesus loved us a lot
6. the english say practice makes perfect
7. we learn maths, sst and science at st peters primary school
8. oh i have broken her arm
9. was she present last week
10. i once lived in tanzania and nigeria
11. although I passed my exams i didn't join the secondary school

B. Rewrite the following sentences using an apostrophe in the possessive case**Example:**

- a) That car belongs to Martin.

Answer: That is Martin's car.

C. Now you try the following:

- b) I borrowed the pen of Moses.
- c) These clothes belong to Ladies
- d) Peter and Sarah own that house.
- e) I have ever lived in Embassies of Kenya and Rwanda.

D. Re-write and punctuate the sentences below with the right punctuation marks.

- 1) tuesday 11 1999
- 2) that's good advice isnt it
- 3) have tonny and sarah married yet
- 4) there are many islands in the Indian ocean
- 5) I will come tomorrow said john
- 6) teddy brought a pen books pencils and a bag
- 7) sir edward mutesa died in britain
- 8) buddu senior secondary school,
p.o. box 1141,
Nairobi
- 9) her father in law died yesterday
- 10) I wonder whether he is still alive
- 11) jesus apostles were twelve in number
- 12) dr kwankwo is a nigerian citizen
- 13) does mrs adams own a car asked james
- 14) no she only owns a motor cycle replied tonny

Prepositions

Definition

Prepositions are short words that are used after verbs, adjectives or nouns so as to show a relationship between the subject and the object of the sentence. Therefore, they introduce phrases.

Examples:

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. of | 13. upon |
| 2. from | 14. by |
| 3. at | 15. through |
| 4. to | 16. out |
| 5. for | 17. under |
| 6. about | 18. against |
| 7. in | 19. away |
| 8. on | 20. along |
| 9. with | 21. since |
| 10. into | 22. down |
| 11. upon | 23. besides |
| 12. by | 24. round |

Uses of prepositions

Prepositions have uses according to the meaning they give as shown below:

a) Prepositions of time

examples:

for, since, in, on,

Prepositions	Use and Meaning	Time
For	Shows a period of time an action spends. e.g. He has been waiting for three hours .	3 hours

Prepositions	Use and Meaning	Time
Since	Shows a point of time from which an action starts. e.g. She has been fasting since morning .	morning
At	Is used with an exact point of time e.g. I arrived at seven o'clock .	seven o'clock
In	It used with periods of time. e.g. we left in the afternoon .	afternoon
On	It is used with days and dates e.g. We visited her on Friday . He died on 1st January 2013 .	Friday 1 Jan 2013

b) Prepositions of place

examples:

In, at

Prepositions	Some explanation	Place
In	It shows or relates something or somebody being within an area e.g. The book is in the bag. The President is in town.	town bag
At	Suggested something within a certain place e.g. He works at the railway station. I found him at city square.	Railway St. City Square

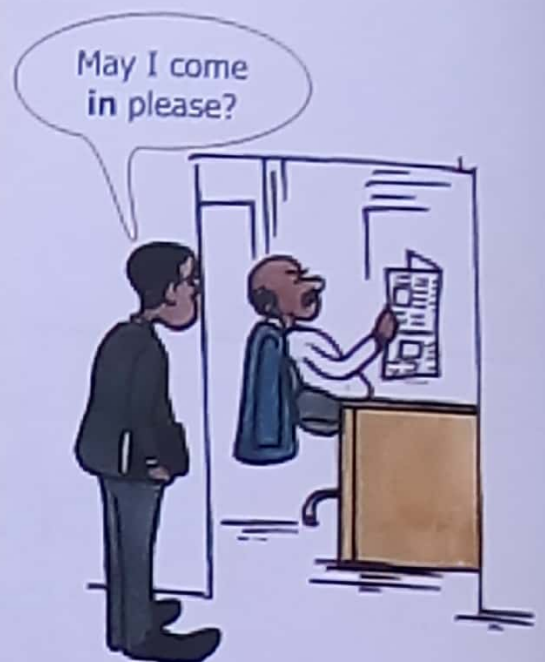
(c) Prepositions of movement

These prepositions describe movement or action. Therefore, they may follow a verb of movement such as walk, run, drive, sail, jump, climb, fly and so on.

examples:

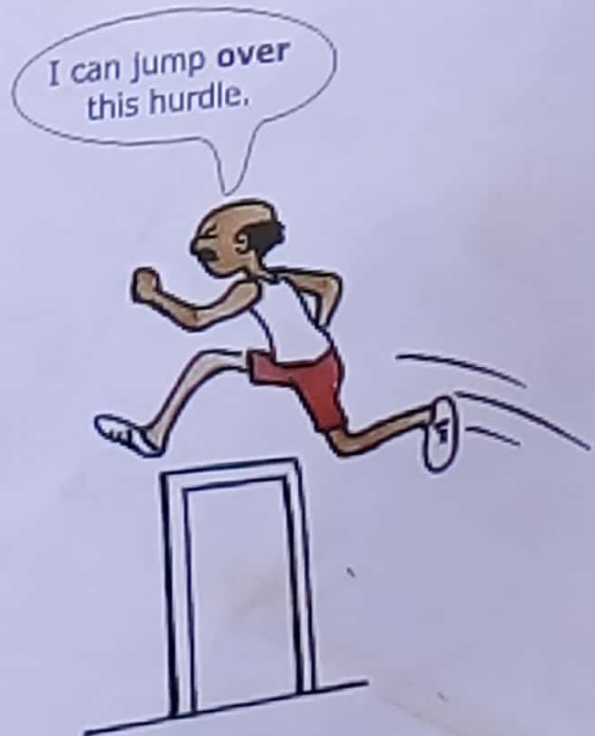
- (i) He jumped over the fence.
- (ii) The president flew over the game park.
- (iii) She entered through the window.

Word	Preposition
1. accustomed	to
2. agree	to
3. acquainted	with
4. ashamed	of
5. afraid	of
6. abstain	from
7. amazed	at
8. astonish	at
9. account	for
10. anxious	for/about
11. absent	from
12. abide	by
13. absorb	in
14. ask	for
15. bow	to
16. benefit	from
17. believe	in
18. borrow	from
19. choose	from
20. call	on, for
21. capable	of
22. care	for
23. comply	with

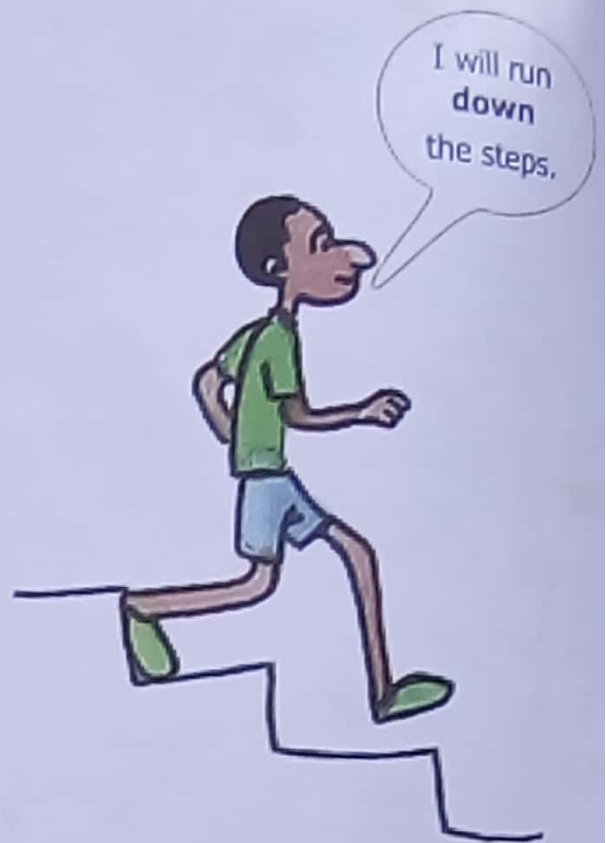


24. composed
25. confidence
26. congratulate
27. concerned
28. concentrate
29. conscious
30. consist
31. cope
32. consist
33. deal
34. depend
35. deprive
36. die
37. different
38. divide
39. dressed
40. excel
41. exchange
42. escape
43. familiar
44. fail
45. fond
46. friendly
47. full

of
in
on, for, upon
with
on
of
of
up, with
of
with, in
on, upon
of
in, from, of
from
into
in
in, at
for
from
to, with
in
of
to
of



48.	get rid	of
49.	go	to, by, through, on
50.	good	at
51.	grateful	to
52.	guard	against
53.	guilty	of
54.	heal	from
55.	indifferent	to
56.	independent	from
57.	insist	on
58.	interested	in
59.	jealous	of
60.	jump	over
61.	knocked	down
62.	laugh	at
63.	lean	against
64.	lend	to
65.	leave	for
66.	live	at, in
67.	look	out, for, at, after, down, into
68.	married	to
69.	match	to, along
70.	nominate	to



- | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------|
| 71. | object | to |
| 72. | occupied | with |
| 73. | opposite | to |
| 74. | ought | to |
| 75. | participate | in |
| 76. | pass | by, away |
| 77. | point | to, at, out, |
| 78. | popular | with |
| 79. | postpone | to |
| 80. | prevent | from |
| 81. | protest | against |
| 82. | provide | with |
| 83. | proud | of |
| 84. | recover | from |
| 85. | patient | with |
| 86. | related | to |
| 87. | rely | on |
| 88. | reply | to |
| 89. | restrain | from |
| 90. | run | after |
| 91. | save | from |
| 92. | shake | with |
| 93. | smile | at |



- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 94. speak | to, against |
| 95. stare | at |
| 96. struggle | with, for |
| 97. succeed | in |
| 98. suffer | from |
| 99. suitable | for |
| 100. superior | to |
| 101. supply | with |
| 102. surprised | at |
| 103. suspected | of |
| 104. thirsty | of |
| 105. translate | into |
| 106. tremble | with |
| 107. wait | for |
| 108. walk | along, across |
| 109. warn | against |
| 110. watch | out |
| 111. weak | in |
| 112. withdraw | from |
| 113. wonder | at |
| 114. write | to, in, about |

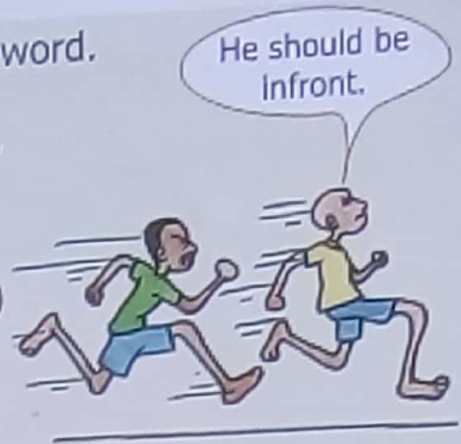


POINT TO NOTE

- Some prepositions consist of more than one word.
Such a word is called a prepositional phrase.

Examples

- a) in spite of (avoid joining it like "inspite")
- b) In front of
- c) run off with



- "**cope up with**" is wrong. You either use "**cope up**" or "**cope with**".
- Once a preposition is followed by a pronoun, the pronoun must be in the objective case (that is, me, him, her, us, the or whom,)

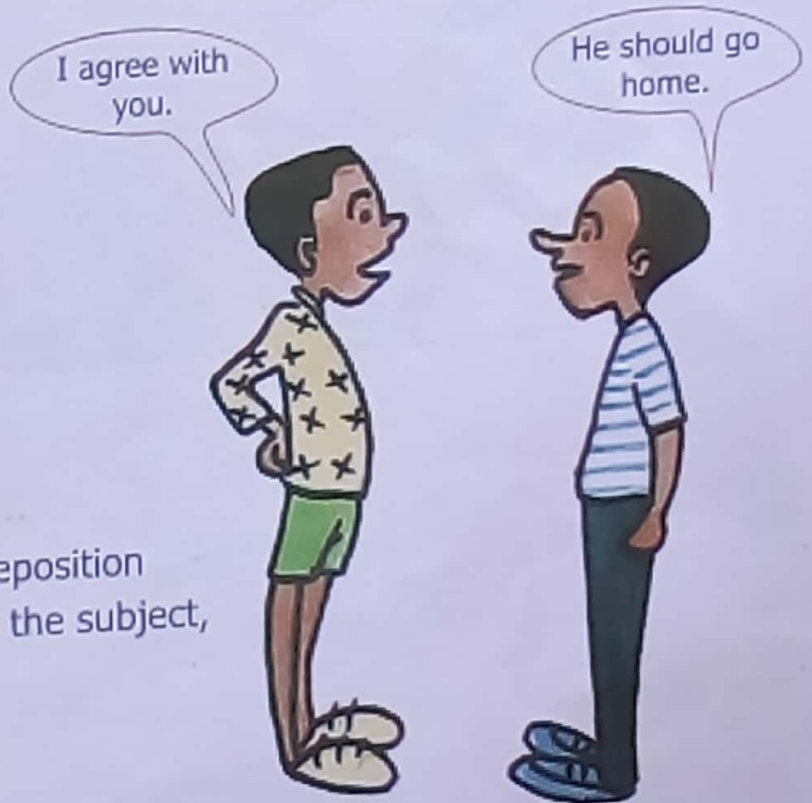
examples:

- * after him
- * with them
- * for whom
- * between you and me
- * before her.

Some words use more than one preposition at different times. This depends on the subject, object or the intended meaning.

example:

- a) I agree with you.
- b) We agreed to it.



"**Agree with**" is used when you are referring to a person and "**agree to**" refers to a thing.

Other words:

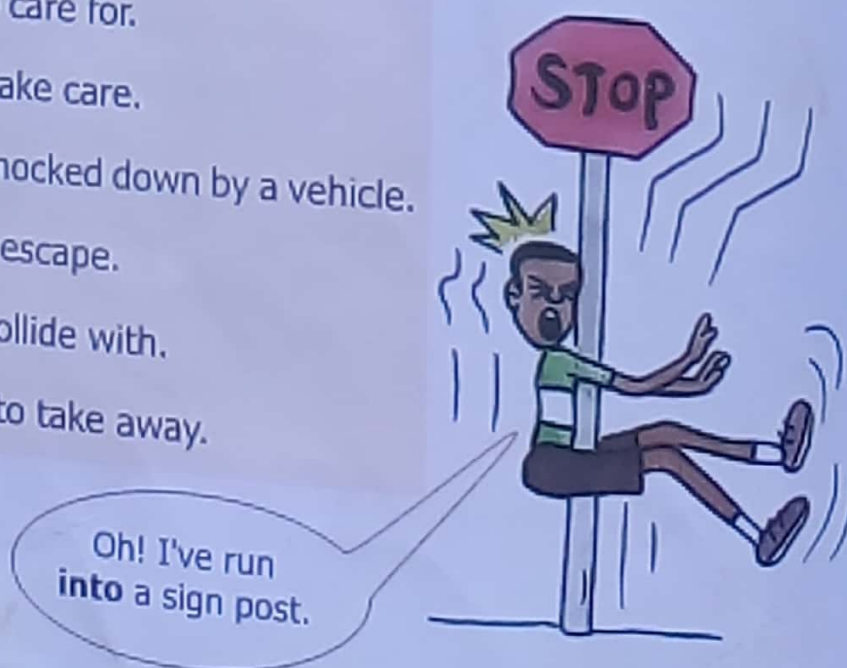
- a) pass by, away,
- b) benefit from, by
- c) die in, from, of for example:
 - (i) He died in Kigali.
 - (ii) He died of Malaria.
 - (iii) He died from the hospital

example 2

Some words have their meanings changed once there is a change of preposition.



- a) To look for means to try to find out.
- b) To look after means to care for.
- c) To look out means to take care.
- d) To run over means to knocked down by a vehicle.
- e) To run away means to escape.
- f) To run into means to collide with.
- g) To run off with means to take away.



