

Name \_\_\_\_\_ stream \_\_\_\_\_

**WEEK 2**

**DAY 1**

**COMPARISON OF ADVERBS**

Comparing adverbs is similar to comparing adjectives. We use both the comparative and the superlative degree. Adverbs which end with 'ly' are compared using more and most in the comparative and superlative degree respectively.

**Study the following examples**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
Happily	more happily	most happily
carefully	more carefully	most carefully
confident	more confidently	most confidently
Heavily	more heavily	most heavily
carelessly	more carelessly	most carelessly

The comparative degree takes 'than' as it is with adjectives.

***Example***

- a) You must do your work more carefully than your sister.
- b) Henry walked into the house more hurriedly than his brother, Joseph.
- c) Tom's lorry was the most heavily loaded of all.

**Some adverbs remain in the same form as adjectives.**

***Example***

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Early	earlier	Earliest
Fast	faster	Fastest
Well	Better	Best

The words below look like adverbs formed in the usual way but have special and different meanings.

<b><i>Adverb</i></b>	<b><i>Meaning</i></b>
Nearly	Almost
Hardly	almost none

Lately	in the near past
Shortly	in the near future
Directly	Immediately

### **Activity**

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

1. Thomas writes .....than Marion. (neat)
2. The main speaker spoke .....than the floor speakers.  
(confident)
3. Kris writes.....Evas.(well)
4. Uncle Jimmy won the rally because he drove the ..... of all. (fast)
5. A plane is ..... than a bus. (fast)
6. The teacher came ..... than the pupils. (early)
7. The candidates will meet the invigilator .....than the teachers.. (short)
8. The head boy expressed himself ..... than everybody else.  
(confident)
9. The doctor instructed the patient to take the medicine ..... (hour)
10. Patel walks ..... than Odong. (quick)

### **DAY 2**

#### **LANGUAGE STRUCTURE: ".....as soon as ....."**

"As soon as" is used as a clause of time to show that two events are happening at *almost* the same time.

**NOTE:** *As soon as is followed by the first action.*

Read the sentences below.

- a. As soon as the lights turned red, all the motorists stopped.
- b. All the motorists stopped as soon as the lights turned red.

'as soon as' can be used in place of; immediately, no sooner, shortly after, scarcely, barely and hardly because they carry the same meaning

#### **Now compare the following sentences**

- i. Immediately the car over turned, all the passengers started calling Jesus.
- ii. As soon as the car over turned, all the passengers started calling Jesus.
- iii. No sooner had the tyre burst than the car over turned.

iv. The car over turned as soon as the tyre burst.

**Activity:**

**Join the following sentences using 'as soon as'**

1. The police officer gave a signal. All the vehicles stopped.

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2. The motorist turned the direction. He sensed danger.

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3. The bus got full. The driver started the engine.

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4. We reached the black spot. The driver reduced the speed.

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5. Immediately the accident happened, the police brought the ambulance.

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6. We got a good bus, we paid for the journey.

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7. No sooner had the road been closed than the traffic started.

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8. No sooner had the children started playing in the middle of the road than they were all knocked down.

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9. We felt very happy immediately we crossed the railway line.

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10. Immediately we reached the rail crossing, we looked right, left and then right.

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**DAY 3**

**Structure: ..... must .....unless.....**

This structure can be used to give a serious warning or to tell that a certain condition must be fulfilled before something can take place.

**Study the following sentences**

1. Motorists must not drive unless they have a driving permit.
2. Pedestrians must not cross the road unless it is very clear.
3. Vehicles must not move unless the traffic lights have turned green.

**Activity**

**Rewrite the following sentences using '...must .... unless...'**

1. Don't cross the road, it is not clear.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. If you buy new tyres, don't drive that car.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Don't drive at night if your car doesn't have headlights.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. You shouldn't overtake if the road is not clear.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. We should not drive if we are not trained.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Do not cross the road if you don't know the right steps to take.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Children shouldn't walk along the road unless they are with their parents.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Do not drive that car if it is not repaired.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. If you don't have a driving permit, don't ride that motorcycle.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. If you don't know the road signs, don't drive on the road.

\_\_\_\_\_

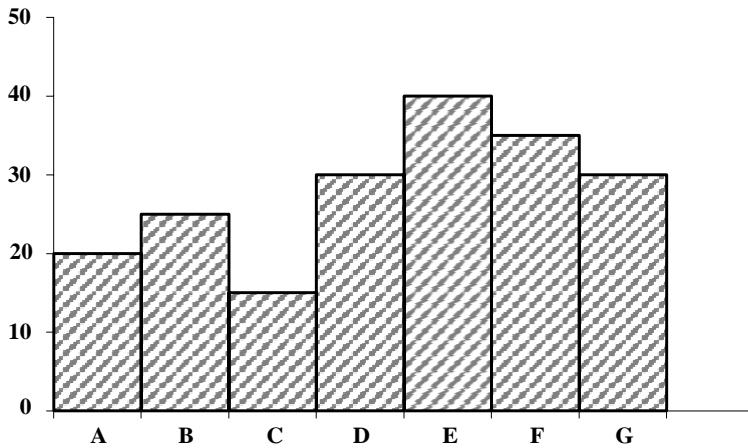
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**DAY 4**

**COMPREHENSION**

**Study the graph below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.**

**Causes of Road Accidents**



- A Unqualified drivers.
- B Reckless driving.
- C speeding.
- D. Overloading.
- E. Bad road condition.
- F. Vehicles in dangerous mechanical condition.
- G Drunkard drivers

**Questions**

1. What is the graph about?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. According to the graph, what is the major cause of road accidents in Uganda? Give its percentage. \_\_\_\_\_

3. What percentage of accidents is caused by reckless driving?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What type of accidents ranks the highest percentage?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the percentage of unqualified drivers?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Suggest three possible ways of reducing road accidents in Uganda?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name any other cause of road accidents in Uganda.

\_\_\_\_\_

## **DAY 5 COMPOSITION**

### **Parts of a friendly letter.**

1. **Address:** This shows place of residence or place of work, Box number, town or city and sometimes country.

For example:

Muyenga Lake view residence,  
P O Box 66,  
Kampala.

2. **The date:** It helps the receiver to know when the letter was written and whether it is still necessary to read it.

31st March 2008

### **3. Salutation (greetings)**

You must be polite and address the person according to the way you are related.

Dear Mummy,

4. **Body:** It is where the actual reason for writing the letter is shown. Be organized .Each paragraph carries a different idea.

5. **Complimentary close, ending the letter:** It shows that you have come to the end. It has to be in line with (related to) the salutation.

Since you began with; Dear Mum, you have to end with your (loving son/daughter,)

6. Write your name at the end.

### **Rearrange the following parts to make a good letter. Don't forget the paragraphs.**

1. Dear Mum,

2. I'm very well at school and I have joined the Home Economics society. Hope by Easter, I will have learnt enough to bake a cake for the family.

3. Your loving daughter,

4. Sky-way Boarding Primary School,  
P O Box 13,  
Mbarara.

