

# MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FOR SECONDARY LEVEL



**Lubega Charles M.**



**Setting a New Trend in School Book Publishing.**

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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**MK**

**PRECISE**

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## PREFACE

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

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 my wife Harriet Kabagambe for her support, encouragement, suggestions and editing 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. 2000.**

## INTRODUCTION

**Precise English Grammar** is purposely written for students in Junior Secondary level. It mainly deals with grammar work in the English language.

It is presented in such a way that it is ideal for 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 students 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 Ordinary Level Examinations which are intended to test the students' 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.

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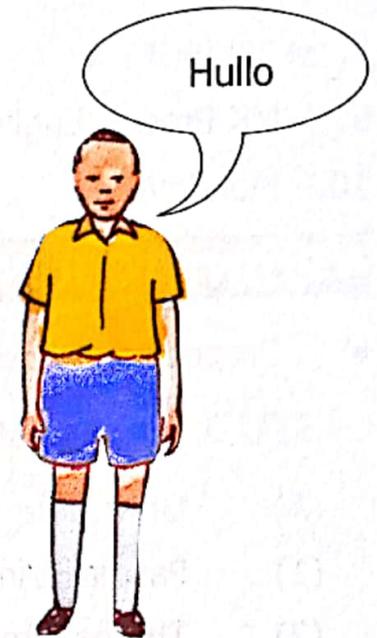
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**UNIT 1:****PARTS OF SPEECH****Introduction**

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

- Nouns                    **e.g. Kenya, Peter, book, etc.**
- Verbs                    **e.g. go, come, sit, etc.**
- Pronouns                **e.g. he, she, it, etc.u**
- Adjectives              **e.g. tall, big, small, etc.**
- Adverbs                 **e.g. quickly, slowly well, etc.**
- Prepositions            **e.g. in, of, over, etc.**
- Conjunctions          **e.g. but, and, because,**
- Interjections          **e.g stop! Hello! Oh! 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 persons, animals, places, things, collection of persons or things, qualities, conditions, actions and ideas.

- **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. Rwanda
2. Gasana

## PARTS OF SPEECH

3. Kigali
4. City parents school
5. Rwenzori
6. Mathematics
7. Kagarama
8. April
9. MK Precise English Grammar
10. Monday



## POINT TO REMEMBER

- Proper nouns begin with capital letters.

### STUDENT'S TASK 1

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

- (1) Paster Bizimungu was the president of Rwanda in 1992.
- (2) The headmaster of our school is Mr. Fred Katto.
- (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

- a **book**
- a **pen**
- a **desk**
- an **orange**
- an **umbrella etc...**



**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	Rwanda
city	Nairobi
day	Friday
month	April
district	Rulindo
school	Greenhill Academy



## The Articles

The articles which are used before singular countable nouns are:

- a
- an
- 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.

## PARTS OF SPEECH

Examples showing the use of article 'a'

### Common nouns with the article 'a'

- \* a Kite
- \* a boy
- \* a tree
- \* a mango
- \* a car



a car

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

- \* a black elephant
- \* a boiled egg
- \* a torn umbrella
- \* a white African
- \* a military escort

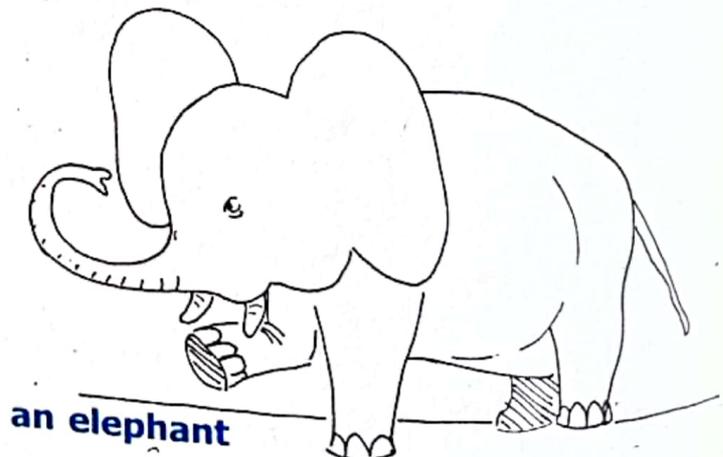
## Article 'an'

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'

### Common nouns with the article 'an'.

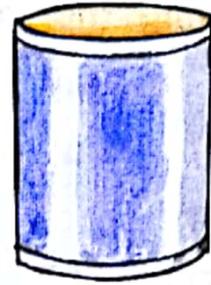
- an animal
- an orange
- an elephant
- an ant
- an ox



an elephant

## Common Nouns with adjectives and the article 'an'

- **an** old book
- **an** ugly girl
- **an** empty tin
- **an** early commer
- **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
  - 2. **The** poor
  - 3. **The** moon
  - 4. **The** soil
  - 5. **The** stars
- Class  
definite things.

**(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.

Mukandoli is **the** biggest woman among us

**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.

## Mountains

Article 'the' is used before chains of mountains, and with some countries:

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

## Determiners

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

### Examples.

- **my** book
- **that** book
- **this** book
- **his** book
- **each** book
- **either** book
- **every** book
- **one** book
- **your** book



### POINTS TO REMEMBER

(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.

I was **the first** in the race

## PARTS OF SPEECH

- 'The' is used to refer to one thing or 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.
- when referring to adjectives like the poor, the sick, the weak etc.

## STUDENT'S TASK 2

### A) Use the right Common noun to complete each of the sentences below:

1. That \_\_\_\_\_ belongs to me.
2. Most \_\_\_\_\_ can not fly.
3. Some \_\_\_\_\_ grew on their own.
4. Several \_\_\_\_\_ arrived late in the morning
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ cried the whole day.

### B) Use either 'a', 'an' or 'the' in each of the spaces below:

1. He eats \_\_\_\_\_ egg every morning.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ chair is made of wood.
3. UNSA is \_\_\_\_\_ union of students.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Nile is the longest river in Africa.
5. She came \_\_\_\_\_ hour late.
6. Makerere is \_\_\_\_\_ oldest university in E. Africa.
7. It was \_\_\_\_\_ unwise action to sit on \_\_\_\_\_ broken chair.
8. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ black African in \_\_\_\_\_ market.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ garden fork is \_\_\_\_\_ useful tool.
10. Dodoma is \_\_\_\_\_ capital city of Tanzania.
11. Seven is not \_\_\_\_\_ even number.
12. Dr. Kisekka was \_\_\_\_\_ famous Ugandan doctor.
13. Lamu is \_\_\_\_\_ ugly woman.

## • 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.

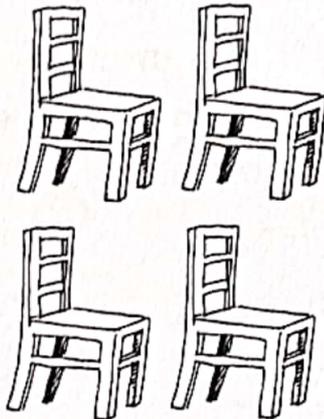
##### Examples

Singular	Plural
* day	days
* chair	chairs
* table	tables
* black board	black boards
* window	windows

(Singular)



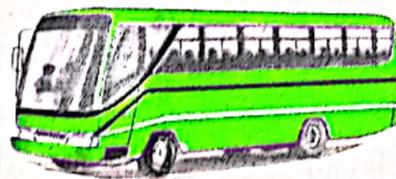
chairs (Plural)



#### 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)



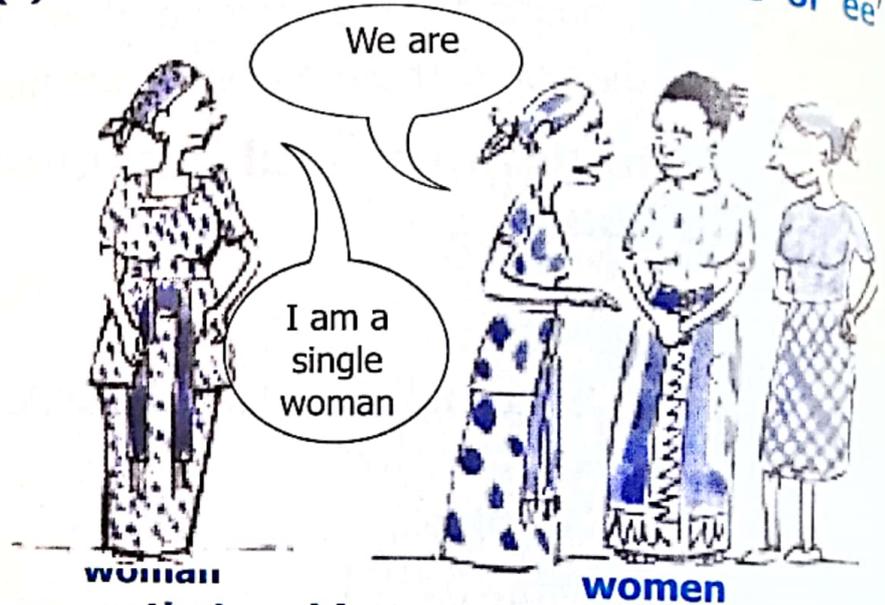
buses (Plural)

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, avacado- avacados etc.

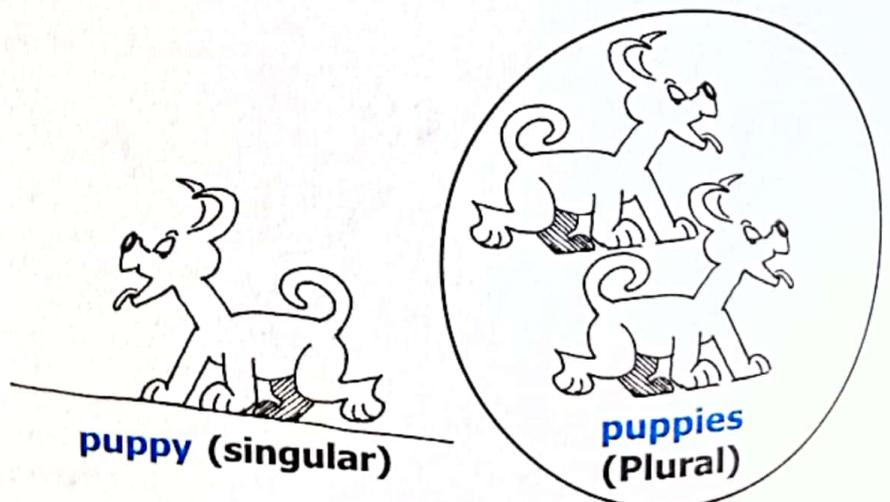
5. By changing nouns which end with 'y' to end with 'ies'.

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 unlike the proceeding ones.

### 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.

### Examples

#### Singular

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

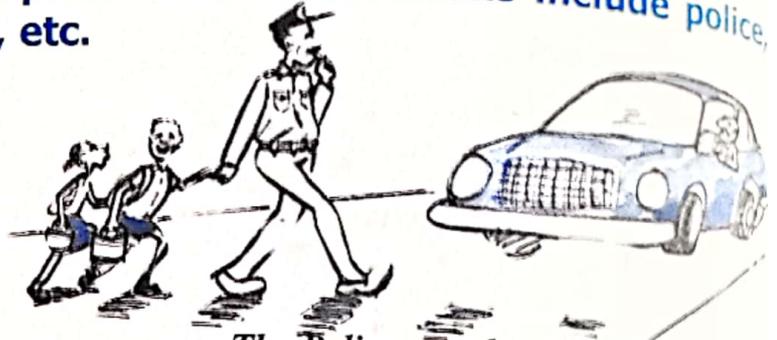
#### Plural

- My family **are** going to Nairobi next week.
- The government **are** always poor.

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

**Examples**

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

- 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**

- person
- child
- mouse
- louse

**Plural**

- people
- children
- mice
- lice

\* Some nouns that end in - 's' are not plural eg News, rabbies, Mathematics etc.

**STUDENT'S TASK 3****A) 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: \_\_\_\_\_

**B) Change each of the following sentences into plural by making all the necessary changes.****Example:**

a) We don't have a pen.

We don't have pens.

b) 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.

## • 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 REMEMBER

- 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.

## STUDENT'S 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      | : | _____ |

### **(C) 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     |

## • Forming abstract nouns from adjectives

Adjective	abstract noun
1. ugly	ugliness
2. proud	proudness/pride
3. guilty	guilt
4. present	presence
5. generous	generosity
6. modest	modesty



## • Forming abstract nouns from verbs.

Verb	Abstract noun
1. arrive	arrival
2. choose	choice
3. defend	defence
4. obedient	obedience
5. deduct	deduction
6. deliver	delivery.



## STUDENT'S TASK 5

A) 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

**B) 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Example: kind – kindness**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>abstract noun</b>
1. sweet	_____
2. honest	_____
3. wise	_____
4. kind	_____
5. true	_____
6. gentle	_____

**D) Give an opposite abstract noun to the one given.**

**Example: presence – absence.**

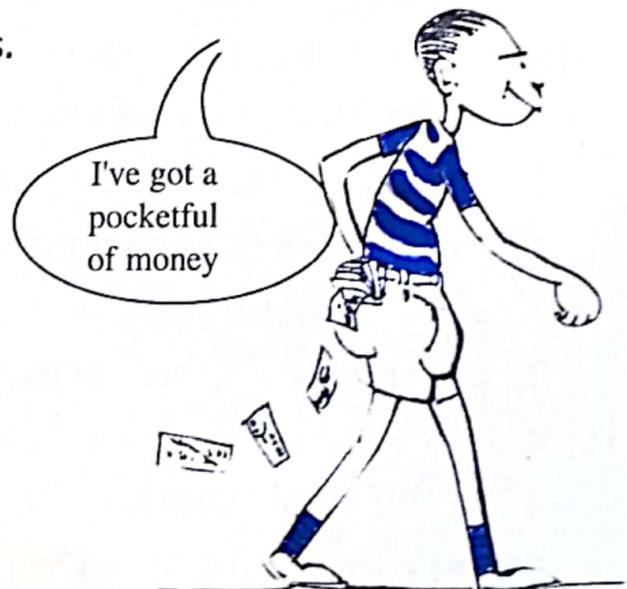
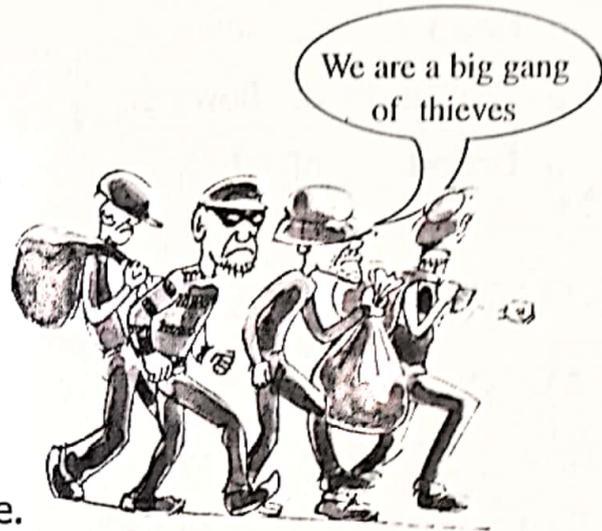
- 1. Beauty: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Politeness: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Bravery : \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Guilt : \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Sincerity : \_\_\_\_\_

## (d) 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 worshippers.
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



PARTS OF SPEECH

- 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.



## STUDENT'S TASK

**A) 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.

**(B) 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 show.**
- 5. Their university lacks a **collection of books.**

## ● How to form Nouns from Verbs

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

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ **ment** e.g. advertisement
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ **tion** e.g. production
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ **ation** e.g. application
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ **sion** e.g. confusion
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ **ance** e.g. importance
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ **r** e.g. producer
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ **al** e.g. refusal

### POINT TO REMEMBER

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

PARTS OF SPEECH

12. believe
14. calculate
15. cancel
16. choose
17. circulate
18. compose
19. deceive
20. decide
21. declare
22. defend
23. disturb
24. encourage
25. enter
26. exist
27. explain
28. extend
29. fly
30. grow
31. hate
32. hinder
33. imitate
34. inform
35. inquire
36. introduce
37. invite
38. judge
39. know
40. Manage
41. marry

- belief**  
**calculation**  
**cancellation**  
**choice**  
**circulation**  
**composition**  
**deceit**  
**decision**  
**declaration**  
**defence**  
**disturbance**  
**encouragement**  
**entrance/entry**  
**existence**  
**explanation**  
**extension**  
**flight**  
**growth**  
**hatred**  
**hinderance**  
**imitation**  
**information**  
**inquiry**  
**introduction**  
**invitation**  
**judgement**  
**knowledge**  
**management**  
**marriage**



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



## STUDENT'S TASK 7

**A) 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**)

**B) 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**)

## 2. 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:

- **First person pronouns:** **i.e I, my, mine, me, we, our, ours, us.**  
These pronouns refer to the person (people) speaking.
- **Second person pronouns:** **i.e you, your, yours.**  
These pronouns refer to the person that are spoken to.
- **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 REMEMBER

- \* 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.

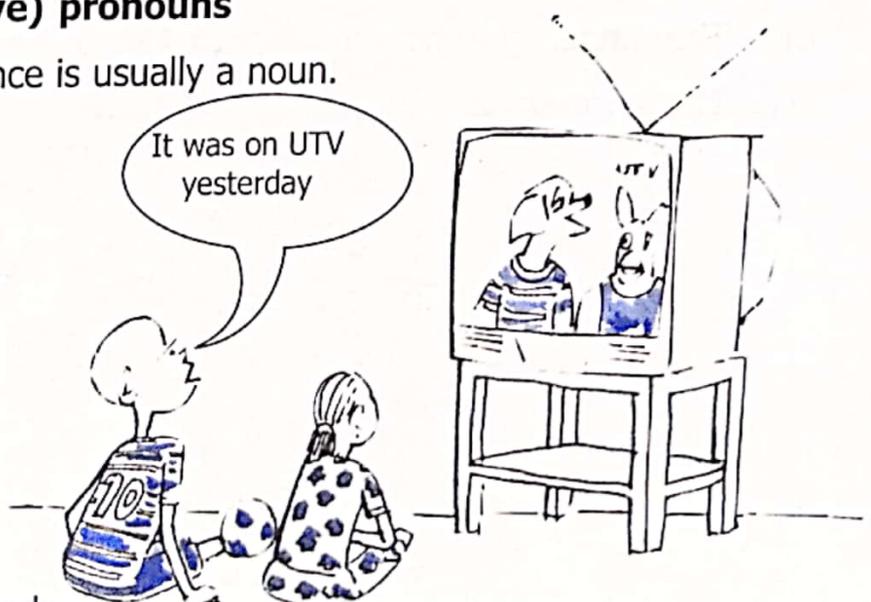
## Forms of personal pronouns

### 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 RTV.
- 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.**

He is the Chairman



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

- 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.

### Examples.

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

## STUDENT'S TASK 8

- A) 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.
- B) Use the correct pronoun to fill in the blank spaces.
1. Are \_\_\_\_\_ serious about it.
  2. Paul and \_\_\_\_\_ sat at the high table.
  3. The decision -makers are \_\_\_\_\_ the voters.
  4. The managing director is a \_\_\_\_\_
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ were ten in number.

**(b) Object pronouns**

The object form of a pronoun can substitute for a noun used as a direct object.

Lilian has bought two pens



**Examples**

1. Lillian bought two pens.

**Lillian bought them.**

2. John took Mary.

**John took her.**

The nouns **two pens** and **Mary** in the sentences above are direct objects,

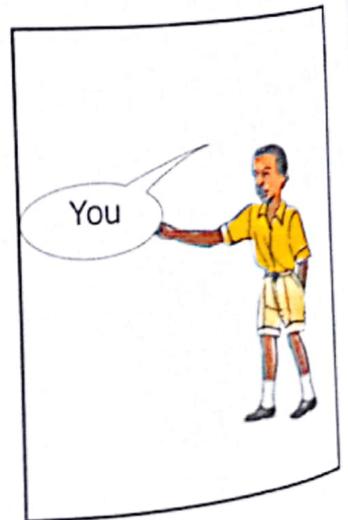
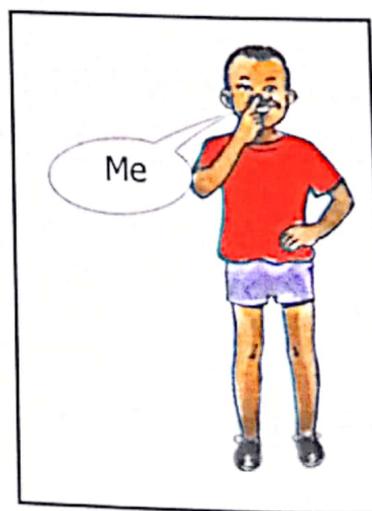
- Two pens have been substituted for by **them**.
- Mary has been replaced by **her**.

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	

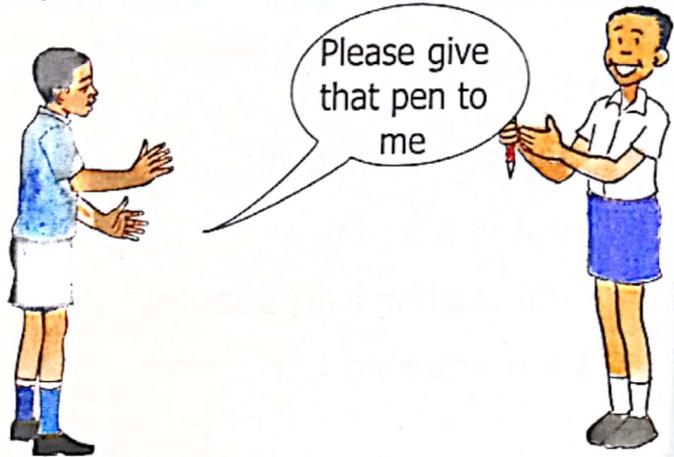


## POINTS TO REMEMBER

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

- Examples**

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



## STUDENT'S TASK 9

### A) 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 helped 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.

### B) 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**

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

**Examples**

1. That is Sadam's pen.

**That is his pen.**

2. I am wearing Mary's Jacket.

**I am wearing her Jacket.**



I am wearing  
her jacket

The possessive pronouns **his** and **her** have substituted the possessive nouns Sadam'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	



This is mine  
that is yours

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The possessive pronouns are written without an apostrophe
- Sometimes, possessive pronouns are confused with other words. e.g.

### Possessive noun      Confused word (s)

* Your	→	you're	i.e. (you are)
* Their	→	They're	i.e. (They are)
* its	→	it's	i.e. (it is)
* their	→	there	

## STUDENT'S TASK 10

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

### Example:

That dress is Joan's.

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?

B) 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 ..... heat. (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)

## 2. 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**)

**STUDENT'S TASK 11****A) Complete the sentences below with the correct relative pronoun from the brackets.**

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

**B) Join the following pairs of sentences with the right relative pronoun.**

1. Our teacher has a car. He comes from Naguru.
2. He went to the furniture mart. You told him about it.
3. This is Amahoro National stadium. There are always international football matches here.
4. When did Habyarimana die ? Does any one know?
5. Let us propose the time. Let's meet for the disco dance.

### C) Complete the following sentences with the correct word.

1. That is the teacher ..... teaches us Mathematics.
2. This is the cow ..... we bought from Kenya.
3. .... car was it?
4. I injured my leg ..... got broken last week.
5. Denis is a careless pupil..... I hate very much.

## 3. 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



I bought this watch myself

## 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 REMEMBER

- 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 one should be; **One is always expected to care for oneself.**

## STUDENT'S TASK 12

### A) Use Reflexive pronouns to complete the following sentences.

- 1) I always look at ..... in the mirror before I go to work.
- 2) We often help ..... in times of danger.
- 3) You should serve ..... first.
- 4) He nearly hit ..... with a hammer.
- 5) They have just invented aeroplanes that fly .....
- 6) You shouldn't praise .....
- 7) She did it .....
- 8) One is always expected to love .....
- 9) One can easily deceive ..... that one's work is perfect.
- 10) They had to blame ..... for failing to score.

**B) Rewrite the following sentences as instructed.**

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

**4. Demonstrative pronouns**

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

**this, that, those, these.**

**Examples:**

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

**POINTS TO REMEMBER**

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

## ● Examples

- 1) A three legged round old table.
- 2) A small young brown Indian girl.
- 3) A black German golden watch.
- 4) A twenty page old red sports book.
- 5) A small yellow car.
- 6) A red Tanzanian woolen blanket.