TASK 59

A) Use 'for', 'since', 'on', 'in', 'by' or 'at' where necessary in the blank spaces below:

1. We study Maths _____ the evening.
2. The Gulf war started _____ 1986.
3. She has been in USA _____ a week.
4. I have been sick _____ last Monday.
5. They have lived in Kenya _____ a year.
6. She passed _____ me at the constitutional square.
7. He will have died _____ next week.
8. It was seated _____ a table.
9. It has rained _____ three hours.
10. They were in Kigali _____ ten o'clock.
11. Peter has been waiting _____ her.
12. Mary has been waiting _____ the evening.
13. She will be here _____ next week.
14. She will be here _____ the morning.
15. Our school opened _____ 1987.
16. We learn Science _____ Friday.
17. The play will begin _____ 7:00 p.m.
18. I will have left _____ Wednesday.
19. He has been sick _____ three weeks.
20. He often leaves _____ the afternoon.

B) Insert the correct prepositions in the following sentences.

1. Dr. Julius Nyerere died _____ cancer.
2. The thief jumped _____ the fence.
3. Cain was jealous _____ his brother Abel.

4. He is interested _____ reading News papers.
5. I prefer posho _____ bananas.
6. Arinaitwe was gully _____ murder.
7. I don't believe _____ life after death.
8. James is proud _____ his mother.
9. Most women don't listen _____ radio programmes.
10. Our teacher was tired _____ going to Kigali every week.
11. I never waited _____ Tom.
12. The manager was accused _____ corruption.
13. The religious leaders don't agree _____ the politicians.
14. The Headmaster congratulated the school football team _____ its success.
15. Girls are normally good _____ Maths.
16. Chief Awich was blamed _____ causing the Lamagi rebellion.
17. The teachers complained _____ poor pay to the president.
18. The glass of water was full _____ poison.
19. He divided the mango _____ two parts.
20. John is fond _____ beating his friends.
21. Villa F.C succeeded _____ defeating Express yesterday.
22. Mary got married _____ Andrew.
23. I'm used _____ him.
24. It is bad to laugh _____ people.
25. The car knocked _____ two pupils last week.
26. A dozen consists _____ twelve items.

27. I borrowed one hundred shillings _____ Timothy.
28. The Headmaster talked _____ my father about it.
29. During fasting, Moslems abstain _____ eating food during daytime.
30. She was absent _____ duty yesterday.

c) Use the right preposition in the following spaces according to the meaning of the sentences.

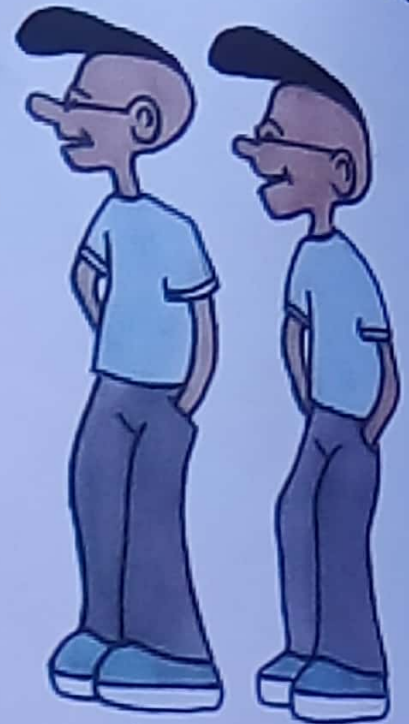
1. The police broke _____ the illegal meeting.
2. The chiefs broke _____ his house last night.
3. An helicopter can take _____ at the airport.
4. His wife will take _____ the leadership of the company.
5. She cut _____ all the trees.
6. Paul should be advised to get _____.
7. Get _____ of this place please!
8. I gave _____ that book to Mary.
9. He has given _____ the habit of smoking.
10. Nurses look _____ sick people.
11. I have been looking _____ the money I lost last night.
12. Look _____ that word in the dictionary.
13. May you please turn _____ that radio so that we can pray?
14. We have finished our prayers, turn _____ that radio.
15. I will hand _____ your book.
16. The headmaster handed _____ the books to their owners.

Proverbs

A proverb is a wise saying with a hidden meaning. It either advises or serves as a warning. It is a saying which is in two parts that is, a statement and a comment.

examples:

1. Birds of the same feathers flock together.
 - (a) **Birds of the same feathers** (statement)
 - (b) **Flock together** (comment)
2. One man's meat is another man's poison.
 - (a) **One man's meat** (statement)
 - (b) **Is another man's poison** (comment)



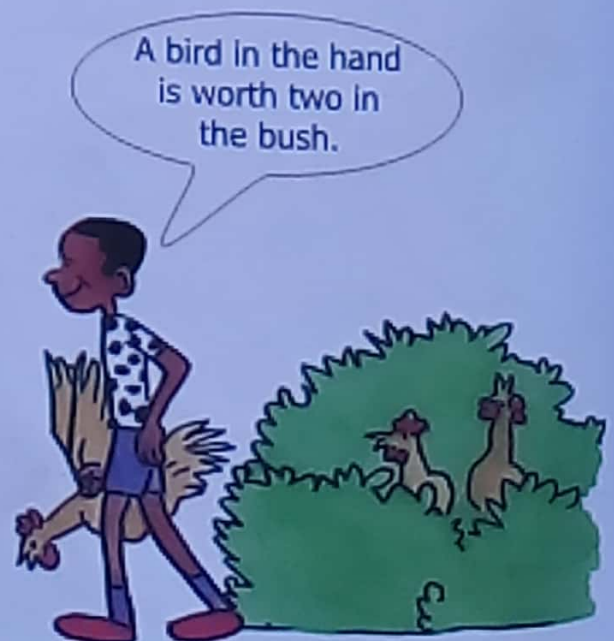
Birds of the same feathers flock together.

Some common proverbs:

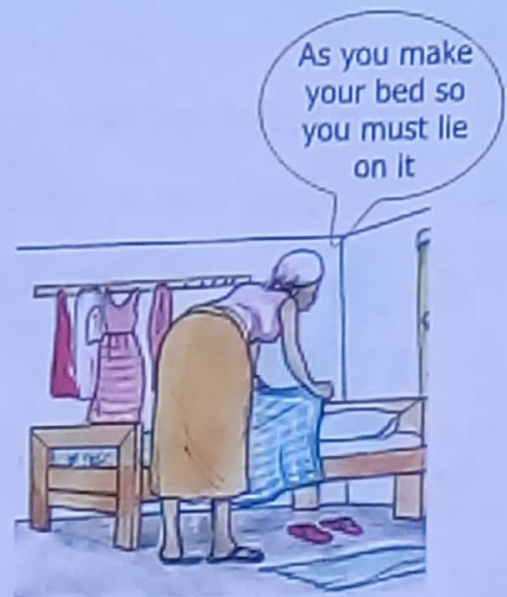
The following proverbs are arranged in alphabetical order.

A

1. A bad beginning makes a good ending.
2. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
3. A beggar is not a chooser.
4. A fool and his money are soon parted.
5. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
6. A friend is easier lost than found.
7. A good dog deserves a good bone.
8. A good name is better than riches.
9. A great talker is a great liar.
10. A hungry man is an angry man.
11. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
12. A short cut is often a wrong cut.



13. A stitch in time saves nine.
14. A wise man changes his mind sometimes, a fool never.
15. A word to the wise is enough.
16. Actions speak louder than words.
17. All that glitters is not gold.
18. All is well that ends well.
19. Among the blind the one-eyed man is king.
20. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
21. An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
22. As you make your bed so you must lie on it.
23. As you sow, so you shall reap.

**B**

1. Barking dogs seldom bite.
2. Better late than never.
3. Better be alone than in ill company.
4. Better be happy than wise.
5. Birds of the same feathers flock together.
6. Blood is thicker than water.

**C**

1. Call a spade a spade, but not a big spoon.
 2. Charity begins at home but should not end there.
 3. Cheapest is dearest.
 4. Children are what you make them.
 5. Courtesy costs nothing.
- Cut your coat according to your cloth.

D

6. Do as I say, not as I do.
7. Do not put all your eggs in one basket.
8. Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.

My eggs, they are all broken.



E

1. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
2. Easier said than done.
3. Empty vessels make the most noise.
4. Enough is as good as a feast.
5. Every cloud has a silver lining.
6. Every dog has his day.
7. Example is better than precept.
8. Exchange is no robbery.
9. Experience is the best teacher.

How about, I give you my shirt you give me your?

No problem. Exchange is no robbery.



F

1. Failure teaches success.
2. Familiarity breeds contempt.
3. Fine feathers make fine birds.
4. Fire is a good servant but a bad master.
5. First come first served.
6. Forbidden fruits taste sweetest.
7. Fore warned, fore armed.
8. Fortune knocks once at every man's door.

Fire is a good servant but a bad master.



G

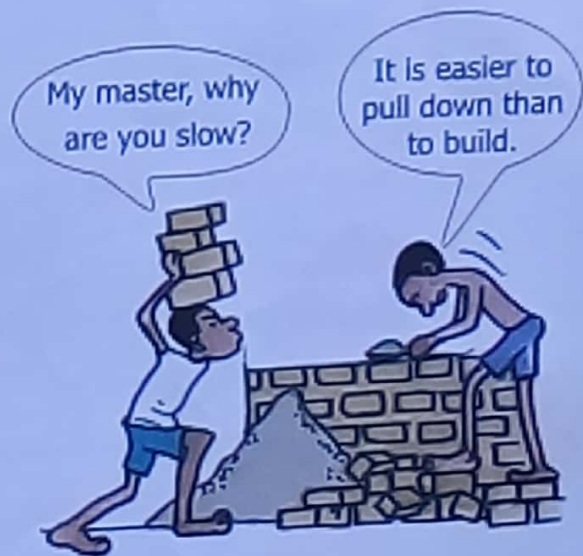
1. God helps those who help themselves.
2. Good wine needs no bush.
3. Grasp all, lose all.
4. Great minds think alike.
5. Great talkers are little doers.

H

1. Half a loaf is better than no bread.
2. He who knows most speaks least.
3. He who laughs last laughs best.
4. Honesty is the best policy.
5. Hunger is the best sauce.

**I**

1. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.
2. It is easier said than done.
3. It is never too late to mend.
4. It is easier to pull down than to build.
5. It is no use crying over split milk.
6. It takes two to tangle.

**K**

1. Kill not the goose that lays the golden eggs.
2. Kind words are worth much and cost little.
3. Kindle not a fire that you cannot put out.
4. Knowledge is power.

L

1. Listeners hear no good of themselves.
2. Let sleeping dogs lie.
3. Live not to eat but eat to live.
4. Look before you leap.
5. Lost time is never found.
6. Love is blind.



M

1. Make hay while the sun shines.
2. Many hands make work light.
3. Men make houses, women make homes.
4. More haste, less speed.

Many hands
make work light.



N

1. Nearest is dearest.
2. Necessity obeys no law.
3. Necessity is the mother of invention.
4. Never put off till tomorrow what may be done today.
5. Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.
6. New brooms sweep clean.
7. No gains without pains.
8. No news is good news.

New brooms
sweep clean.



O

1. Once bitten twice shy.
2. One good turn deserves another.
3. One eyed-man among the blind is the king.
4. One man's meat is another man's poison.

5. One swallow does not make a farmer.
6. Out of debt, out of danger.
7. Out of sight, does not mean out of mind.
8. Out of the frying pan into the fire.

P

1. Penny wise, pound foolish.
2. Practice makes perfect.
3. Prevention is better than cure.
4. Pride goes before a fall.

R

1. Rome was not built in a day.
2. Rumour is a great traveller.

S

1. Seeing is believing.
2. Set a thief to catch a thief.
3. Skill is stronger than strength.
4. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
5. Still water runs deep.
6. Strike while the iron is hot.

T

1. The early bird catches the worm.
2. The last straw breaks the camel's back.
3. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
4. Time and tide wait for no man.
5. Tit for tat is fair play.
6. To err is human; to forgive is divine.

One man's meat
is another man's
poison.



Practice makes
perfect.



Too much of anything
is always bad.



7. Too many cooks spoil the soup.
8. Too much of anything is always bad.
9. Two heads are better than one.

U

Union is strength.



When the cat is away, the mice will play.

W

1. Walls have ears.
2. Waste not, want not.
3. What is worth doing is worth doing well.
4. What can't be cured must be endured.
5. When the cat is away, the mice will play.
6. Where there is smoke there is fire.
7. Where there's a will there's a way.

Meaning of some proverbs:

We are going to give you the meaning of some proverbs. Consult your teachers for the meaning of the rest.

1. Better late than never.

Meaning: It is better to do something late than not trying at all.

2. A stitch in time saves nine.

Meaning: When something little is worked on early enough, it saves the expense caused by a prolonged delay.

3. Better half a loaf than no bread.

Meaning: Having something small is better than having none at all.

4. Birds of the same feathers flock together.

Meaning: People who move together have some common things which they share e.g. behavior.

5. Cut your coat according to your cloth.

Meaning: Plan according to what you have.

6. Don't count your chicks before they are hatched.

Meaning: Never consider what you are doing a success before it is completed.

7. One man's meat is another man's poison.

Meaning: People have different likes and dislikes.

8. No gain without pain.

Meaning: All good things come out of hard work.

9. Actions speak louder than words.

Meaning: Doing something is better than just talking about it.

10. As you make your bed so you must lie on it.

Meaning: One should be ready to bear the effects of one's deeds.

11. Easier said than done:

Meaning: Talking about something is easier than doing it practically.

12. All that glitters is not gold.

Meaning: All good looking things are not worth their looks.

13. Never judge a book by its cover

Meaning: Draw a conclusion after a careful study.

14. A word to the wise is enough.

Meaning: A wise person understands easily.

15. A friend in need is a friend Indeed:

Meaning: One who helps another in difficulty is a real friend.

TASK 60

The sentences in group A are the beginning of ten proverbs. Give each beginning its correct ending from group B.

A

B

1. Prevention is

without pain.

2. Out of the frying pan

is no robbery.

A

3. Better be alone
4. A rolling stone
5. Exchange
6. Spare the rod
7. One good turn
8. When the cat is away
9. No gains
10. Cut your coat

B

according to your cloth,
better than cure.
and spoil the child.
into the fire.
the mice will play,
gathers no moss.
than in ill company,
deserves another.

Complete the following proverbs

- a) _____ saves nine.
- b) Empty tins. _____
- c) _____ is enough.
- d) _____ makes perfect.
- e) All is well _____
- f) _____ seldom bite.
- g) A fool and his money _____
- h) _____ is the mother of invention
- i) Actions _____
- j) _____ is better than riches.

Write the correct proverb for each of the stories below.

- a) when Mary joined our school last term, she was very poor at spoken English. Although many pupils laughed at her mistakes, she kept on trying. After one year, she is now the best English speaker at our school.

Proverb: _____

- b) Mugisha started collecting used clothes to give to the poor. He thought he would not get a big collection. He collected a few clothes each month but after two years, he has now a big heap of used clothes.

Proverb: _____

- c) Obonyo used to steal our books and pens from our bags. When our class teacher talked to him about the evils of being a thief, he stopped it.

Proverb: _____

- d) Most of the girls in our class said that Birungi didn't know how to play netball. But Birungi said that she could not argue with them. "Let us go to the netball pitch and play, then you will see whether I can play netball or not" said Birungi. At the end of the match, Birungi was selected to be the best netballer in the school.

Proverb: _____

Similes

When a description of something or someone is made in comparison to something else, we call the comparison a simile.

for example;

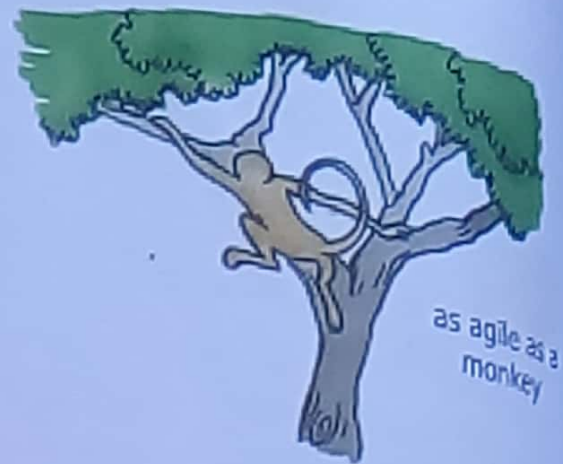
- (i) That baby is as light as a feather.
- (ii) UPDF soldiers are as brave as a lion.
- (iii) That man is as free as a bird.

