

**YOUNG WORLD LEARNING CENTRE**  
**P.5 ENGLISH HOME LEARNING PACK-By Tr. Teddy**

**Message for Children**

- As you are all aware, schools are closed for a good cause – to stop the spread of the Corona virus, which is making a lot of people around the world very sick and can spread when people get too close to each other
- However, during this period, children need to keep safe and continue learning at home – so their minds stay active and they can do well in class when schools reopen again - and parents and caregivers have a role to support this.
- This pack is based on what you were supposed to cover for term one. It also includes activities you can practice on your own. Please copy in your exercise book. For new topics, you can read on your own and ask for support from your parents/guardians or sibling for help. When schools open teachers will continue supporting you building on what you have learnt your self
- There also a number of lessons delivered on radio and TVs which relates to the information in this pack
- **Please remember to stay home, wash your hands always and stay safe and continue learning**

**ASPECT ONE: PUNCTUATION**

**A. CAPITAL LETTERS**

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

**Use of capital letters**

- (i) At the beginning of the sentence; e.g. My father is a good man in our village.
- (ii) At the beginning of proper nouns; e.g. names of people, cities, lakes, mountains, countries, rivers, days , months , streets etc. e.g. Musoke , Kampala , Victoria , Elgon , Uganda , Nile , Sunday , February , William street respectively.
- (iii) Writing abbreviations e.g. P.L.E. , U.P.E , D. E. O etc
- (iv) Pronouns I e.g You and I are friends.
- (v) To begin in direct speech. E.g The teacher said, “ Go out!”
- (vi) To begin word He, Him, His - If they are relating to God.

**EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

**Punctuate the following sentences correctly.**

1. a snake bit jenifer yesterday
2. the little boy drowned into lake kyoga
3. I was going to church when i met tumwine at lubaga.
4. Entebbe guitar singers with their play omuzira mu bazira are going to stage it at gombe.
5. out teacher mr. nkaayi is to wed tomorrow.
6. by Friday , she will have finished the homework
7. this soil has lost its fertility and I won't plant in crops.
8. the oc would like to see the following persons engage anguye and bukane
9. the highest mountain in Uganda is mt. rwenzori
10. Tanzania is neighbouring Uganda in the south.
11. jane said, “I am very ill”
12. my brother told me to meet him on nkurumah street

**LESSON 2**

Stay home

Stay safe

Keep learning

## **b. Full stop ( . )**

- i) Put at end of a complete sentence. E.g Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.
- ii) Used in abbreviations e.g. U.P.E , P.S.V, Ms. Dr. etc

## **EVALUATION**

### **Punctuate the following sentences.**

1. That boy is my friend.
2. I don't have any pen to use.
3. The OC old Kampala will visit our school next week.
4. Mary said, " I am going to church".
5. "I won't attend the party," said the angry man.
6. The thief ordered, "open the door".
7. jesus loves us a lot
8. I once lived in tanzania and Nigeria
9. that car belongs to martin.
10. there are many islands in kampala district

## **LESSON 3**

### **Question mark**

Used at the end of a question or interrogative sentences .e.g. Where are you going?

## **EVALUATION**

### **Punctuate the following**

1. do you remember where she lives.
2. how do you do
3. where does your father work
4. is it time for lunch
5. how do you come to school
6. the teacher said, "why are you late"
7. did you see an accident on jinja road last Tuesday
8. which car does your father drive
9. are young children allowed to drive
10. how old is your youngest sister

## **LESSON 4**

### **Exclamation mark ( ! )**

Used to show surprise, admiration or fear e.g. My God! What a dirty plate that is!

Its used on exclamatory words e.g. Hurrah!, Oh!, Alas!, Ah!, Ooops!, Hullo!

## **ACTIVITY**

1. What a lovely dress this is
2. Oh cried the girl
3. What an old man your father is
4. Hurrah I have got this number correct
5. How deep this hole is
6. Hullo you are welcome

## LESSON 5

### Comma ( , )

Used when listing things e.g. he bought a ball , pencil, pen and hut.

Used in address or date e.g. Nasah Foundation school,  
P.O.Box 11,  
Luweero

Salutation e.g.

(i) Dear Dad,

- (i) Used after “yes” or “No” at the beginning of the sentence. E.g. No, thats you.
- (ii) Yes, I shall go
- (iii) Used in expressions like On the other hand, however, additionally, on top of that, for instance, by the way further more etc.
- (iv) Used to set off the name of the person addressed e.g. Why do you come with us, Peter?
- (v) Used in speeches e.g., Mary said, “ I will help you”.
- (vi) Used in question tags e.g. She is beautiful, isn't she?

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

### Punctuate the following

1. no she only owns a motor cycle
2. “I will come tomorrow” said john
3. Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> april 2008
4. Sir apollo Kaggwa primary school  
P.O.box 4321  
Kampala
5. where are you going john
6. east africa is made up of uganda kenya tanzania rwanda and burundi
7. here is some chocolate . no thank you
8. she is a short bright brown girl
9. today is Monday 18<sup>th</sup> January 2009
10. The boy said “ I am eleven years old”

## LESSON 6

### APOSTROPHE ( ' )

- (i) Used to replace an omitted letter e.g. can't , don't etc .
- (ii) used to indicate ownership or possession e.g. Mary's dress, Uganda's etc
- (iii) Use to form the plural of letters, signs and figures e.g. Mary writes her ts' correctly
- (iv) For nouns which end with letter 's' we only add the apostrophe e.g. Moses' shirt, Jesus' name

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

### Write out the following putting in the possessive case

1. The man went to the ( chemist) shop.
2. The name of Mrs. ( Musoke) dog was Micky
3. Have you seen ( Henry) new bicycle?
4. We heard the ( men) shouts in the distance.

5. My (sister) friend is coming to tea.
6. Moses bicycle got a flat tyre.

### Re – write changing the underlined to contractions

7. Jane does not eat meat.
8. We cannot go with you.
9. My parents are not happy with my performance.
10. I shall not come to school tomorrow.
11. You will not watch TV if you do not complete the homework.

## LESSON 7

### Quotation marks ( “ ” )

Used to enclose words of a direct speech. E.g. “Come in,” said the teacher. “Where is your pen?” Said Mary.