**A three legged round old table.**



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

## ● Forms of adjectives

Most adjectives can be expressed in three degrees:

- i) **Positive degree:** This is used when no comparison is made e.g **Akello is a tall girl.**
- ii) **Comparative degree:** This is used when two persons or things are compared, e.g **Mukairenge is taller than Mukamusoni.**
- iii) **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 adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	bigest
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

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

## → POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ⇒ 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.**

## STUDENT'S TASK

### A) Complete these sentences by inserting the correct degree of adjectives in the brackets.

1. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ book in the Library. (**big**)
2. 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. SST 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. Pamela is the \_\_\_\_\_ girl 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 (**good**) idea of the year.
14. The boy chose the cake which looked the \_\_\_\_\_. (**sweet**)
15. Of the two roads leading to the village, the lower one is \_\_\_\_\_. (**narrow**)

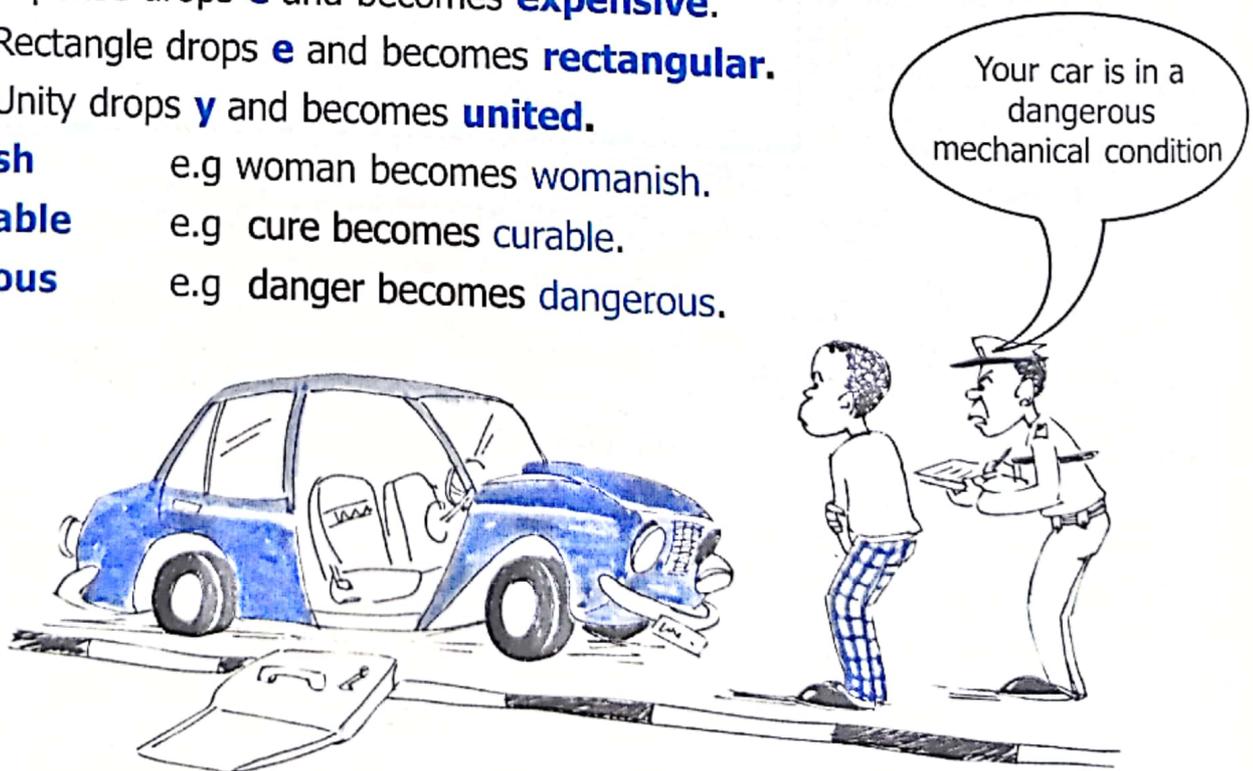
## B) Re-write the following sentences with the correct order of the given adjectives.

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

## FORMING ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS.

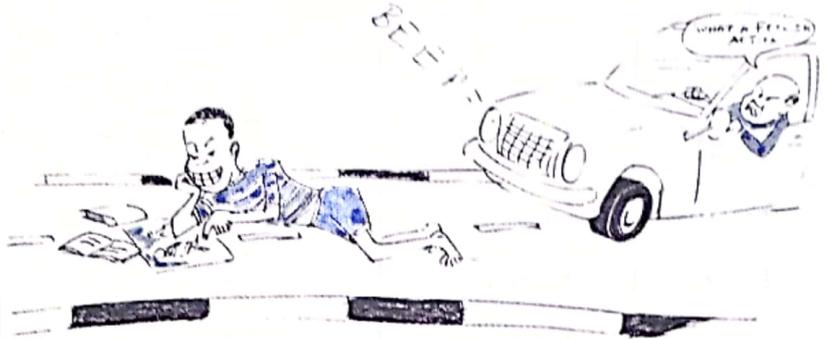
### ● Common endings when forming adjectives from nouns

- 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**.
  - Rectangle drops **e** and becomes **rectangular**.
  - 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.



● 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.'

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



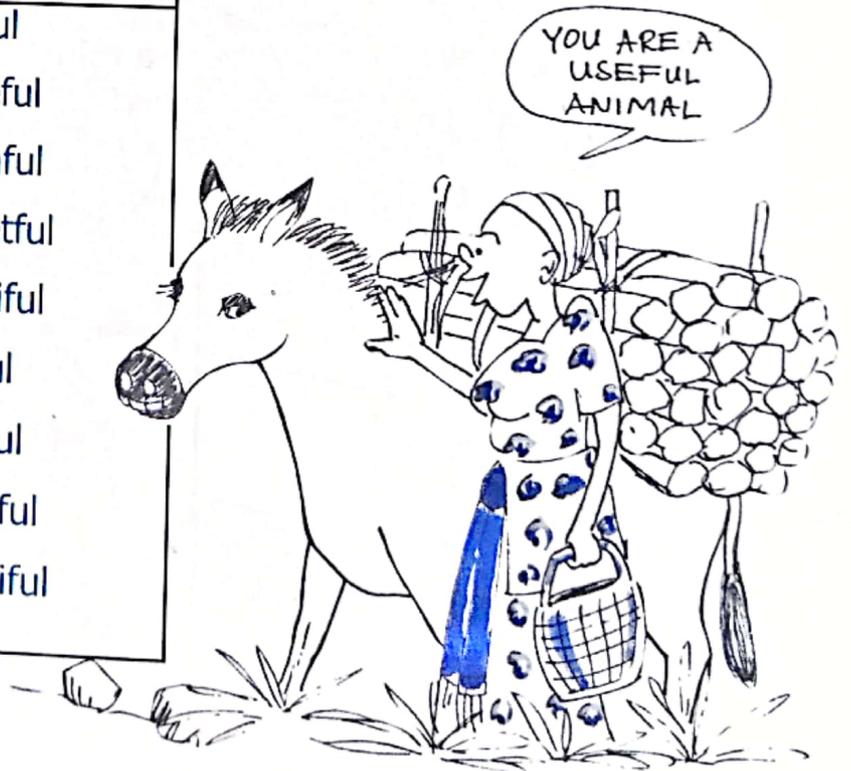
● **Making adjectives from Nouns by the use of 'less' at the end.**

Noun	Adjective
use	useless
care	careless
job	jobless
end	endless
money	moneyless
child	childless
hope	hopeless
harm	harmless
help	helpless.



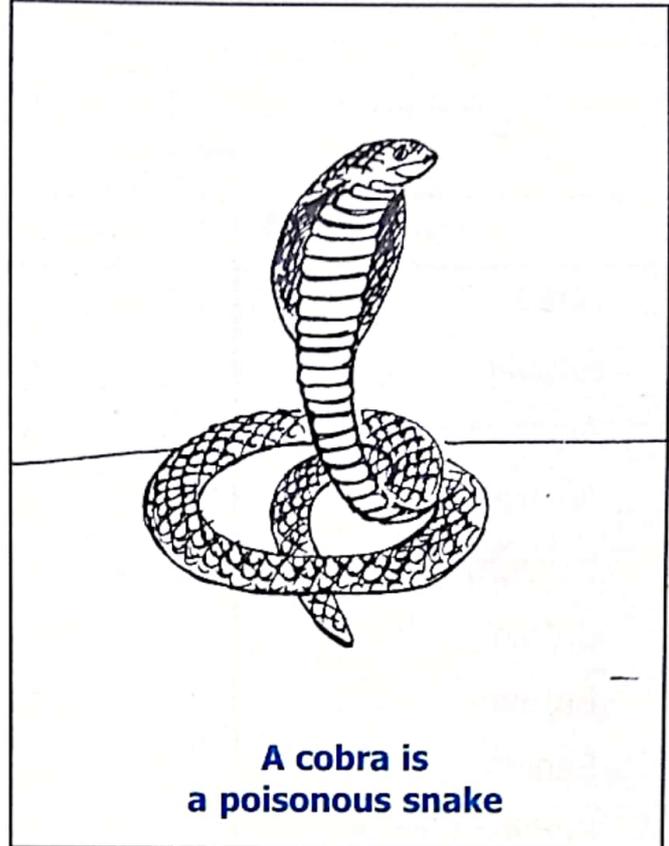
● **Making adjectives from Nouns by using 'ful'**

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.'**

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
danger	dangerous
religion	religious
ambition	ambitious
zeal	zealous
advantage	advantageous
adventure	adventurous
anxiety	anxious
space	spacious
caution	cautious
courage	courageous
grief	griveous
poison	poisonous



● **Making adjectives from Nouns using 'able.'**

<b>Nouns</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
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
Australia	Australian
Belgium	Belgian
Britain	British
Burundi	Burundian
Benin	Beninian
Burkina faso	Burkinabe
Cameroon	Cameroonian
Chad	Chadian
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
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

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

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

- a) – **an** e.g. Rwandan, Tanzanian, Zambian etc.
- b) – **ese** e.g. Japanese, Chinese, Lebanese etc.
- c) – **ish** e.g. Spanish, English, Finish etc.
- d) – **n** e.g. Nigerian, Jamaican, Liberian etc.
- e) – **ian** e.g. Italian, Egyptian, Burundian etc.
- f) 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.



## STUDENT'S TASK 14

### a) Forming adjectives from Nouns.

Fill 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. O.A.U. 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: _____   | (v) Lazy: _____        |
| (ii) Popular : _____  | (vi) Fertile: _____    |
| (iii) Visible : _____ | (vii) Permanent: _____ |
| (iv) Careful : _____  | (viii) Modern: _____   |

### 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) Macdonald is \_\_\_\_\_. (**Scotland**)
- (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.

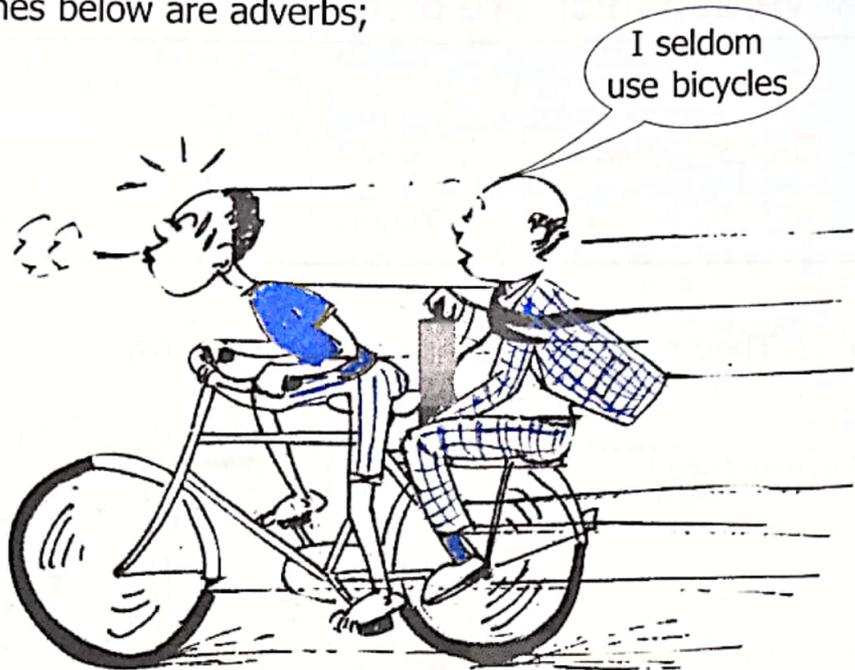
### Examples:

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



Therefore, words like the ones below are adverbs;

wisely	fast
rudely	well
neatly	often
fairly	seldom
highly	soon
mainly	now
gently	carefully
certainly	ably
carelessly	wholly
positively	gracefully



## □ What Adverbs Tell us about verbs

- They tell us how something happens:

### Examples:

- He speaks fluently.
- Lydia swims well.
- Peter's ball went fast

- They tell us when something happens:

### Examples:



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

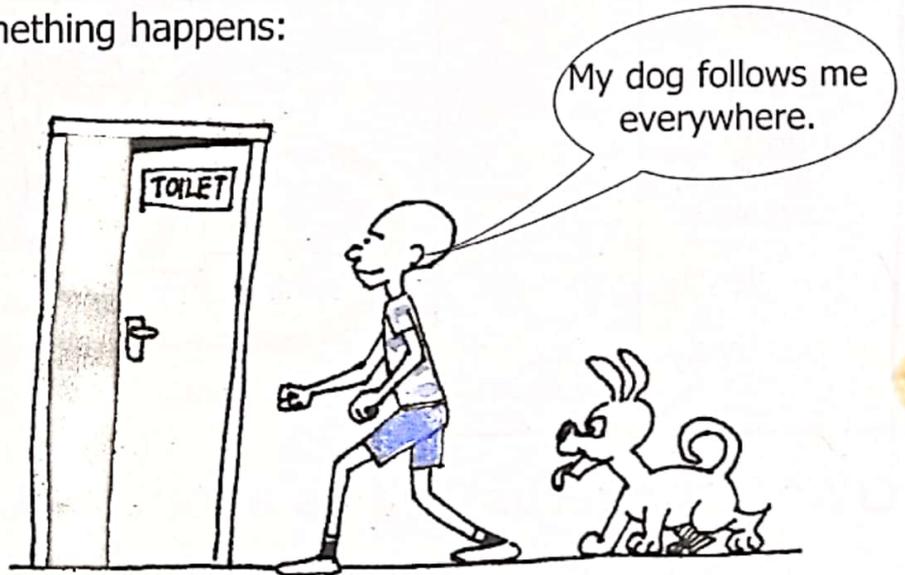
## Adverbs which are often used to tell WHEN

■ soon	■ yesterday	■ earlier	■ sometimes
■ now	■ today	■ later	■ often
■ then	■ tomorrow	■ afterward	■ immediately

- They tell us where something happens:

### Examples:

- I live **there**.
- Come **inside** please.
- His dog follows him **everywhere**.



## Classes of Adverbs

### 1) Adverbs of manner

These adverbs tell us how something happened.

eg They sing **beautifully**.

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 tell 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 tell us the period an 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. It uses words like nowhere, everywhere, here, there, outside, indoor, at home, anywhere, etc.

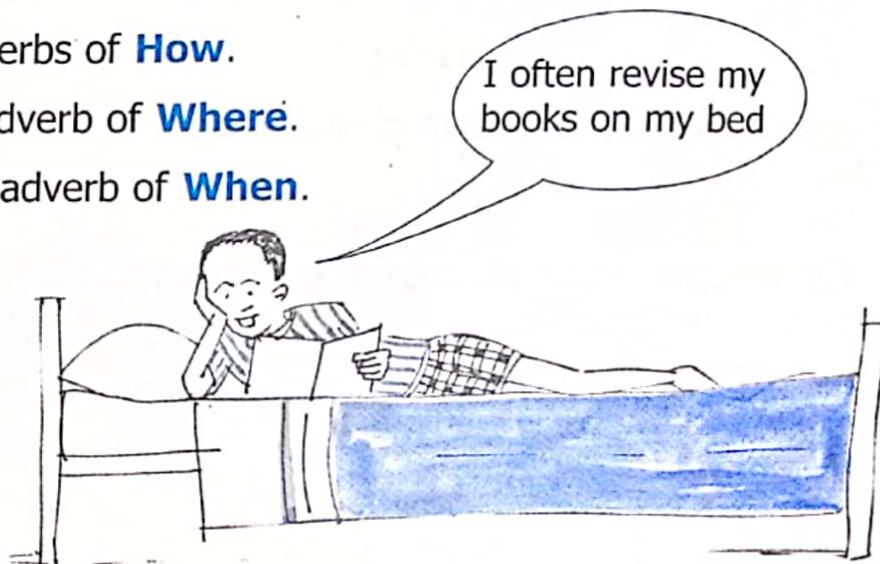
## 6) Adverbs of degree

These are the adverbs which tell us the extent to which something has 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** or **When, How, Where** e.g. He **hardly** read books **at home** **last week**.

- hardly is an adverb 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 his wife **badly**.



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

- \* 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

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

#### Examples

Adjective	Adverb
Clear	<b>Clearly</b>
Proud	<b>Proudly</b>
Quick	<b>Quickly</b>
Poor	<b>Poorly</b>
Fair	<b>Fairly</b>
Cheap	<b>Cheaply</b>
Clever	<b>Cleverly</b>
Plain	<b>Plainly</b>
Sudden	<b>Suddenly</b>
Anxious	<b>Anxiously</b>

Adjective	Adverb
grateful	<b>gratefully</b>
careful	<b>carefully</b>
equal	<b>equally</b>
practical	<b>practically</b>
accidental	<b>accidentally</b>
skilful	<b>skilfully</b>
royal	<b>royally</b>
annual	<b>annually</b>
mental	<b>mentally</b>
hopeful	<b>hopefully</b>

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

**Example**



Adjective	Adverb
angry	<b>angrily</b>
lucky	<b>luckily</b>
steady	<b>steadily</b>
easy	<b>easily</b>
heavy	<b>heavily</b>

Adjective	Adverb
lazy	<b>lazily</b>
noisy	<b>noisily</b>
hungry	<b>hungrily</b>
merry	<b>merrily</b>
clumsy	<b>clumsily</b>

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

**Examples**

Adjective	Adverbs
humble	<b>humbly</b>
sensible	<b>sensibly</b>
simple	<b>simply</b>
true	<b>truly</b>
possible	<b>possibly</b>
terrible	<b>terribly</b>
gentle	<b>gently</b>
miserable	<b>miserably</b>
suitable	<b>suitably</b>
probable	<b>probably</b>



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



### STUDENT'S 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 underline 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**.

## 6. VERBS

### Defination

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.

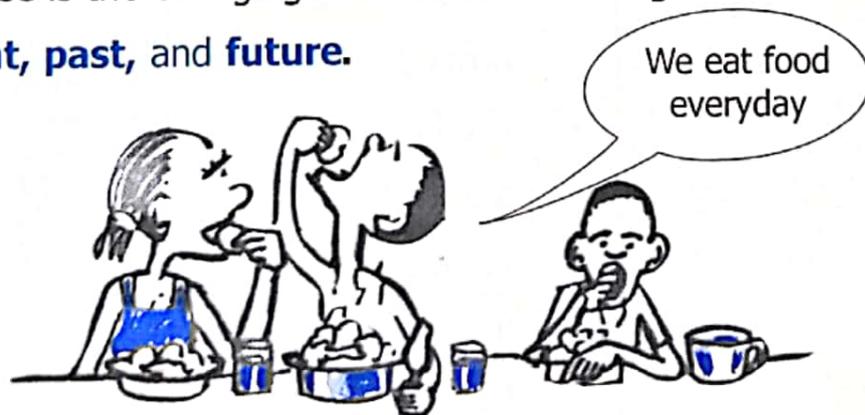
**Examples:**

- 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 adding **-ed** or **-d**.

#### Examples.

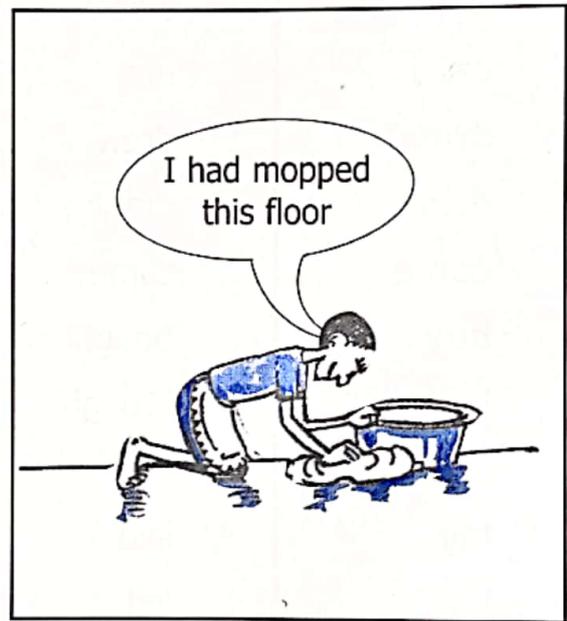
Present	Past	Past participle (with: has, have, had)
look	look <b>ed</b>	look <b>ed</b>
open	open <b>ed</b>	open <b>ed</b>
cook	cook <b>ed</b>	cook <b>ed</b>
work	work <b>ed</b>	work <b>ed</b>
walk	walk <b>ed</b>	walk <b>ed</b>
talk	talk <b>ed</b>	talk <b>ed</b>
move	mov <b>ed</b>	mov <b>ed</b>
jump	jump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

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

- 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



- 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:**

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

<b>catch</b>	caught	caught
<b>choose</b>	chose	chosen
<b>break</b>	broke	broken
<b>fly</b>	flew	flown
<b>feed</b>	fed	fed
<b>forgive</b>	forgave	forgiven
<b>get</b>	got	got
<b>give</b>	gave	given
<b>grow</b>	grew	grown
<b>have</b>	had	had
<b>hear</b>	heard	heard
<b>hide</b>	hid	hidden
<b>meet</b>	met	met
<b>mistake</b>	mistook	mistaken
<b>put</b>	put	put
<b>read</b>	read	read
<b>ride</b>	rode	ridden
<b>ring</b>	rang	rung
<b>hurt</b>	hurt	hurt
<b>keep</b>	kept	kept
<b>kneel</b>	knelt	knelt
<b>know</b>	knew	known.

### 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. 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:

<b>visible verbs:</b>	eat	go	draw	come	sit	drink	walk
<b>Invisible verbs:</b>	know	learn	think	doubt	worry	understand	believe



## b) Linking verbs or Helping verbs

These verbs don't show action. A linking verb merely connects or joins together two words that belong together in meaning. They are also called helping or auxiliary verbs.

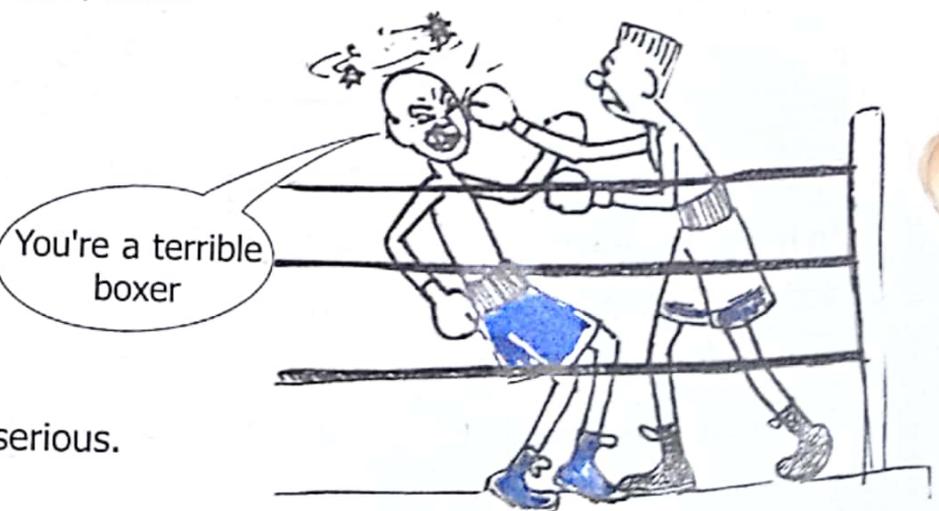
Therefore, all forms of '**be**' are linking verbs.

● 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 REMEMBER

- ❖ 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 in example 'b' is meaningless

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ▶ 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 ▶ **could**, shall ▶ **should** and will ▶ **would**

We shall see more about these verbs in chapter five.

## STUDENT'S TASK 16

- i) **Use the correct verb in the brackets to complete the sentences below:**
- a) The baby was (**laying, lying**) down.  
 b) We (**laid, lay**) in our dormitories the whole day.

- c) He told (**lies, lays**) to us.
- d) The trophy has been (**laid, lain**) in the headmaster's office since last term.

**(ii) 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**)

**(iii) Change all the verbs from the past tense to present simple.**

1. I went to the party and ate many things.
2. Katto sold all his property and paid all his creditors.
3. As the clock struck eleven, the teacher left the classroom.
4. After the football match, Pulkol felt tired and went to bed.
5. He shot him at close range.
6. The hunted lion hid in the bush for three hours.
7. Maigaga crept upstairs and lay on the bed.
8. Tired out, daddy sank into an armchair and slept for almost two hours.
9. As Adyeri grew up, he learnt to tell lies.
10. I broked the cup which mummy brought.