Similes help us to make interesting descriptions. They show characteristics of creatures and special qualities of things.

Study the following **similes**. They are arranged alphabetically.

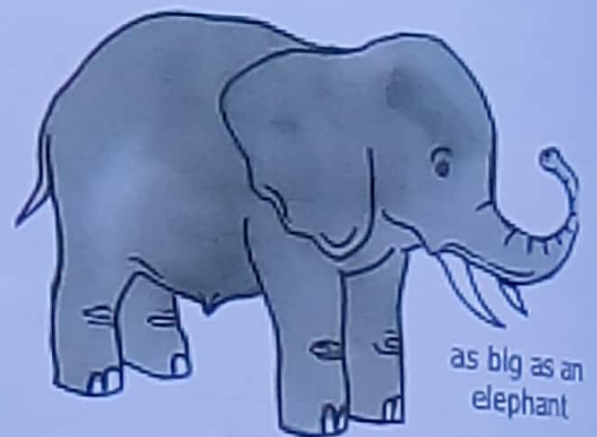
A

1. as ageless as the sun
2. as agile as a monkey
3. as alike as two peas
4. as angry as a wasp



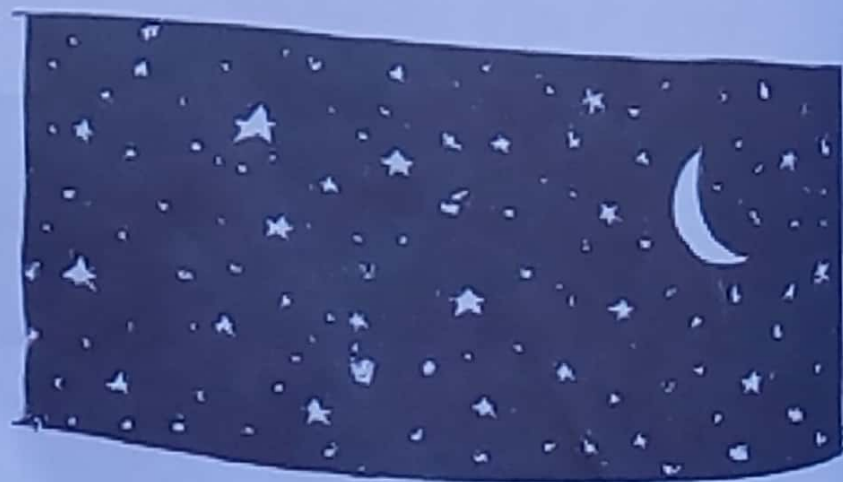
B

1. as bare as a stone
2. as beautiful as a rainbow
3. as beautiful as a sunset
4. as big as an elephant
5. as black as charcoal
6. as blind as a bat
7. as blind as a hammer
8. as busy as ants
9. as busy as a bee
10. as bright as a new silver coin
11. as brittle as glass
12. as brown as a berry



C

1. as careless as wind
2. as clean as a new pin
3. as clear as day light
4. as clear as crystal



as countless as the stars

5. as cold as ice
6. as common as dirt
7. as cool as cucumber
8. as costly as an election
9. as countless as the stars
10. as crafty as a fox
11. as cruel as death.
12. as cunning as a fox.
13. as curious as a fish.

D

1. as dangerous as machine guns
2. as dark as midnight
3. as dead as a door nail
4. as deaf as a door post
5. as deep as the sea
6. as delicious as a forbidden fruit
7. as devoted as a faithful dog
8. as dry as a bone
9. as dull as ditch water
10. as dumb as mouse

E

1. as eager as a bridegroom.
2. as easy as ABC.
3. as easy as winking.
4. as empty as space.



As devoted as a faithful dog.



I will marry next week.
I'm as eager as a bridegroom.

F

1. as far as the poles
2. as fast as light
3. as fat as a pig
4. as fat as butter
5. as fierce as a lion
6. as fit as a fiddle
7. as flat as a pancake
8. as foolish as a calf
9. as fresh as a daisy
10. as friendless as an alarm clock
11. as friendly as a puppy



As fierce as a lion.

G

1. as generous as a dream
2. as gentle as a lamb
3. as glad as a fly
4. as gloomy as night
5. as good as gold
6. as graceful as a fawn
7. as graceful as a swan
8. as green as grass

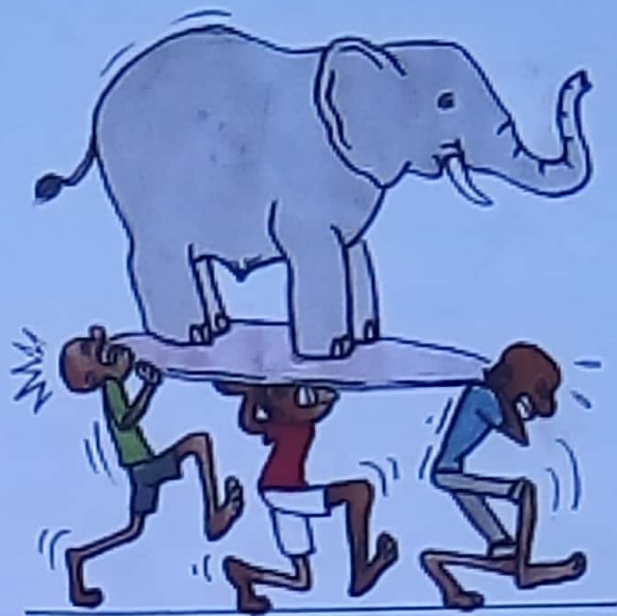


As gentle as a lamb.

H

1. as hairless as an egg
2. as hairy as a gorilla
3. as handsome as paint

4. as happy as a king
5. as hard as iron
6. as harmless as a dove
7. as hasty as fire
8. as heavy as an elephant
9. as heavy as lead
10. as high as Heaven
11. as honest as a mirror
12. as hot as fire
13. as hot as a furnace
14. as hungry as a hunter



as heavy as an elephant

I

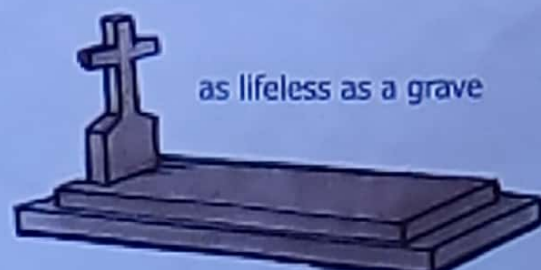
1. as ignorant as a child
2. as impatient as a lover
3. as inevitable as death
4. as innocent as a lamb
5. as invisible as the air

J

1. as jealous as a cat

L

1. as large as life
2. as lazy as a toad
3. as lifeless as a grave/corpse
4. as light as a feather



as lifeless as a grave

5. as loud as thunder
6. as low as the grave
7. as loyal as the dove
8. as mad as a much hair
9. as mean as a miser
10. as merciless as a grave

N

as noiseless as a shadow

O

1. as obstinate as a mule
2. as old as creation
3. as old as the hills
4. as opeque as the sky
5. as open as a smile

P

1. as pale as death
2. as patient as Job
3. as peaceful as sleep
4. as playful as a kitten
5. as poor as a church mouse

Q

1. as proud as a peacock
2. as quick as lightning
3. as quite as a mouse



As open as a smile.



As peaceful as a sleeping child.

as light as a drizzle



4. as rare as a blue rose
5. as light as a drizzle
6. as round as an orange

5

1. as safe as houses
2. as secret as a thought
3. as secure as a grave
4. as lifeless as stones
5. as serious as a Doctor
6. as shameless as an old shoe
7. as sharp as a needle
8. as sharp as a razor bade
9. and sick as a dog
10. as silent as a grave
11. as slippery as an eel
12. as slow as a snail
13. as slow as tortoise
14. as sober as a judge
15. as solid as rocks
16. as soft as wool
17. as sour as a lemon
18. as speechless as a stone
19. as steady as a rock
20. as strong as a horse



As slow as a snail.

21. as strong as an ox
22. as sweet as honey
23. as swift as a deer

T

1. as tall as a giant
2. as timid as a rabbit
3. as thick as thieves
4. as thin as a stick
5. as true as gospel
6. as true as steel

U

1. as ugly as sin
2. as unreal as a dream
3. as useful as a cow



As useful as a cow.

V

as voiceless as a tomb

W

1. as warm as wool
2. as weak as water
3. as wet as a fish
4. as wise as an owl
5. as wise as King Solomon
6. as white as snow



As wise as King Solomon.

A. Complete the following sentences with the suitable word:

1. The robber was brave like a _____
2. The bed was as cold as a _____
3. The class was as silent as a _____
4. That baby is as big as a _____
5. The book which I have just bought is as good as _____
6. Her eyes are as round as an _____
7. The headboy is as gentle as a _____
8. At the end of a term, teachers are as busy as a _____
9. That mango is sweet like _____
10. This bag is as heavy as _____

B. Complete the following:

11. As _____ as a sun.
12. As _____ as a rainbow.
13. As _____ as a bat.
14. As _____ as a child.
15. As _____ as a grave.
16. As _____ as a miser.
17. As _____ as creation.
18. As _____ as a church mouse.
19. As _____ as a snail.
20. As _____ as A.B.C.

C) Supply the missing words in the spaces below.

21. As sharp as _____
22. As slippery as _____
23. As fast as _____
24. As solid as _____
25. As unreal as _____
26. As speechless as _____
27. As shapeless as _____
28. As blunt as _____
29. As countless as _____

UNIT 7:**DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH****Direct speech**

This is the speech which gives the exact or actual words of the speaker.

examples:

- i) Moses said, "I am very hungry."
- ii) "We are coming," said Juliet.
- iii) "Why are you crying?" the teacher asked me.

Guidelines on the use of direct speech.

- i) Only the exact words of a speaker are enclosed in the quotation marks (" ").
For example: "Are you going with me?" asked Sarah.
- ii) When the sentence begins with the reporting verb, a comma is placed before the actual words of the speaker so as to separate them.
For example: Suzan said, "My mother went to Town."
- iii) When the sentence begins with the very words of a speaker and the reporting verb comes after, a full stop is put at the end.
For example: "my mother went to Town," said Suzan.
- iv) After the open quotation marks, the first letter should be capital.
For example: "Run to school," said the mother.
- v) The closing quotation marks should not be placed before or directly above the nearest punctuation mark. It should be written after it. For example,

Father said, "Let them come in."

NOT: Father said, "Let them come in". or

Father said, "Let them come in".

The last two sentences are wrongly punctuated.

Indirect speech

This speech just reports what the speaker says or said. It does not show the actual words of a speaker but only the information said. This speech is also referred to as the '**Reported speech**'.

Examples:

- 1) Moses said that he was very hungry.
- 2) Juliet said that they were going away.
- 3) The teacher asked me why I was crying.



Guidelines on the use of indirect speech

- i) Quotation marks are not used, for example,
Direct: "I want food," said Peter.
Indirect: Peter said that he wanted food.
- ii) We always use the word 'that' after the reporting verb though it can as well be left out. e.g.:
 - Jane said that she was bathing
 - Jane said she was bathing.
- iii) Some words like pronouns and adverbs are changed accordingly, for example,
"My pen is missing," said Anne. (Direct)
Anne said that her pen was missing. (Indirect)
Direct: "Tell me now," said Tom.
Indirect: Tom told me to tell him **then**.
- iv) If the reporting verb is in the present tense, the tense does not change, for example,
Direct: Allen says, "I must pass my exams."
Indirect: Allen says that she has to pass her exams.
Direct: "I don't eat beans," he says.
Indirect: He says that he doesn't eat beans.

- v) When the reporting verb is in the past tense, the tense is changed, for example,

Direct: Allen said, "I must pass my exams."

Indirect: Allen said that she had to pass her exams.

Direct: I don't eat beans," he said.

Indirect: He said that he didn't eat beans.

- vi) When talking about things that are obvious universal truth, the tense does not change even if the reporting verb is in the past tense. **For example,**

Direct: "The moon appears at night," said the teacher.

Indirect: The teacher said that the moon appears at night.

Direct: Mother said, "The sun sets in the West."

Indirect: Mother said that the sun sets in the West.

Direct: The teacher said, "Water boils at 100°C".

Indirect: The teacher said that water boils at 100°C.



How different words change in Indirect speech

Direct speech	Indirect speech
now	then
today	that day
tomorrow	the following day
	the next day
	The day after
yesterday	the previous day
	The day before
in two days time	two days later
last week	previous week
next week	following week
next Monday	following Monday
next day	following day
ago	before
two years ago	two years before
here	there
these	those
this	that
will	would
shall	should
can	could
must	had to
must not	was not to
	Were not to
come	go
	went

When are you going to repair that chair?

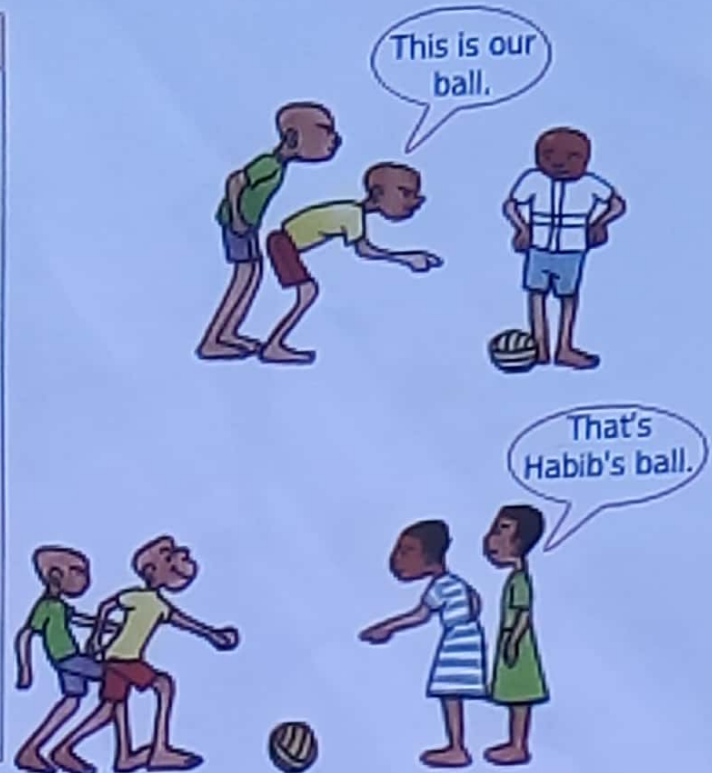
I will repair it tomorrow.

What did he say?

He said that he will repair the chair that day.

How pronouns change in direct and indirect speech

Direct speech	Indirect speech
you	him/her/they
us	them
I	him/her
our(s)	their(s)
me	her/him
my	hers/his
we	they



Change of tenses from Direct to Indirect speech

i) The present simple changes to the past simple tense

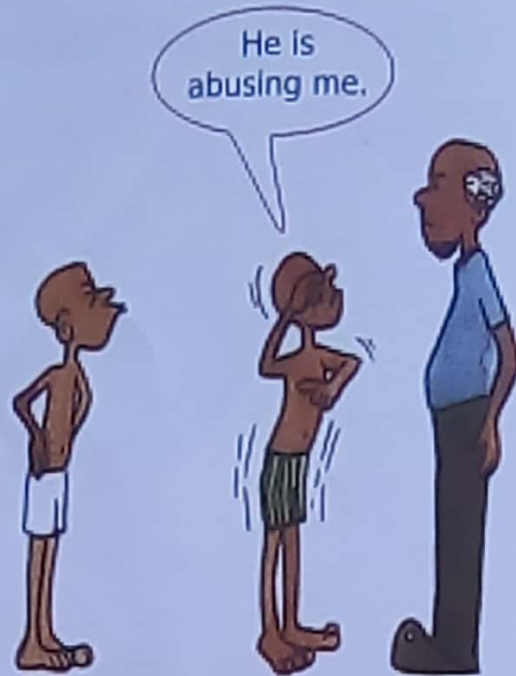
examples:

- a) **Direct:** "We do our work," said the pupils.
Indirect: The pupils said that they did their work.
- b) **Direct:** Joan said, "She buys sweets."
Indirect: Joan said that she bought sweets.

ii) The present continuous changes to the past continuous tense

examples:

- a) **Direct:** "He is abusing me," said Arthur.
Indirect: Arthur said that he was abusing him.
- b) **Direct:** Mukasa said, "I am doing my homework."
Indirect: Mukasa said that he was doing his homework.



iii) The present perfect changes to the past perfect tense

Example:

- a) **Direct:** Irene said, "We have bought sugarcane."
Indirect: Irene said that they had bought sugarcane.
- b) **Direct:** The teacher said, "I have taught you for a long time."
Indirect: The teacher said that she had taught us for a long time.