## EVALUATION

### Punctuate the following sentences

1. my teacher said I am very good at english.
2. how do you come to school asked the headmaster
3. where is your homework said mummy
4. my father said I will buy you a present is you do well
5. the teacher said I have taught you for a long time.
6. he has been playing volleyball said ivan.
7. we have been digging said the girls
8. I broke my friend ruler said my brother
9. she was lying to me said namulesa
10. our aunt said I had taken my watch for repair

## LESSON 8

### ASPECT: NOUNS

A noun is a name of anything. It can be a name of a person, animal, place or things. Nouns are in four kinds i.e. proper nouns and common nouns. Abstract nouns and collective nouns.

### Proper nouns

A proper noun is a particular name of a person or thing. Names of people , books, places etc. are examples of proper nouns, All proper nouns are written beginning with a capital letter.

### Examples

Gloria, Nakitende, Junior English, Bwaise , Rwenzori, Nile, Kenya, Africa, Nairobi, Sunday , October etc

## EVALUATION

### Identify the proper nouns and punctuate correctly

1. My father will go to Nairobi next week.
2. Mr. buyondo teaches English in primary five.
3. river Nile is the longest river in the world.
4. Nairobi , Kampala, Kigali, Dodoma, Bujumbura are cities in East Africa.
5. Mr. Hills is a Briton by nationality

6. my eldest brother is busy at makerere university.
7. treasure island is a very interesting book.
8. musa, wabwire and nakanjako are friends.
9. when will you go to kasese to visit the queen Elizabeth national game park?
10. my brother is very poor at mathematics.

## LESSON 9 AND 10 COMMON NOUNS

Common nouns are used to name only one class, people, place or things e.g girl , tree, town , etc  
They are sub – divided in singular and plural, countable and un countable nouns. Nouns that mean “only one” are singular. Nouns that mean “more than one” are plural.

- (i) most nouns form their plural by adding “s” e.g. animals, houses , dogs, books, spaces etc
- (ii) Some nouns form their plurals by adding “ es”

### a) Nouns that end in a hissing sound e.g.

dress - dresses	box - boxes	torch - torches
brush - brushes	church - churches	branch - branches
inch - inches	fox - foxes	

### b) Some nouns that end in ‘o’ add ‘es’

Potato - potatoes	mosquito - mosquitoes
Hero - heroes	cargo - cargoes

### c) Other nouns that end in ‘o’ add only ‘s’

Photos, pianos, dynamos, radios, studios, videos, bamboos, igloos, eskimos

### d) Nouns that end in “f” or “fe” form their plurals by changing “f” or “fe” to “ves”

leaf - leaves	hoof - hooves	wife - wives	thief - thieves
half - halves	wolf - wolves	knife - knives	

### Exceptional

chiefs, hoofs, roofs, gulfs, staffs, beliefs, stuffs, handkerchiefs

### e) Nouns that end in “Y” make their plurals by changing “y” into “ies”

baby - babies	army - armies	factory - factories
lady - ladies	city - cities	party - parties
fly - flies	body - bodies	

### f) There are one or two nouns that don’t follow any of these rules.

#### Examples

Man - men	child - children	ox - oxen
Woman - women	foot - feet	tooth - teeth
Goose - geese	mouse - mice	sheep - sheep
Deer - deer	dozen - dozen	furniture - furniture
Focus – foci / focuses	vertex – vertices	oasis – oases
Aquarium – aquaria		

g) **Common nouns that end with 'y' preceded by a vowel letter simply take 's' in their plural**

Examples

Donkey – donkeys

valley – valleys

tray – trays

Key – keys

day – days

turkey – turkeys

Spray – sprays

trolley – trolleys

boy – boys

Toy – toys

railway – railways

**EVALUATION 1**

**Write the plural of the underlined words.**

1. The child came into the room
2. A lady gave the girl the key
3. The cat caught the mouse.
4. The leaf fell from the tree
5. The ox pulled the cart.
6. The army went into the battle.

**Re – write the sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words.**

7. The nurse carried a baby.
8. A thief stole watches and the boxes of jewellery.
9. A wolf killed a sheep.
10. This furniture is very expensive.

**EVALUATION 2**

**Write the singular form of the underlined words.**

1. The gentlemen filled the glasses with soda.
2. We saw geese and foxes.
3. The boys have nice watches.
4. The armies fought a hard battle.
5. The cat caught some mice.

**Rewrite the sentences giving the singular forms of the underlined words.**

6. The feet of the deer crushed the flower.
7. Birds sang on the branches of a tree
8. A boy was tending some sheep in the field.
9. The man put the books on top of the shelves
10. the women had knives.

**LESSON 11**

**COMPOUND NOUNS**

These are nouns with more than one noun. Some of the compound nouns take a hyphen while others don't.

**Eg of compound nouns that don't take a hyphen**

Blackboard - blackboards

employment - employments

Armchair - armchairs

homework - homeworks

Spoonful - spoonfuls

handkerchief - handkerchiefs

Handful –

Headmaster

## Compound nouns that take a hyphen

Step – son	-	step –sons
Step – mother	-	step – mothers
Co – workers	-	co – workers
X – ray	-	X- rays
Mouse – trap	-	mouse – traps
Bye – law	-	bye - laws
Tooth – brush	-	tooth brushes
Girl – guide	-	girl – guides
Check – point	-	check – points
Cob - web	-	Cob – webs
He – goat	-	he – goats
Egg – plant	-	egg – plants
Foot – path	-	foot – paths
Check – up	-	check – ups
Exceptional		
Man – servant	-	men – servants

## Compound nouns which affect the first word only

Passer – by	-	passer – by
Sister – in – law	-	sister – in – law
Head – of - state	-	heads – of - state
Prefect – on – duty	-	prefects – on – duty
Master – on – duty	-	masters – on – duty
Commander - in chief	-	commanders – in – chief
Guest - of – honour	-	Guests - of – honour
Father in – law	-	fathers – in – law
Office – in – charge	-	Officers – in – charge
Master – of – ceremonies	-	masters – of - ceremonies

## EVALUATION

### LESSON 12

#### Write the plural of the underlined words.

1. The rebels are fought by the commander – in – chief.
2. The baby was given a spoonful of medicine.
3. This passer – by has escaped from prison.
4. The classroom block was measured with a tape – measure.
5. A – tug – of – war is an interesting game.