**(iv) Give the past participles of the words below:**

- a) beat: \_\_\_\_\_ (f) drink: \_\_\_\_\_  
b) begin: \_\_\_\_\_ (g) steal: \_\_\_\_\_  
c) forget: \_\_\_\_\_ (h) wear: \_\_\_\_\_  
d) freeze: \_\_\_\_\_ (I) speak: \_\_\_\_\_  
e) Choose: \_\_\_\_\_ (j) fall: \_\_\_\_\_



**UNIT 2:****TENSES****Definition**

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 m**  
(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 Continious**

b) **PAST TENSE**

- i) **past simple tense (yesterday tense)**

E.g. I have been going to school.  
She has been eating food.

I am a  
reading a book.



I am going  
to school



## TENSES

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.

## (1) 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.

## STUDENT'S 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**.

## 2. 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.  
 b) She is bringing it now.  
 c) I am revising my science notes.
- } **Events taking place now.**
- d) I'm going to buy a car next week.  
 e) They are sitting for P.L.E. tomorrow.  
 f) The president is flying to USA next Monday.
- } **Events that will happen in future.**

**□ 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**.

## STUDENT'S 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 collectes 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**)

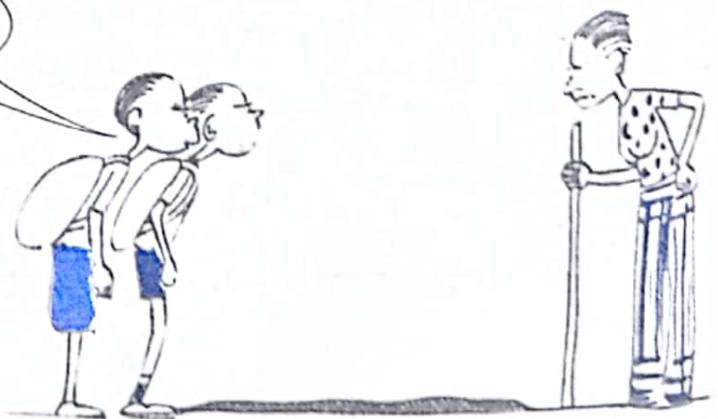
### 3. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

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?

She has beaten  
the snake



## ■ Rules governing this tense

- a) 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...**
- b) Plural pronouns and nouns e.g. **we, they, you, the girls, men** etc use '**have**'.
- c) The pronoun '**I**' also takes '**have**'.
- d) 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.

## STUDENT'S 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.

### 4. 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.

**STUDENT'S 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**)

## 5. 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.

- Some verbs remain unchanged.

#### Examples:

- My baloon 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.



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

## STUDENT'S 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**)

## 6. 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:

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

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

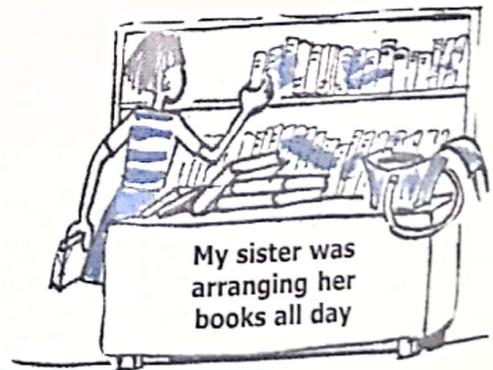
Examples:

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

iii) To show that an activity was continuous over a certain period of time.

Examples.

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



### POINTS TO REMEMBER.

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:

- Mary **was** reading a novel.
- She **was** cleaning the desks.
- 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 girls were reading novels*

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

## STUDENT'S TASK 22

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**)

## 7. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE.

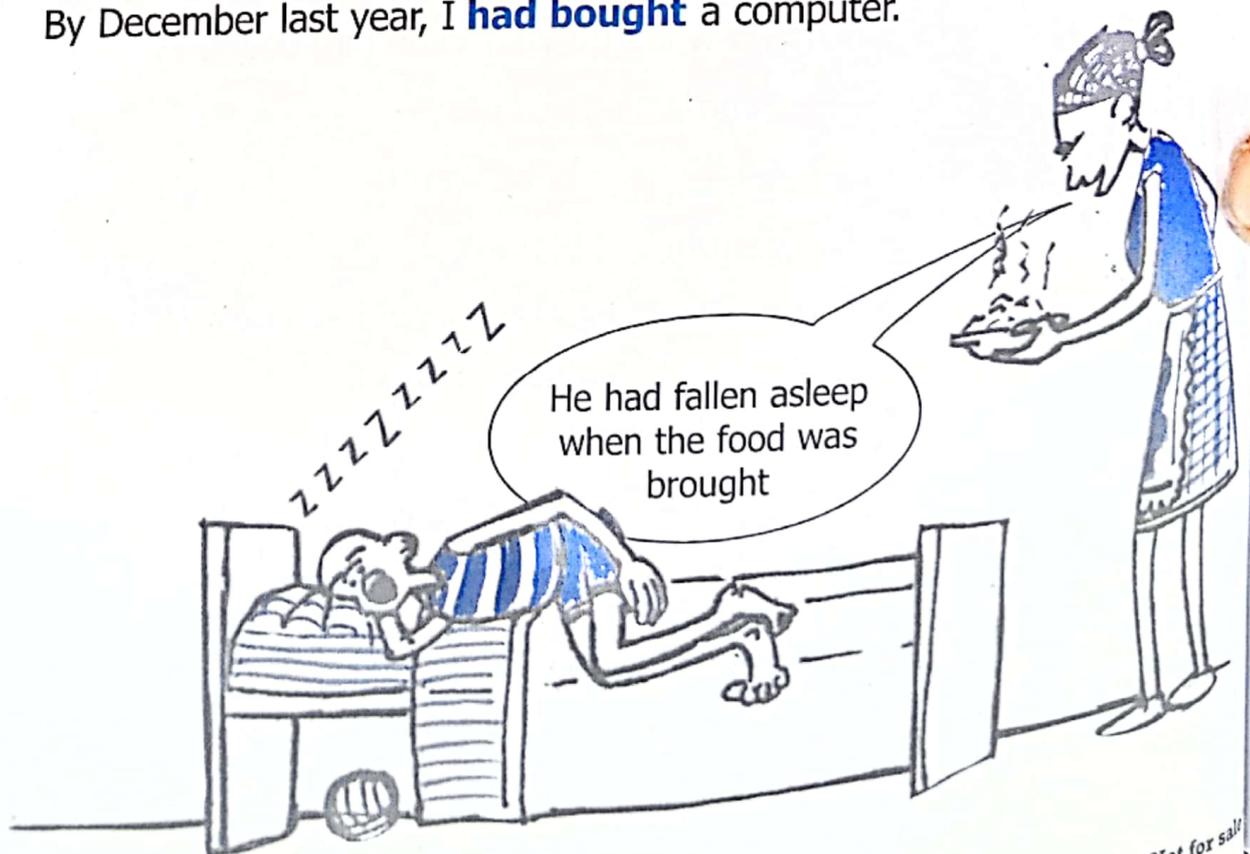
This tense is used to show that one event happened before another in the past. It is also used to indicate that an event took place before a certain fixed time.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- 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.



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**)

## 8. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### Guidelines on 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.

## STUDENT'S TASK 23

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**)

## 8. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### Guidelines on 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.



## STUDENT'S 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. Asiimwe 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.

## 9. 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**)

## STUDENT'S 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.

## 10. 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.

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



## STUDENT'S TASK 26

Change the verbs in brackets into the future continuous tense.

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

## 11. 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.

## STUDENT'S 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**)

## 12. 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:**

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

### STUDENT'S TASK 28

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

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

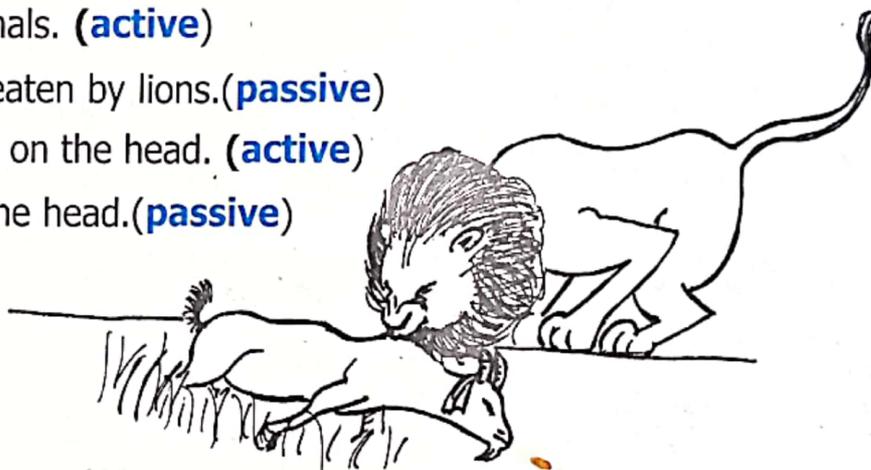
## ■ PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICES

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:

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



### POINTS TO REMEMBER

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

is  
am } + **a past participle verb**  
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 REMEMBER

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

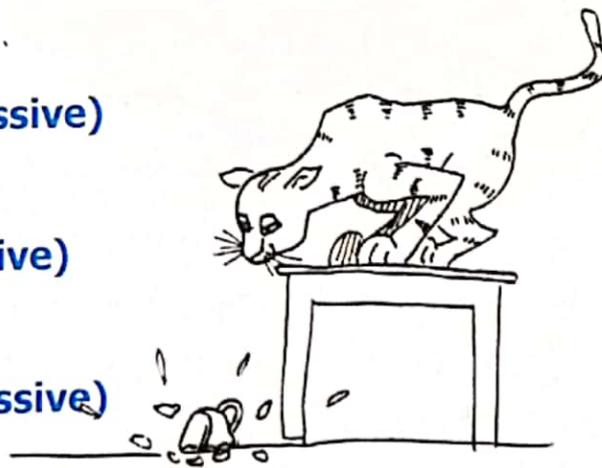
am being	}	+ a past participle verb.
are being		
is being		

## ● 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)**

**It has broken  
a cup**



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

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:

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



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

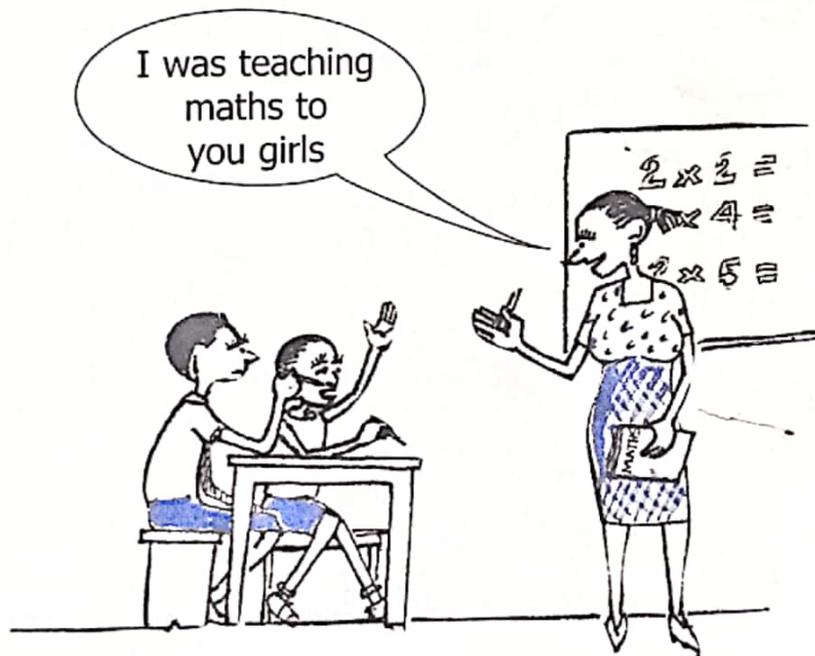
\*The passive form of the past simple tense is got from the order below:

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 Kato. (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)**

### POINT TO REMEMBER

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.**

## STUDENT'S TASK

### A) Change the following sentences into Passive form of the present simple.

- 1) I love Judith.
- 2) Lions eat Meat.
- 3) Katto learns Mathematics.
- 4) She plays netball.
- 5) We sing the song.
- 6) They drink milk.
- 7) It hates rats.
- 8) The doctor warns him against smoking.
- 9) Cars carry people.
- 10) Jane sleeps on the bed.

### B) Change the following sentences into passive form of Present Continuous.

- 1) I am writing a letter.
- 2) She is reading a novel.
- 3) They are carrying a dead boy.
- 4) We are resting under a tree.
- 5) He is listening to music.
- 6) They are repairing a Radio.
- 7) I am revising my SST notes.
- 8) Tom is teaching us.
- 9) We are playing volleyball.
- 10) It is sitting on a chair.
- 11) A lion is chasing us.
- 12) She is giving us prizes.

**c) Change the following sentences into Passive of the Future Perfect.**

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

**Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions:**

- 6) By October, we shall have learnt a lot of French. (**Begin:** A lot of .....
- 7) By next week, he will have done a lot of work. (**begin:** A lot of work .....)  
*A lot of work will have been done by him by next week*
- 8) Before we come back, will my sister have eaten the food? (**Begin:** Will the food .....?)
- 9) By next week, he will have taught us verbs. (**Begin:** We .....)  
*We will have been taught verbs by him by next week*
- 10) By this time next year, they will have built a new house. (**Begin:** A new house .....)  
*A new house will have been built by them by this time next year.*

**D. Re-write the following sentences as passive sentences in the Past Simple.**

- 1) James broke the glass yesterday.
- 2) He stole our books.
- 3) The boy ate an orange.
- 4) Abraham put more salt in the sauce.
- 5) The girls took my information.
- 6) We needed some advice.
- 7) They needed some advice.
- 8) They greeted us.

- 9) Fatuma lost the money.
- 10) He gave me a Christmas Card.
- 11) Andrew closed all the windows.
- 12) Diana asked me to come with a pen.

**E. Re-write the following sentences as passive voice sentences in past continuous.**

- 1) The cat was eating a number of rats.
- 2) It was tearing off some meat.
- 3) Simon was closing the brief case.
- 4) Moses was taking pencils out of the cupboard.
- 5) She was ringing the bell.
- 6) Her mother was sending him to a boarding school.
- 7) I was coaching the girls some football tricks.
- 8) Tim wasn't selling rotten eggs.
- 9) They were repairing his bed.
- 10) They were paying for her.
- 11) That woman was telling us some news.
- 12) She was sewing her dress.
- 13) We were spending a lot of money.

**F. Change the following sentences into passive form of present perfect.**

- 1) He has taken a ring.
- 2) They have learnt English.
- 3) We have spoken Latin.
- 4) It has eaten the rat.
- 5) We have played football.
- 6) It has broken a pot.

- 7) Mary has read the book.
- 8) Peter has cleaned it.
- 9) Daddy has paid the school fees.
- 10) Rwandans have built nice houses.

**H. Change the following sentences into passive form of past perfect.**

- 1) Jane had seen the robbers.
- 2) I had cut down the tree.
- 3) They had stolen the money.
- 4) We had eaten apples.
- 5) It had taken the chick.
- 6) He had killed the motorist.
- 7) She had spotted the car.
- 8) The Europeans had fooled us.
- 9) I had hidden it under the mat.
- 10) They had gone by plane.

**I. Change the following sentences into active form of future simple**

- 1) The ball will be taken by them.
- 2) We will be beaten by him.
- 3) It will be carried by us.
- 4) Many questions will be answered by me.
- 5) It will be swept by them.
- 6) Science will be learnt by him.
- 7) She will be written to by her.
- 8) 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.

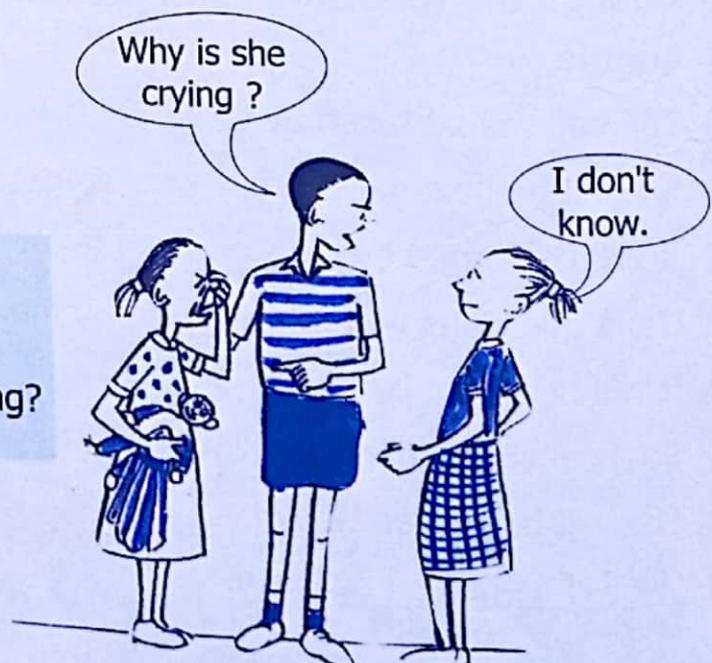
Thus, an affirmative sentence expresses agreement or means '**Yes**'. A negative sentence expresses refusal or denial. '**No**' or '**not**' are negative words.

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** etc... when beginning our questions.

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

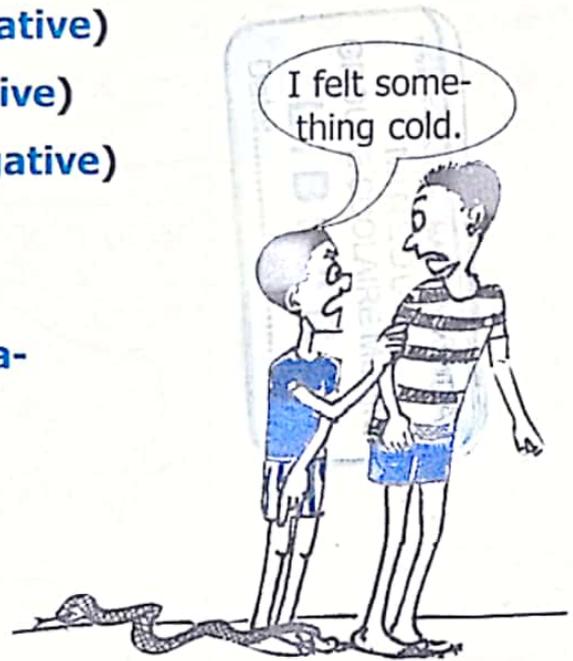
### Examples:

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



**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 Gakenke. (**affirmative**)  
It is not far from Masaka to Gakenke. (**negative**)  
Is it far from Masaka to Gakenke? (**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**)



### Common negative words

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



Examples:

Affirmative	Negative
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.	He speaks <b>no</b> English. She <b>hardly</b> speaks Kinyarwanda. I can <b>never</b> repair this lock. <b>Nobody</b> came late. We gave her <b>nothing</b> . <b>No</b> 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	Negative/Interrogative
someone	anyone
some	any
somebody	anybody
somewhere	anywhere
already	yet
something	anything
a long way	far
a lot of	much/many
a long time	long

### Examples of affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences.

- 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**)
- 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 Gakenke. (**affirmative**)  
 It is not far from Masaka to Gakenke. (**negative**)  
 Is it far from Masaka to Gakenke? (**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**)

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- 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)**

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

### Examples:

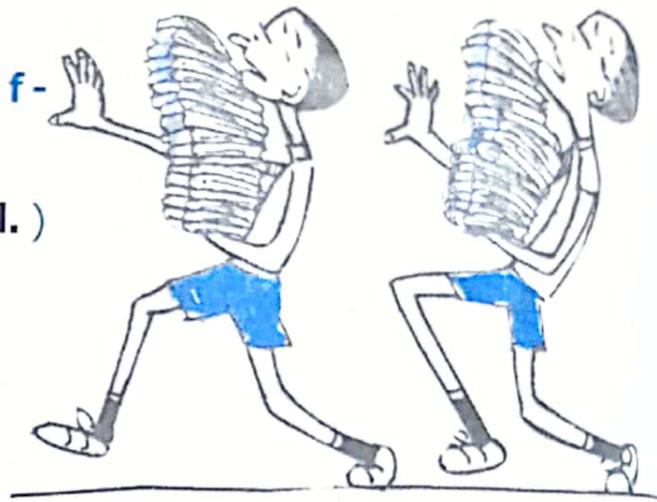
1. They greet people. (**affirmative**)  
**They don't greet people. (negative)**  
**Do they greet people? (interrogative)**
2. Those children fetch water every evening. (**affirmative**)  
**Those children don't fetch water every evening. (negative)**  
**Do those children fetch water every evening?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



- 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. (**a f-**  
**firmative**)  
(**We did not see any wild animal.**)  
(**negative**)  
Did we see any wild animals?  
(**interrogative**)



The boys collected all the books

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**)

**Other forms of Negative and Interrogative words**

**Use of Prefixes:**

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

In the negative words below, 'in', 'un', 'im', 'dis' and 'mis' are prefixes.

Prefixes can also help us to make negative statements.

**Examples:**

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
a) He drew an accurate angle.	He drew an <b>in</b> accurate angle.
b) She was happy yesterday.	She was <b>un</b> happy yesterday.
c) Bwindi is a penetrable forest.	Bwindi is an <b>im</b> penetrable forest.
d) T.B is a curable disease.	T.B is an <b>in</b> curable disease.
e) Her goal was allowed.	Her goal was <b>dis</b> allowed.
f) They guided us.	They <b>mis</b> 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.

## STUDENT'S TASK

i) **Change the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms.**

- 1) Her book is taken.
- 2) Peter broke a cup.
- 3) Does she show you everything.
- 4) I shall come to you tomorrow.
- 5) They are informed about it.
- 6) She has some money.
- 7) Somebody has the money.
- 8) The leopard climbs trees.
- 9) I can go there next week.
- 10) He killed his mother!

ii) **Use a correct prefix to make each of the following sentences negative.**

- 11) They informed us.
- 12) She did it wisely.
- 13) She is an attractive lady.
- 14) It was properly built.
- 15) They are regular visitors here.

**iii) Choose the right word to make each of the following sentences negative.**

- 16) I did not eat (**nothing, anything**).
- 17) My mother has (**ever, never**) been to school.
- 18) James (**can, can't**) hardly speak English.
- 19) He (**could, couldn't**) barely see me without her eye glasses.
- 20) (**No, None**) of them came to see me.

**iv) Change the following to the affirmative form**

**Examples:**

- a) She does not eat Matooke.  
**She eats Matooke.**
- b) I did not see him yesterday.  
**I saw him yesterday.**

21. I do not sit on chairs.
22. The robber did not break the door.
23. They were not enemies.
24. It was not raining yesterday.
25. I shall not sit for the exams.
26. Didn't you see him?
27. Aren't you an orphan?
28. He has not paid for her goods.
29. I dislike him.
30. She did not plan for it.

**Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.**

31. It is a long way from Kigali to Arua.
32. The match lasted for a long time.
33. I am a long way from U.S.A.
34. They found a lot of rubbish in the classroom.
35. They found some money in his pocket.
36. There are some new cars from Canada on the market.
37. She asked someone to help her.
38. Kony is somewhere in Sudan.
39. She took a long time to understand.
40. A lot of people suffer from Malaria.
41. It was easy to climb the mountain.
42. I have to pass all my examination papers.
43. The driver is repairing the tyre.
44. We must invite them.
45. I want to be a doctor.
46. We love flowers.
47. Women are humble people.
48. They have defeated the enemy.
49. The policeman could fire just a single shot.
50. I shall forgive him.

**Change the following sentences into interrogative sentences.**

51. She lost some of her money. *did she lost some of her Money.*
52. I have nothing to regret. *have i nothing to regret.*
53. You can tell him to wait. *Can you tell him to wait.*
54. I am older than her. *am I older than her.*
55. Those men are lion hearted.
56. I have never been to Nabugabo beach. *Have I 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 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.

E.g 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.

E.g **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**, etc 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 the question tag. This is the case even if the helping verb has been left out in the first statement.



He is sick, isn't he ?

**Example: He does play football, doesn't he?**

(The verb 'does' is there in both statements)

**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 tags are used to show politeness.

E.g. 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 REMEMBER

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?)

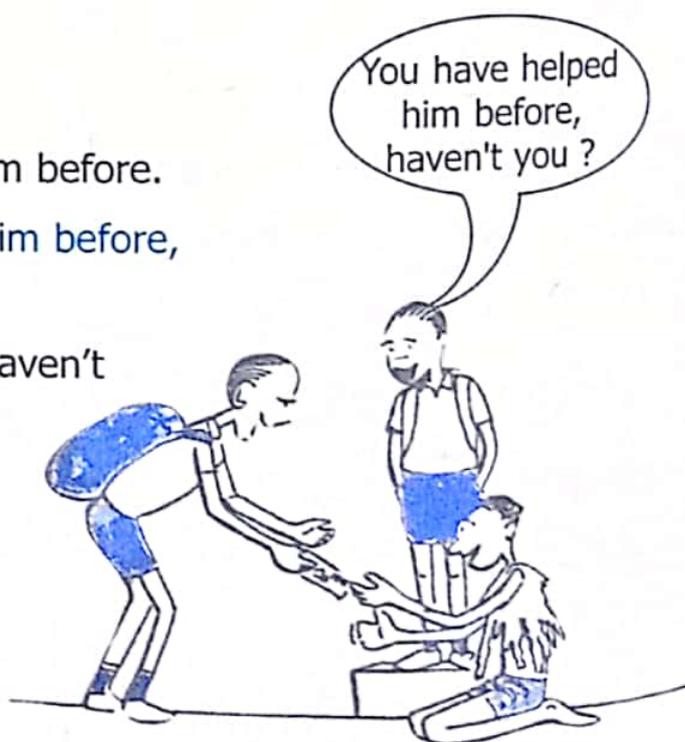
**Answer:** Yes, of course I do.