- iv) The present perfect continuous changes to the past perfect continuous tense.

Examples:

- a) **Direct:** "He has been playing volleyball," said Ivan
Indirect: Ivan said that he had been playing volleyball.
- b) **Direct:** "We have been digging," said the girls.
Indirect: The girls said that they had been digging.



- v) The past simple changes to the past perfect tense

Examples:

- a) **Direct:** "I broke my friend's ruler," said my brother.
Indirect: My brother said that he had broken his friend's ruler.
- b) **Direct:** "I met him near the main road," said Robbinah.
Indirect: Robbinnah said that she had met him near the main road.



The past continuous changes to the past perfect continuous

Examples:

- a) **Direct:** "We were riding bicycles," said the boys.
Indirect: The boys said that they had been riding bicycles.
- b) **Direct:** She was lying to me." Said Nakku.
Indirect: Nakku said that she had been lying to her.

vi) The past perfect remains unchanged

Example:

- Direct:** "I had taken my watch for repair," said our aunt.
Indirect: Our aunt said that she had taken her watch for repair.

vii) The future simple changes "will" or "shall" to "would" or "should"

Examples:

- a) **Direct:** "He will marry me," said Rachael.
Indirect: Rachael said that he would marry her.
- b) **Direct:** "We shall go there next week," said the nurse.
Indirect: The nurse said that they should go there the following week.



Indirect questions

Guidelines:

- (i) In indirect questions, unlike direct questions, the question marks are not used.
example:

Direct: "What is your name?" he asked.

Indirect: He asked what my name was.

- (ii) The word 'that' is also left out.
- (iii) The reporting verbs that are commonly used are:- **wondered**", **wanted to know**", **asked**", **"inquired"** and others.
- (iv) In questions that begin with questioning words like, **why**, **when**, **How**, **What**, and so on, the question word is again used in the indirect question.



examples:

a) **Direct:** "When are you going back?" he asked.

Indirect: He asked when I was going back.

b) **Direct:** "Why are you late today?" asked the teacher.

Indirect: The teacher asked why I was late that day.

- (v) When a direct question begins with helping verbs like – Do, Has, Is, Are, Have, Did etc, the words "if" or "whether" are used in the indirect question.

examples:-

a) **Direct:** "Are you going with us?" mother asked him.

Indirect: Mother asked him if he was going with them.

Mother asked him whether he was going with them.

b) **Direct:** Musa said, "Did you get your letter Juma?"

Indirect: Musa asked Juma if he had got his letter.

Musa asked Juma whether he had got his letter.



Indirect orders and requests

When changing direct orders and requests to indirect speech, we always use words like – requested, ordered, told and so on.

examples:

i) **Direct:** "Get out of the room!" mother ordered me.

Indirect: Mother ordered me to get out of the room.

ii) **Direct:** "Help me with a red pen please," she requested me.

Indirect: She requested me to help her with a red pen.

ii) **Direct:** The doctor said to me, "Come back tomorrow."

Indirect: The doctor told me to go back the following day.



TASK 62

A. Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

1. Where is my bag asked Betty.
2. John said I am thirteen years old.
3. She is still bathing said Catherine
4. Is she still working asked Musa.
5. Go back and bring the money he ordered me
6. Don't abuse your friends the teacher shouted at us
7. I want to go with you said the little boy
8. Mutebi said my book has been stolen
9. Aisha asked has she given you my book
10. The children said we are very thirsty

B. Change the following sentences to reported speech.

1. "I am very tired today," said Tom.
2. The pupils said, "We shall go back tomorrow."
3. The president said, "All pupils will study free of charge."
4. "My uncle has gone to Ugaanda," said Percy.
5. Mother said to Mary, "Get up and go to school!"
6. "How old are you?" said the teacher.
7. The parish priest said to the congregation, "Follow the ten commandments."
8. "Are you married?" asked the tourist.
9. The children said, "We have not understood."
10. "We play every evening," said Solome.
11. She says, "I like Irene."

12. "The world is round," said the teacher.
13. "We often visit our aunt," said the teacher.
14. "Don't come late tomorrow," said the teacher on duty.
15. The new teacher said, "You must hand in your books now."

C. Change the following sentences from indirect to direct speech.

1. Peter says that he is planning for an escape from prison.
2. The boy said that he was not late.
3. The watchman said that he had seen a gang of thieves the previous night.
4. He inquired whether the train was leaving the next day.
5. The class monitor asked the children why they were talking in class.
6. The mother told her daughter to go to the well and collect some water.
7. The boys said that they had been playing football since morning.
8. The patient requested the doctor to go and treat him.
9. The Headmaster advised us to study harder.
10. The Director of studies said that he was not happy with our behaviour.

UNIT 8:**BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY****Common abbreviations and contractions**

An abbreviation is a short form of a word. Full stops are usually used in abbreviations, for example, A. D. However, those abbreviations that can be pronounced as a word don't have full stops between them e.g. NARO. Metric units also don't have full stops between them, for example, cm, kg, mm, and so on.

Abbreviations that are commonly used in letter writing:-

A.D.	In the year of Our Lord (Anno Domini) latin
Ag	Acting
a. m.	Before noon (ante meridian) latin
Ave.	Avenue
B.C.	Before Christ
CO.	Company
C.O.D.	Cash on delivery
Cr.	Credit
Dr.	Doctor
G.P.O	General Post Office
I.O.U	I owe you.
Ltd.	Limited.
Messrs	Gentlemen (messiuer -Fr)
Mrs.	Mistress
Mr.	Mister
Ms	Mizz
N.B.	Note carefully
No.	Number
P.P.	on behalf of/(propersona) for or in place of
p.m.	Afternoon (post meridian) latin
P.O.	Post Office
P.S.	Written after (post-script)
R.I.P	Rest in Peace
P.T.O	please turn over



R.S.V.P	reply if you can please (Repondez - s'il vous plait) Fr
Rd.	road
Re/ref.	reference
St.	Saint/street.
w.e.f	with effect from
w.p	weather permitting
Viz.	namely (videlicet) latin
Via	by way of, through

General abbreviations

abbr.	abbreviation.
a/c	account
assn.	association.
asst.	assistant
c/o	care of
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science
B.A	Bachelor of Arts
c	Centigrade
cf.	Compare
do	the same
doz	dozen
deg.	degree
dept.	department
D.V.	God willing (Deo volente)
ea. (@)	each
e.g.	exemplie gratia (for example)
esp.	especially
e.t.c	et cetera (and so on)
fig.	figure
FIFA	Federation of International Football Association
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time.
Gov't	Government
Hon.	honourable
i.e	that is (Id est) latin

jr.	junior
lab.	laboratory
M.P	member of parliament
Mt.	mountain
Neg.	negative
O.K.	all correct (okay)
O.B.	old boy
O.G.	old girl
P.S.V	public service vehicle (van)
Qr.	quarter
Rev.	reverend
Sec.	secretary
Sq.	square
Vs.	versus
X-mas	Christmas
Yr.	Year
Y.M.C.A	Young men's christian association.
Y.W.C.A	Young women's christian association.
PAYE	pay as you earn.
VAT	value added tax.
EU	European Union
PTA	parents and teachers' association.
O.A.U	Organisation of african unity.
COMESA	Common market for eastern and southern africa.
TIN	Tax identification number

I am Rev Sam Bokello.



Military abbreviations

ADC	aide de camp
APC	Armoured personnel carrier.
Brig.	brigadier
Capt.	captain
Col.	colonel
Gen.	general

GPMG	general purpose machine-gun
Cpl	corporal
LMG	light machine-gun
Lt.	lieutenant
Maj.	major
NCO	non commissioned officer
O.C	officer in charge
Pte	private
RPG	rocket propelled grenade
Sgt	sergeant
SMG	sub machine gun

Local abbreviations

A.G	attorney general
C.A.A.	civil aviation Authority
C.D.A	coffee development authority
C.D.O	cotton development organisation
C.P	conservative party.
CBS	central broadcasting service
C.A.O	chief administrative officer
D.P	democratic party.
N.C.S	national council of sports
L.C	local council
I.G.G	inspector general of government
NARO	national agricultural research organisation.
PAP	poverty alleviation programme
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
RHRC	Rwanda Human Right Commission
NCC	National Council for Children.
TASO	The Aids Support Organisation
RDC	Resident District Commissioner

RWESO	Rwanda Women's Effort to Save Orphans
ITEK	Institute of Teacher Education Kyamboago
NRM	National Resistance Movement
P.L.E	Primary Leaving Examinations
P.S.	Permanent Secretary
VOT	Voice Of Tooro
U.P.E	Universal Primary Education.
ISO	Internal Security Organisation.
ESO	External Security Organisation.
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
RNEB	Rwanda National Examination Board.
RMA	Rwanda Manufacturers' Association

Metric abbreviations Police

cm	centimetre
g	gramme
kg	kilogramme
l	litre
m	metre
mm	millimetre

IGP	Inspector General of Police
RPC	Regional Police Commander
DPC	District Police Commander
ASP	Assistant Superintendant of police
SP	Superintendant of Police
CID	Criminal Investigation Department

Days of the week

Sun.	Sunday
Mon.	Monday
Tue.	Tuesday
Wed.	Wednesday
Thu.	Thursday
Fri.	Friday
Sat.	Saturday

Months of the year

Jan.	January
Feb.	February
Apr.	April
Jun.	June
Jul.	July

Aug.	August
Sept.	September
Oct.	October
Nov.	November
Dec.	December

Contractions (short forms)

When a word is shortened by the use of an apostrophe ('), it is called a contraction. The apostrophe is put exactly where a letter or letters have been left out.

Example:

Is not	-----	sn't
Can not	-----	can't
Will not	-----	won't
Has not	-----	hasn't
Could not	-----	couldn't
Does not	-----	doesn't
Have not	-----	haven't
Shall not	-----	shan't
Must not	-----	mustn't
Ought not	-----	oughtn't
Do not	-----	don't
Would not	-----	wouldn't
Should not	-----	shouldn't
O'er	-----	over
O'clock	-----	of the clock
Where're	-----	wherever

it is	-----	it's
never	-----	ne'er
he is	-----	he's
he will not	-----	he won't
he would	-----	he'd
I am	-----	I'm
I have	-----	I've
I will	-----	I'll
I would	-----	I'd
that is	-----	that's
there is	-----	there's
they will	-----	they'll
we have	-----	we've
You will	-----	you'll
You are	-----	you're
Let us	-----	let's
All is	-----	all's

TASK 63

1. Abbreviate the following words

- a) Thursday : _____
- b) August : _____
- c) Mistress : _____
- d) Limited : _____
- e) Gentlemen : _____
- f) Afternoon : _____
- g) Please turn over : _____
- h) Road : _____
- i) By way of : _____
- j) That is : _____

2. Write the following in full

- a) U.N.E.B : _____
- b) M.P : _____
- c) B.C : _____
- d) U.P.E : _____
- e) R.S.V.P : _____
- f) Capt. : _____
- g) Lt. : _____
- h) There's : _____
- i) I'm : _____
- j) You're : _____

3. Re-write the following sentences using short forms wherever possible.

- a) You will arrive late if you do not use a bus.
- b) I shall not go to school because I am very busy.
- c) She is a hardworking girl but her cousin is not.
- d) Since I have beaten him, he will not eat.
- e) If it does not like to eat grass, it will starve.
- f) Musa can not swim well.
- g) Who is the Resident District Commissioner of Masaka?
- h) The Inspector General of Government has not been around today.
- i) I wish you a happy Christmas.
- j) Let us go for a short walk.

Opposites

Noun

Opposites	
fortune	- misfortune
discipline	- Indiscipline
strength	- laziness
adult	- child
master	- servant

I'm an adult.



I'm a child.



Adjective

Opposites	
big	- small
tall	- short
fat	- lean
rich	- poor
good	- bad

Work harder to become rich like me.



I'm poor.



Noun	Opposites
lady	- gentleman
friend	- enemy
obedience	- disobedience
visitor	- host
life	- death
beauty	- ugliness
success	- failure
polygamy	- monogamy
reward	- punishment
arrival	- departure
knowledge	- ignorance
poverty	- riches
village	- town
absence	- presence
strength	- laziness
heaven	- hell

I'm a young boy,
he is an old man.



happy	- sad
Possible	- impossible
deep	- shallow

Adjective	Opposites
modern	- ancient
dry	- wet
hot	- cold
right	- wrong
dead	- alive
kind	- cruel
former	- latter
busy	- idle
clean	- dirty
empty	- full.
active	- passive
noisy	- quiet
fertile	- infertile
smooth	- rough
Junior	- senior
young	- old

We are happy.



public	- private
Polite	- rude

Adjective **Opposites**

literate	-	illiterate
friendly	-	hostile
affirmative	-	negative
merciful	-	merciless
fresh	-	stale

Adjective **Opposites**

familiar	-	strange
compulsory	-	optional
voluntary	-	obligatory
aware	-	unaware,

Verb **Opposites**

attach	-	defend
attract	-	repel
collect	-	distribute
contract	-	expand
obey	-	disobey
buy	-	sell
please	-	annoy
spend	-	save
teach	-	learn
like	-	dislike
hard	-	soft
lead	-	follow

Verb **Opposites**

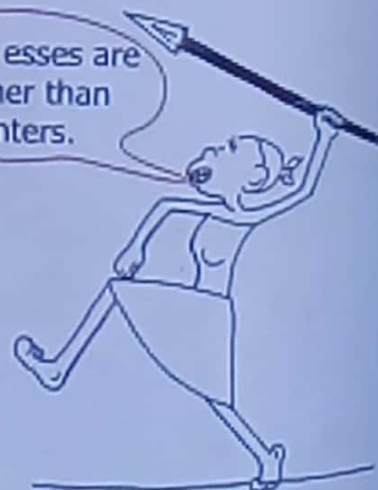
love	-	hate
open	-	close
win	-	lose
begin	-	end
start	-	finish
come	-	take
ask	-	answer
cry	-	laugh
arrive	-	depart
export	-	import
increase	-	decrease
use	-	misuse