#### Rewrite the sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words.

6. Our head – of – department is very hardworking.
7. A toothbrush is sold in our shop.
8. That member – of – staff is going to be transferred.
9. Who is the prefect – on – duty this week.
10. We saw many head – of – cattle at the road side.

### LESSON 13

#### COLLECTIVE NOUNS

These nouns stand for a lot of things /individuals. We call them collective nouns because they refer to collections of things, people, items etc.

## Examples

A gang of thieves  
A packet of cigarettes  
A flock of sheep  
A fleet of cars  
A team of oxen  
A heap of soil  
A troop of lions  
A heap of soil  
A swarm of bees  
A bouquet of flowers  
A set of furniture  
A brood of chicken  
A forest of trees  
A leap of leopards  
A troop of monkeys  
A flight of birds

A crowd of people  
A troupe of dancers  
A company of actors  
A choir of singers  
A gang of prisoners  
A mob of disorderly people  
A congregation of worshipers  
A bundle / bunch of keys  
A cluster of bananas  
A mouthful of food  
A pack of cards  
A herd of cattle  
A pocketful of money  
A library of books  
A queue of people

## EVALUATION

### Complete each of the phrases

1. A ..... of grapes
2. A .....of matches
3. A .....of clothes
4. A .....of trees
5. A .....of corn
6. A ..... of drawers
7. A .....of bees
8. A .....of sticks
9. A .....of stamps
10. A .....of stars
11. A ..... of birds
12. A ..... of cows
13. A .....of angles
14. A .....of wolves
15. .... of whales
16. A ..... of monkeys
17. A ..... of thieves
18. A ..... of pups
19. A .....of slaves
2. A .....of beautiful ladies



## LESSON 14, 15, 16 AND 17

### ABSTRACT NOUNS

These are the nouns which cannot be seen or counted.

They are nouns of qualities of things, creatures or people. These qualities only exist in something. They don't exist on their own. Abstract nouns can be formed from adjectives or verbs.

#### Examples

Width	height
Length	anger
Breadth	behaviour
Truth	love
Sadness	heat
Happiness	presence
Bitterness	choice

#### a) Abstract nouns from adjectives formed by adding "ness"

Adjective	abstract noun
1. eager	eagerness
2. clever	cleverness
3. clean	cleanliness
4. sad	sadness
5. handsome	handsomeness
6. kind	kindness
7. heavy	heaviness
8. smart	smartness
9. good	goodness
10. rich	richness
11. quick	quickness
12. happy	happiness
13. strange	strangeness
14. bright	brightness
15. mad	madness
16. slow	slowness
17. ugly	ugliness
18. lazy	laziness
19. fat	fatness
20. shabby	shabbiness
21. stubborn	stubbornness
22. foolish	foolishness
23. rude	rudeness
24. quiet	quietness
25. polite	politeness
26. sick	sickness
27. ill	illness
28. new	newness
29. cold	coldness

b. Abstract nouns formed by changing the last “t” or “te” to “ce” or “cy”

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Abstract noun</b>
Distant	distance
Innocent	innocence
Lenient	lenience
Important	importance
Patient	patience
Adundant	abundance
Silent	silence
Absent	absence
Ignorant	ignorance
Present	presence
Violent	violence
Urgent	urgency
Efficient	efficiency
Intimate	intimacy
Constituent	constituency
Expectant	expectancy
Agent	agency
Accurate	accuracy
Accountant	accountancy
Pregnant	pregnancy

**Abstract nouns formed when the adjective changes to other forms**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adjective nouns</b>
Powerful	power
Truthful	truth
True	truth
Harmful	harm
Painful	pain
Faithful	faith
Merciful	mercy
Anxious	anxiety
Curious	curiosity
Poor	poverty
Dangerous	danger
Old	age
Dead	death
Healthy	health
Coward	cowardice
Punctual	punctuality
Greedy	greed
Loyal	loyalty
Pure	purity
Cruel	cruelty
Able	ability
Envious	envy

Difficult	difficulty
Original	origin
Possible	possibility
Superior	superiority
Rapid	rapidity
Rigid	rigidity
Supreme	supremacy
Jealous	jealousy
Noble	nobility
Wise	wisdom
Free	freedom
Broad	breadth
Just	justice
High	height
False	falsehood
Warm	warmth
Proud	pride
Humble	humility
Long	length
Wide	width
Deep	depth
Angry	anger
Hungry	hunger
Timid	timidity

**d. Abstract nouns ending with “TION” formed from verbs.**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>abstract noun</b>
Explain	explanation
Repeat	repetition
Classify	classification
Congratulate	congratulation
Accommodate	accommodation
Introduce	introduction
Complete	competition
Administer	administration
Oppose	opposition
Complete	completion
Continue	continuation
Revolve	revolution
Elect	election

**e. Abstract nouns that end in “SION” from verbs**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>abstract nouns</b>
Decide	decision
Conclude	conclusion
Invert	inversion
Confuse	confusion
Divide	division
Explode	explosion

Express	expression
Discussion	discussion
Impress	Impression
Provide	provision
Convert	conversion
Expel	expulsion
Posses	possession
Confess	confession

**f. Abstract nouns ending with “MENT” from verbs**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Abstract</b>
Develop	development
Govern	government
Pay	payment
Punish	punishment
Excite	excitement
Require	requirement
Advertise	advertisement
Entertain	entertainment
Achieve	achievement
State	statement
Measure	measurement
Enlight	enlightment
Refresh	refreshment
Move	movement
Assign	assignment
Embarrass	embarrassment

**g. Abstract nouns that don't change verbs.**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Abstract nouns</b>
Process	process
Record	record
Progress	progress
Demand	demand
Duplicate	duplicate
Rest	rest
Pool	pool
Fish	fish
Love	love
Retreat	retreat
Race	race
Drive	drive
Dream	dream
Knock	knock
Ride	ride
Sleep	sleep

## EXCEPTIONS

Verbs which form abstract nouns without following any of the above rules

Verb	Abstract nouns	verb	Abstract nouns
Depart	departure	mix	mixture
Arrive	arrival	fix	fixture
Avail	availability	assemble	assembly
Choose	choice		
Fail	failure	advise	advice
Succeed	success	practice	practice
Sit	seat	refuse	refusal
Lend	loan	lose	loss
Speak	speech		
Just	Justice	sell	sale
Serve	service		