#### ● 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.

## STUDENT'S TASK

**Change the following sentences into questions expecting the answer Yes.**

1. They are sitting down. \_\_\_\_\_
2. It is raining. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He is crying. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We are eating food. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I am writing to her. \_\_\_\_\_
6. We are dancing. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You are killing them. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She is writing her name. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I am drinking tea. \_\_\_\_\_
10. They are kneeling down. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. They were singing the national anthem.
2. They were skinning off the lion when it rained.
3. The boy was playing football when he fell down.
4. He was correcting his mistakes.
5. It was running after a monkey.

**Re-write these sentences by adding the necessary tags.**

1. She is early for the concert.
2. He is a smart boy.
3. I come late to school.
4. She is in comma.
5. We must visit her.
6. Stop abusing me.
7. You like mangoes.
8. They will get their first degrees next year.
9. It hasn't caught the rat.
10. We should not hide anything from him.
11. The head boy will be called soon.
12. Bring me that pair of shoes.
13. We haven't done anything now.
14. The house girl does not speak English.
15. 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 joining words which join together sentences of the same weight.

**Examples:**

but      like  
yet      with  
or      both

**(i) and**

The teacher came late. The teacher started teaching.

**The teacher came late and started teaching.**

**POINTS TO REMEMBER**

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



**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.**

The teacher came late. The teacher arrived earlier than some pupils.

**The teacher came late yet he arrived earlier than some pupils.**

He will go. They will come for him.

**He will go or they will come for him.**

We tried to save his life. We failed to save his life.

**We tried to save his life but failed.**



The drink was sour. The drink was expired.

**The drink was both sour and expired.**

## POINT TO REMEMBER

\* **'Both'** goes hand in hand with **'and'**. It can not work without it. **'With'** or **'like'**

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.

## STUDENT'S TASK

Use the words in brackets correctly.

1. Kato, with some other boys, \_\_\_\_\_ football everyday. (**play**)
2. Aiden, like Sam, \_\_\_\_\_ not happy today. (**to be**)
3. Mary, with several other girls, \_\_\_\_\_ going to church yesterday. (**to be**)
4. Our teacher, like other men, \_\_\_\_\_ beer. (**drink**)
5. Susan, with her friend, \_\_\_\_\_ good compositions every week (**write**)

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

- 1) Peter is a lazy pupil. Mary is a lazy pupil.
- 2) She came. It rained heavily.
- 3) May be Paul stole it. John stole it.
- 4) The fruit was juicy. The fruit was delicious.
- 5) Stella is a bright pupil. Nanteza is a bright pupil.
- 6) I eat posho. I don't enjoy posho.

- 7) We tried to look for the way. We did not succeed.
- 8) She is my guardian. She is my benefactor.
- 9) He passed it. He was sick.
- 10) My parents were absent. I had to go.

### Fill in the spaces below with the right 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 USA \_\_\_\_\_ Canada.
- 19) Brenda prepared the tea \_\_\_\_\_ she missed it.
- 20) I will sit for Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ Science at two o'clock.

## b) Subordinating conjunctions

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

### Examples:

- because
- despite
- although
- though
- since

- unless
- while
- when ever
- wherever

Now, let us try to use them in sentences.

### **Because**

- \* Betty was poor. She was unemployed.  
**Betty was poor because she was unemployed.**
- \* **Despite** Suzan's activeness, she is not liked by her teacher.
- \* **Despite** his wealth, he does not own a car.

### **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- \* **"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 (2) and (3) above respectively.

### **Although**

- \* She is a Rwandese. She does not speak any Rwandese language.  
**Although she is a Rwandese, she does not speak any Rwandese language.**
- \* She failed her exams. She copied.  
**She failed her exams although she copied.**

### **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- \* **"Although"** is used to show both a negative and positive in a single sentence e.g:  
**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.

e.g.-Although he is sick, he can not walk. (**wrong**)

- 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 e.g: Although she is beautiful but she is unmarried. (**wrong**)

\* '**Though**' can be used instead of 'although' e.g Though she is beautiful, she is unmarried

## STUDENT'S TASK

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**)

## Unless.

1. 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.**
2. If he misses the train, he will go by bus.  
**Unless he misses the train, he will not go by bus.**

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

※ **'Unless'** means **'if not.'**

#### Example:

- 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 ....."
- c) 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. if he comes, I will be happy. Unless he comes, I will not be happy.
- d) When a sentence begins with **'unless'** , it needs a comma.

## STUDENT'S TASK

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

1. If my brother buys a car, I shall learn to drive.
2. He will go abroad for studies if the government offers him a scholarship.
3. If I get paid, I shall send your school fees.
4. She would not punish me, if she were my mother.
5. The soldiers will win the battle if they are well organised.
6. If she does not work hard, she will not get a first grade.
7. If we finish the exams in time, I will go back home today.

8. Our district will become a desert if we continue cutting down the trees.
9. We shall always suffer from Malaria if we don't avoid stagnant water near our homes.
10. Patience will be late for school if she does not wake up early.
11. If we invite the prime minister in time, he will attend the speech day.
12. If I'm given enough text books, I shall pass the final exams.
13. If a dogs was a human being, it would make a computer.
14. Teddy will be paid his balance back if she reminds the school bursar.
15. If he misses the train, he will go by bus.

## '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' e.g. **They have been playing netball since morning?**

- a) They have played netball since morning.
- b) I have not seen her since last week.
- c) 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 e.g.
  - a) They have played for two hours.
  - b) I have not seen him for three days.
  - c) Joseph has not eaten for eight hours.

## STUDENT'S TASK

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

1. It has been raining Since morning.
2. They waited \_\_\_\_\_ two hours to meet you.
3. Juliet has lived in Burundi \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years.
4. I haven't been to town \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
5. Jane has been sitting there \_\_\_\_\_ more than an hour.
6. Our brother has been away \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
7. He stayed behind in the house \_\_\_\_\_ last year.
8. Peter has been in hospital \_\_\_\_\_ last year.
9. Birungi has been away \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
10. We have been travelling \_\_\_\_\_ last month.

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

1. Juma started digging at 8 O'clock. for It's mid-day now.
2. We started learning at 7 O'clock. for It is now 11 O'clock.
3. He started painting that house yesterday. Since
4. We began sowing our beans last Thursday. It is Tuesday now. Since
5. They began their course in April. It is now July. for
6. They began constructing the new house in October. for It is now January.
7. We started learning French in 1998. It is now 2000. Since
8. She began cleaning the sty at noon. It is now 3 o'clock. for
9. They went to America last year. They are still there.
10. I started teaching in 1988. Since

## C) Correlative conjunctions

These are the conjunctions which have a mutual relationship. Therefore, they go hand in hand. They are also referred to as simply **correlatives**.

### Examples:

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

### 1. "So — that" and "such a — that"

#### Examples

- i) He was a rich man. He bought the whole village.  
**He was so rich 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) He was such an old woman that she could not walk on her own.

## STUDENT'S TASK

Join each sentence below into a pair 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.

This road is very busy in spite of the fact that it is narrow



### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- \* **"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 adjectives and noun.
- \* If you don't use **"the fact that"**, an abstract noun has to be used after **"In spite of"** e.g. 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 e.g. inspite.

## STUDENT'S TASK

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

1. Although he was sickly, he was always active in class.

(Re-write beginning: **In spite of .....**)

2. In spite of the fact that he refused them, they went ahead and visited him. (Re-write beginning: **In spite of \_\_\_\_\_** and use **'refusal'**?)

3. Children normally fear dogs, although they don't bark at them.

(Re-write using **in spite of**).

4. They are poor. They are happy.

(Re-write using **in spite of — and use 'poverty'**).

5. Although he was very strong, he was eaten by the tiger.

(Re-write beginning **in spite of** ).

**Join the following sentences using in spite of.**

6. He is very rich. He does not pay school fees for his children.
7. She is good at Mathematics. She can not draw an acute angle.
8. She comes late. She follows what the teacher teaches.
9. He is a handsome boy. Girls don't like him.
10. It was a very stormy rainfall. No tree fell down.

### 3. NO SOONER \_\_\_\_\_ THAN

It is used to show the shortest possible time something happened. That is as soon as, shortly after, immediately, etc.

**Examples:**

- i) As soon as the president arrived, it started raining.

**No sooner had the president arrived, than it started raining.**

- ii) As the teacher left the classroom, the children started shouting.  
**No sooner had the teacher left the classroom, than the children started shouting.**
- iii) 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.**

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- "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.

## STUDENT'S TASK

**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 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.

They may either win or lose

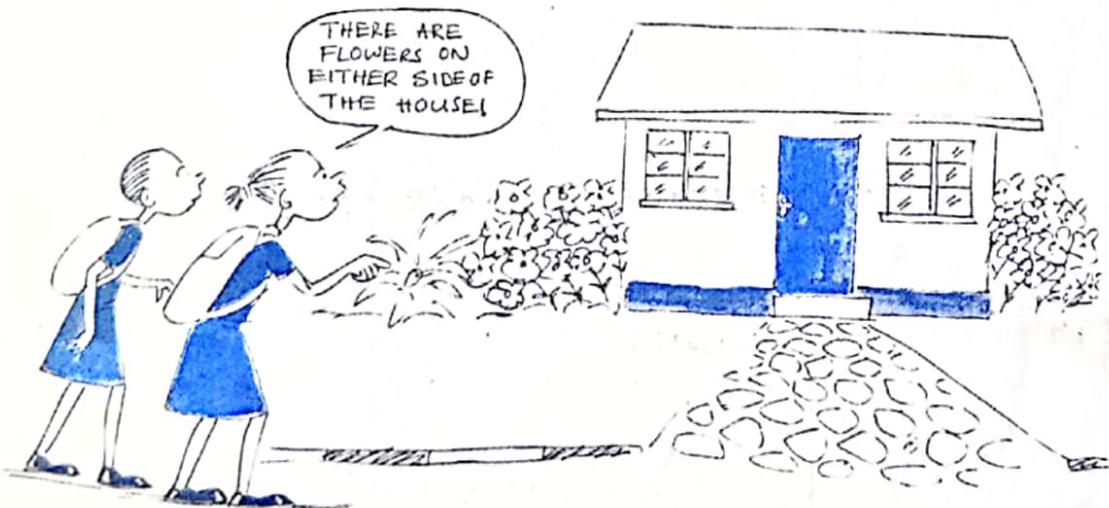


### Examples.

- 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.**

**Either'which is not followed by 'or' can be used to mean 'both' e.g.**

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.



### POINT TO REMEMBER

When using 'either' the 's' ending on the noun that follows '**both**' is dropped e.g. '**either side**', '**either hand**' etc.

## STUDENT'S TASK

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

It 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 replied. They never came for the party.  
**They neither replied nor came for 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 REMEMBER

- When the two sentences which are to be joined have got the same subject, the word 'neither' comes after the subject.

e.g. 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 tense 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;

e.g: 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) Kizza does not drive. Katto does not drive.

**Neither Kizza nor Kato drives.**

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

**Neither the visitors nor the hosts greeted.**

## STUDENT'S TASK

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. Paul 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 the 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.



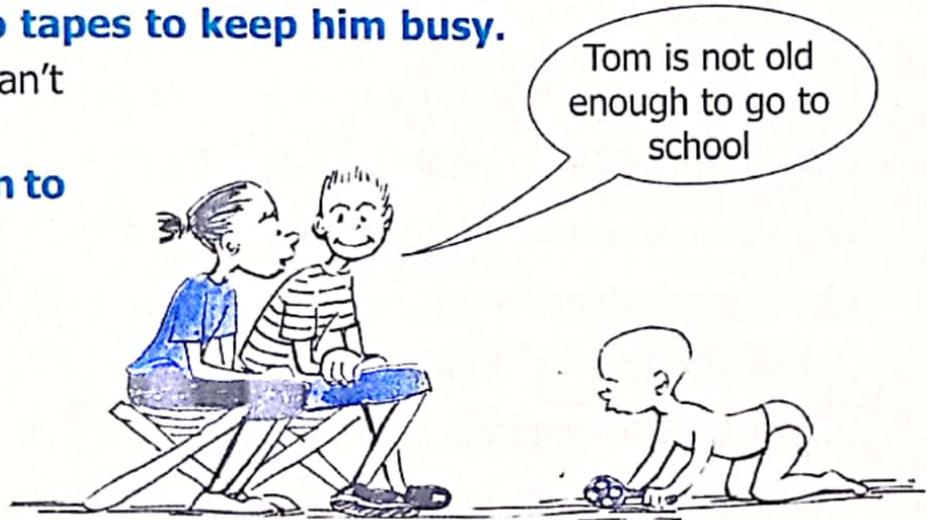
**The shopkeeper was not wise enough to save any money.**

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 REMEMBER

- \* 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.**

## STUDENT'S TASK

**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.**

11. He was so strong that he lifted it without any help.
12. Is there as much alcohol as you need in Bell beer?
13. Our headteacher was such a kind man that he allowed me to study free of charge.
14. There isn't the required amount of light in the Library for easy reading.
15. 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 REMEMBER

- \* **'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. (Pronoun 'her' is dropped).
- Remember to use **'for'** after the adjective when joining sentences with different subjects.  
E.g. 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.



## STUDENT'S TASK

**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 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** stolen 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.

## STUDENT'S TASK

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.**

## STUDENT'S TASK

Join the sentences below using 'because of'

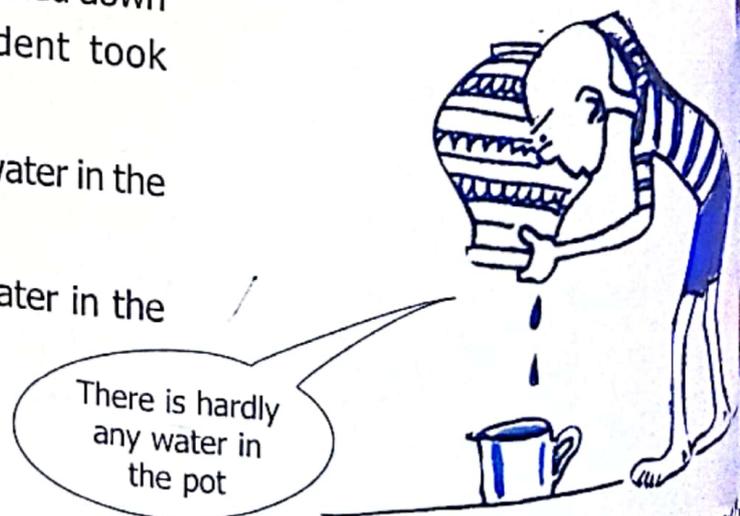
1. They will become popular. They are honest.
2. She grew very fast. She was taking a lot of fats.
3. He came late. It was raining.
4. They went with their bottled water. The game parks lack clean water.
5. Paul got a lot of prizes. He writes well.
6. He does not go to school. His father is poor.
7. 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.



## STUDENT'S TASK

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 \_\_\_\_\_

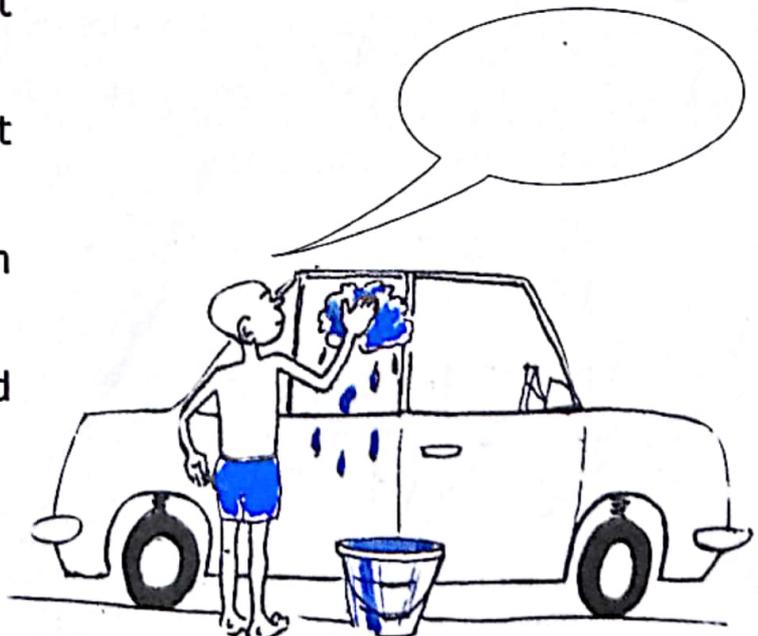
## 11. IN ORDER TO/SO AS/SO THAT

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

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

### Exampels:

- 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.



## STUDENT'S TASK

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 was a 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**'. 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.

I wash cars in order to get school fees.



### POINT TO REMEMBER

- \* When we use prefer, avoid using words like 'more' or 'than';  
e.g. I prefer Europe more than Asia. (**wrong**)  
I prefer Europe to Asia. (**right**).

## STUDENT'S TASK

Re-write the following sentences using 'prefer'.

1. Babies like soft solid foods more than milk.
2. She likes singing more than dancing.
3. I like rural life but I like town life more.
4. I like poems but I like riddles very much.
5. Jim likes posho more than millet.
6. He likes goat-meat more than pork.

## CONJUNCTIONS

7. She likes netball more than classwork.
8. I don't like Radio Rwanda the way I like R.B.C.
9. Andrew enjoys volleyball more than Darts.
10. Europeans like wild animals more than domestic ones.

### 13. "as – as –"

**This conjunction is used when comparing or things or people.**



Example:

- 1) Nabulya is tall. Nansereko is tall.  
Nabulya is **as** tall **as** Nansereko.
- 2) This room is big. That room is small.  
That room is not **as** big **as** this one.
- 3) Okello is two metres tall. Ouma is one and a half metres tall.  
Ouma is not **as** tall **as** Okello.
- 4) 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  
e.g. **I, he, you, they, we**, etc.

## 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. (w  
My sister is **as proud as she is**
3. I am not as old as him (wrong)  
I am not **as old as he is**. (cor



- # '— 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 a monkey.
- I am **as heavy as** an elephant.

## STUDENT'S TASK

Join the following sentences using — as — as.

1. Kirunda is very clever. Magezi is very clever.
2. My father is tall, my mother is taller.
3. Your bed is 4 feet wide. My bed is  $\frac{4}{12}$  feet wide.
4. Wetaya was very fast. Maiso 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. Sanyu is bright. Her sister Betty is brighter
9. Busulwa is kind. I am also kind.
10. Waneloba 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.

e.g. 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)

If I get money, I will buy a radio.  
**If clause**                      **main clause.**

Mother will punish us if we don't complete the work.  
**Main clause**                      **If clause.**

If Juma comes, we shall go together.  
**If clause**                      **main clause.**



The condition to be fulfilled is 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:**

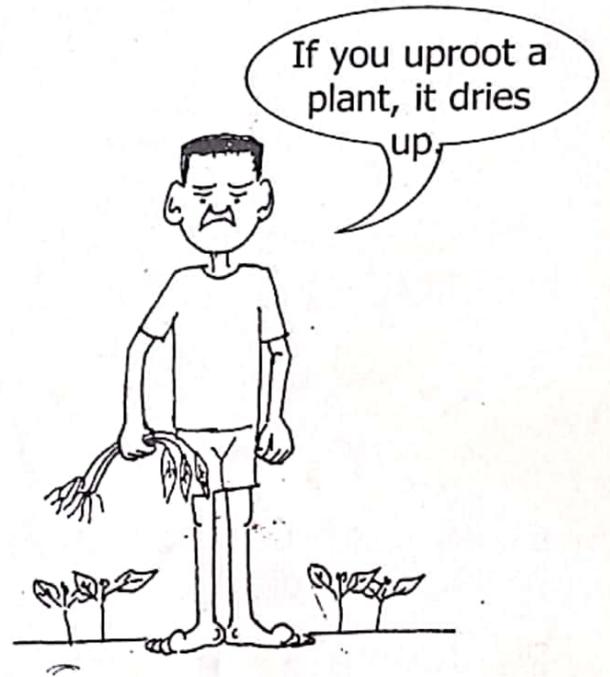
- i) If he comes, tell him I have gone for a walk.
  - ii) If you are sick, go to the hospital.
  - iii) If you are thirsty, get a cold drink.
- c) When talking or asking about facts or general truths, we use the present tense in both.

**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 REMEMBER**

- 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 e.g. when I die, I will rot.

**IF (2)**

Unlike in if(1) where there is a possibility of the 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.

e.g. (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' 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.  
e.g. ✱ If he were a snake, he would bite all sinners.  
✱ If I were a teacher, I would not beat the pupils.

## STUDENT'S TASK

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 to if (2)

11. If she writes to me, I will be very happy.
12. The girls will sweep the class if the teacher tells them.

13. If she does not come, we shall go there.
14. Jesca will bring me some mangoes if I send her.
15. David will ring me if he gets a mobile phone.
16. If it rains today, mother will sow her beans.
17. If my problem is solved, I will grow fat.
18. They will not go to school if they don't get the money.
19. Those boys will fetch water if they come back early.
20. If the bank is open, I will withdraw some money.

## STUDENT'S TASK

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 in if (1)

11. I will not pay you. First show me the book.
12. He will not survive. He misbehaves.
13. My friend will visit me. Her parents will allow her.
14. He will learn. He listens to his teachers.
15. 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. e.g.

(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.**



### 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.**

## STUDENT'S TASK

### Change the following sentences to 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 are 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.

### Complete the following sentences sensibly.

11. If I had got time, I \_\_\_\_\_
12. She would have told me \_\_\_\_\_
13. If the teachers had been away, \_\_\_\_\_
14. The children would have participated in athletics if \_\_\_\_\_
15. If it had rained early, \_\_\_\_\_
16. If my watch had got lost, \_\_\_\_\_
17. Kasozi would have been taller if \_\_\_\_\_
18. The dogs would have barked at us if \_\_\_\_\_
19. If we had received prizes, \_\_\_\_\_
20. If my sister had got a scholarship, \_\_\_\_\_
21. Had she visited me, \_\_\_\_\_
22. Had we gone early, \_\_\_\_\_
23. Had it died, \_\_\_\_\_
24. Had they stolen the money, \_\_\_\_\_
25. Had he got married, \_\_\_\_\_

## Introduction

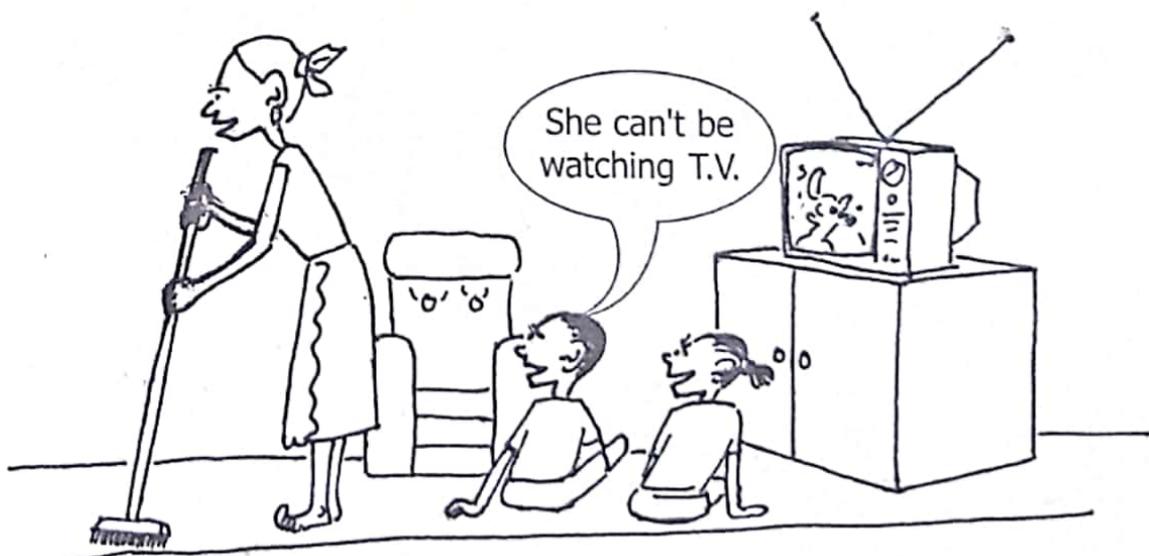
In this unit, we are going to deal with the correct use of the following category of words:

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 words are used to express ideas or actions which are necessary, a must, or optional. Therefore, each category of words 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 look at each set one by one.

### 1) MUST, HAVE and CAN'T HAVE.

The above forms of words 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. She can't be preparing tea. He must be in Primary seven. She can't be watching T.V. John must be pretending.	Peter must have been sick. She can't have been preparing tea. He must have been in primary seven. She can't have been watching T.V. John must have been pretending.