Opposites according to gender

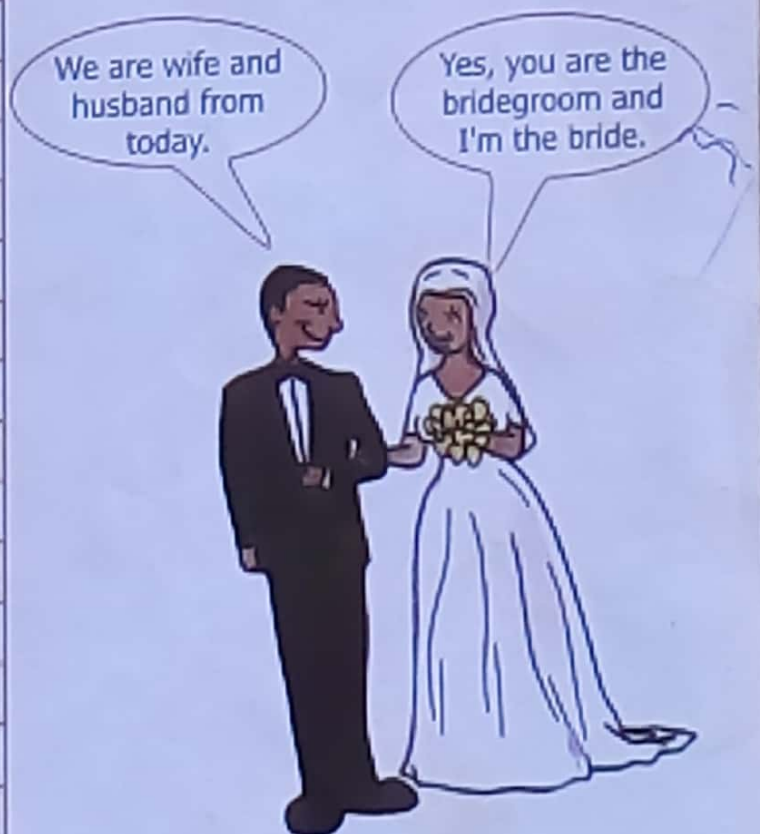
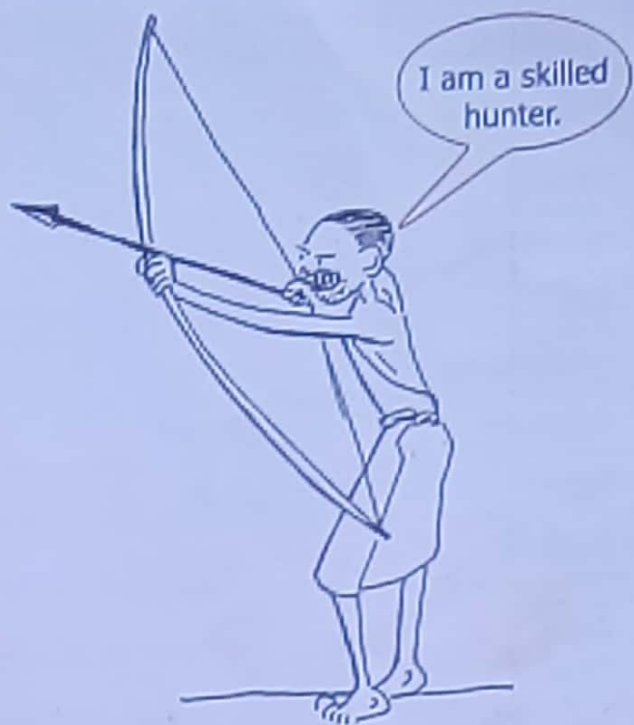
The term gender refers to the distinction of sex. In the English grammar, we have the following:-

- 1) Masculine gender (**Male sex**) e.g. Man.
- 2) Feminine gender (**Female sex**) e.g. Matron.
- 3) Common gender (**Either sex**) e.g. Baby.
- 4) Neuter gender (**sexless**) e.g. Tree.

Hunter essess are tougher than hunters.



Masculine	Feminine
actor	actress
author	authoress
conductor	conductress
emperor	empress
god	goddess
heir	heiress
host	hostess
hunter	huntress
instructor	instructress
lion	lioness
master	mistress
mayor	mayoress
murderer	murderess
patron	patroness
poet	poetess
priest	priestess
prince	princess
prophet	prophetess
shepherd	shepherdess
tiger	tigress
waiter	waitress
bachelor	spinster
father	mother
boy	girl
bridegroom	bride
governor	matron
he	she
him	her
husband	wife
lord	lady
male	female



Masculine	Feminine
man	woman
monk	nun
nephew	niece
sir	madam
widower	widow
wizard	witch
boar	sow
bull	cow
cock	hen
ram	ewe
he-goat	she-goat
land lord	land lady
male	female
man	woman
boy	girl
son	daughter
buck	doe
king	queen
brother	sister



TASK 64

A. Give the opposites of the following.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. ever | 7. Junior | 13. Private |
| 2. first | 8. modern | 14. literate |
| 3. lazy | 9. start | 15. export |
| 4. national | 10. young | 16. possible |
| 5. active | 11. life | 17. host |
| 6. success | 12. heaven | |

B. Give the opposites of the underlined words.

1. A **wild** cat ate many rats last week.
2. Peter **borrowed** some money to keep the orphans.
3. The strong man **pulled** me.
4. His **absence** in the meeting was a misfortune.
5. He owns a **cow**.
6. They **reached** before dawn.
7. The **princess** visited the king's place yesterday.
8. There is a lot of **poverty** in the rural areas.
9. Mary is always **passive** in the classroom.
10. **Handworking** pupils are good to sit next to.
11. Okot cheated his **nephew**.
12. That girl's mother is a **giant**.
13. He was a nice **Emperor**.
14. We lack a **poet** like Okot.
15. How many **princesses** has the king got?
16. He is a **bachelor**.
17. That book has no **author**.
18. It was eaten by a **lion**.
19. We have a **female** head teacher.
20. I don't have **brothers**.

C. Rewrite the sentences changing all the masculines into the feminine gender.

1. The cow attacked the boy.
2. The instructor was an actor.
3. The bride was late.
4. Our governor is a hero.
5. The wizard spoke to the Patron.

Words with similar meaning (synonymus)

abandon	: leave	join	: unite
abundant	: plenty	just	: honest
acute	: sharp	lean	: thin
accused	: blamed	mad	: insane
affectionate	: loving	marsh	: swamp
aid	: help	maximum	: most
ally	: friend	minimum	: least
amazement	: wonder	modern	: new
ancient	: old	narrate	: tell
assemble	: gather	necessary	: essential
astonish	: surprise	odour	: smell
big	: huge	omen	: sign
blank	: empty	option	: choice
bright	: intelligent	profit	: gain
broad	: wide	prohibited	: forbidden
caution	: warn	prompt	: quick
circular	: round	powerful	: strong
choose	: select	poor	: needy
coarse	: rough	pretty	: beautiful
commence	: begin	protect	: guard
conceal	: hide	purchase	: buy
constable	: policemen	rank	: position
constant	: continuous	ready	: alert
conversation	: talk	remedy	: cure
courageous	: brave	reveal	: show
cunning	: sly	roam	: wander

custom	: habit
dear	: expensive
deceive	: cheat
decrease	: reduce
difficult	: hard
disease	: sickness
disorder	: confusion
earn	: gain
educate	: teach
enemy	: foe
enough	: sufficient
entire	: whole
feeble	: weak
glance	: look
greeted	: saluted
halt	: stop
initiate	: copy

robust	: strong
rule	: govern
rude	: impolite
safe	: secure
silent	: speechless
slender	: slim
spread	: scatter
stranger	: foreigner
stubborn	: obstinate
suitable	: appropriate
tested	: tried
thrust	: push
vacant	: empty
wealth	: riches
yearly	: annually
heroic	: brave
intention	: purpose



TASK 65

1. Use similar words in the place of the words Underlined.

- a) The Minister reads the budget annually.
- b) I was tested twice.
- c) South Sudan has abundant sunshine.
- d) "Don't conceal that information."
- e) The final examination will be very difficult this year.
- f) She filled in the blank spaces with the wrong answers.
- g) He is a friend of mine.
- h) What is the daily maximum temperature of a day?
- i) AIDS has no remedy.
- j) They were brave fighters.

2. In the spaces provided below, write the words similar in meaning to those given:-

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) abandon: _____ | f) made: _____ |
| b) sharp : _____ | g) strong: _____ |
| c) assemble: _____ | h) select: _____ |
| d) warn: _____ | i) wonder: _____ |
| e) tell: _____ | j) copy: _____ |

One word for many words

1. Duration and anniversaries:

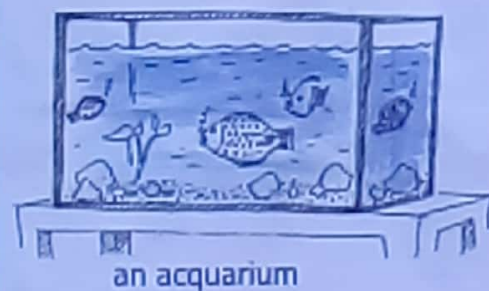
ten years	decade
thirty years	generation
anniversary for 25 years	silver jubilee
anniversary for 50 years	golden Jubilee

anniversary for 75 years	diamond Jubilee
one hundred years	century
one thousand years	millennium
two weeks	fortnight
twenty four hours	day
seven days	week
three hundred sixty six days	year

2. Homes & stores

A place where;

birds live	nest
birds are kept	aviary
wild animals are kept	zoo
bees live	bee hive
bees are kept	apiary
fish is kept	aquarium
pigs live	sty
dogs live	kennel
horses live	stable
cows live	pen
pigeons live	dove cot
lions live	den
monks live	monastery
nuns live	convent
records are kept	archive
students live	hostel
grains are kept	granary
items of long ago are kept	museum
orphans live	orphanage



3. Places of work

A place where;

1. learning and teaching take place
2. foreign currencies are sold
3. bread and cakes are made
4. animals are slaughtered
5. beer is made
6. spirits are made
7. clothes are washed
8. foods and drinks are served
9. beer is served
10. scientific experiments are made
11. goods are stored for selling
12. plays are staged
13. laws are made
14. goods are manufactured
15. money is kept

A school

forex bureau

bakery

abattoir

brewery

distillery

laundry

restaurant

bar

laboratory

depot

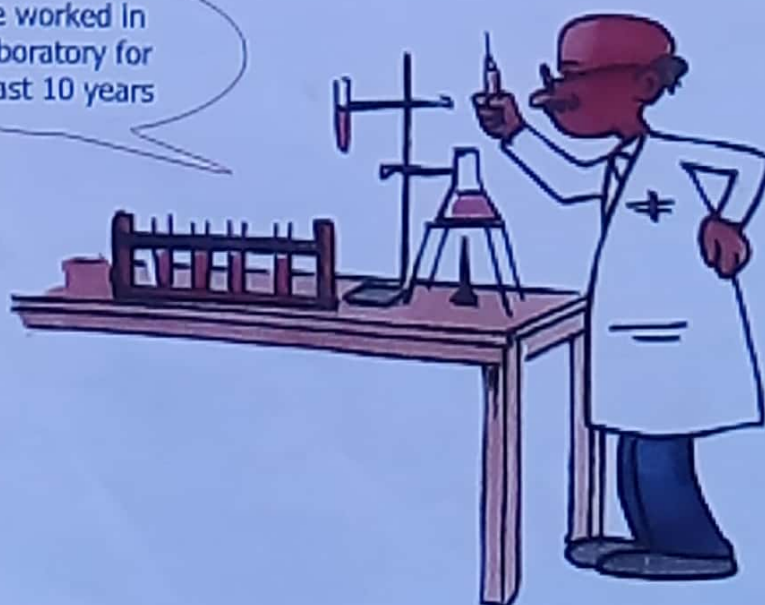
theatre

parliament

factory

bank

I have worked in
this laboratory for
the past 10 years



Homophones

These are words that are pronounced alike but differ in meaning.

Examples:

- a) There: I have not gone **there**.
Their: **Their** books are all torn.
- b) meat: The **meat** of a calf is called Veal.
meet: We shall **meet** at the bookshop.

Study the following examples.

air	heir	grate	great
allowed	aloud	grown	groan
bail	bale	hare	hair
bare	bear	heel	heal
bean	been	here	hear
blew	blue	herd	heard
board	bored	hire	higher
break	brake	hymn	him
buy	by, bye	hole	whole
ceiling	sealing	hour	our
cell	sell	idle	idol
cent	sent, scent	knew	new
knight	night	steal	steel
cereal	serial	knot	not
check	cheque	nose	knows
coarse	course	lane	lain
dear	deer	Led	lead
fair	fare	Leek	leak
find	finned	Lesson	lessen
flea	flee	lightning	lightening
flew	flue	Lone	loan

flour
fowl
meet
missed
none
oar
one
pail
paws
piece
practise
pray
principal
profit
read
read
right
wring
role
root
sail
scene
see

flower
foul
meat
mist
nun
ore
won
pale
pause
peace
practice
prey
principle
prophet
reed
red
write
ring
roll
route
sale
seen
sea

maid
male
mayor
sew
sight
sole
son
stair
stationary
tail
their
threw
throne
tide
vain
waist
wait
weak
wood

mad
mail
mare
sow
site
soul
sun
stare
stationery
tale
there
through
thrown
tied
vane
waste
weight
week
would



TASK 66

1. Write down the words that are pronounced like those listed below but with different meaning and spelling.

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|
| a) warn | f) principle | k) nose |
| b) weak | g) buy | l) cheque |
| c) had | h) write | m) hire |
| d) sun | I) would | n) mayor |
| e) paws | j) die | o) sun |

2. Complete each of the sentences below by choosing the correct word from those in brackets.

- The pupils told _____ teacher that _____ was an accident at the junction. (there, their)
- When the _____ of directors felt _____, they left. (board, bored)
- Go and _____ the bell please. (wring, ring)
- The Passengers watched the _____ talking off from the other side of the airport. (plain, plane)
- You should not _____ our time, hurry up. (waste, waist)
- The Lion was busy looking for its _____ from a very thick bush. (pray, prey)
- We always reap what we _____. (sow, sew)
- The children took the shortest _____ to the forest. (root, route)
- Out of _____ means out of mind. (site, sight)
- Jesca bought a _____ book and even her mother _____ it. (knew, new)
- We spent an _____ waiting for _____ visitors. (hour, our)

- l) Gloria asked for the remaining _____ of meat. (piece, peace)
 m) Have you passed _____? (threw, through)
 n) The young one of a _____ is a fawn. (dear, deer)
 o) When he aimed at the bird, it _____ away. (flue, flew)

Animal sounds

beetle	: drones	lamb	: bleats
bull	: bellows	lion	: roars
cat	: purrs/mews	monkey	: chatters
cow	: lows/ moos	mouse	: squeaks
dog	: barks	person	: talks
hyena	: screams	pig	: grunts
rabbit	: squeals	snake	: hisses
bird	: sings/whistles	cock	: crows
duck	: quacks	eagle	: screams
hen	: cackles	owl	: hoots
turkey	: gobbles	parrot	: Chatters
Sheep	: bleats	wolf	: howl
grasshoppers	: chirrs	dove	: coos

Young ones of animals

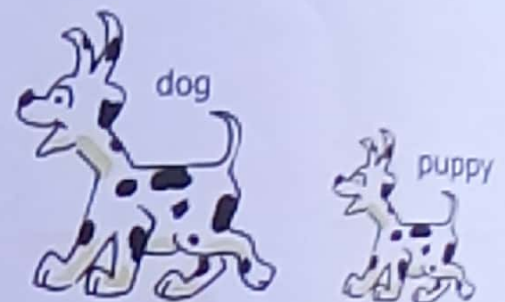
Animal	Young one
cat	kitten
cock	cockerel
cow	calf

Animal	Young one
goose	gosling
toad	taodpole
bird	nestling

sheep	lamb
hen	pullet/chick
fish	fray
dog	puppy
duck	duckling
pig	piglet
elephant	calf
eagle	eaglet
owl	owlet
wasp	grub



lion	cub
bear	cub
fox	cub
butterfly	caterpillar
moth	caterpillar
man	baby
goat	kid
leopard	cub
bee	grub



Eatables

Carrot, peas, cabbages

Meat of a sheep

Meat of a cow

Meat of a calf

Meat of a pig

Smoked meat of a pig

Meat of chicken

Meat without bones

vegetables

mutton

beef

veal

pork

bacon

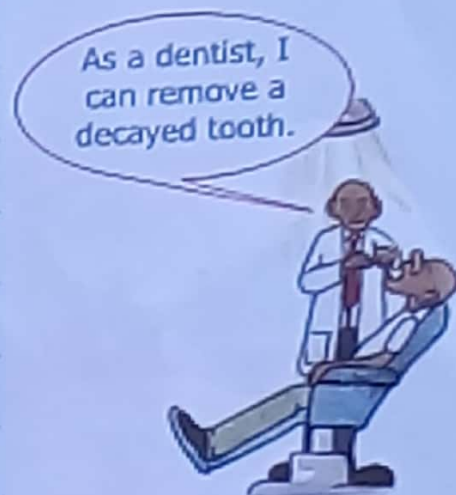
chicken

fillet

Note that the meat of a goat is not one word. It is called **goat meat**.