### i) Abstract nouns formed from other nouns

Nouns	abstract nouns
Neighbour	neighbourhood
Free	freedom
King	kingdom
Child	childhood
Man	manhood
Brother	brotherhood
Poet	poetry
Friend	friendship
Relation	relationship
Slave	slavery
War	warrior
Martyr	martyrdom
Pot	pottery
Baker	bakery
Butcher	butchery
Grocer	grocery

## EVALUATION

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

1. John's .....was misleading. ( advise)
2. Our teachers get their .....at the end of every month. ( pay )
3. We had a lot of .....during holidays. ( entertain)
4. The .....i had last night almost came true. ( dream)
5. What caused your .....yesterday? ( absent )
6. Due to .....they did poorly in their examinations. (ill)
7. Do you know the ..... of your mother? ( high)
8. There was no ..... for most of the guests. ( accommodate)
9. There is a lot of .....in Smoking. ( dangerous)

10. My elder sister is reading an .....course. ( accountant)

### Gender

Nouns and pronouns belong to one or another of four genders in grammar. These are; masculine, feminine, common and neuter

Masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
Boy	girl	boar	sow
Actor	actress	buck	doe
Conductor	conductress	bull	cow
Lion	lioness	bullock	heifer
Manager	manageress	cock	hen
Master	mistress	colt	filly
Mayor	mayoress	cob (swan)	pen
Negro	negress	dog	bitch
Poet	poetess	drake	bitch
Priest	priestess	gander	duck
Prince	princess	ram	ewe
Bachelor	spinster	stallion	mare
Bridegroom	bride	steer/ bullock	heifer
Brother	sister	billy – goat	nanny goat
Nephew	niece	buck rabbit	doe rabbit
Male	female	bull calf	cow calf
Shepherd	shepherdess	boy scout	girl guide
Tailor	tailoress	grandfather	grandmother
Waiter	waitress	he goat	she goat
Sir	madam	man servant	maid servant
Son	daughter	son – in – law	daughter – in – law
Uncle	aunt	step father	step mother
Wizard	witch	step son	step daughter
Widower	widow		

### Common gender

Words which refer to creatures of either sex

The same word may be used both of male and female e.g.

Adult, animal, baby , bird, cat, cattle, teacher, doctor, child, cousin, relative, visitor, sheep, darling friend, passenger, pupil, pig, infant, guest, fowl, guardian

### Neuter

Words which refer to things without life or sex. Bag, boots, box, bread, butter, chair, chalk, chimney, church, cocoa, coffee, desk, dishes, floor, house, jacket, kettle, knife, mirror, pencil, pillow, ruler, school eat, stairs, street, table

### EVALUATION 1

Group the following in their respective genders

Ewe, traitor, pen, sow, pupil, cousin, prince, lady, lad, floor, giantess, soldier, orphan, postmaster, drake wizard, lord, she, bridegroom, mistress, spinster, cup, shoe, Billy – goat, gander, bullock, doe, window, daughter, mare, pen

### EVALUATION 2

Stay home

Stay safe

Keep learning

## Change all masculines into corresponding feminines

1. The bridegroom is my nephew
2. The instructor ordered him to jump
3. My landlord is a widower
4. The bull attacked the milkman.
5. The Duke chatted to the man
6. "No sir", he replied
7. The waiter served his own brother
8. "He was indeed a hero," said the emperor

## JUNIOR ENGLISH

### Young ones of gender nouns

Nouns	-	Young ones	Nouns	-	Young ones
Cat	-	kitten	eagle	-	eaglet
Cock(bird)	-	cockerel	owl	-	owlet
Hen( bird)	-	pullet	fowl	-	chicken
Deer	-	fawn	goat	-	kid
Hare	-	leveret	goose	-	gosling
Cow/bull	-	calf	stallion	-	foal or colt
Horse	-	foal	mare	-	filly
Ass	-	foal	toad/frog	-	tadpole
Sheep	-	lamb	trout/fish	-	fry
Swan	-	cygnet	salmon(fish)	-	nestling
Dog	-	puppy	hawk(bird)	-	bowet
Duck	-	duckling	eel(fish)	-	elver
Pig	-	piglet	lion / bear/ fox/ tiger/ leopard	-	cub
butterfly/ moth	-	caterpillar			
Elephant/whale	-	calf			

## EVALUATION

### Complete the sentences correctly

1. Cat is to kitten as a frog is to .....
2. Lambs are to sheep as .....is to bears.
3. Eagle is to eaglet as a monkey is to .....
4. A .....is to a fish as a rack is to rabbit.
5. Piglets are to pigs as .....are to elephants.

### Use a suitable word to complete the sentences.

6. The duck is swimming with its .....
7. The goose has ten .....
8. The rabbit has given birth to six lovely .....
9. The bird built a nest for its .....
10. The fox ran very fast to save its .....when it was attacked by a lion.

## ARTICLES

These are 'a', 'an', 'the'

### Article "a"

The singular common nouns which start with consonants take the article “a” before them. These consonants are b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z

### Examples

A kite, a boy, a tree, an mango, a car

Exceptions; a European, a university, a one way street, a Ugandan, a ewe.

### Article “an”

The singular common nouns which start with vowels take the article “an” before them. These vowels are; a, e, i, o, u

### Examples

An example, an orange, an ant, an elephant, an ox

However, some words which begin with a consonant but sound like a vowel also take “an” before them.

### Examples

An hour, an x – ray, an M.P, an honest man, an heir, an honourable

### Article “the”

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

We always use it with nouns already known very well.

### Examples

The kind, the poor, the rich

The moon, the sun, the soil

The biggest boy, the most beautiful girl

The Nile, The Amazon, The Red sea

The Rwenzori, The Himalayas, The United States of America.

### NB.

“The” is used in front of all common nouns except proper nouns or when referring to something for second time and thereafter.

When the listener knows exactly what the speaker is talking about. E.g. shut the door

“The” is used before ordinal number like I was the first in the race.

“The” is used to refer to one thing or group of things commonly known e.g. the moon etc

### Evaluation

Use either “a”, “an” or “the” in each of the spaces below

1. Muwanguzi eats .....egg every morning
2. ....chair is made of wood.
3. ....Nile is the longest river in the world.
4. She came .....hour late.
5. Makerere is .....oldest University in East Africa.
6. It was .....unwise act to sit on .....broken chair.
7. I saw .....black African in .....market.
8. ....garden fork is .....useful tool.