## STUDENT'S TASK

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 REMEMBER**

**MUST NOT is shorted as MUSTN'T and NEED NOT as NEEDN'T**

**STUDENT'S TASK**

**Use NEED NOT in order to remove the necessity in the sentences below.**

1. You must eat with us.
2. He must do it alone.
3. She must pass it.
4. We must go and see him.
5. I must join the army.

**Use 'Must' or 'must not' in order to restore the necessity in the sentences below:**

6. They needn't hurry about it.
7. We needn't go by air.
8. I needn't copy from Sarah.
9. John needn't go to the Mosque.
10. Mary needn't enter the office before she knocks on the door.
11. The city was crowded. There ..... a visitor.
12. She's looking unhappy. She \_\_\_\_\_ caught cheating in the exam.

## Change the following sentences from present to past using **must have** or **Can't have**

13. Rehema must be fasting.
14. He can't be sleeping.
15. She can't be preparing for marriage.
16. Odoch must be revising his notes.
17. He must be running back.
18. Linda must be saying the truth.
19. 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.



### STUDENT'S TASK

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 tallman. 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 formular. 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 past form of 'must'

- The past form of 'must' is 'had to' e.g.

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.

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

'was not to' works when the subject is in singular.  
 'were not to' works when the subject is in plural.



e.g.: 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 REMEMBER

- 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 e.g. 'today' changes to '**that day**', 'is' to '**was**' 'tomorrow' to '**the following day**' etc...

## PUPIL'S TASK

**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.

## 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.

## STUDENT'S TASK

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.

Use **"needn't have"** to put 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.

Light

## 5. SHOULD AND OUGHT TO

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

- They are usually used when giving or asking for advice about the best or right thing to do e.g.

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 e.g.

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 e.g.

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 e.g.

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.

## STUDENT'S TASK

Read the problem 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

1. Our teacher is absent
2. The food is not yet ready
3. The baby is crying
4. It is raining heavily.
5. My tooth is paining.
6. I disobeyed my mother.
7. I am very tired.
8. That dog is very fierce.
9. This chair is broken.
10. They have stolen my book.

### Advice

- '..... disturb it'
- '..... have a rest.'
- '..... sit on it.'
- '..... serve it.'
- '..... report to the teacher.'
- '..... go outside.'
- '..... apologise to her.'
- '..... visit the dentist.'
- '..... take it to its mother.'
- '..... read our notes.'

**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 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:

- It is used to set off the name of the person addressed e.g why don't you follow us, Peter?
- Expressions like: on the other hand, however, additionally, on top of that, for instance, by the way, furthermore, etc..
- When listing a number of things e.g

\* He bought a ball pen, pencil and hut.

\* She is a brown, short, bright girl.

- It is used in an address or date – e.g.

\* Popular Junior school,  
P.O. BOX 111,  
Masaka.

\*Tuesday, 26<sup>th</sup> July 2000.

- We use a comma after yes or no at the beginning of a sentence e.g No, thank you. Yes I shall go.

## 2. FULL STOP (.)

- It is put at the end of a complete sentence e.g. Kigali is the smallest district



in Rwanda.

- b) It is used in abbreviations e.g. 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-ordinate parts of a sentence when they have commas within them e.g. 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 e.g. 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: Kayonza, Kigali etc.

### 5. QUOTATION MARKS (" ")

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

### 6. BRACKETS ({ })

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

### 7. DASH (-)

- a) It is used to show a sentence which is incomplete e.g. I would like to \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) It may be used before a word that summarises up the idea in the sentence

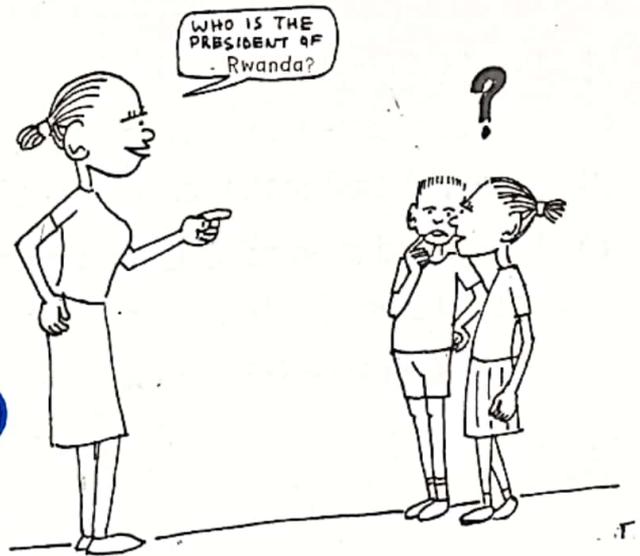
e.g. Coffee, Tobbaco, Tea – all kinds of cash crops form Rwanda's economic backbone.

## 8. HYPHEN ( - )

- It is used to join compound words e.g. The Commander-in- chief, guest of honour
- It is also used to divide a word which 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. e.g. This Pro- gramme is dificult.

## 9. QUESTION MARK ( ? )

This mark is used after a direct question e.g.  
Who is the President of Rwanda?



## 10. EXCLAMATION MARK (!)

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

- My God!
- 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.

- To replace an omitted letter e.g. can't, it's, won't
- To indicate ownership or possession e.g. the child's, Rwanda's, John's
- To form the plural of letters, signs and figures e.g. 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 e.g. hers, his, its, theirs.
- The possessive case of a noun must have an apostrophe e.g. Martin's car, Rwanda's beauty.
- Nouns which end in 's' may take the apostrophe as shown in the example below:

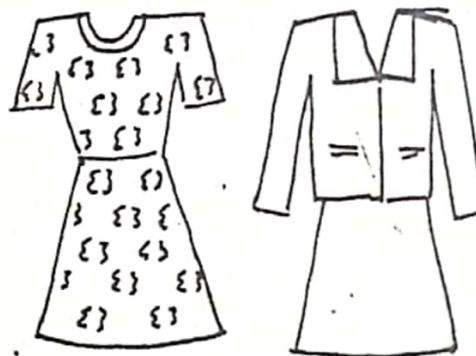
a) **James' car.**

b) **Moses' Pen.**

- An apostrophe is added at the end of plurals e.g.

a) **Ladies' clothes,**

b) **The boys' trousers**



**Ladies' clothes,**

- It needs only one apostrophe for a joint possession e.g. **Rwanda and Kenya's regional office.**

- For an individual possession, an apostrophe should be added to the name of each owner e.g. 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 e.g.  
**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, Rwandan, Mukasa, Rwenzori, October etc...
- e) **Pronoun I**
- f) For titles used before proper nouns e.g. Doctor Musoke, Sir Edward Muteesa.
- g) For writing initials of a person's name e.g L.C. Mbidde.

## STUDENT'S TASK

### Punctuate the following sentences

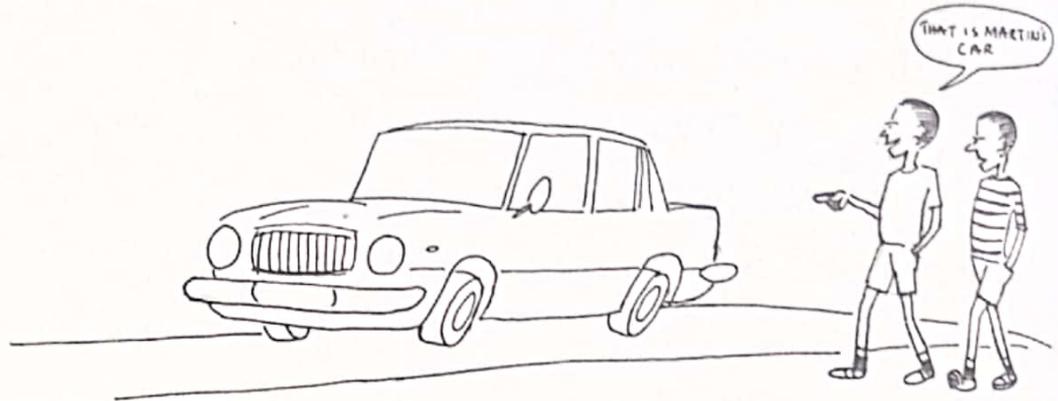
1. where is she going
2. i wont go to Kigali said mary
3. do you remember where she lives
4. i wanted to see them said the headmaster
5. jesus loved us a lot
6. the english say practice makes perfect
7. we learn maths, sst and science at st peters primary school
8. oh i have broken her arm
9. was she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

### Rewrite the following sentences using an apostrophe in the possessive case

#### Example:

- a) That car belongs to Martin.

**Answer: That is Martin's car.**



**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.

**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 kalangala district
- 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,  
masaka
- 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 which 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 <b>three hours</b>	3 hours.
Since	Shows a point of time from which an action	

**PREPOSITIONS**

	starts . e.g. She has been fasting since <b>morning</b> .	morning
At	Is used with an exact point of time e.g. I arrived at <b>seven o'clock</b> .	seven o'clock

Prepositions	Use and Meaning	Time
In	It used with periods of time. e.g. we left in the <b>afternoon</b> .	afternoon
On	It is used with days and dates e.g. We visited her on <b>Friday</b> . He died on <b>1<sup>st</sup> January 2000</b> .	Friday 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan. 2000.

**b) Prepositions of place**

**Examples: in, at,**

Prepositions	Some explanations	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.	<b>bag</b> <b>town</b>
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

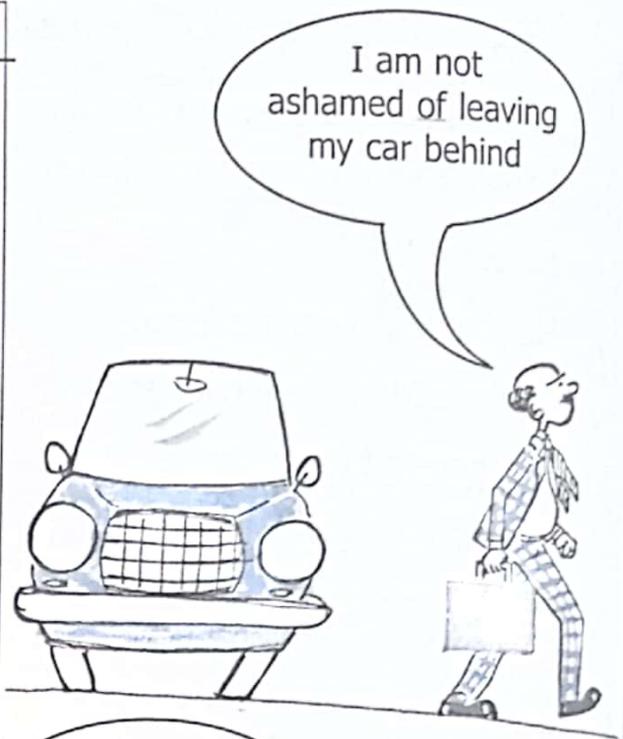
### (c) Prepositions of movement

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

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	of
25. confidence	in
26. congratulate	on, for, upon
27. concerned	with
28. concentrate	on



29. conscious	<b>of</b>
30. consist	<b>of</b>
31. cope	<b>up, with</b>
32. consist	<b>of</b>
33. deal	<b>with, in</b>
34. depend	<b>on, upon</b>
35. deprive	<b>of</b>
36. die	<b>in, from, of</b>
37. different	<b>from</b>
38. divide	<b>into</b>
39. dressed	<b>in</b>
40. excel	<b>in, at</b>
41. exchange	<b>for</b>
42. escape	<b>from</b>
43. familiar	<b>to, with</b>
44. fail	<b>in</b>
45. fond	<b>of</b>
46. friendly	<b>to</b>
47. full	<b>of</b>
48. get rid	<b>of</b>
49. go	<b>to, by, through, on</b>
50. good	<b>at</b>
51. grateful	<b>to</b>
52. guard	<b>against</b>
53. guilty	<b>of</b>
54. heal	<b>from</b>
55. indifferent	<b>to</b>
56. independent	<b>from</b>

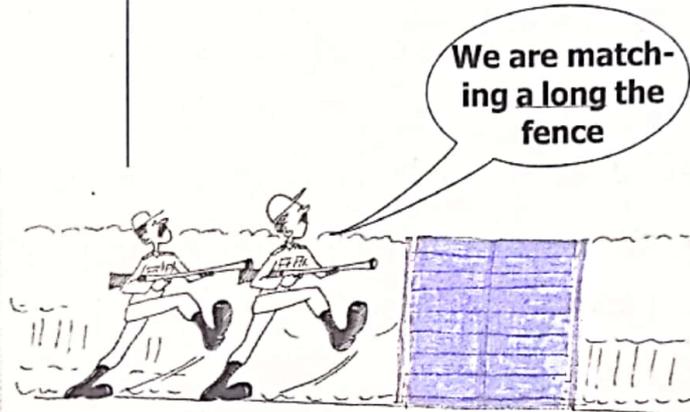


PREPOSITIONS

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 57. insist      | <b>on</b>                              |
| 58. interested  | <b>in</b>                              |
| 59. jealous     | <b>of</b>                              |
| 60. jump        | <b>over</b>                            |
| 61. knocked     | <b>down</b>                            |
| 62. laugh       | <b>at</b>                              |
| 63. lean        | <b>against</b>                         |
| 64. lend        | <b>to</b>                              |
| 65. leave       | <b>for</b>                             |
| 66. live        | <b>at, in</b>                          |
| 67. look        | <b>out, for, at, after, down, into</b> |
| 68. married     | <b>to</b>                              |
| 69. match       | <b>to, along</b>                       |
| 70. nominate    | <b>to</b>                              |
| 71. object      | <b>to</b>                              |
| 72. occupied    | <b>with</b>                            |
| 73. opposite    | <b>to</b>                              |
| 74. ought       | <b>to</b>                              |
| 75. participate | <b>in</b>                              |
| 76. pass        | <b>by, away</b>                        |
| 77. point       | <b>to, at, out,</b>                    |
| 78. popular     | <b>with</b>                            |
| 79. postpone    | <b>to</b>                              |
| 80. prevent     | <b>from</b>                            |
| 81. protest     | <b>against</b>                         |
| 82. provide     | <b>with</b>                            |
| 83. proud       | <b>of</b>                              |



84. recover	<b>from</b>
85. patient	<b>with</b>
86. related	<b>to</b>
87. rely	<b>on</b>
88. reply	<b>to</b>
89. restrain	<b>from</b>
90. run	<b>after</b>
91. save	<b>from</b>
92. shake	<b>with</b>
93. smile	<b>at</b>
94. speak	<b>to, against</b>
95. stare	<b>at</b>
96. struggle	<b>with, for</b>
97. succeed	<b>in</b>
98. suffer	<b>from</b>
99. suitable	<b>for</b>
100. superior	<b>to</b>
101. supply	<b>with</b>
102. surprised	<b>at</b>
103. suspected	<b>of</b>
104. thirsty	<b>of</b>
105. translate	<b>into</b>
106. tremble	<b>with</b>
107. wait	<b>for</b>
108. walk	<b>along, across</b>
109. warn	<b>against</b>
110. watch	<b>out</b>
111. weak	<b>in</b>
112. withdraw	<b>from</b>
113. wonder	<b>at</b>
114. write	<b>to, in, about</b>



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

Some prepositions consist of more than one word.  
Such a word is called a prepositional phrase.



### Examples.

- in spite of (avoid joining it like "inspite")
- in front of
- run off with

**However, "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 (i.e. me, him, her, us, the, 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 1.

- I agree with you.
- We agreed to it.



"Agree with" is used when you are referring to a person and "agree to" refers to a thing.

**Other words:**

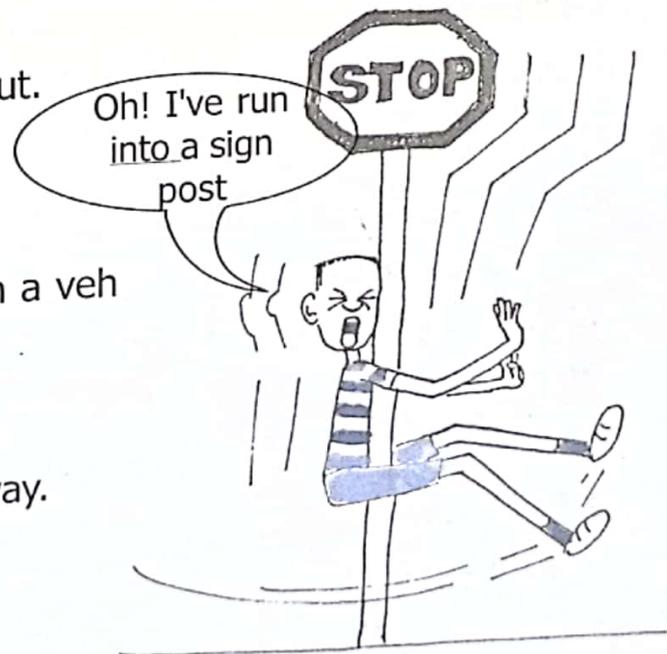
- i) pass by, away,
- ii) benefit from, by
- iii) die in, from, of e.g. He died in Kigali.  
He died of Malaria.  
He died from the hospital

**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 knock down 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.



## STUDENT'S TASK

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ Wenesday.
- 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 guilty \_\_\_\_\_ 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 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 consist \_\_\_\_\_ 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.**

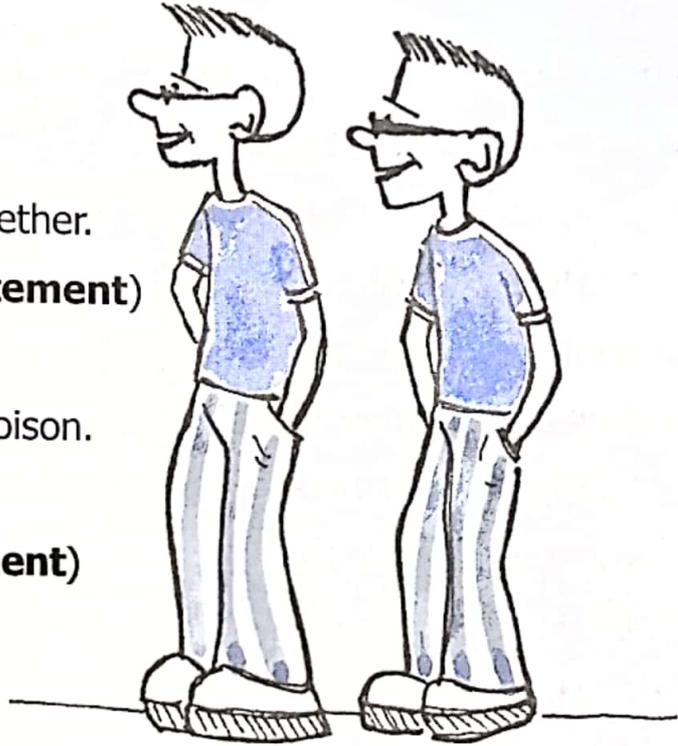
1. The police broke \_\_\_\_\_ the illegal meeting.
2. The chiefs broke \_\_\_\_\_ his house last night.
3. An helicopter can take \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport.
4. His wife will take \_\_\_\_\_ the leadership of the company.
5. She cut \_\_\_\_\_ all the trees.
6. Paul should be advised to get \_\_\_\_\_.
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 i.e. a statement and a comment.

## Examples:

- Birds of the same feathers flock together.  
**Birds of the same feathers** (statement)  
**Flock together** (comment)
- One man's meat is another man's poison.  
**One man's meat** (statement)  
**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

A bad beginning makes a good ending.

**A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.**

A beggar is not a chooser.

A fool and his money are soon parted.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A friend is easier lost than found.

A good dog deserves a good bone.

A good name is better than riches.

A great talker is a great liar.

A hungry man is an angry man.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.



PROVERBS

A short cut is often a wrong cut.

A stitch in time saves nine.

A wise man changes his mind sometimes, a fool never.

A word to the wise is enough.

Actions speak louder than words.

All that glitters is not gold.

All is well that ends well.

Among the blind the one-eyed man is king.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

An idle brain is the devil's workshop.

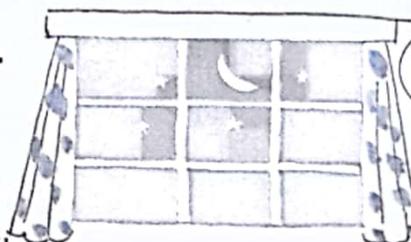
As you make your bed so you must lie on it.

As you sow, so you shall reap.

A good dog deserves a good bone



As you make your bed so you must lie on it



B

Barking dogs seldom bite.

Better late than never.

Better be alone than in ill company.

Better be happy than wise.

Birds of the same feathers flock together

Blood is thicker than water.

Barking dogs seldom bite

DONT WORRY, HE ALWAYS BARKS BUT NEVER BITES

WOOF WOOF



C

Call a spade a spade, but not a big spoon.

Charity begins at home but should not end there.

Cheapest is dearest.

Children are what you make them.

Courtesy costs nothing.

Cut your coat according to your cloth.

WELL, I MADE A BIGGER COAT THAN THE CLOTH I HAD

YOUR COAT, OVE SLEAVES SHORT ANOTHER LONG, HAT?



**D**

Do as I say, not as I do.

**Do not put all your eggs in one basket.**

Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.



**E**

Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Easier said than done.

Empty vessels make the most noise.

Enough is as good as a feast.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

Every dog has his day.

Example is better than precept.

**Exchange is no robbery.**

Experience is the best teacher.



**F**

Failure teaches success.

Familiarity breeds contempt.

Fine feathers make fine birds.

**Fire is a good servant but a bad master.**

First come first served.

Forbidden fruits taste sweetest.

Fore warned, fore armed.

Fortune knocks once at every man's door.



**D**

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**Do not put all your eggs in one basket.**

Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.



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Fortune knocks once at every man's door.



**G**

God helps those who help themselves.

Good wine needs no bush.

Grasp all, lose all.

Great minds think alike.

Great talkers are little doers.

Half a loaf is better than no bread.

Why are you unhappy?

**H**

**Half a loaf is better than no bread.**

He who knows most speaks least.

He who laughs last laughs best.

Honesty is the best policy.

Hunger is the best sauce.



My master, why are you slow?

**I**

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

It is easier said than done.

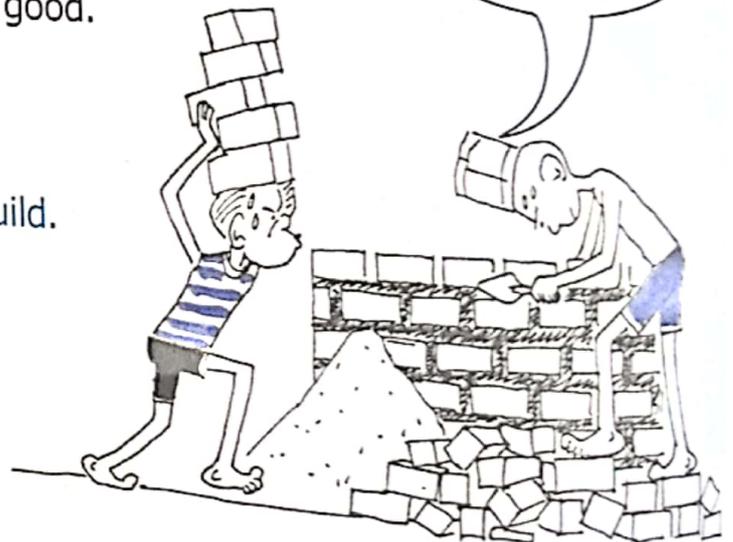
It is never too late to mend.

It is easier to pull down than to build.

It is no use crying over spilt milk.

It takes two to tangle.

It is easier to pull down than to build.



**K**

Kill not the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Kind words are worth much and cost little.

Kindle not a fire that you cannot put out.

Knowledge is power.

**L**

Listeners hear no good of themselves.

**Let sleeping dogs lie.**

Live not to eat but eat to live.

Look before you leap.

Lost time is never found.

Love is blind.



**M**

Make hay while the sun shines.

**Many hands make work light.**

Men make houses, women make homes.

More haste, less speed.



**N**

Nearest is dearest.

Necessity obeys no law.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Never put off till tomorrow what may be done today.

Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.

New brooms sweep clean.

No gains without pains.

No news is good news.



**O**

Once bitten twice shy.

One good turn deserves another.

One eyed-man among the blind is the king.

One man's meat is another man's poison.

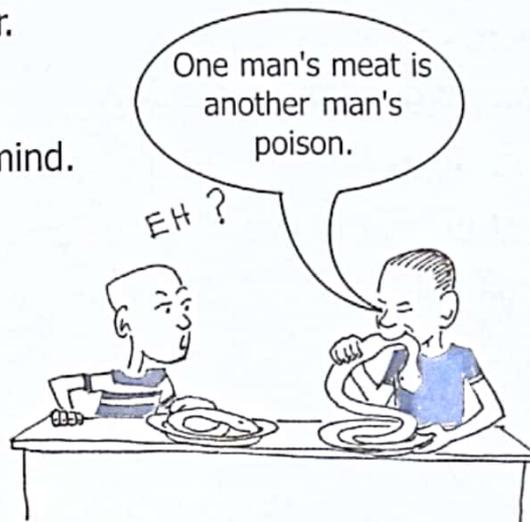


PROVERBS

One swallow does not make a farmer.  
Out of debt, out of danger.  
Out of sight, does not mean out of mind.  
Out of the frying pan into the fire.