Description of people and occupations

A child who has lost his parents	an orphan
A man whose wife is dead	a widower
A woman whose husband is dead	a widow
A girl who is about to marry	a bride
A man who is about to marry	a bridegroom
A person who lives in a country which is not his own	a foreigner/alien
A person who is sick	a patient
An unmarried woman	a spinster
An unmarried man	a bachelor
A person who cannot walk	crippled
A person who cannot see	blind
A person who cannot hear	deaf
A person who cannot talk	dumb
A person who cannot read or write	illiterate
A person who can read and write	literate
A person who writes books	author
A person who writes poems	poet
A person who gives out medicine	chemist
A person who treats people	doctor
A person who looks after teeth	dentist
A person who looks after eyes	optician
A person who is widely known	famous/celebrity
A person who is liked by many people	popular



TASK 67

1. Supply the missing words.

- a) The meat of a goat is called _____.
- b) An _____ is a child who has lost his parents.
- c) A _____ writes poems.
- d) A _____ is a wife whose husband has died.
- e) An unmarried woman is called a _____.

2. Give one word for each of the following:

- a) a young of a cat: _____
- b) a young of a sheep: _____
- c) a young of a dog: _____
- d) a young of a Lion: _____
- e) a young of a goat: _____

3. Insert the right word in each of the following sentences:

- a) A lion roars while a _____ talks.
- b) A _____ bleats while a snake hisses.
- c) A cock _____ while a duck _____.
- d) An owl hoots while _____ chatters.
- e) A _____ moos while a _____ barks.
- f) A cat _____ while a frog _____.
- g) A wolf _____.

4. Supply one word to replace the words in blue.

- a) I met him at a place where beer is made.
- b) He works at the place where animals are slaughtered.

- c) I met sister Akliki in their house.
- d) Will you go to the place where animals are kept?
- e) We lack a place where items of long ago are kept.

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) Birds live in a _____.
- b) Bees live in a _____.
- c) _____ live in a kennel.
- d) A _____ lives in a stable.
- e) A _____ lives in a den.
- f) Our pig lives in a _____.
- g) A house for cows is called _____.
- h) A fortnight is made up _____ days.
- i) Ten years make a _____.

Affixes

The easier way of learning new vocabulary is by learning how some words are built up. Many words appear rather long simply because syllables have been added to them. (**affixes**)

Suffixes

Suffixes are words or letters that are added at the end of a given word. For example, disagree _____ disagreement, act _____ action and so on. The original shorter word before the other words have been added are called **base word**, **root word** or simply a **root**.

Suffixes help us to:

- a) Make nouns e.g. advance + **ment** = advancement, nation + **al** = national

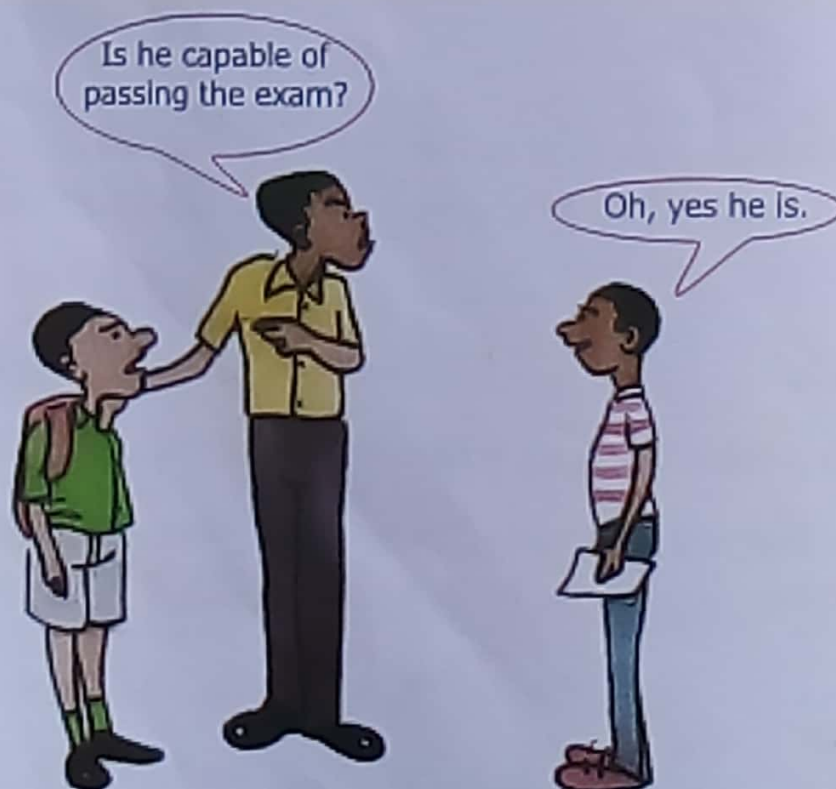
VOCABULARY

b) Make adjectives e.g. create + **ive** = creative, divide + **ive** = divisive,

c) Make new words with different meanings.

a) Common Suffixes

- able	e.g.	portable, capable
- ance	e.g.	importance, performance
- ity	e.g.	personality, equality.
- ant	e.g.	servant, protestant
- ent	e.g.	president, resident
- ion	e.g.	opinion, direction
- tion	e.g.	conversation, production
- ment	e.g.	advertisement, announcement
- ish	e.g.	feverish, childish
- ous	e.g.	ambitious, advantageous
- ship	e.g.	partnership, championship



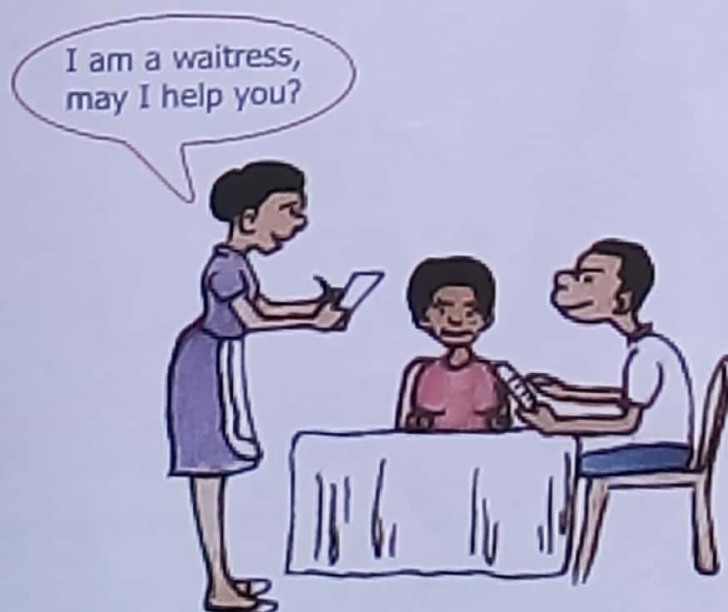
b) Word Suffixes

- **less** e.g. harmless, hopeless, penniless
- **most** e.g. innermost, northernmost, uppermost.
- **like** e.g. childlike, catlike, tractorlike
- **ward** e.g. eastward, forward, backward and so on.



c) Noun suffixes

- **or** e.g. act – actor, elevate – elevator.
- **eer** e.g. engine – engineer
- **ess** e.g. waiter – waitress
- **ist** e.g. chemist, dentist.
- **archy** (that which is ruled) e.g. monarchy, oligarchy
- **cide** (killer) e.g. insecticide, homicide
- **graph** (something within) e.g. autograph, biography



TASK 68

1. Write the root word and the suffix in the following:

	Root word	Suffix
a) happiness	<u>happy</u>	<u>ness</u>
b) heaviest	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
c) beggar	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
d) production	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
e) admission	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
f) miraculous	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
g) scientific	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
h) depth	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
i) reduction	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
j) pianist	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
k) beautiful	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

2. Match the suffixes in group A with their definition in group B.

A	B
- less	a branch of learning
- word	able to be
- or	one who
- archy	device for measuring
- ology	in the direction of
- most	similar to
- able	the most
- ist	killing or killer
- gram	ruling
- like	something written or drawn
- cide	one who or a thing that
- meter	

prefixes

Sometimes, a beginning part is placed before a simple word. That beginning part is called a **prefix** while the original word is called a '**base word**' or **root word**.

examples:

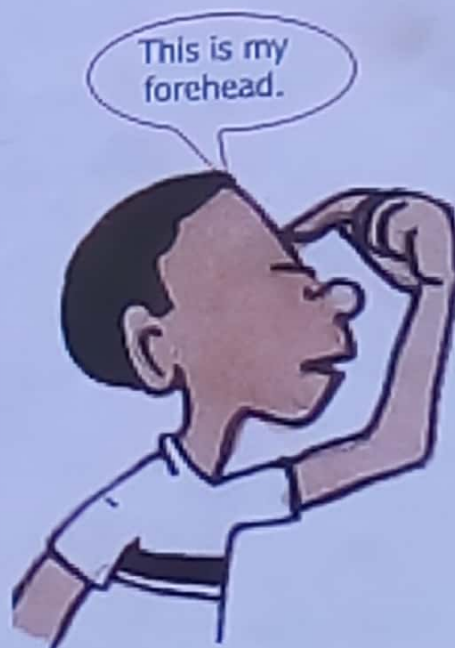
- a) dis + appear = **disappear**
- b) in + come = **income**
- c) mis + treat = **mistreat**
- d) un + happy = **unhappy**

Prefixes help us to:

- i) use words in different forms e.g agree – disagree.
- ii) get more than one meaning

Example of common prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
ante	before	anticipate
arch	chief	archbishop
auto	self	automatic
bi	two	biweekly
circum	round	circumcise
demi	half	demigod
ex	former	ex-president
extra	beyond	extraordinary
fore	before	forehead
hemi	half	hemisphere
mal	bad	malnutrition
mis	wrong	mislead



Prefix	Meaning	Examples
micro	small	microscope
mono	one	monocotyledon
non	not	non-member
poly	many	polygamy
post	after	post script
pre	before	prepaid
pro	for	propeople
sem	half	semicircle
sub	under	submarine
super	above	supersonic
trans	across	transvaal
tri	three	triangle

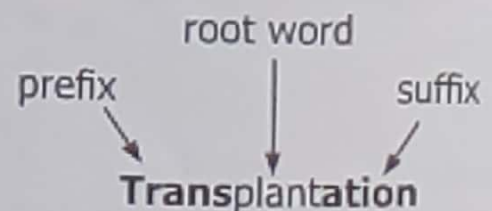


POINT TO NOTE

- Some words are formed by using both a prefix and suffix in one word. Such words are called **circumfixes**.

example:

- (i) **transplantation**
- (ii) **unreasonable**
- (iii) **misinformation**
- (iv) **foreseable**



Negative prefixes (il, lr, im, un, in, re)

Re- means again, and **'un'** – means the opposite. **'il'** – and **'ir'** – mean 'not'.

examples:

- (i) Re-write (**write again**)
- (ii) re- call (**call again**)
- (iii) un Important (**not important**)

- (iv) un skilled. (not skilled)
 (v) illegal (not legal)
 (vi) illiterate (not literate)
 (vii) Irresponsible (not responsible)

Guidelines on the use of negative prefixes

- (a) Use 'il_' when the root word begins with 'i', for example, illegal.
 (b) Use 'ir_' when the root word begins with 'r', for example, irresponsible.
 (c) Use 'im_' when the root word begins with 'm, b, p', for example, immobile, imbalanced, impossible.
 (d) Else where use 'in', for example, inactive, intolerable.

TASK 69

1. Identify by underlining the words which have both a prefix and a suffix.

- a) anti war
 b) immeasurable
 c) inborn
 d) disagreeable
 e) reformation.
 f) re-enter
 g) uncontrollable.

2. Use either "re" or "un" – to make new words from the ones below:

- a) enter: _____
 b) positive: _____
 c) welcome: _____
 d) united: _____
 e) move: _____
 f) arrange: _____
 g) arm: _____

UNIT 9: REVISION TESTS AND ANSWERS

Revision Tests on Parts of Speech: Test paper 1

Complete the following sentences with the correct pronoun.

1. I have lost my book. May you have seen _____?
2. Lend _____ some money please.
3. We ate a lot of mangoes. Most of _____ enjoyed them.
4. Did you carry it _____?
5. Where were _____ yesterday?
6. Have you seen the snake in the middle of the road, _____ has a smashed head.
7. Get me that ink pot. _____ 's _____.
8. _____ father gave them some pocket money.
9. Were _____ among the late comers?
10. Has _____ rained today.

Complete the sentences below with the correct plural form of the words in the brackets and make any make any other necessary changes.

11. Have you left your (car) in the (car park?)
12. The Russians rear (deer).
13. My son is fond of playing with his (puppy).
14. His (house) has a leaking (roof).
15. I don't eat (Avocado).
16. Her (watch) is new.
17. Hamites don't eat (fish).

18. They lack a sincere (head of state).
19. Did you use (ox) to plough your land?
20. That phone makes a lot of (echo).

Fill in the spaces below with the most suitable preposition.

21. The bird flew _____ the windows.
22. Uganda is proud _____ her football team.
23. It was written _____ black and white.
24. Mariam died _____ AIDS.
25. I prefer volleyball _____ netball.
26. Boys are usually interested _____ watching Nigerian movies.
27. He travelled _____ bus.
28. Bitter is different _____ butter.
29. He translated the Bible _____ Kiswahili.
30. We laughed _____ her.
31. The manager was accused _____ mismanaging the company.
32. Prisoners are used _____ leading hard life.
33. Teachers usually lean _____ the walls.
34. That pencil is made _____ wood and lead.
35. She ran away _____ the police cell.

Complete the following sentences by using the words in the brackets correctly

36. Have you replied to her _____? (invite)
37. We are waiting for his _____ over the issue. (decide)
38. Her _____ was unexpected. (arrive)
39. _____ is wide spread in Somalia. (poor)
40. Peter's _____ was not clear. (explain)
41. The _____ of a computer game depends on its manufacturer. (simple)

42. What is the _____ time of Air Tanzania from Kigali. (depart)
43. I have no _____ about it. (know)
44. His examination failure was _____. (accident)
45. Their _____ was baseless. (accuse)
46. Exchange is no _____. (rob)
47. There is a lot of _____ between Science and Math. (link)
48. Bill Gates's _____ is unknown. (rich)
49. Most roads in mountaneous countries are narrow.
50. Rough papers need smooth pens.

Test paper 2

Give the opposites of the underlined adjectives.

1. Water transport is the slowest.
2. Second hand clothes are usually cheap.
3. His arrest was illegal.
4. Most women are quick learners.
5. Young girls are beautiful.
6. Hardworking pupils get good grades.
7. He has a sad face.
8. New brooms sweep better.
9. She gave a clear excuse.
10. They sang the anthem in a loud voice.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed without changing the meaning.

11. Allen is very sick. She can not go to school. (Rewrite using ... too ...)
12. President Kagame is a soldier. President Museveni is a soldier. (Join using both.....)

13. Daniel isn't young. He can't play football. (Rewrite using enough)
14. Matovu is not good at Maths. Opio is not good at Maths. (Join using neither ... nor)
15. He will not go abroad. He must have a passport first. (Join the sentences using 'unless')
16. Akech is very weak. She can not fetch a jerry can of water. (Join the sentences using so that)
17. Fred came late. His car had a mechanical problem. (Join the sentences beginning 'because')
18. Wambuzi is a university student. Brian is also a university student. (Join the sentences beginning 'Both')
19. Rwandans are not rich. Rwandese are not rich. (Join the sentences beginning 'Neithernor')
20. Bright is an American. He speaks Kirunda fluently. (Join the sentences using 'Despite')
21. He looks weak. He plays football very well. (Join the sentences beginning 'Although')

Use either 'a', 'an', or 'the' in each of the spaces below.