9. Bujumbura is .....capital city of Burundi.
10. Seven is not .....even number.
11. Sir Edward Muteesa II was .....first president of Uganda.
12. Wambwa is .....ugly man.
13. I cut a branch off the tree .....was dry.
14. ....baby is crying because it is hungry.
15. My father got .....honourally degree from Makerere.

## TENSES

### PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Present simple tense is everyday. In this tense singular subjects of the sentence, you add “s” to the main verb. For the singular third person while with plural subjects and “I” you don’t add “s” .

#### Examples: Affirmative sentences

1. Robert eats cassava everyday.  
Robert and Jane eat cassava everyday.
2. You play football every evening.  
You don’t play football every evening.

## EVALUATION

### Turn the following sentences into negative sentences

1. Our teacher speaks English fluently everyday.
2. The baby cries everyday.
3. My mother draws water from the well everyday.
4. Joyce lies on the bed everyday.
5. The timekeeper rings the bell everyday.
6. She always fetches water.
7. Tom and Aaron do homework from home everyday.
8. The drivers drive cars everyday.
9. The children keep their books in the desks everyday.
10. Joseph and Mary study at Rubaga Primary school everyday.

## INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Affirmative sentences can be changed into interrogative sentences.

To change sentences to interrogative, you ought to begin with a verb.

### Example

1. Robert eats cassava everyday.  
Robert does eat cassava everyday.  
Does Robert eat cassava everyday?
2. I play chess every evening  
I do play chess every evening.  
Do I play chess every evening?

## EVALUATION

## Change the following sentences from Affirmative to interrogative.

1. Wesonga completes his homework before going to bed.
2. Our teacher of English marks our books daily.
3. That man washes cars in the washing bay.
4. Wefafa and Nafutali sit under that tree every evening.
5. Jesse cleans his house before leaving for work.
6. The porter pushes a wheel barrow every day.
7. The class monitor goes to the staffroom after every lesson.
8. He carries a school bag everyday.
9. They brush their teeth every after each meal.
10. Walumbe hits at each door once very month

## QUESTION TAGS

There are two types of question tags i.e positive and negative question tags. Negative question tags are used in affirmative sentences while positive question tags are used in negative sentences and commands.

Examples

1. Muzzi collects books every day.  
Muzzi does collect books every day, doesn't he?
2. Muzzi doesn't collect books every day

## EVALUATION

Supply suitable question tags to the following sentences

1. That boy washes his stockings everything.
2. Our teachers often advised us to behave well.
3. The headmaster doesn't drive a white car.
4. George and Peter mop this room every Saturday.
5. Kwezi doesn't boil water for drinking.
6. Our parents pay our school fees.
7. Luzze and Kamukma often disturbs us in class.
8. Waluzi types his work by himself.
9. Opio and Okia like playing in class.
10. It doesn't rain everyday.

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

It is also called the now tense. The helping verbs are "is" "am" and "are" when constructing a sentence, you add "ing" to the main verb.

**Note:** Main verbs with short vowels before the final consonant, double the final consonants and then take "ing" at the end.

e.g slap - slapping , sit - sitting  
clap - clapping , mop - mopping

## Examples: Affirmative sentences

1. She is working now.
2. They are swimming in the river.
3. My sister is putting the cup on the table.

### **Affirmative sentences can be changed to negative sentences.**

1. She is working now.  
She is not working now.
2. I am going with her.  
I am not going with her.
3. My sister is putting the cup on the table.  
My sister is not putting the cup on the table.
4. They are swimming in the river.  
They are not swimming in the river.

### **Turn the following sentences into affirmative**

1. John is cutting grass.
2. David is making a toy.
3. The girls are washing clothes
4. Mary is eating mangoes.
5. We are bringing the chairs.
6. The cat is killing the rat.
7. Phillip is hammering a peg.
8. The woman is driving a car.
9. I am mopping the house.
10. The women are driving cars.

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (QUESTIONS)**

Affirmative sentences can be changed into interrogative sentences

To change sentences to interrogative begin with a helping verb

#### **Examples**

1. David is breaking a bucket.  
Is David breaking a bucket
2. I am looking at the flower.  
Am I looking at the flower?
3. They are watching the match  
Are they watching the match

### **EVALUATION**

#### **Rewrite in interrogative**

1. Jack is blowing the whistle
2. They are buying a pen.
3. The lady is feeding a baby
4. We are seeing a bird
5. He is playing with a pen
6. My mother is preparing tea
7. I am writing a letter
8. You are eating apples
9. We are making boxes
10. Joan is singing a song

### **QUESTION TAGS**

1. The girl is breaking a glass, isn't she?
2. They are not playing football, are they?
3. I am going to church, aren't I?
4. I am not going to school, am I?

### Activity

#### Supply suitable question tags

1. The man is cutting a tree, .....?
2. He is not helping her, .....?
3. I am eating food, .....?
4. The dog is eating bones, .....?
5. They are not reading novels, .....?
6. Doris is carrying a basket, .....?
7. The girls are not plucking flowers, .....?
8. The headmaster is meeting the scouts, .....?
9. She is not holding a stick, .....?
10. Alice is cleaning the room, .....?

### PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present perfect tense is the already tense. The use of "has" and "have" are the helping verbs. "has" is used with singular subjects and "have" for plurals and "I" (First person singular)

The main verb is in the past participle.

#### Examples of affirmative sentences

1. The baby has cried for several hours.
2. James has taken your book.

### NEGATIVE SENTENCES

**Affirmative sentences can be turned to negative sentences as follows:**

1. The baby has not cried for several hours.
2. James has not taken your book.

### Evaluation

#### Rewrite the given sentences as negative

1. Mwanje has sown seeds in the garden.
2. The tailor has sown seeds in the garden.
3. They have sown my clothes already.
4. We have seen the teacher just now.
5. Mr. Wakilo has bitten his friend's hand.
6. The stubborn boys have torn your books.
7. The house girl has hung clothes on the wire.
8. The animals have heard the thunder.
9. The teachers have already marked our exams.
10. The headmaster has taken our sweaters.

### INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

To write interrogative sentences in the present perfect tense, you begin with the helping verbs - has or have.

## Examples

**Rewrite the given sentences in interrogative**

### Examples

1. I have seen your new house.  
Have I seen your new house.
2. She has done her work.  
Has she done her work?

## EVALUATION

1. The policeman has shot a thief dead.
2. They have hidden something under the carpet.
3. The mango has fallen from the tree.
4. The teacher has become very angry.
5. My parents have bought me new shoes.
6. Kingo has written a good composition.
7. Our teachers have taught us a lot of English.
8. The hen has laid many eggs.
9. Lumonde has eaten all your sauce.
10. The housefly has dirtied your food.

## QUESTION TAGS

**Complete the sentences using suitable question tags**

### Examples

- That man has taken my handkerchief, hasn't he?  
Mr. Musiime hasn't come today, has he?

## EVALUATION

Complete the following sentences using suitable question tags

1. He has hidden your book in the cupboard, .....?
2. The headmaster has forgiven you, .....?
3. My parents have not gone abroad, .....?
4. My shirt has been torn, .....?
5. His friends have not gone to school today, .....?
6. Jemba has not done the homework, .....?
7. He has built a permanent house, .....?
8. You have not carried your set with you, .....?
9. He has not lost his way, .....?

## THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

This tense is used when talking about an event that began sometime in the past and is still going on.

Note: We use 'has' and 'have' as helping verbs 'been' as the perfect auxiliary and a main verb ending in 'ing' i.e. has, have (been) + 'ing'

### Examples

- She has been learning English  
I have been going to school

She has been peeling potatoes

“for” and “since” can also be used e.g. two hours, three days, a week, ten years etc

### Examples

They have been waiting for you for two days

She has been eating for half an hour

Since is used when a point or particular period of time from which an action started to take place is mentioned .e.g nine o'clock, Monday, last week etc

### Examples

We have been learning English since morning

He has been repairing bicycles since yesterday

### Activity

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences in the present perfect continuous

1. He.....the goat on the tree. (tie)
2. They.....the mango tree for mangoes. (climb)
3. John.....hands because of happiness. (clap)
4. Jonathan and I .....cards from class. (play)
5. The congregation.....for the pope. (pray)
6. The spectators.....the match between KCCA and Villa football clubs. (watch)
7. We.....in class because we have not work. (shout)
8. Jane and her brother Tom.....to get a first grade in P7
9. I .....because I am sick. (sleep)
10. The shepherd .....animals in the bush near the lake. (graze)

## AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

### PAST SIMPLE TENSE

The past simple tense is yesterday tense. In past simple the main verb is distinct and always stands alone. It doesn't matter whether the subject is plural or singular. The verb doesn't change. The adverb of time for this tense is mainly “yesterday” and “last”

### Affirmative sentences

#### Examples

1. The man spoke good English yesterday.
2. The cat chased the rat yesterday.

Turn the above affirmative sentences to negative form.

1. The man didn't speak good English yesterday.
2. The cat didn't chase the rat yesterday.

### EVALUATION

1. The boy tore my shirt yesterday.
2. They chose the red colours only.
3. This coat cost me sh. 100,000/=
4. The wrongdoers swore not to do it again.
5. The men held the rope tightly during the tug – of – war.
6. The teacher punished those who didn't complete the homework.
7. She swang her belt in air.

8. The whole class stood up to greet the visitor.
9. The newsmen broadcast sad news over the radio.
10. The pedestrians walked along the high street..

### **Interrogative sentences**

Turn the given affirmative sentences to interrogative.

#### **Examples**

1. She took the food to the hospital yesterday.  
She didn't take the food to the hospital.
2. The stranger spoke French.  
The strangers didn't speak French.

#### **EVALUATION**

1. Jona and I played cards last morning.
2. Yowana clapped hands because of happiness.
3. The shepherd grazed in the bush yesterday.
4. They danced the whole day.
5. She began her homework late.
6. The spectators watched the match between Uganda Cranes and Harambe stars.
7. We shouted in class the whole day.
8. Your father smoked a pipe last evening.
9. Those boys quarreled over food.
10. The customer cheated the seller of meat.

### **QUESTION TAGS**

#### **Examples**

Supply suitable questions tags to these sentences

1. The dog ate your hen.  
The dog did eat your hen, didn't it?
2. The bursar didn't pay me, did she?

#### **EVALUATION**

1. You met him on the way home.
2. The doctor treated them last night.
3. The market burnt to ashes.
4. Mulongo washed your father's car.
5. My parents left me in the park.
6. You failed the test last time.
7. Our guests arrived late.
8. They contributed greatly to our party.
9. You saw them in the church

### **ADVERBS**

Adverbs are words that tell us more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb e.g. slowly, loudly

#### **TYPES OF ADVERBS**

1. Adverbs of manner

These adverbs tell us how something happens or happened. They are commonly formed from adjectives by add - ly.

E.g Nicely, beautifully, badly, simply.

## 2. Adverbs of time

This class of adverbs tell us when something happens or happened. E.g now, since, before , today , already . last, well etc.

## 3. Adverbs of duration

These adverbs tell us about the period an action lasted e.g an hour , a week, a year, a moment etc. Express duration of an action. E.g They waited for three hours.

## 4. Adverbs of frequency

This class of adverbs tells us when something happened. E.g rarely, often. Always, ever, usually, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, normally, frequently, commonly.

e.g She often shouts in class.

## 5. Adverbs of place

These adverbs tell us where something took place. E.g everywhere, here, there, outside, inside, etc  
My aunt lives in Kenya.

## 6. Adverbs of degree

These are adverbs which tell us the extent to which something happened. E.g much , almost , only, rather, why, quite, e.g That composition is very easy.

## ORDER OF ADVERBS

The order of adverbs is how( manner), where ( place) , when ( time).  
e.g He hardly read books at home last week.