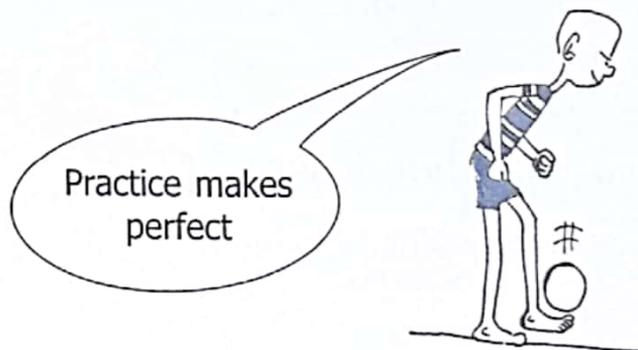
P

Penny wise, pound foolish.  
**Practice makes perfect.**  
Prevention is better than cure.  
Pride goes before a fall.



R

Rome was not built in a day.  
Rumour is a great traveller.



S

Seeing is believing.  
Set a thief to catch a thief.  
Skill is stronger than strength.  
Spare the rod and spoil the child.  
Still water runs deep.  
Strike while the iron is hot.



T

The early bird catches the worm.  
The last straw breaks the camel's back.  
Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.  
Time and tide wait for no man.  
Tit for tat is fair play.  
To error is human; to forgive is divine.

Too many cooks spoil the soup.

Too much of anything is always bad.

Two heads are better than one.

## U

Union is strength.

**When the cat is  
away, the mice  
will play.**

## W

Walls have ears.

Waste not, want not.

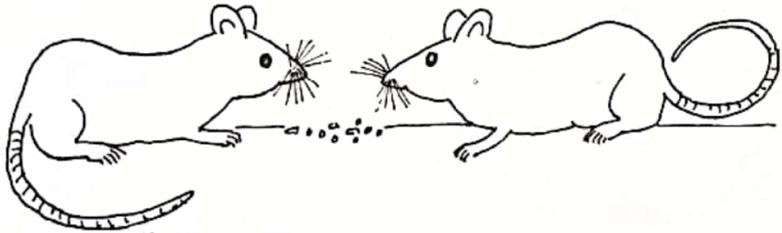
What is worth doing is worth doing well.

What can't be cured must be endured.

**When the cat is away, the mice will play.**

Where there is smoke there is fire.

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.

## STUDENT'S TASK

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.           |
| 3. Better be alone       | according to your cloth. |
| 4. A rolling stone       | better than cure.        |
| 5. Exchange              | and spoil the child.     |
| 6. Spare the rod         | into the fire.           |
| 7. One good turn         | the mice will play.      |
| 8. When the cat is away  | gathers no moss.         |
| 9. No gains              | than in ill company.     |
| 10. Cut your coat        | 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;

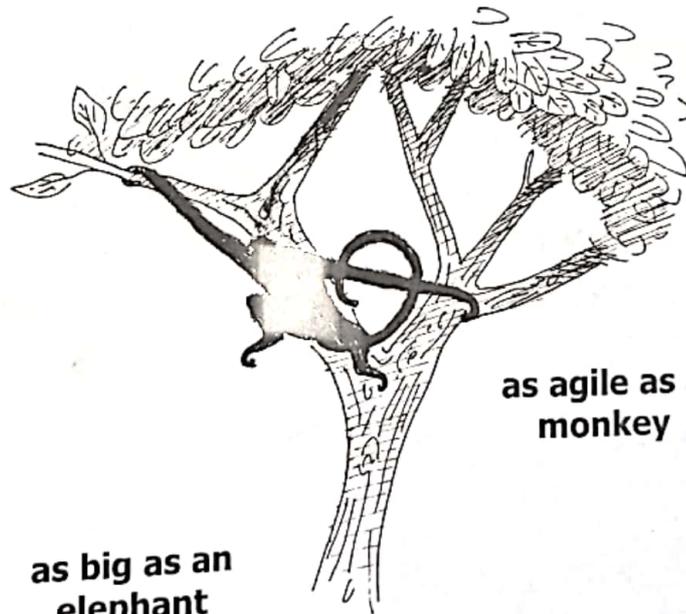
- That baby is as light as a feather.
- R.P.F soldiers are as brave as a lion.
- That man is as free as a bird.

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

as ageless as the sun  
 as agile as a monkey  
 as alike as two peas  
 as angry as a wasp

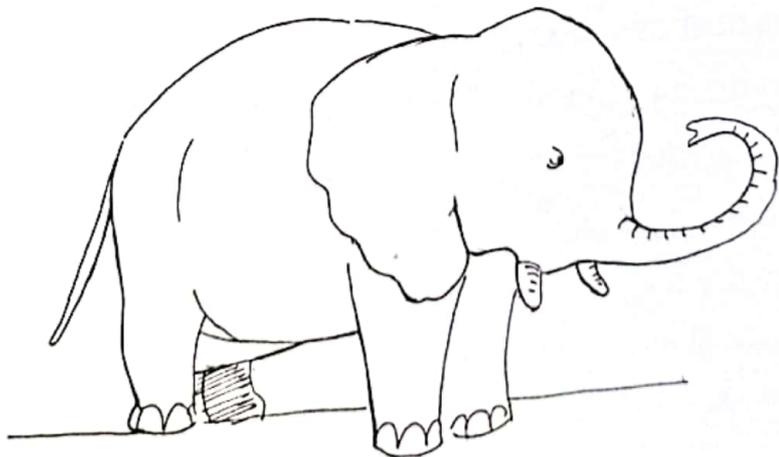


**as agile as a  
 monkey**

**as big as an  
 elephant**

### B

as bare as a stone  
 as beautiful as a rainbow  
 as beautiful as a sunset  
 as big as an elephant  
 as black as charcoal  
 as blind as a bat  
 as blind as a hammer  
 as busy as ants  
 as busy as a bee  
 as bright as a new silver coin



SIMILES

as brittle as glass

as brown as a berry

C

as careless as wind

as clean as a new pin

as clear as day light

as clear as crystal

as cold as ice

as common as dirt

as cool as cucumber

as costly as an election

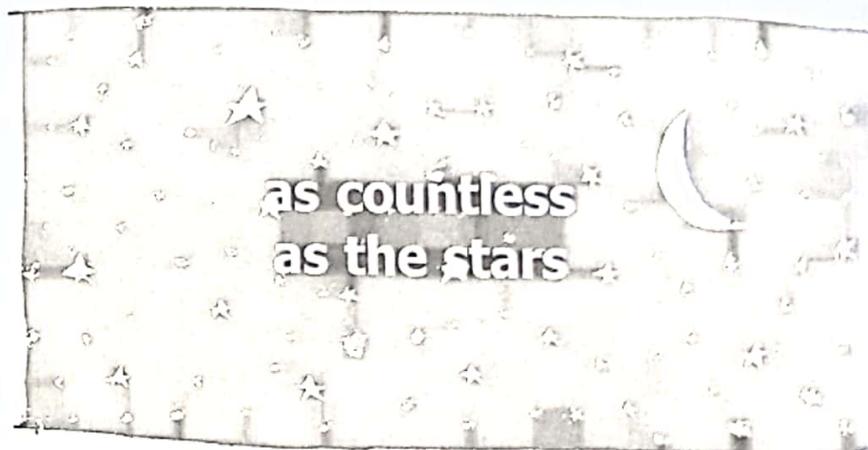
as countless as the stars

as crafty as a fox

as cruel as death.

as cunning as a fox.

as curious as a fish.



D

as dangerous as machine guns

as dark as midnight

as dead as a door nail

as deaf as a door post

as deep as the sea

as delicious as a forbidden fruit

as devoted as a faithful dog

as dry as a bone

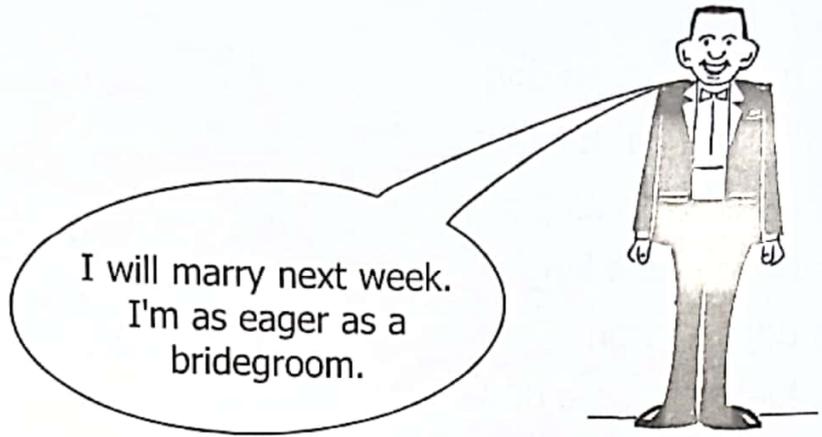
as dull as ditch water

as dumb as mouse



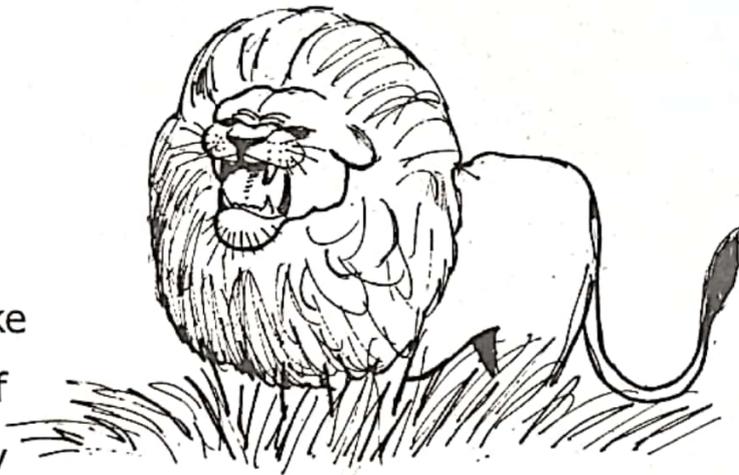
**E**

- as eager as a bridegroom.
- as easy as ABC.
- as easy as winking.
- as empty as space.



**F**

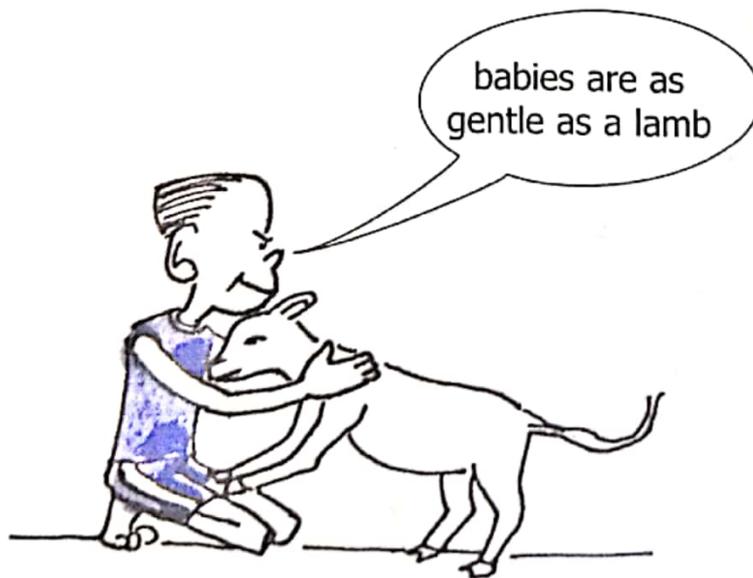
- as far as the poles
- as fast as light
- as fat as a pig
- as fat as butter
- as fierce as a lion
- as fit as a fiddle
- as flat as a pancake
- as foolish as a calf
- as fresh as a daisy
- as friendless as an alarm clock
- as friendly as a puppy



**as fierce as a lion**

**G**

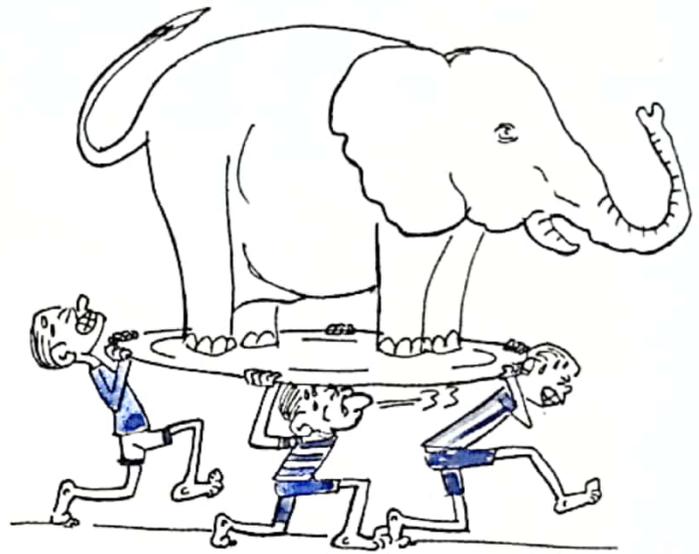
- as generous as a dream
- as gentle as a lamb
- as glad as a fly
- as gloomy as night
- as good as gold
- as graceful as a fawn
- as graceful as a swan
- as green as grass



## SIMILES

### H

as hairless as an egg  
as hairy as a gorilla  
as handsome as paint  
as happy as a king  
as hard as iron  
as harmless as a dove  
as hasty as fire  
as heavy as an elephant  
as heavy as lead  
as high as Heaven  
as honest as a mirror  
as hot as fire  
as hot as a furnace  
as hungry as a hunter



**as heavy as an  
elephant**

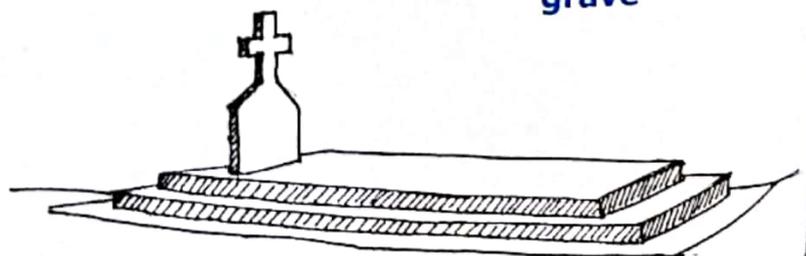
### I

as ignorant as a child  
as impatient as a lover  
as inevitable as death  
as innocent as a lamb  
as invisible as the air

### J

as jealous as a cat  
as large as life  
as lazy as a toad  
as lifeless as a grave/corpse  
as light as a feather  
as loud as thunder  
as low as the grave  
as loyal as the dove  
as mad as a much hair

**as lifeless as a  
grave**

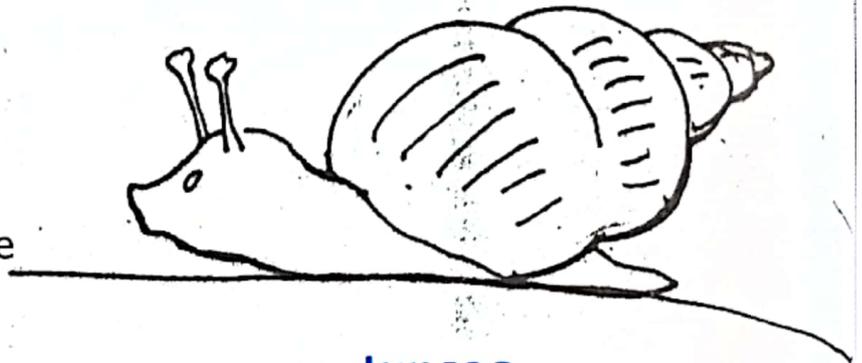




SIMILES

**S**

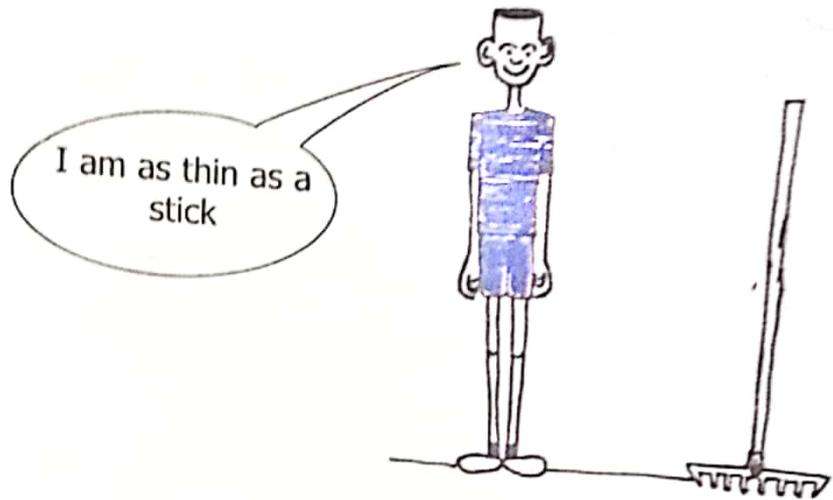
as safe as houses  
as secret as a thought  
as secure as a grave  
as lifeless as stones  
as serious as a Doctor  
as shameless as an old shoe  
as sharp as a needle  
as sharp as a razor bade  
and sick as a dog  
as silent as a grave  
as slippery as an eel  
as slow as a snail  
as slow as tortoise  
as sober as a judge  
as solid as rocks  
as soft as wool  
as sour as a lemon  
as speechless as a stone  
as steady as a rock  
as strong as a horse  
as strong as an ox  
as sweet as honey  
as swift as a deer



**as slow as a  
snail**

**T**

- as tall as a giant
- as timid as a rabbit
- as thick as thieves
- as thin as a stick
- as true as gospel
- as true as steel



**U**

- as ugly as sin
- as unreal as a dream
- as useful as a cow



**As useful as a  
cow**

**V**

- as voiceless as a tomb

**W**

- as warm as wool
- as weak as water
- as wet as a fish
- as wise as an owl
- as wise as King Solomon
- as white as snow



**As wise as King  
Solomon**

## STUDENT'S TASK

### 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

## 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 (" ") e.g.:  
**"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 e.g.: 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. e.g.:  
**"my mother went to Town," said Suzan.**
- iv) After the open quotation marks, the first letter should be capital e.g.:  
**"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.  
e.g.: 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.
- 3) The teacher asked me why I was crying.



### Indirect speech

- i) Quotation marks are not used e.g.

**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 e.g.

"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 e.g

**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.

e.g. **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 which are obvious, the tense does not change even if the reporting verb is in the past tense.

e.g. **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.

# How different words change.

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 week	following week
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



## How pronouns change:

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 sugarcanes."

**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 volley ball.

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.

iv) **The past perfect remains unchanged**

**Example:**

**Direct -** "I had taken my watch for repair," said our aunt.

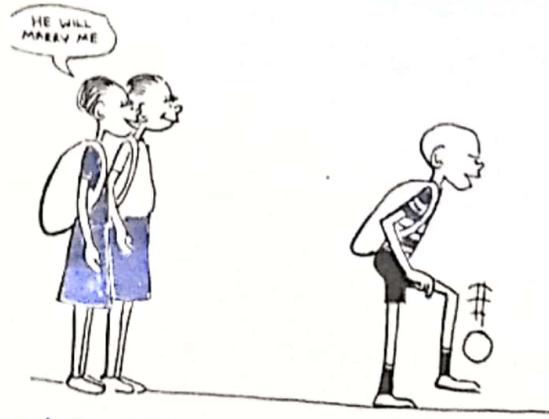
**Indirect-** Our aunt said that she had taken her watch for repair.

v) 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:

- In indirect questions, unlike direct questions question marks are not used e.g.

**Direct-** "What is your name," he asked.

**Indirect-** He asked what my name was.

- The word 'that' is also left out.
- The reporting verbs which are commonly used are:- **wondered**, "**wanted to know**", **asked**, "**inquired**" and others.

- In questions which begin with questioning words like, **why**, **when**, **How**, **What**, etc, the question word is again used in the indirect question e.g.



### 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.

- 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 etc.

**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.



## STUDENT'S TASK

**punctuate the following direct speech 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

**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."

**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 e.g. A. D. However, those abbreviations which 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 e.g. cm, kg, mm, etc...

Abbreviations which 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	Miz
N.B.	Note carefully
No.	Number
P.P.	on behalf of
p.m.	Afternoon (post meridian) latin
P.O.	Post Office
P.S.	Written after (post-script)
R.I.P	Rest in Peace

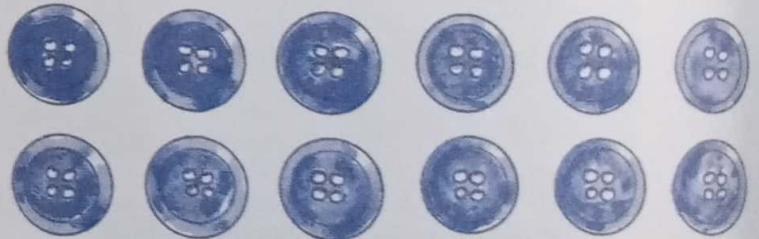


## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>P.T.O</b>	please turn over
<b>R.S.V.P</b>	reply if you can please (Repondez - s'il vous plait) Fr
<b>Rd.</b>	road
<b>Re/ref.</b>	reference
<b>St.</b>	Saint/street.
<b>w.e.f</b>	with effect from
<b>w.p</b>	weather permitting
<b>Viz.</b>	namely (videlicet) latin
<b>Via</b>	by way of, through

## GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

<b>abbr.</b>	abbreviation.
<b>a/c</b>	account
<b>assn.</b>	association.
<b>asst.</b>	assistant
<b>c/o</b>	care of
<b>B.Sc.</b>	Bachelor of Science
<b>B.A</b>	Bachelor of Arts
<b>c.</b>	Centigrade
<b>cf.</b>	Compare
<b>do</b>	the same
<b>doz</b>	dozen
<b>deg.</b>	degree
<b>dept.</b>	department
<b>D.V.</b>	Dod willing (Deo volente)
<b>ea. (@)</b>	each
<b>e.g.</b>	exempt grata (for example)
<b>esp.</b>	especially
<b>e.t.c</b>	et cetera (and so on)
<b>fig.</b>	figure
<b>FIFA</b>	Federation of International Football Association
<b>GMT</b>	Greenwich Mean Time.
<b>Gov't.</b>	Government



Hon.  
i.e  
jr.  
lab.  
M.P  
Mt.  
Neg.  
O.K.  
O.B.  
O.G.  
P.S.V  
Qr.  
Rev.  
Sec.  
Sq.  
Vs.  
X-mas  
Yr.  
Y.M.C.A  
Y.W.C.A  
PAYE  
VAT  
EU  
PTA  
O.A.U  
COMESA  
TIN

honourable  
that is (id est) latin  
junior  
laboratory  
member of parliament  
mountain  
negative  
all correct (okay)  
old boy  
old girl  
public service vehicle (van)  
quarter  
reverend  
secretary  
square  
versus  
Christmas  
Year  
Young men's christian association.  
Young women's christian association.  
pay as you earn.  
value added tax.  
European Union  
parents and teachers' association.  
Organisation of african unity.  
Common market for eastern and southern africa.  
Tax identification number

I am Rev. Sam Bokello



**MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS**

ADC  
APC  
Brig.  
Capt.

aide de camp  
Armoured personnel carrier.  
brigadier  
captain

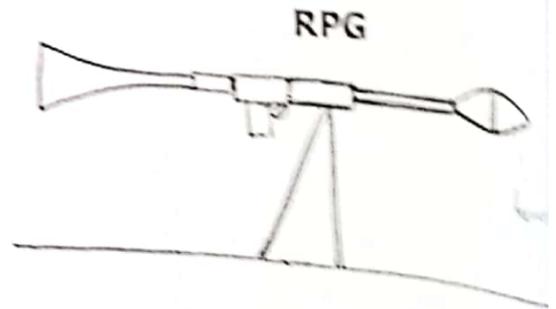
I can see an armoured personnel carrier

Don't worry, this a superior APC



## ABBREVIATIONS

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

<b>URA</b>	Rwanda Revenue Authority
<b>RHRC</b>	Rwanda Human Right Commission
<b>NCC</b>	National Council for Children.
<b>TASO</b>	The Aids Support Organisation
<b>RDC</b>	Resident District Commissioner
<b>RWESO</b>	Rwanda Women's Effort to Save Orphans
<b>ITEK</b>	Institute of Teacher Education Kyamboago
<b>NRM</b>	National Resistance Movement
<b>P.L.E</b>	Primary Leaving Examination
<b>P.S.</b>	Permanent Secretary
<b>VOT</b>	Voice Of Tooro
<b>U.P.E</b>	Universal Primary Education.
<b>ISO</b>	Internal Security Organisation.
<b>ESO</b>	External Security Organisation.
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environment Management Authority
<b>RNEB</b>	Rwanda National Examination Board.
<b>RMA</b>	Rwanda Manufacturers' Association