22. _____ elephant is a heavy animal.
23. Micheal is _____ active pupil in the classroom.
24. He had to wait for _____ hour to see her.
25. _____ Bible is a holy book for Christians.
26. Allen ate _____ biggest fruit.
27. My uncle was _____ Tanzania soldier.
28. I have _____ activity to do in the evening.
29. I ate _____ Mango and _____ Orange.
30. She is either _____ Arab or _____ African.
31. _____ Lion is _____ King of _____ jungle.

REVISION

Rewrite the following sentences by using the correct degree of the adjectives, which are given in the brackets.

32. Who scored the (high) number of goals in last year's football league?
33. Ronald is (handsome) boy in the class.
34. Out of those three books, this is (old).
35. May you please move a little (far).
36. The (late) news is the death of Ugandans in an air crash.
37. Today is (hot) than yesterday.
38. Football is (interesting) game that is played in Europe.
39. Lydia was (happy) than Florence.
40. Today's weather is (bad) than that of yesterday.
41. Are Africans (intelligent) than Europeans?

Complete the sentences below by using the adjectives formed from the nouns in the brackets.

42. What is the _____ town of Libya? (industry).
43. She was given a _____ cup. (gold)
44. Akim has a _____ head. (rectangle)
45. Is AIDS a _____ disease? (cure)
46. Mrs. Ogwal has a _____ face. (baby)
47. Murram roads are _____ in the dry season. (dust)
48. Most insects are either _____ or _____. (harm)
49. A Cobra is a _____ snake. (poison)
50. _____ faces don't welcome visitors. (misery)

Test paper 3

Fill in the gaps with suitable adverbs formed from the words given in brackets.

1. Kiyuge was _____ beaten. (bad)
2. He speaks English _____. (fluent)
3. She _____ represented Uganda in the African Cup of Nations. (able)
4. Their quarrel ended _____. (peace)
5. He is _____ sick. (mental)
6. Newsmen _____ criticize their governments. (open)
7. Jimmy died _____. (sudden)
8. They _____ answered him back. (angry)
9. It was _____ marked. (clear)
10. We came late _____ because we used a poor means of transport. (simple)

Rewrite the sentences below by using one word to replace the ones in bold.

11. We get our holidays once every term.
12. We have a Maths test once every week.
13. They stayed in the class **without** any noise.
14. He goes to Dodoma now and again.
15. Taxi drivers normally drive **without** taking any care.
16. **All of a sudden**, she gave birth to a baby girl.
17. The minister of finance reads the budget speech once every year.
18. The General Commander answered **in a loud voice**.
19. She played **in an active manner**.
20. He cleans it **every day**.

Revision Tests on Tenses: Test paper 1

Re-write the following sentences in their right tenses, by using the verbs in the brackets.

1. He (not to do) her homework last night.
2. The term (not to start) yet.
3. The sun (not to go) round the earth.
4. The teacher (to arrive) already.
5. They just (to leave) for U.S.A.
6. Asiimwe (not to eat) yet his food.
7. We (to live) in Arusha since 1980.
8. Mariam's pen (to be lost) since last week.
9. I (to buy) a nice dress yesterday.
10. Kaitesi (to have) her meal before she left.
11. Okuruti (to work) for little pay for a year.
12. He (to be ill) for a week.
13. Let me (to beat) him until he (to apologize).
14. By next month she (to build) a house.
15. We (sit) for our final exams two months ago.
16. The baby (to cry) until her mother comes.
17. They (to ring) to the fire brigade when the shop (to catch) fire.
18. We (go) to the church last Sunday.
19. We (leave) for Bujumbura tomorrow.

20. Kembabazi (come) here next week.
21. Adilu (retire) last year.
22. We (finish) our test a few minutes ago.
23. I (get) your letter and now I'm trying to reply.
24. The thief (jump) over the fence when I saw him.
25. Our Headteacher (give) us a test yesterday.
26. Next week by this time we (be) in London.
27. We (ring) him when his father had just arrived.
28. Is he (teach) now?
29. They (be) released next week.
30. We (sit) down when the president came in.
31. Since when (be) you been a class monitor?
32. Yesterday I (eat) a delicious meal.
33. She (revise) her notes when I visited her.
34. Obote (forget) to write to me last Friday.
35. The snake (fall) on her bed when I switched on the light.
36. Umutesi (switch) on the light but now she is sleeping.
37. This girl (resemble) the one I met yesterday.
38. I (hope) she will leave tomorrow.
39. They (take) an examination next Monday.
40. They (be) maids in that bar for a year.
41. I (wait) for her since morning.

42. Habyarimana (sit) for the all afternoon.
43. She (be) a cook since the school started.
44. They (sing) since morning.
45. We (wash) the clothes up to 4 O'clock.
46. I (leave) before you come back.
47. They (meet) to discuss the matter soon.
48. I (play) football next Monday.
49. She (not visit) you until you invite her.
50. It (drunk) a litre of milk by Tuesday.

Test paper 2

Complete the following sentences with the right word in their correct tenses.

1. Khaintsa _____ to her sister once a month.
2. We _____ in the church every Sunday.
3. She normally _____ Kiswahili and English.
4. It _____ under the bed every night.
5. This teacher usually _____ our books badly.
6. They _____ raw food every day.
7. Judith usually _____ on that stool.
8. Nyakatto and Sam always _____ late at school.
9. You sometimes _____ like a European.
10. He often _____ netball.

Write the correct form of the past tense of the given verbs in the brackets.

11. When I arrived, she (welcome) me.

12. The (take) their books last evening.
13. I (call) her parents.
14. Before they left, we (sing) for them.
15. While I (talk) to him, the mother (call) him.
16. Yesterday I (see) a terrible road accident!
17. Doroth (read) a book when I (knock) at her door.
18. He (beat) her badly.
19. We (pack) our belongings last night.
20. They (run) all the way to their home.

Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentences below in the present perfect tense.

21. The children (revise) the books.
22. The boy (cut) his finger.
23. The bookshop (sell) books only.
24. Many of us (see) Jesus.
25. Gashumba (teach) Maths.
26. The boys (paint) the blackboard.
27. Our father (build) a house.
28. My mother (buy) a new dress.
29. Doctors (get) a lot of money.
30. None of us (be) to Nairobi.

Rewrite these sentences completing them with the correct answers.

31. We ate six bananas after you _____ (go).
32. Paul went to Kigali after he _____ (pay).

33. I told her that we _____ the novel. (read).
34. Who _____ this cup? (break)
35. The girls _____ the rubbish before they entered the classroom. (burnt)
36. They _____ to the airport before they visited the airstrip. (be)
37. The teacher asked Okello who _____ the book. (steal)
38. Why _____ she _____ away? (run)
39. The army _____ off the rebel attack. (beat)
40. We sang six songs after they _____ (leave)

Use either **"has"** or **"have"** with the word in the brackets in order to complete the sentences below.

41. Hassan _____ to the library. (go)
42. We _____ some books. (borrow)
43. It _____ its nest. (leave)
44. They _____ a nice pelce of work. (do)
45. Peter _____ the whistle. (blow)
46. She _____ the other dress. (choose)
47. He _____ to Britain. (fly)
48. The sun _____ (rise)
49. The show _____ for a year. (last)
50. The table _____ a broken leg. (get)

Test paper 3

Change the following sentences into negative.

1. We have remembered it.
2. The thief stole some money.

3. I left the keys somewhere in the dining hall.
4. She has been writing this letter.
5. The pupils have been singing.
6. This girl has been crying.
7. We lost our money.
8. The calf drank some milk.
9. The pupils were sending some letters.
10. We were eating some food.
11. She had wanted the baby.
12. The football match had already started.
13. The clock will make some noise.

Re-write the following sentences into passive voice.

14. Marion learns English everyday.
15. I hate singing.
16. I shall reply your letter tomorrow.
17. The villagers have found the lost dog.
18. He has marked the examination.
19. Have you written the letters?
20. I have already heard the bad news.
21. The cat broke the glass last night.
22. The lion was eating some meat.

23. Mrs. Obama was reading the news.
24. Somebody had stolen his money.
25. She has killed a leopard.

Change the following sentences into interrogative ones.

26. It was difficult to pass the examination.
27. We have finished our home work.
28. You can tell your brother.
29. It has a lame leg.
30. I am the head prefect.
31. She sold all our goods.
32. The child eats porridge.
33. You can sing now.
34. They will come next Sunday.
35. He will pay all his debts by next week.

Re-write these sentences with question tags.

36. We know what we did.
37. Your home is far from mine.
38. You are a polite pupil.
39. His car is under repair.
40. I want to see her today.
41. I felt sorry for you.
42. He will not give me some money.
43. Our teacher did not teach last week.
44. She bought a car yesterday.
45. I did not take your pen.

Revision Tests on Speech Work: Test paper 1

Re-write the following sentences in reported speech.

1. "Can you speak Arabic?" she asked.
2. "Did you see the thief?" he asked her.
3. They asked me, "Have you got any money?"
4. "Shall I go with you?" my father asked me.
5. "How old is he now?" ,he Inquired.
6. "Why is she so early?" , I wondered.
7. "Is Cricket enjoyable?" , I wondered.
8. "Will you fly to U.S.A tomorrow? she asked me.
9. He asked Akiiki, "Have you got all the answers correct?"
10. The children asked, "must we attend school everyday?"
11. "Are you the headmaster?", asked the school inspector.
12. She said, "we don't have food."
13. The teacher says, "I am very busy today."
14. The brother asked his sister, "where were you, last night?"
15. The soldiers said to him, "have you seen the enemy?"
16. The Science teacher said to them, "fire needs oxygen to burn."
17. The coach said to the players, "practice makes perfect.
18. "My uncle will collect me" , said Amoti.
19. "Our mother is sick" , said Milly.
20. The policeman ordered her, "sit down".
21. "I met her last week", he said.

22. "I want to talk to you", Adyeri told Ochwo.
23. "Stop drinking beer", the doctor advised her.
24. "Sweep that house", she ordered Tezira.
25. "Please stop laughing", he requested me.

Change the following sentences into direct speech.

26. The girls said that they were late.
27. The priest asked her what she was doing.
28. The teacher said that he would punish us.
29. The night watchman said that his head was paining.
30. My mother inquired from me what had happened.
31. The class monitor asked us to keep quite.
32. The pupils said that they had reported the theft to the class teacher.
33. Amooti says that he is writing a novel.
34. He asked me whether I wanted any money.
35. Mutonyi asked us whether we were leaving the following month.
36. The doctor requested him to stay in bed.
37. The children inquired from their father whether he had been promoted.
38. The Baganda say that they are grand children of Kintu.
39. He said that he had to see him the following day.
40. The Game ranger said that he had seen the dead lion.
41. The girl says that she is early for lessons.
42. He asked me where I was going.
43. The short man requested me to give him a lift.

44. My mother said that she wanted some money that day.
45. The headteacher asked my father to bring the school fees.
46. He asked me how old I was.
47. She asked me if I wanted some books then.
48. The girl says that she is ringing a phone.
49. He ordered me to get out of his room.
50. The teacher ordered us to speak English.

Revision Tests on If Clauses: Test paper 1

Complete the following sentences with the correct word or group of words.

1. If you had written, I _____ you.
2. We would have visited you if it _____ not delayed.
3. We shall defeat them next time if we _____
4. We _____ better if had revised enough.
5. If we go to Britain _____.
6. If she calls me today _____.
7. We shall pass if _____.
8. I will not go with them if _____.
9. If it does not rain _____.
10. The cat will eat the rats if _____.
11. If you come late tomorrow _____.
12. We should be rewarded if _____.
13. If she were rich _____.

14. The lion would eat him if _____.
15. He would be the guest of honour if _____.
16. If I were a king _____.
17. If it was a bird _____.
18. If Africans were Europeans _____.
19. If the Rwanda Amavubi Stars were defeated _____.
20. If I found a million shillings _____.
21. Unless we work hard _____.
22. If the cabinet meeting was not held _____.
23. "If she were intelligent _____.
24. If I were a millionaire _____.
25. She will be happy if _____.
26. We'll be happy if _____.
27. I'll come tomorrow if _____.
28. They will be poor unless _____.
29. If he was my father _____.
30. If the world came to an end tomorrow _____.
31. If I hear from you this evening _____.
32. If you tell me _____.
33. We would be very surprised if _____.
34. Muzaki would repair it at once if _____.
35. If he trains hard, _____.

36. If she complains, _____.
37. I wouldn't be surprised if tomorrow _____.
38. We will come next Sunday if _____.
39. If I had enough money _____.
40. Had he requested me, _____.
41. They would have been arrested if _____.
42. It might have been worse if _____.
43. He would not have waited last Friday if _____.

Change the following conditions from present or future time into past time.

44. If he fails to drive, his wife will be unhappy.
45. If he arrives, he will make a call.
46. If he eats, I will eat with him.
47. If Mirembe delays, the train will not wait for her.
48. If my Uncle does not ring me, I will write to him.
49. If he leaves, I will let you know.
50. If the young graduate wants to marry me, he can pay the bride price.
51. If he doesn't know, he needs to ask.
52. If it shines, the crops will dry up.
53. I will never call you unless you are ready.
54. You will get all the information if you read the newspaper.
55. If he comes, you will not need to go there.
56. If she becomes richer, she will need a new car.
57. If the driver does not stop, the police will arrest him.
58. If the children stop making noise, the class monitor will be happy.

Revision Test on Mixed Topics

1. Write the following words in full:

- (a) a.m. : _____
- (b) B.C. : _____
- (c) G.P.O. : _____
- (d) N.B. : _____
- (e) P.S. : _____
- (f) R.I.P. : _____
- (g) P.T.O. : _____
- (h) XMAS : _____
- (i) VAT : _____
- (j) Brig. : _____

2. Shorten the following:

- (a) is not : _____
- (b) could not : _____
- (c) ought not : _____
- (d) over : _____
- (e) of the clock : _____
- (f) he is : _____
- (g) he would : _____
- (h) I would : _____
- (i) they will : _____
- (j) all is : _____

3. Provide one word for each of the following groups of words:

- (a) the young of a toad : _____
- (b) the young of a fox : _____
- (c) the young of a butterfly: _____
- (d) the young of a bee : _____
- (e) the young of an eagle : _____
- (f) the young of fish : _____
- (g) the young of a bird : _____
- (h) the young of a goose : _____
- (i) the young of a moth : _____
- (j) the young of a hen : _____

4. Which animal produces the following sounds:

- (a) mews : _____
- (B) moos : _____
- (c) barks : _____
- (d) croaks : _____
- (e) bleats : _____
- (f) roars : _____
- (g) talks : _____
- (h) hisses : _____
- (i) hoots : _____
- (j) gobbles : _____

5. Supply one word for each of the groups of words.

- (a) A man who has lost a wife: _____
- (b) Babirye is about to marry: _____
- (c) A person who can not wal : _____
- (d) A man who writes books: _____
- (e) A person who is widely known: _____
- (f) A child who has lost his parents: _____
- (g) A person who can not read or write: _____
- (h) A person who cannot hear: _____
- (i) A person who can not see: _____
- (j) A person who can not talk: _____

6. Give another similar word for the one underlined below and make any necessary changes.

- (a) China is an ally of Russia.
- (b) Uganda gets plenty of rainfall each year.
- (c) Fill in the empty spaces please.
- (d) I selected the best team.
- (e) Soldiers are brave fighters.
- (f) Buses are expensive vehicles.
- (g) It was a hard test.
- (h) There is no remedy for AIDS.
- (i) Rwanda is now a safe country to live in.
- (j) There is freedom of worship in South Sudan.

7. A primary five pupil made the following mistakes that are written in blue. Please correct them.

- (a) I was very week last weak.
- (b) Plants have many routes.
- (c) Please right well in that book.
- (d) We needed some reads to build our hut.
- (e) Mohammad was the last profit.
- (f) Nun of the pupils came late.
- (g) Don't weight for her.
- (h) They will steel your books.
- (i) My father has only one sun.
- (j) There is freedom of worship in Tanzania.