Hardly - how

At home - where

Last week - when

2. The prefect spoke carefully at the parade yesterday.

Carefully – manner – How

At the parade – place – where

Yesterday - Time - when

## Evaluation

### Complete these sentences using the correct adverbs order

1. Will you run ( in the field, at 8:00 am, fast, tomorrow)?
2. The congregation prayed ( in the church, very hard, last Sunday)
3. The couple moved ( to the reception hall, smartly, after the church ceremony)
4. I shall take the ball( outside, today, stealthily)
5. The candidates go ( to school ,at 7:00am)
6. Take it ( silently, there, now)
7. Our teacher spoke to us( in class, very rudely, this afternoon)
8. The latecomers stayed( all day, quietly, there)
9. Jimmy Katumba played( last Christmas; beautifully< in Collins Hotel)
10. Let's go (tonight, to the film, last)

## FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Stay home

Stay safe

Keep learning



Most adverbs are formed out of adjectives by simply adding "ly"

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>adverb</b>				
Clear	clearly	pain	painful	accidental	accidentally
Proud	proudly	sudden	suddenly	skillful	skillfully
Quick	quickly	anxious	anxiously	royal	royally
Poor	poorly	grateful	gratefully	annual	annually
Fair	fairly	careful	carefully	mental	mentally
Cheap	cheaply	equal	equally	hopeful	hopefully
Clever	cleverly	practical	practically		

**Adverbs which are formed from adjectives by adding 'ly' after changing 'y' to 'i'**

### **Examples**

<b>Adjectives</b>	<b>adverbs</b>
Angry	angrily
Lucky	luckily
Steady	steadily
Heavy	heavily
Lazy	lazily
Easy	easily
Hungry	hungrily
Noisy	noisily
Merry	merrily
Clumsy	clumsily

Other adverbs are formed by dropping 'e' and adding 'ly'

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>adverb</b>
Humble	humbly
Sensibly	sensibly
Simple	simply
Possible	possibly
Terrible	terribly
Gentle	gently
Miserable	miserably
Suitable	suitably
Probable	probably
Immediate	immediately

Some adverbs are the same as adjectives e.g. hard, fast, well, late, early, better, next

### **Adverbs formed from nouns**

<b>Noun</b>	<b>adverb</b>
Active	actively
Danger	dangerous
Force	forcefully
Haste	hastily
Nature	naturally
Courage	courageously
Office	officially
Wonder	wonderfully

Centre centrally

## EVALUATION

### Form adverbs from each of the following words

Horrible, able, nice, bad, cruel, whole, worth, careful, cheer,

### Comparison of adverbs by adding 'more' and 'most'

Bravely	more bravely	most bravely
Clearly	more clearly	most clearly
Briefly	more briefly	most briefly
Easily	more easily	most easily
Freely	more freely	most freely
Happily	more happily	most happily
Loudly	more loudly	most loudly
Quickly	more quickly	most quickly
Slowly	more slowly	most slowly

## EVALUATION

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

1. That girl writes very.....(slow)
2. I did my work.....because I was in a hurry. (bad)
3. The headmaster .....walked into his office. (hurry)
4. It rained.....last night. (heavy)
5. The little girl.....gave a speech. (courage)
6. The basket was.....woven. (beauty)
7. ....the teacher entered the room the pupils stoop up. (immediate)
8. We were.....welcomed by the waiter. (warm)

## JUNIOR ENGLISH

### Opposites

Absent – present	danger - safety
Accept - refuse	deep - shallow
Admit - deny	defeat - victory
Ancient - modern	difficult - easy / simple
Arrival - departure	divide - multiply
Attack - defence	drunk - sober
Beautiful - ugly	dwarf - giant
Bent - straight	empty - full
Bitter - sweet	entrance - exit
Blunt - sharp	exterior - interior
Bold - timid	external - internal
Bravery - cowardice	failure - success
Bright - dull	false - true
Broad - narrow	foolish - wise
Build - demolish	found - lost
Capture - release	future - past
Cheap - expensive / dear	generous - selfish
Coarse - fine	guilty - innocent

Contract - expand	hatred - love
Coward - hero	heavy - light
Hollow - solid	humble - proud
Ignorance - knowledge	inferior - superior
Junior - senior	majority - minority
Noisy - quiet	peace - war
Often - seldom	opaque - transparent
Permanent - temporary	plentiful - scarce
Poverty - wealth	punishment - reward
Rough - smooth / calm	

**Write the opposites of the underlined words**

1. That perimeter wall will soon be demolished.
2. Some roads in this country are very narrow.
3. The mathematics teacher punished me because I drew a bent line.
4. I denied having stolen Musa's pen.
5. The sea was calm by the time our ship sailed.
6. The floor of our dining room is very rough.
7. Most girls in our school carry heavy bags.
8. Mathematics is the subject in which I hope for success.
9. My grandmother has constructed a temporary house.
10. Our fore fathers used not to go to school because of poverty.

**OPPOSITES USING PREFIXES**

A prefix is a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of the word to change its meaning.

**Using the prefix - un**

Armed - Unarmed	wise - unwise	equal - unequal	friendly - unfriendly
Certain - Uncertain	dress - undress		
common - uncommon	happy - unhappy	Healthy - Un healthy	
suitable - unsuitable	welcome – unwelcome	grateful - ungrateful	
Popular - Un popular	willing - unwilling	skilled - unskilled	
reasonable – unreasonable	True - Untrue	reliable – unreliable	
conscious - unconscious	steady - unsteady		

**Using the prefix in**

Capable - Incapable	sane - insane	visible - invisible
gratitude – ingratitude	complete - incomplete	direct - indirect
audible - inaudible	expensive – inexpensive	correct - Incorrect
curable - incurable	attentive - inattentive	dependent - independent
sincere - Insincere	Justice - injustice	efficient – inefficient
equality - inequality	distinct - Indistinct	decent - indecent
offensive - inoffensive	sufficient - insufficient	

**Using the prefix dis**

Stay home

Stay safe

Keep learning

Appear - Disappear Loyal - Disloyal	comfort - discomfort believe – disbelieve	connect - disconnect courteous – discourteous	satisfied – dissatisfied advantage –disadvantage
Honest – Dishonest Agree - Disagree Like - Dislike	arm - disarm obedient - disobedient continue – discontinue	orderly - disorderly allow - disallow pleasure - displeasure	contented – discontented arrange – disarrange respectful - disrespectful

### Using the prefix im ...

Movable - Immovable	patient - impatient	possible – impossible	Proper - improper
Perfect - Imperfect	mortal - immortal	pure - impure	polite - impolite
Penetrate- impenetrable			