### METRIC ABBREVIATIONS

cm	}	centimetre
g		gramme
kg		kilogramme
L		litre
m		metre
mm		milimetre

### DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sun.	}	Sunday
Mon.		Monday
Tue.		Tuesday
Wed.		Wednesday
Thu.		Thursday

## ABBREVIATIONS

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 _____	isn'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

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

Ought not ___ oughtn't	that is ___ that's
Do not ___ don't	there is ___ there's
Would not ___ wouldn't	they will ___ they'll
Should not ___ shouldn't	we have ___ we've
O'er _____ over	You will ___ you'll
O'clock _____ of the clock	You are ___ you're
Where're ___ wherever	Let us ___ let's
	All is ___ all's



## STUDENT'S TASK

### 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) R.N.E.B : \_\_\_\_\_
- b) M.P : \_\_\_\_\_
- c) B.C : \_\_\_\_\_
- d) U.P.E : \_\_\_\_\_

ABBREVIATIONS

- 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



lady	-	gentleman
friend	-	enemy
obedience	-	disobedience
visitor	-	host
life	-	death
beauty	-	ugliness
success	-	failure
polygamy	-	monogamy
record	-	punishment
arrival	-	departure
knowledge	-	ignorance
poverty	-	richness
village	-	town

## ADJECTIVE OPPOSITES

big	-	small
tall	-	short
fat	-	lean
rich	-	poor
good	-	bad



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

**ABBREVIATIONS**

absence	-	presence
strength	-	laziness
heaven	-	hell



smooth	-	rough
Junior	-	senior
young	-	old
happy	-	sad
public	-	private
Possible	-	impossible
Polite	-	rude
deep	-	shallow

**● VERB OPPOSITES**

attach	-	defend
attract	-	repel
collect	-	distribute
contract	-	expand
obey	-	disobey
buy	-	sell
please	-	annoy
spend	-	save
teach	-	learn
cry	-	laugh
ask	-	answer
come	-	take
start	-	finish
begin	-	end
win	-	lose
open	-	close
love	-	hate



literate	-	illiterate
familiar	-	strange
friendly	-	hostile
compulsory	-	optional
affirmative	-	negative
voluntary	-	obligatory
merciful	-	merciless
aware	-	unaware.
fresh	-	stale

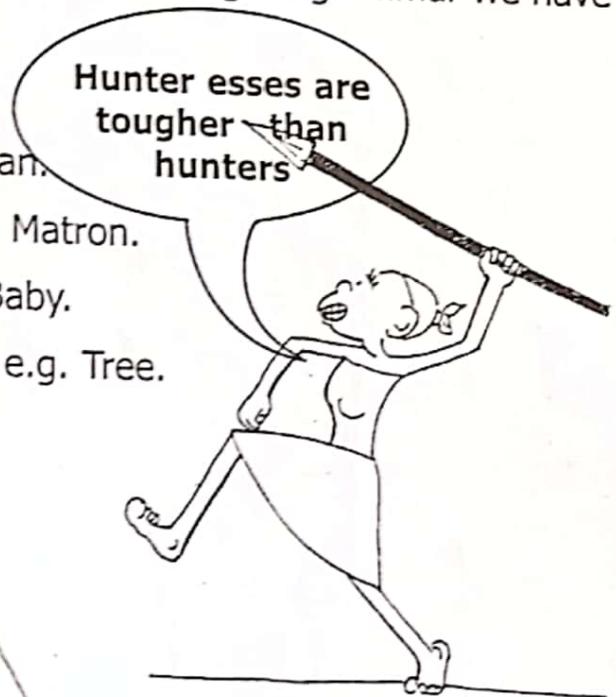
like	-	dislike
hard	-	soft
increase	-	decrease
lead	-	follow
use	-	misuse
export	-	import
arrive	-	depart

## OPPOSITES ACCORDING TO GENDER

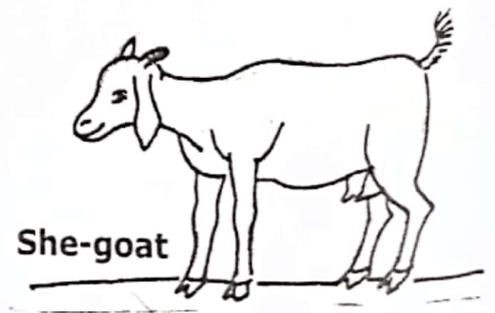
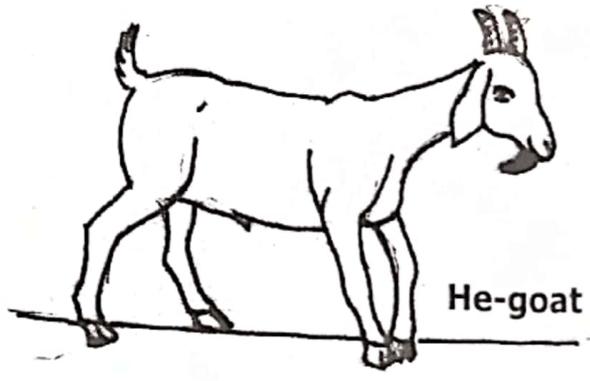
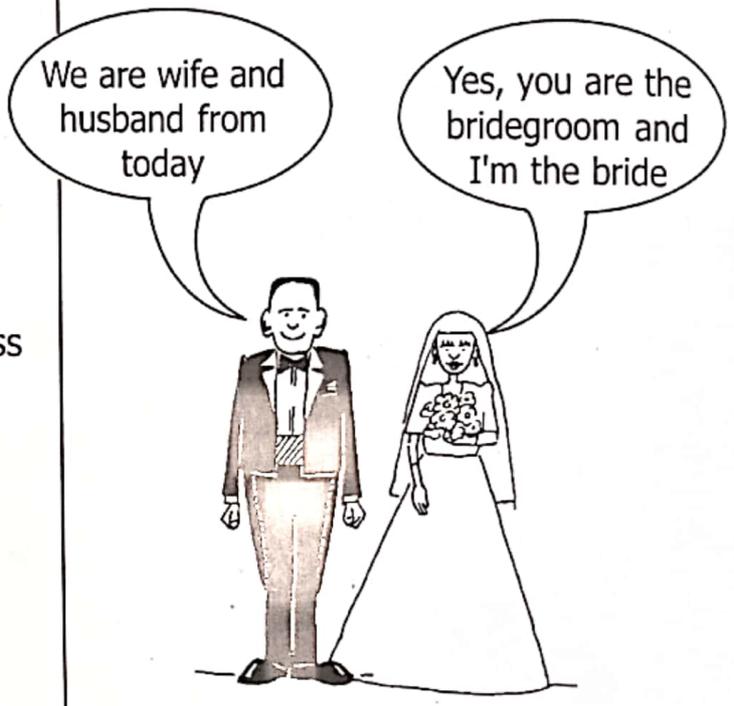
The term gender refers to the distinction of sex. In the English grammar we have the following:-

- 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** (Things out of sex) e.g. Tree.

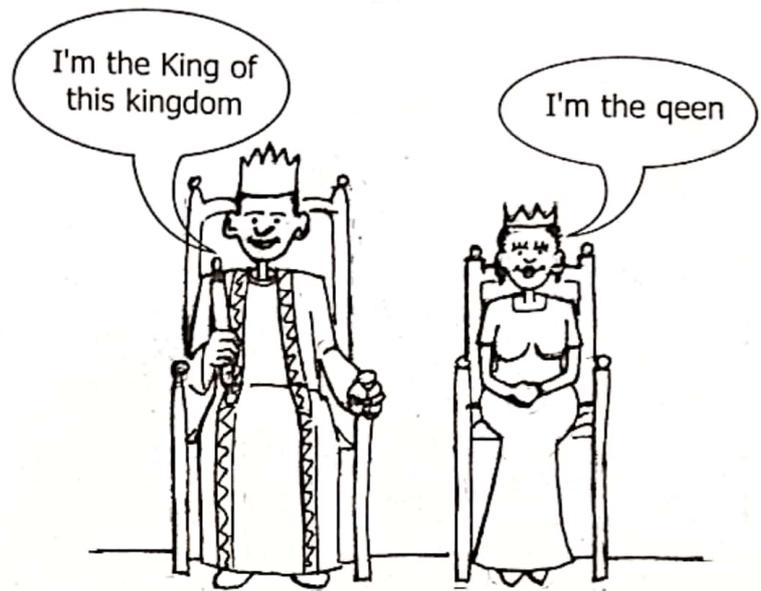
MASCULINE	FEMININE
actor	actress
author	authoress
conductor	conductoress
emperor	emperess
god	goddess
heir	heiress
host	hostess
hunter	hunteress
instructor	instructress
lion	lioness



MASCULINE	FEMININE
master	mistress
mayor	mayoress
murderer	murderess
patron	patroness
poet	poetess
priest	pristess
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
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
cow	bull
king	queen
brother	sister



## STUDENT'S TASK

### 1. Give the opposites of the following.

- |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| a) ever     | h) Junior  | o) Private  |
| b) first    | I) modern  | p) literate |
| c) lazy     | j) start   | q) export   |
| d) national | k) young   | r) possible |
| e) active   | l) life    |             |
| f) host     | m) success |             |
| a) heaven   |            |             |

### 2. 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.

## SIMILAR WORDS

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**.

### Change all masculines into feminines

21. The cow attacked the boy.
22. The instructor was an actor.
23. The bride was late.
24. Our governor is a hero.
25. The wizard spoke to the Patron.

## SIMILAR WORDS IN MEANING

<b>abandon</b>	___	leave
<b>abundant</b>	___	plenty
<b>acute</b>	___	sharp
<b>accused</b>	___	blamed
<b>affectionate</b>	___	loving
<b>aid</b>	___	help
<b>ally</b>	___	friend
<b>amazement</b>	___	wonder
<b>ancient</b>	___	old
<b>assemble</b>	___	gather
<b>astonish</b>	___	surprise

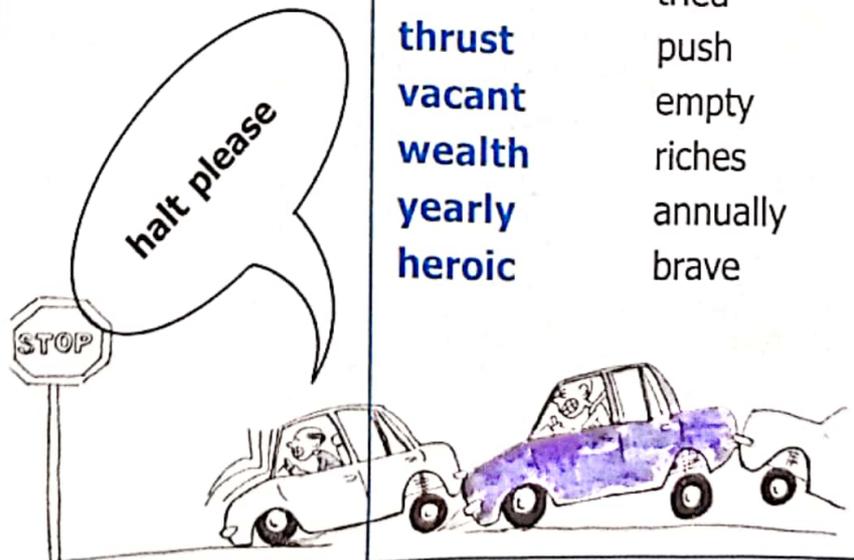


<b>join</b>	___	unite
<b>just</b>	___	honest
<b>lean</b>	___	thin
<b>mad</b>	___	insane
<b>marsh</b>	___	swamp
<b>maximum</b>	___	most
<b>minimum</b>	___	least
<b>modern</b>	___	new
<b>narrate</b>	___	tell
<b>necessary</b>	___	essential
<b>odour</b>	___	smell

big	huge
blank	empty
bright	intelligent
broad	wide
caution	warn
circular	round
choose	select
coarse	rough
commence	begin
conceal	hide
constable	policemen
constant	continuous
conversation	talk
courageous	brave
cunning	sly
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
intention	purpose



omen	sign
option	choice
profit	gain
prohibited	forbidden
prompt	quick
powerful	strong
poor	needy
pretty	beautiful
protect	guard
purchase	buy
rank	position
ready	alert
remedy	cure
reveal	show
roam	wander
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



## PUPIL'S TASK

1) Use similar words in the place of the words Underlined.

- a) The Minister reads the budget annually.
- b) I was tested twice.
- c) Rwanda has abundant sunshine.
- d) "Don't conceal that information."
- e) The P.L.E 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 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) ste: _____      | j) copy: _____   |

# ONE WORD FOR MANY WORDS

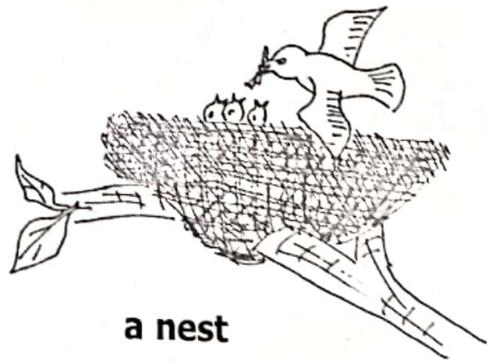
## 1. DURATION AND ANNIVERSARIES:

1) ten years	decade generation silver jubilee golden Jubilee diamond Jubilee century millenium fortnight day week year
2) thirty years	
3) anniversary for 25 years	
4) anniversary for 50 years	
5) anniversary for 75 years	
6) one hundred years	
7) one thousand years	
8) two weeks	
9) twenty four hours	
10) seven days	
11) three hundred sixty six days	

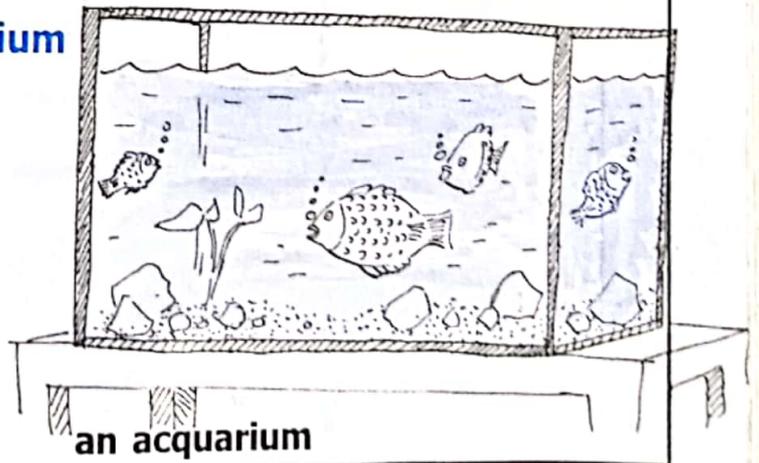
## 2) HOMES & STORES

### A place where;

- 1) birds live \_\_\_\_\_ **nest**
- 2) birds are kept \_\_\_\_\_ **aviary**
- 3) wild animals are kept \_\_\_\_\_ **zoo**
- 4) bees live \_\_\_\_\_ **bee hive**
- 5) bees are kept \_\_\_\_\_ **apiary**
- 6) fish is kept \_\_\_\_\_ **aquarium**
- 7) pigs live \_\_\_\_\_ **sty**
- 8) dogs live \_\_\_\_\_ **kennel**
- 9) horses live \_\_\_\_\_ **stable**
- 10) cows live \_\_\_\_\_ **pen**



a nest

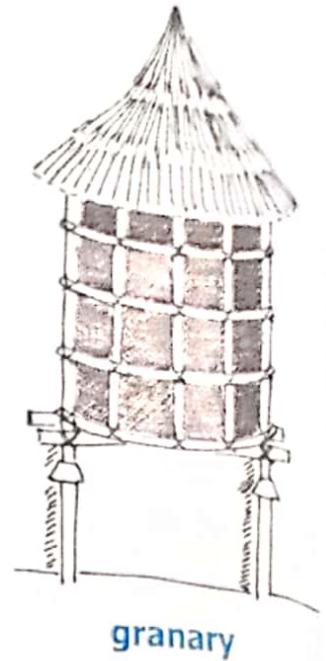


an acquarium

VOCABULARY

- 11) pigeons live
- 12) lions live
- 13) monks live
- 14) nuns live
- 15) records are kept
- 16) students live
- 17) grains are kept
- 18) items of long ago are kept
- 19) orphans live

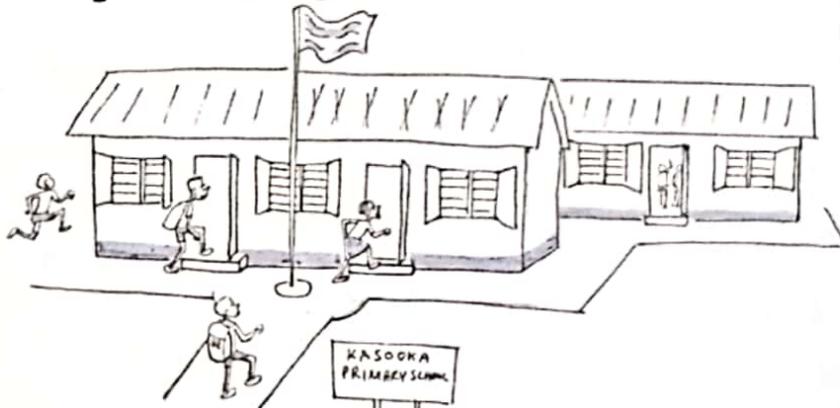
- dove cot  
den  
monastery  
convent  
archive  
hostel  
granary  
museum  
orphanage



### 3. PLACES OF WORK

**A place where;**

- 1) learning and teaching take place



**A school** - a place where learning and teaching takes place

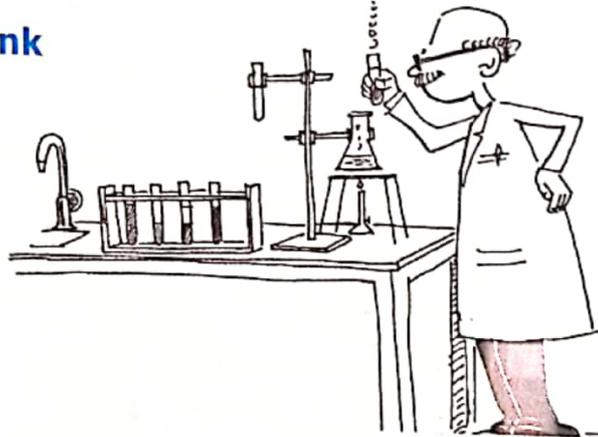
- 2) foreign currencies are sold
- 3) bread and cakes are made
- 4) animals are slaughtered
- 5) beer is made
- 6) spirits are made
- 7) clothes are washed
- 8) foods and drinks are served
- 9) beer is served
- 10) scientific experiments are made

- forex bureau  
bakery  
abattoir  
brewery  
distillery  
laundry  
restaurant  
bar  
laboratory

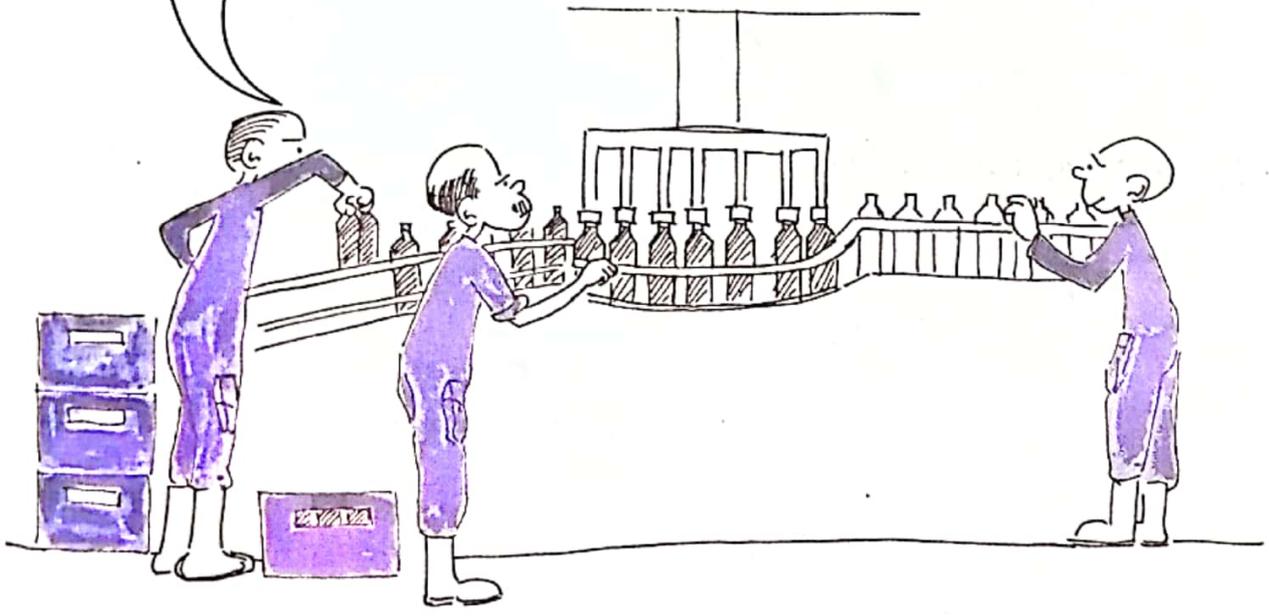
- 11) goods are stored for selling
- 12) plays are staged
- 13) laws are made
- 14) goods are manufactured
- 15) money is kept

**depot**  
**theatre**  
**parliament**  
**factory**  
**bank**

I have worked in this laboratory for the past 10 years



We are employees of this factory



### 3. CHILD BEARING

- Twins - a pair of children/animals born of the same mother at the same time.
- Triplets - a set of three children/animals born of the same mother at the same time.
- Quadruplets - a set of four children animals born of the same mother at the same time.

# HOMOPHONES

These are words which are pronounced alike but differ in meaning.

Examples:

b) There } I have not gone **there**.  
 Their } **Their** books are all torn.

ii) meat      The **meat** of a calf is called Veal.  
 meet      We shall **meet** at the bookshop.

## Study the following example

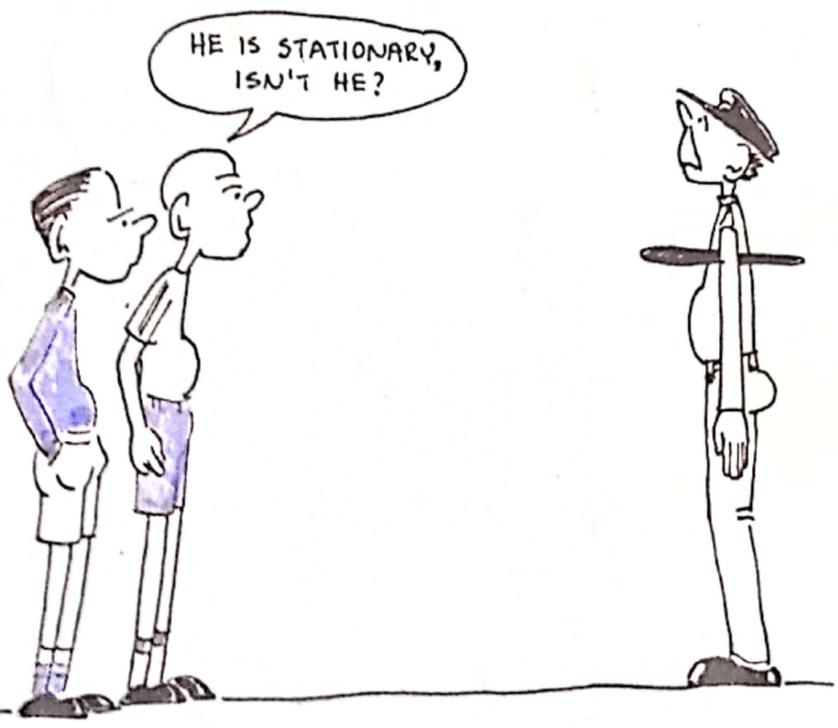
<b>air</b>	heir
<b>allowed</b>	aloud
<b>bail</b>	bale
<b>bare</b>	bear
<b>bean</b>	been
<b>blew</b>	blue
<b>board</b>	bored
<b>break</b>	brake
<b>buy</b>	by
	Bye
<b>ceiling</b>	sealing
<b>cell</b>	sell
<b>cent</b>	sent
	Scent
<b>cereal</b>	serial
<b>check</b>	cheque
<b>coarse</b>	course

<b>grate</b>	great
<b>grown</b>	groan
<b>hare</b>	hair
<b>heel</b>	heal
<b>here</b>	hear
<b>herd</b>	heard
<b>hire</b>	higher
<b>hymn</b>	him
<b>hole</b>	whole
<b>hour</b>	our
<b>idle</b>	idol
<b>knew</b>	new
<b>knight</b>	night
<b>knot</b>	not
<b>nose</b>	knows
<b>lane</b>	lain

dear	deer
fair	fare
find	fined
flea	flee
flew	flue
flour	flower
fowl	foul
meet	meat
missed	mist
none	nun
oar	ore
one	won
pail	pale
paws	pause
piece	peace
practise	practice
pray	prey
principal	principle
profit	prophet
read	reed
read	red
right	write
wring	ring
role	roll
root	route
sail	sale
scene	seen
see	sea

Led	lead
Leek	leak
Lesson	lessen
lightning	lightening
Lone	loan
maid	mad
male	mail
mayor	mare
sew	sow
sight	site
sole	soul
son	sun
stair	stare
stationary	stationery

steal	steel
tail	tale
their	there
threw	through
throne	thrown
tide	tied
vain	vane
waist	waste
wait	weight
weak	week
wood	would



**STUDENT'S TASK.**

Write the words which are pronounced like those 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  | l) would     | n) mayor  |
| e) paws | j) die       | o) sun    |

Complete each of these sentences choosing the correct word from those in brackets.