(8) Complete the following proverbs:

- (a) Two heads
- (b) Cut your coat
- (c) All that glitters
- (d) A watched pot
- (e) A stitch in time
- (f) Every cloud
- (g) Don't count your chicks before
- (h) Empty vessels
- (i) Too many cooks
- (j) Look before

9. Give the meaning of the following prefixes:

- (a) arch :
- (b) auto :
- (c) ex :
- (d) extra :
- (e) bi :
- (f) micro :
- (g) poly :
- (h) pre :
- (i) semi :
- (j) post :

10. Complete the following similes:

- (a) Their goalkeeper was as agile as a
- (b) My mother was as angry as a
- (c) The other woman was as big as
- (d) The baby is as beautiful as
- (e) That old man is as blind as
- (f) Her book is as clean as a
- (g) The bed was as cold as
- (h) Our latrine is as deep as a
- (i) Eating food is as easy as
- (j) Their playground is as flat as

Revision Test on Opposites

Re-write the sentences below using an opposite word to replace the one in blue.

1. The gentleman at the gate is the bank manager.
2. Balongo was punished for his bad behaviour.
3. Her ideas are the reality.
4. We had a late arrival.
5. He is liked because of his honesty.
6. The district budget was approved by the council.
7. He has no brother at all.
8. Mugide's ugliness is well known.
9. The King will preside over the celebrations.
10. The play had many actors.
11. The illiteracy rate in Somalia is very high.
12. Unity is strength.
13. The depth of lake Victoria is unknown.
14. Do you have an uncle?
15. Wealth is not a problem in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
16. I have a lot of uncertainty about it.
17. The prince of Saudi Arabia visited this country last year.
18. The visiting team entered the football pitch first.
19. His absence had little effect on our studies.
20. We had some bit of misfortune.
21. She drove the car carelessly.
22. I have never been a Christian.
23. Rwanda and Tanzania have got brotherly relations.
24. Unfortunately, we met him on the way.

25. The chief guest was happily received.
26. Our class teacher was decently dressed.
27. Please mummy forgive me.
28. The rocket disappeared at the last moment.
29. We need to attack her.
30. Have you finished ?
31. The headboy is the one who proposed that idea.
32. I' m sorry for excluding you.
33. All the villagers were rejoicing.
34. Clean that place.
35. We departed late.
36. The national coach was dismissed yesterday.
37. Poor countries borrow a lot.

Give the opposites of the following underlined words according to gender.

38. Who is the author of that book?
39. Zeus is the chief-god of the Greeks.
40. Can a lion be harmless?
41. That man is still a bachelor.
42. My landlord is dead.
43. Her nephew lives in Malawi.
44. AIDS has left behind many widows.
45. We have one bull in the kraal.
46. He was a nice host.
47. That man is a serial murderer.
48. We lacked an instructor.
49. Can you eat a ram?
50. She owns a he-goat.

Suggested answers for Revision Tests

Test paper 1

1. it
2. me
3. us
4. yourself
5. you
6. it
7. it, ours
8. their
9. you
10. it
11. Have you left your cars in the **carparks**?
12. The Russians rear **deers**.
13. My son is fond of playing with his **puppies**.
14. His **houses** have leaking **roofs**.
15. I don't eat **avocadoes**.
16. Her **watches** are new.
17. Hamites don't eat **fish**.
18. They lack sincere **heads** of **states**.
19. Did you use **oxen** to plough your land?
20. That phone makes a lot of **echoes**.
21. over
22. of
23. in
24. of
25. to
26. in
27. by
28. from
29. into
30. at
31. of
32. to
33. against
34. of
35. from
36. invitation
37. decision
38. arrival
39. poverty
40. explanation
41. simplicity

42. departure
43. knowledge
44. accidental
45. accusation
46. robbery
47. linkage
48. richness
49. wide
50. smooth

Test paper 2

51. quickest
52. dear/expensive
53. legal
54. slow
55. ugly
56. bad
57. happy
58. old
59. unclear
60. soft
61. Allen is too sick to go to school.
62. Both, President Kagame and Museveni are soldiers. Or
President Museveni and Kagame are both soldiers.

63. Daniel is old enough to play football.
64. Neither Odinga nor Opio is good at Maths.
65. He will not go abroad unless he has a passport.
66. Aketch is so weak that she can not fetch a jerrycan of water.
67. Because Fred's car had a mechanical problem, he came late.
68. Both Kenneth and Brian are university students.
69. Neither Zambians nor Kenyans are rich.
70. Despite the fact that Okumu is an American, he speaks Kirunda fluently.
71. Although he looks weak, he plays football very well.
72. an
73. an
74. an
75. A
76. the
77. a
78. an
79. a, an
80. an, an

81. A, the, the
82. Who scored **the highest** number of goals in last year's league?
83. Ronald is **the most handsome** boy in the class.
84. Out of those three books, this is **the oldest**.
85. May you please move a little **further**?
86. The **latest** news is the death of Ugandans in an air crash.
87. Today is **hotter** than yesterday.
88. Football is **the most interesting** game that is played in Europe
89. Lydia was **happier** than Florence.
90. Today's weather is **worse** than that of yesterday.
91. Are Africans **more intelligent** than Europeans?
92. Industrial
93. golden
94. rectangular
95. curable
96. babish
97. dusty

98. harmful or harmless
99. poisonous
100. miserable

Test paper 3

101. badly
102. fluently
103. ably
104. peacefully
105. mentally
106. openly
107. suddenly
108. angrily
109. clearly
110. simply
111. termly/quarterly
112. weekly
113. silently
114. regularly
115. carelessly
116. suddenly
117. yearly /annually
118. loudly
119. actively
120. dally

Suggested answers for Revision Tests on Tenses

Test paper 1

1. He **did not do** her homework last night.
2. The term **has not started** yet
3. The sun **does not go** round the earth.
4. The teacher **has arrived** already.
5. They **have just left** for USA.
6. Aslimwe **has not eaten** yet his food.
7. We **have lived** in Kagalama since 1980.
8. Namukasa's pen **has been lost** since last week.
9. I **bought** a nice dress yesterday.
10. Kaitesi **had her** meal before she left.
11. Byamugisha **has worked** for little pay for a year.
12. He **has been ill** for a week.
13. Let me beat him until he **apologizes**.
14. By next week, she **will have built** a house.
15. We **sat** for our P.L.E. two months ago.
16. The baby **will cry** until her mother comes.
17. They **rang** the firebrigade when the shop caught fire.
18. We **went** to Church last Sunday.
19. We **will leave** for Kigali tomorrow.
20. Naiga **will come** next week
21. Adilu **retired** last year.

22. We **finished** our test a few minutes ago.
23. I **got** your letter and now I'm trying to reply.
24. The thief **jumped** over the fence when I saw him.
25. Our Headmaster **gave** us a test yesterday.
26. Next week by this time we **shall be** in London.
27. We **rang** him when his father had just arrived.
28. Is he **teaching** now?
29. They **will be** released next week.
30. We **sat** down when the president arrived.
31. Since when **have** you been a class monitor?
32. Yesterday I **ate** a delicious meal.
33. She **was revising** her notes when I visited her.
34. Gashegu **forgot** to write to me last Friday.
35. The snake **had fallen** on her bed when I switched on the lights.
36. Umutesi **has switched** on the lights but now she is sleeping.
37. This girl **resembles** the one I met yesterday.
38. I **hope** she will leave tomorrow.
39. They **will take** an examination next Monday.
40. They **have been** maids in that bar for a year.
41. I **have been waiting** for her since morning.
42. Habyarimana **was seated** for the whole afternoon.
43. She **has been** a cook since the school started.
44. They **have been singing** since morning.
45. We **washed** clothes up to 4 O'clock.

46. I **left** before you came back.
47. They **will meet** to discuss the matter soon.
48. I **will play** football next Monday.
49. She **will not visit** you until you invite her.
50. It **will have drunk** a litre of milk by Tuesday.

Test paper 2

From No. 51 - 60, there are many possible answers. Therefore, you are advised to consult your teacher of English in case of any difficulty.

61. welcomed.
62. took
63. called
64. sang
65. talked, called
66. saw
67. was reading, knocked
68. beat
69. packed
70. ran
71. The children have revised the books.
72. The boy has cut his finger.
73. The bookshop has sold books only.
74. Many of us have seen Jesus.
75. Gashumba has taught Maths.
76. The boys have painted the blackboard.

77. Our father has built a house.
78. My mother has bought a new dress.
79. Doctors have a lot of money.
80. None of us has been to Nairobi.
81. had gone
82. had paid
83. had read
84. has broken
85. had built
86. had been
87. had stolen
88. why did she run away?
89. beat
90. had left
91. has gone
92. have borrowed
93. has left
94. have done
95. has blown
96. has chosen
97. has flown
98. has risen
99. has lasted
100. has got
101. We have not remembered it.

102. The thief did not steal any money.
103. I did not leave the keys anywhere in the dining hall.
104. She has not been writing this letter.
105. The pupils have not been singing.
106. This girl has not been crying.
107. We did not lose our money.
108. The calf did not drink any milk.
109. The pupils did not send any letter.
110. We were not eating any food.

Test paper 3

111. She had not wanted the baby.
112. The football match had not yet started.
113. The clock will not make any noise.
114. English is being learnt by Nabirye everyday.
115. Singing is hated
116. Your letter shall be replied by tomorrow.
117. The lost dog has been found by the villagers.
118. The examination has been marked by him.
119. Has the letter been written by you?
120. The bad news has already been heard by me.
121. The glass was broken by the cat last night.
122. Some meat was being eaten by the lion.

123. The news was being read by Mrs. Okello.
124. His money had been stolen by somebody.
125. A leopard has been killed by her.
126. Was it difficult to pass the examination?
127. Have we finished our homework?
128. Can you tell your brother?
129. Has it got a lame leg?
130. Am I the Headprefect?
131. Has she sold all her goods?
132. Does the child take porridge?
133. Can you sing now?
134. Will you come next Sunday?
135. Will he pay all his debts by next week?
136. don't we?
137. isn't it?
138. aren't you?
139. Isn't I?
140. don't I?
141. didn't he?
142. will he?
143. did he/she?
144. didn't she ?
145. did I?

Suggested answers for Revision Tests on Speech work

Test paper 1

1. She asked whether I could speak Arabic.
2. He asked her whether she had seen the thief.
3. They asked me whether I had got any money.
4. My father asked me whether he should go with me.
5. He inquired how old he was then.
6. He asked why she was so early.
7. I wondered whether cricket was enjoyable.
8. She asked me whether I would fly to USA the following day.
9. He asked Akiiki whether she had got all the answers correct.
10. The school inspector asked whether I was the headmaster.
11. She said that they didn't have food.
12. The teacher says that he is very busy today.
13. The children asked whether they had to attend school everyday.
14. The brother asked his sister where she was the previous night.
15. The soldier asked him whether he had seen the enemy.
16. The science teacher told them that fire needs oxygen to burn.
17. The coach told the players that practice makes perfect.
18. Amoti said that her uncle would collect her.
19. Milly said that their mother was sick.
20. The policeman ordered her to sit down.
21. He said that he had met her the previous week.
22. Adyeri told Ochwo that she wanted to talk to him.
23. The doctor advised her to stop drinking beer.
24. She ordered Tezira to sweep that house.
25. He requested me to stop laughing.
26. "We are late", said the girls.

27. "What is he doing"? the priest asked her.
28. The teacher said, "I will punish you".
29. "My head is paining", said the night watchman.
30. "What has happened"? my mother inquired from me.
31. "Keep quiet," said the class monitor.
32. The pupils said, "We have reported the theft to the class teacher.
The pupils said, "We reported the theft to the class teacher."
33. "I am writing a novel," says Amooti.
34. "Do you want any money?" he asked me.
35. Mutonyi asked us, "Are you leaving next month?"
36. "Stay in bed," the doctor requested him.
37. "Have you been promoted, father?" inquired the children.
The children inquired, "were you promoted, father?"
38. "we are grand children of Kintu," he said.
39. "I must see him tomorrow," he said.
He said, "I have to see him tomorrow."
40. The game ranger said, "I have seen a lion."
The game ranger said, "I saw a lion."
41. "I am early for lessons," says the girls.
42. "Where are you going?" he asked me.
43. "Please give me a lift," the short man requested me.
44. "I want some money today," said my mother.
45. "Bring the school fees please," the headteacher asked my father.
46. "How old are you?" he asked me.
47. "Do you want any books now?" she asked me.
48. The girl says, "I am ringing a phone."
49. "Get out of my room!" he ordered me.
50. "Speak English!" the teachers ordered us.

Suggested answers for Revision Test on IF clause

1. lady
2. rewarded, good
3. unreality
4. departure
5. He is disliked because of his dishonesty.
6. disapproved
7. sister
8. beauty
9. queen
10. actresses
11. literacy
12. disunity is weakness
13. shallowness
14. aunt
15. poverty
16. certainty
17. princess
18. host
19. presence
20. fortune
21. carefully
22. ever
23. sisterly
24. fortunately
25. sadly
26. decently
27. punish
28. appeared
29. defend
30. started
31. opposed
32. including
33. mourning
34. dirt that place
35. early
36. appointed
37. rich countries lend a lot
38. authoress
39. goddess
40. lioness
41. that woman is still a spinster
42. landlady
43. niece
44. widower
45. cow
46. hostess
47. woman is a serial murderer
48. instructors
49. ewe
50. she goat

Suggested answers for the Revision Test on mixed topics

1. (a) Before noon.
 (b) Before christ
 (c) General Post Office
 (d) Note carefully
 (e) Written after
 (f) Rest in Peace
 (g) Please Turn Over
 (h) Christmas
 (i) Value Added Tax
 (j) Brigadier
2. (a) isn't
 (b) couldn't
 (c) oughtn't
 (d) o'er
 (e) o'clock
 (f) he'll
 (g) he'd
 (h) I'd
 (i) they'll
 (j) all's
3. (a) toadpole
 (b) cub
 (c) caterpillar
 (d) grub
- (e) eaglet
 (f) fray
 (g) nestling
 (h) gooseling
 (i) caterpillar
 (j) poulet/chick
4. (a) cat
 (b) cow
 (c) dog
 (d) frog
 (e) goat
 (f) lion
 (g) man
 (h) snake
 (i) owl
 (j) turkey
5. (a) widower
 (b) bride
 (c) clipple
 (d) author
 (e) famous
 (f) orphan
 (g) illiterate
 (h) deaf

(i) blind

(j) dumb

6. (a) China is a friend of Russia

(b) Rwanda gets abundant rainfall each year.

(c) Fill in the blank spaces

(d) I chose the best team

(e) soldiers are courageous fighters.

(f) Buses are dear vehicles

(g) It was a difficult test

(h) There is no cure for AIDS

(i) Rwanda is now a secure country to live in

7. (a) I was very weak last week

(b) roots

(c) write

(d) reeds

(e) prophet

(f) none

(g) wait

(h) steal

(i) son

(j) wood

8. (a) are better than one

(b) according to your cloth

(c) is not gold

(d) never boils

(e) has a silver lining

(f) saves nine

(g) you leap

(h) they are hatched

(i) make the most noise

(j) spoil the soup (broth)

(a) chief

(b) self

(c) former

(d) more

(e) two

(f) small

(g) many

(h) before

(i) half

(j) after

10. (a) monkey

(a) wasp

(c) an elephant

(d) sunset

(e) bat

(f) new pin

(g) ice

(h) sea

(i) saying ABC

(j) a pancake



MK

PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

for Rwandan Schools

MK Precise English Grammar is written for Pupils of Upper Primary. It is suitable for both individual and group study.

Main features of the book :

- ✓ Parts of speech, conjunctions, if clauses, homophones, proverbs, similes and many others.
- ✓ Simple language to explain terminologies of grammar.
- ✓ Simplified explanations of the grammatical rules.
- ✓ An exercise on each aspect of grammar.
- ✓ Interesting educative cartoons.
- ✓ Revision questions and answers.



Setting a New Trend in School Books Publishing

ISBN 997549222-3



9 784975 492225