### Using the prefix il .. , ir...

Legal - Illegal	legible - illegible	literate - illiterate
Regular - irregular	resistible - irresistible	
Responsible - Irresponsible	reverent - irreverent	

### Using non....

Sense - Nonsense	intoxicating - non – intoxicating
Existent - Non – existent	essential - non – essential

### Opposite using suffix ful - less

Hope - Hopeless	care - careless	cheer - cheerless
use - useless	doubt - doubtless	help - helpless
Thoughtless	painless	harmless
Shameless	restless	pitiless
		powerless
		thankless

## EVALUATION

### Rewrite the sentences giving the opposites of the underlined words.

1. Some people are efficient in their work.
2. You don't have to bring complete homework with you.
3. There is a lot of justice in the judiciary.
4. AIDS is a curable disease.
5. I am capable of driving a car.
6. I would like you to connect that electric wire.
7. Why is your sister always happy?
8. Your house maid is a responsible person.
9. Smoking marijuana is legal in Uganda.
10. People who are not invited to this [arty are welcome.
11. What a useful book a dictionary is!
12. Most drugs are harmful.
13. That forest is penetrable.
14. You gave a thoughtful idea during the discussions.
15. The temptation to taste mother's cakes was resistible.

## ADVERBIAL CLAUSES/ CONJUNCTIONS

### The use of Both .....and .....

Both .....begins a sentence is the subject of the sentences are different.  
Both is written in the middle when subjects are similar.  
It cannot stand on its own to join two sentences. It works hand in hand with “and”

### Examples

1. The teacher is going on a tour. The pupils are going on a tour.  
Both the teacher and the pupils are going on the tour.
2. The drink was sour. The drink was expired.  
The drink was both sour and expired.
3. Mary has a red bag. Sarah has a red nag.  
Both Mary and Sarah have red bags.

### EVALUATION

**Join the following sentences using .....both .....and..... or Begin: Both .....and .....**

1. Peter is a lazy pupil. Mary is a lazy pupil.
2. The fruit was juicy. The fruit was delicious.
3. Stella was a bright pupil. Atim was a bright pupil.
4. The dog drinks milk. The ct drinks milk.
5. She is my guardian. She is my benefactor.
6. Brenda prepared tea. Brenda prepared food.
7. I don't eat meat. I don't eat fish.
8. My parents were absent. I was absent.
9. Janet was my friend, Sarah was my friend.
10. Musa is going to the market. Ali is going to the market.

### Using Either .....or

This conjunction is used to show that one of the things will happen. It is used in affirmative sentence.  
We begin with Either when the subjects are different use .....either.....or when the subjects are similar.

### Examples

1. He must laugh. He must cry.  
He must either laugh or cry.
2. Sarah may go and watch a movie. Deborah may go and watch a movie.  
Either Sarah or Deborah may go and watch a movie.
3. They will win. They will be defeated.  
They will either win or be defeated.

### Evaluation

**Re- write using .....either .....or**

**Begin: Either .....or ``**

1. James will go to church. Alex will go to church.
2. You may go to Namakata next month. I may go to Namakata next month.
3. My friend will attend the party. My enemy will attend the party.
4. He will greet the visitors. He will smile at them.
5. The teacher is coming. The pupils are coming.
6. He can eat. He can drink.

7. I shall play a piano. I shall play a guitar.
8. Daddy drove the car. Mummy drove the car.
9. The pupils will sing. The pupils will dance.
10. The maid must cook supper. Mother must cook supper.

**Using .....neither .....nor**

**Neither .....nor is used to show that none of the two will happen, It is in negative.**

**Examples ( same subjects)**

1. He did not greet the visitors. He didn't smile at them.  
He neither greeted the visitors nor smiled at them.
2. She cannot fly. She cannot swim.  
She can neither fly nor swim.

**Different subjects: Begin: Neither**

3. Peter did not greet the visitor. Mary didn't greet the visitor.  
Neither Peter nor Mary greeted the visitors.
4. The teacher has not come. The pupils has not come.  
Neither the teacher nor the pupils has come.

**Evaluation:**

**Rewrite using.....neither .....nor or begin Neither: .....nor .....**

1. Suzan will not dance. Suzan will not sing.
2. He doesn't eat. He doesn't drink.
3. He didn't eat. He didn't drink.
4. The visitors have not greeted. The hosts have not greeted.
5. He failed mathematics. He didn't pass.
6. It is not deep. It is not salty.
7. My grand mother cannot read. My grandfather cannot read.
8. They will not win the battle. They will not lose the battle.
9. Tom is not watching T.V Sarah is not watching TV.
10. It couldn't fly. It couldn't move.

**Using .....and neither.....**

**Used to join negative sentences**

**Examples**

1. They didn't understand the speech. They did not welcome it.  
They didn't understand the speech and neither did they welcome it.
2. Ntege is not a girl. Lwanga is not a girl.  
Ntege is not a girl and neither is Lwanga.
3. Peter does not eat fish. He doesn't eat meat.  
Peter does not eat fish and neither does he eat meat.

**Evaluation**

**Join using.....and neither .....**

1. The cars must be allowed to overtake at a traffic jam.  
The motorcycles must not be allowed to overtake at a traffic Jam
2. The cats didn't win the race. The dogs didn't win the race.
3. Joy didn't understand this topic. I didn't understand this topic.

4. My father will not go to town. My mother will not go to town.
5. My grandmother doesn't know how to read. She doesn't know how to write.
6. Mother has not cooked food. The maid has not cooked food.
7. We couldn't go to the cinema. John couldn't go to the cinema.
8. The headmaster will not punish us. The teachers will not punish us.
9. We didn't go to the village. Our parents didn't go to the village.
10. They cannot walk. They cannot run.

**Using .....and so .....**

**Used in affirmative sentences**

**Examples**

1. I was punctual for the lesson. Alice was punctual for the lesson.  
I was punctual for the lesson and so was Alice.
2. Joel will understand this lesson. Alice will understand this lesson.  
Joel will understand this lesson and so will Alice.
3. My uncle is a bachelor. He is a bachelor.  
My uncle is a bachelor and so he is.

**Evaluation**

1. My grandmother told an interesting story. My grandfather told an interesting story.
2. He was very intelligent. The bursar was also intelligent.
3. I may go to Namakata primary school. You may go to Namakata primary school.