- 1) The pupils told \_\_\_\_\_ teacher that \_\_\_\_\_ was an accident at the junction. (**there, their**)
- 2) When the \_\_\_\_\_ of directors felt \_\_\_\_\_, they left. (**board, bored**)
- 3) Go and \_\_\_\_\_ the bell please. (wring, ring)
- 4) The Passengers watched the \_\_\_\_\_ talking off from the other side of the airport. (**plain, plane**)
- 5) You should not \_\_\_\_\_ our time, hurry up. (**waste, waist**)
- 6) The Lion was busy looking for its \_\_\_\_\_ from a very thick bush. (**pray, prey**)
- 7) We always reap what we \_\_\_\_\_. (**sow, sew**)
- 8) The children took the shortest \_\_\_\_\_ to the forest. (**root, route**)
- 9) Out of \_\_\_\_\_ means out of mind. (**site, sight**)
- 10) Jesca bought a \_\_\_\_\_ book and even her mother \_\_\_\_\_ it. (**knew, new**)
- 11) We spent an \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for \_\_\_\_\_ visitors. (**hour, our**)

- 12) Gloria asked for the remaining \_\_\_\_\_ of meat. (**piece, peace**)  
 13) Have you passed \_\_\_\_\_? (**threw, through**)  
 14) The young one of a \_\_\_\_\_ is a fawn. (**dear, deer**)  
 15) When he aimed at the bird, it \_\_\_\_\_ away. (**flue, flew**)

## ANIMAL SOUNDS

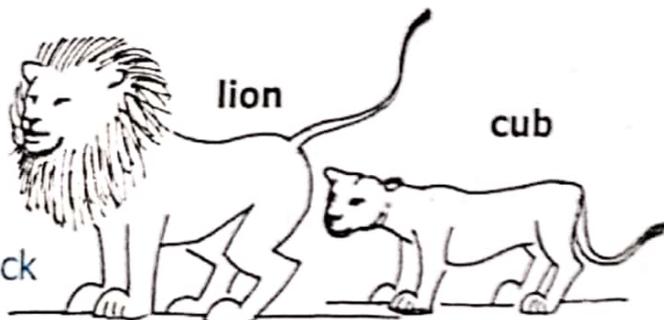
beetle	drones
bull	bellows
cat	purrs/mews
cow	lows/ moos
dog	barks
hyena	screams
rabbit	squeals
bird	sings/whistles
duck	quacks
hen	cackles
turkey	gobbles
Sheep	bleats
grasshoppers	chirrs

lamb	bleats
lion	roars
monkey	chatters
mouse	squeaks
person	talks
pig	grunts
snake	hisses
cock	crows
eagle	screams
owl	hoots
parrot	Chatters
wolf	howl
dove	coos

## YOUNG OF ANIMALS

### ANIMAL YOUNG ONE

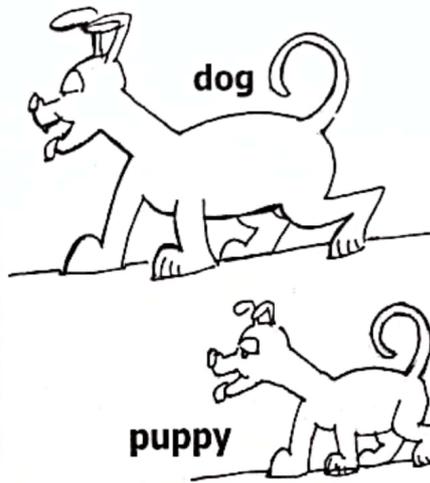
cat	kitten
cock	cockerel
cow	calf
sheep	lamb
hen	pullet/chick
fish	fray



### ANIMAL YOUNG ONE

goose	goseling
toad	taodpole
bird	nestling
lion	cub
bear	cub
fox	cub

dog	puppy
duck	duckling
pig	piglet
elephant	calf
eagle	eaglet
owl	owlet



butterfly	caterpillar
moth	caterpillar
man	baby /Kid
goat	kid
leopard	cub
bee	grub
wasp	grub

## EATABLES

1) Carrot, peas, cabbages	<b>vegetables</b>
2) Meat of a sheep	<b>mutton</b>
3) Meat of a cow	<b>beef</b>
4) Meat of a calf	<b>veal</b>
5) Meat of a pig	<b>pork</b>
6) Smoked meat of a pig	<b>bacon</b>
7) Meat of chicken	<b>chicken</b>
8) Meat without bones	<b>fillet</b>

**Note that the meat of a goat is not one word. It is called goat meat.**

## DESCRIPTION OF PEOPLE AND OCCUPATIONS

i) A child who has lost his parents	<b>an orphan</b>	
ii) A man whose wife is dead	<b>a widower</b>	
iii) A woman whose husband is dead	<b>a widow</b>	
iv) A girl who is about to marry	<b>a bride</b>	
v) A man who is about to marry	<b>a bridegroom</b>	
vi) A person who lives in a country which is not his own	<b>a foreigner/alien</b>	

- vii) A person who is sick
- viii) An unmarried woman
- ix) An unmarried man
- x) A person who cannot walk
- xi) A person who cannot see
- xii) A person who cannot hear
- xiii) A person who cannot talk
- xiv) A person who cannot read or write
- xv) A person who can read and write
- xvi) A person who writes books
- xvii) A person who writes poems
- xviii) A person who gives out medicine
- xix) A person who treats people
- xx) A person who looks after teeth
- xxi) A person who looks after eyes
- xxii) A person who is widely known
- xxiii) A person who is liked by many people

- a patient
- a spinster
- a bachelor
- crippled
- blind
- deaf
- dumb
- illiterate
- literate
- author
- poet
- chemist
- doctor
- dentist
- optician
- famous/popular



## STUDENT'S TASK

### Supply the missing word

- 1) The meat of a goat is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) An \_\_\_\_\_ is a child who has lost his parents.
- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ writes poems.
- 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a wife whose husband has died.
- 5) An unmarried woman is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Give one word for each of the following:

- 6) a young of a cat: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) a young of a sheep: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) a young of a dog: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) a young of a Lion: \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) a young of a goat: \_\_\_\_\_

### Insert the right word in each of the following sentences:

- 11) A lion roars while a \_\_\_\_\_ talks.
- 12) A \_\_\_\_\_ bleats while a snake hisses.
- 13) A cock \_\_\_\_\_ while a duck \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) An owl hoots while \_\_\_\_\_ chatters.
- 15) A \_\_\_\_\_ moos while a \_\_\_\_\_ barks.
- 16) A cat \_\_\_\_\_ while a frog \_\_\_\_\_.
- 17) A wolf \_\_\_\_\_.

### Supply one word to replace the underlined words.

- 18) I met him at **a place where beer is made.**
- 19) He works at the **place where animals are slaughtered.**
- 20) I met sister **Akiiki in their house.**
- 21) Will you go to the **place where animals are kept?**
- 22) We lack a **place where items of long ago are kept.**

### Complete the following:

- 23) Birds live in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 24) Bees live in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 25) \_\_\_\_\_ live in a kennel.
- 26) A \_\_\_\_\_ lives in a stable.
- 27) A \_\_\_\_\_ lives in a den.

- 28) Our pig lives in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 29) A house for cows is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 30) A fortnight is made up \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- 31) 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 which are added at the end of the words.

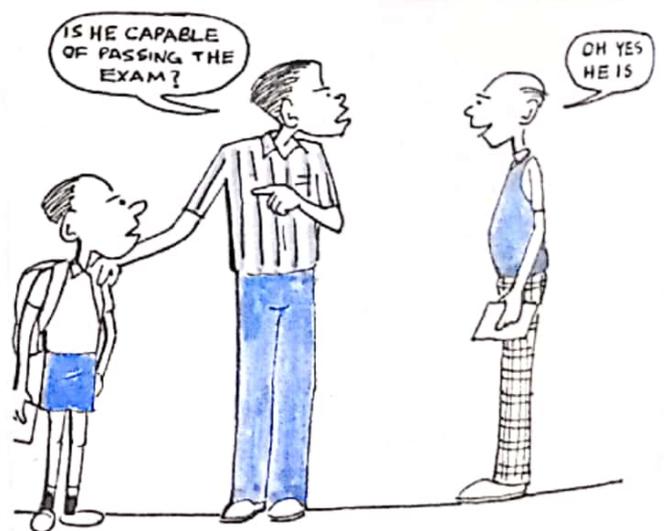
E.g. disagree \_\_\_\_\_ disagreement, act. \_\_\_\_\_ action etc. The original shorter word before other words have been added are called **base word**, **root word** or simply root.

### Suffixes help us to:

- Make nouns e.g. advance + **ment** = advancement, nation + **al** = national
- Make adjectives e.g. create + **ive** = creative, divide + **ive** = divisive.
- 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, northern most, uppermost.
- **like** e.g. childlike, cat like, tractor like
- **ward** e.g. eastward, foreward, backward.



## 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



## STUDENT'S TASK

1. Write the root word and the suffix in the following:

- a) happiness
- b) heaviest
- c) beggar
- d) production
- e) admission
- f) miraculous
- g) scientific

## VOCABULARY

- h) depth
- i) reduction
- j) pianist
- k) beautiful

### 2. Match the suffixes in group a with their definition in group

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'** root word or just **'a root'**.

### Example:

- a) dis + appear = **disappear**
- b) in + come = **income**
- c) mis + treat = **mistreat**
- d) un + happy = **un happy**

# 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.
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

I'm the Bishop of this diocese



FORE HEAD



I've got two wives. I practise polygamy



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Some words are made by using both a prefix and suffix in one word.

### Example:

- **trans**plantation
- **un**reasonable
- **mis**information
- **fore**seeable

## Other prefixes

**Re-** means again, '**un**' – means the opposite and '**il**' – plus '**ir**'-means not.

### Examples:

- Re-write (write again)
- re- call (call again)
- un important (not important)
- un skilled. (not skilled)
- illegal (not legal)
- illiterate (not literate)
- irresponsible ( not responsible)

## STUDENT'S TASK

Identify by underlining the words which have both a prefix and a suffix.

- 1) antiwar
- 2) immeasurable
- 3) inborn
- 4) disagreeable

- 5) reformation.
- 6) re-enter
- 7) uncontrollable.

**Use either "re" or "un" – to make new words from the ones below:**

- 8) enter: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) positive: \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) welcome: \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) united: \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) move: \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) arrange: \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) arm: \_\_\_\_\_

# UNIT : 9 REVISION TESTS AND ANSWERS

## Revision Test One: Parts of Speech

Complete the following sentences with the correct pronoun.

1. I have lost my books. 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 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. We don't eat (**fish**) in Ankole.
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 suitable word.**

21. The bird flew \_\_\_\_\_ the windows.
22. Rwanda 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 films.
27. He travelled \_\_\_\_\_ bus.
28. Kyabakuza is different \_\_\_\_\_ Kyabadaza.
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 Rwanda. (poor)

40. Peter's \_\_\_\_\_ was not clear. (explain)

41. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a computer depends on its model. (simple)

42. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ time of RwandAir from Kigali. (depart)

43. I have no \_\_\_\_\_ about it. (know)

44. His examination failure was \_\_\_\_\_. (accident)

45. They took their \_\_\_\_\_ to the headteacher. (accuse)

46. Exchange is no \_\_\_\_\_. (rob)

47. There is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ between Science and Math. (link)

48. Bill Gates's \_\_\_\_\_ is unknown. (rich)

**Give the opposites of the underlined adjectives.**

49. Most roads in Rwanda are narrow.

50. Rough papers need smooth pens.

51. Water transport is the slowest.

52. Second hand clothes are usually cheap.

53. His arrest was illegal.

54. Most women are quick learners.

55. Young girls are **beautiful**.
56. **Hardworking** pupils get **good** grades.
57. He has a **sad** face.
58. **New** brooms sweep better.
59. She gave a **clear** excuse.
60. They sang the anthem in a **loud** voice.

**Rewrite the following sentences as instructed without changing the meaning.**

61. Allen is very sick. She can not go to school. (**Rewrite using ... too ...**)
62. President Kagame is a soldier. President Museveni is a soldier. (**Join using both.....**)
63. Katto isn't young. He can't play football. (**Rewrite using enough**)
64. Matovu is not good at Maths. Opio is not good at Maths. (**Join using neither ..... nor**)
65. He will not go abroad. He must have a passport first. (**Join the sentences using 'unless'**)
66. Akech is very weak. She can not fetch a jerrycan of water. (**Join the sentences using so ..... that**)
67. Mugisha came late. His car had a mechanical problem. (**Join the sentences beginning 'because .....**)
68. Wambuzi is a university student. Wako is also a university student. (**Join the sentences beginning 'Both .....**)
69. Rwandans are not rich. Rwandese are not rich. (**Join the sentences beginning 'Neither ....nor'**)

REVISION TESTS

70. Okumu is an Adhola. He speaks Kinyarwanda fluently. (Join the sentences using 'Despite')
71. 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.

72. \_\_\_\_\_ elephant is a heavy animal.
73. Magezi is \_\_\_\_\_ active pupil in the classroom.
74. He waited \_\_\_\_\_ hours to see her.
75. \_\_\_\_\_ Bible is a holy book for christians.
76. Nambi ate \_\_\_\_\_ biggest fruit.
77. My uncle was \_\_\_\_\_ Rwandan soldier.
78. I have \_\_\_\_\_ activity to do in the evening.
79. I ate \_\_\_\_\_ Mango and \_\_\_\_\_ Orange.
80. She is either \_\_\_\_\_ Arab or \_\_\_\_\_ African.
81. \_\_\_\_\_ Lion is \_\_\_\_\_ King of \_\_\_\_\_ jungle.

Rewrite the following sentences by using the correct degree of the adjectives which are given in the brackets.

82. Who scored the (**high**) number of goals in last year's league?
83. Aliti is (**handsome**) boy in the class.
84. Out of those three books, this is (**old**).
85. May you please move a little (**far**).
86. The (**late**) news is the death of Rwandans in an air crash.

87. Today is (**hot**) than yesterday.
88. Football is (**interesting**) game in Rwanda.
89. Nambi was (**happy**) than babirye.
90. Today's weather is (**bad**) than that of yesterday.
91. Are Africans (**intelligent**) than Europeans?

**Complete the sentences below by using the adjectives formed from the nouns in the brackets.**

92. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ town of Rwanda? (**industry**).
93. She was given a \_\_\_\_\_ cup. (**gold**)
94. Odongo has a \_\_\_\_\_ head. (**rectangle**)
95. Is AIDS a \_\_\_\_\_ disease? (**cure**)
96. Mrs. Ogwal has a \_\_\_\_\_ face. (**baby**)
97. Murram roads are \_\_\_\_\_ in the dry season. (**dust**)
98. Most insects are either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. (**harm**)
99. A Cobra is a \_\_\_\_\_ snake. (**poison**)
100. \_\_\_\_\_ faces don't welcome visitors. (**misery**)

**Fill in the gaps with suitable adverbs formed from the words given in brackets**

101. Kiyuge was \_\_\_\_\_ beaten. (**bad**)
102. He speaks English \_\_\_\_\_. (**fluent**)
103. She \_\_\_\_\_ represented Rwanda in the U.N.D. (**able**)
104. The war was \_\_\_\_\_ ended. (**peace**)

REVISION TESTS

105. He is \_\_\_\_\_ sick. (**mental**)
106. Newsmen \_\_\_\_\_ criticize their governments. (**open**)
107. Wambwa died \_\_\_\_\_. (**sudden**)
108. They \_\_\_\_\_ answered him back. (**angry**)
109. It was \_\_\_\_\_ marked. (**clear**)
110. We came late \_\_\_\_\_ because we used poor means of transport  
(**simple**)

**Rewrite the sentences below by using one word to replace the ones in bold.**

111. We get our holidays **once every term**.
112. We have a Maths test **once every week**.
113. They stayed in the class **without any noise**.
114. He goes to Kigali **now and again**.
115. Taxi drivers normally drive **without taking any care**.
116. **All of a sudden**, she gave birth.
117. He reads the budget **once every year**.
118. Magino answered **in a loud voice**.
119. He played **in an active manner**.
120. He cleans it **every day**.

## REVISION TEST TWO: TENSES

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 Kagalama since 1980.
8. Namukasa's pen (to be lost) since last week.
9. I (to buy) a better dress yesterday.
10. Naigaga (to have) her meal before she left.
11. Byamugisha (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 P.L.E 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 Kigali tomorrow.
20. Naiga (come) here next week.

REVISION TESTS

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. Gashegu (forget) to write to me last Friday.
35. The snake (fall) on her bed when I switched on the light.
36. Namutebi (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. Namata (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.

**Complete the following sentences with the right word in their correct tenses.**

51. Khaintsa ..... to her sister once a month.
52. We ..... in the church every Sunday.
53. She normally ..... Kinyarwanda and English.
54. It ..... under the bed every night.
55. This teacher usually ..... our books badly.
56. They ..... raw food every day.
57. Namuwenge usually ..... on that stool.
58. Nyakatto and Babirye always ..... late at school.
59. You sometimes ..... like a European.
60. He often ..... netball.

**Write the correct form of the past tense of the given verbs in the brackets.**

61. When I arrived, she (welcome) me.
62. The (take) their books last evening.

REVISION TESTS

63. I (call) her parents.
64. Before they left, we (sing) for them.
65. While I (talk) to him, the mother (call) him.
66. Yesterday I (see) a terrible road accident.
67. Asiimwe (read) a book when I (knock) at her door.
68. He (beat) her badly.
69. We (pack) our belongings last night.
70. They (run) all the way to their home.

**Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentence below in the present perfect tense.**

71. The children (revise) the books.
72. The boy (cut) his finger.
73. The bookshop (sell) books only.
74. Many of us (see) Jesus.
75. Lubega (teach) Maths.
76. They boys (paint) the blackboard.
77. Our father (build) a house.
78. My mother (buy) a new dress.
79. Doctors (get) a lot of money.
80. None of us (be) to Nairobi.

## Rewrite these sentences completing them with the correct answers.

81. We ate six bananas after you ..... (go).
82. Okwir went to Kigali after he ..... (pay).
83. I told her that we ..... the novel. (read).
84. Who ..... this cup? (break)
85. The girls ..... the rubbish before they entered the classroom. (burnt)
86. They ..... to the airport before they visited the airstrip. (be)
87. The teacher asked Kaggwa who ..... the book. (steal)
88. Why ..... she ..... away. (run)
89. The army ..... off the rebel attack. (beat)
90. 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.

91. Wankoko ..... to the library. (go)
92. We ..... some books. (borrow)
93. It ..... its nest. (leave)
94. They ..... a nice peice of work. (do)
95. Mbabazi ..... the whistle. (blow)
96. She ..... the other dress. (choose)
97. He ..... to Britain. (fly)
98. The sun ..... (rise)
99. The show ..... for a year. (last)
100. The table ..... a broken leg. (get)

**Change the following sentences into negative.**

101. We have remembered it.

102. The thief stole some money.

103. I left the keys somewhere in the dining hall.

104. She has been writing this letter.

105. The pupils have been singing.

106. This girl has been crying.

107. We lost our money.

108. The calf drank some milk.

109. The pupils were sending some letters.

110. We were eating some food.

111. She had wanted the baby.

112. The football match had already started.

113. The clock will make some noise.

**Re-write the following sentences into passive voice.**

114. Nabirye learns English everyday.

115. I hate singing.

116. I shall reply your letter tomorrow.

117. The villagers have found the last dog.

118. He has marked the examination.

119. Have you written the letters?

120. I have already heard the bad news.

121. The cat broke the glass last night.

122. The lion was eating some meat.
123. Mrs. Okello was reading the news.
124. Somebody had stolen his money.
125. She has killed a leopard.

**Change the following sentences into interrogative ones.**

126. It was difficult to pass the examination.
127. We have finished our home work.
128. You can tell your brother.
129. It has a lame leg.
130. I am the head prefect.
131. She sold all our goods.
132. The child eats porridge.
133. You can sing now.
134. They will come next Sunday.
135. He will pay all his debts by next week.

**Re-write these sentences with question tags.**

136. We know what we did.
137. Your home is far from mine.
138. You are a polite pupil.
139. His car is under repair.
140. I want to see her today.
141. I felt sorry for you.
142. He will not give me some money.
143. Our teacher did not teach last week.

## REVISION TESTS

144. She bought a car yesterday.

145. I did not take your pen.

## REVISION TEST THREE: SPEECH WORK

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.

REVISION TESTS

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 TEST THREE: If Clauses**

**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 .....

## REVISION TESTS

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 TESTS**

(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 goose : \_\_\_\_\_

(i) the young of a month: \_\_\_\_\_

(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 walk : \_\_\_\_\_
- (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) Rwanda 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.

**REVISION TESTS**

- (i) Rwanda is now a **safe** country to live in.
- (j) There is **freedom** of worship in Rwanda.

**(7) A primary five pupil made the following underlined mistakes. 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 Rwanda.

**(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 FIVE : OPPOSITES

Re-write the sentences below using an opposite word to replace the one in bold.

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 Rwanda is very high.
12. **Unity** is **strength**.
13. The **depth** of Lake Victoria is unknown.
14. Do you have an **uncle**?
15. **Wealthy** is not a problem in Rwanda.
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.

REVISION TESTS

40. Can a **lion** be harmless?
41. That man is still a **bachelor**.
42. My **landlord** is dead.
43. Her **nephew** lives in Canada.
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 TEST ONE.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. it  | 21. over        |
| 2. me  | 22. of          |
| 3. us  | 23. in          |
| 4. yourself  | 24. of          |
| 5. you   | 25. to          |
| 6. it  | 26. in          |
| 7. it, ours  | 27. by          |
| 8. his   | 28. from        |
| 9. you   | 29. into        |
| 10. it   | 30. at          |
| 11. Have you left your cars in the <b>carpark</b> ?      | 31. of          |
| 12. The Russians rear <b>deers</b> .                     | 32. to          |
| 13. My son is found of playing with his <b>puppies</b> . | 33. against     |
| 14. His <b>houses</b> have leaking <b>roofs</b> .        | 34. of          |
| 15. I don't eat <b>avocadoes</b> .                       | 35. from        |
| 16. Her <b>watches</b> are new.                          | 36. invitation  |
| 17. We don't eat <b>fish</b> in Ankole.                  | 37. decision    |
| 18. They lack sincere <b>heads</b> of <b>state</b> .     | 38. arrival     |
| 19. Did you use <b>oxen</b> to plough your land?         | 39. poverty     |
| 20. That phone makes a lot of <b>echoes</b> .            | 40. explanation |
|  | 41. simplicity  |
|  | 42. departure   |

## ANSWERS

43. knowledge
44. accidental
45. accusation
46. robbery
47. linkage
48. richness
49. wide
50. smooth
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.  
  
President Museveni and Kagame are both soldiers.
63. Kato is young enough to play football
64. Neither Namarome 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 jerry can of water.
67. Mugisha came late because of the mechanical problem with his car.
68. Both Wambuzi and Wako are university students.
69. Neither Rwandans nor Rwandese are rich.
70. Despite the fact that Okumu is a Ugandan, he speaks Kinyarwanda 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
80. an, an
81. A, the, the
82. Who scored **the highest** number of goals in last year's league?
83. ALiti 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 Rwandese in an air crush.
87. Today is **hotter** than yesterday.
88. Football is **the most interesting** game in Rwanda.
89. Nambi was **happier** than Nabirye.
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
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. daily

## Suggested answers for Revision Test two

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. Asiimwe **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 better 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 th 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. Gasheggu **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.

## ANSWERS

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.

**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

## ANSWERS

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.

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. didn't we?
137. isn't it?
138. aren't you?
139. don't I?
140. did I?
141. will he?
142. did he?
143. didn't she?
144. did I ?

**SUGGESTED ANSWERS FOR THE REVISION TEST THREE**

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.

ANSWERS

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 FOUR

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 REVISION TEST FIVE

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) gosling

(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) cripple

(d) author

(e) famous

(f) orphan

(g) illiterate

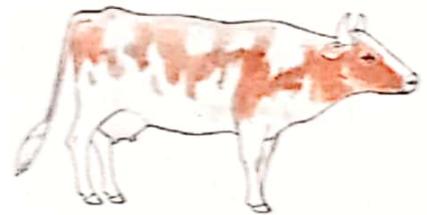
(h) deaf

(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)

- 9.(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