

LESSON ONE

ADJECTIVES THAT END IN Y

For adjectives that end in **y**, the last letter **y** is dropped and replaced with **i** then **er** is added in the comparative degree and **est** in the superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
easy	easier	easiest
funny	funnier	funniest
busy	busier	busiest
happy	happier	happiest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
tidy	tidier	tidiest
lively	livelier	liveliest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
mighty	mightier	mightiest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
early	earlier	earliest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
dry	drier	driest
tiny	tinier	tiniest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
angry	angrier	angriest
bushy	bushier	bushiest

Activity

1. Reading adjectives that end in y.
2. Identifying adjectives that end in y.
3. Using adjectives that end in y in sentences.

Exercise

Use the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. English is the ----- subject of all. (easy)
2. Your class is ----- than ours. (noisy)
3. Of the two dresses, Mary's is the ----- . (pretty)
4. Sand is ----- than cotton. (heavy)
5. You are the ----- person in the whole family.(busy)

6. In the whole class, Hannah borrowed the ----- book. (
7. She was the ----- the woman on her the wedding. (happy)
8. He is the ----- soldier in the whole army.(mighty)
9. She is the ----- woman in the whole clan. (lazy)
10. Alan is ----- than Opio. (wealthy)

LESSON TWO

LONG ADJECTIVES

Long adjectives with three or more syllables take **more** before them in the comparative form and **most** before them in the superlative form.

Examples

Beautiful	honest
handsome	harmful
careful	expensive
dangerous	careless

positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
careful	more careful	most careful
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
harmful	more harmful	most harmful
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
honest	more honest	most honest

Activity

1. Read these adjectives.
2. Identify more adjectives in this category.
3. Use these adjectives in sentences.

Exercise

Fill in the adjectives on the table with the comparative and superlative degree.

positive	Comparative	Superlative
wonderful		
important		
costly		
durable		
generous		
comfortable		
cheerful		
difficult		
intelligent		
practical		

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

1. Mercy is ----- than Allen. (beautiful)
2. A housefly is the ----- insect of all. (dangerous)
3. Aeroplanes are ----- than buses. (expensive)
4. She is the ----- honest lady in the clan. (honest)
5. Your necklace is ----- than mine. (precious)
6. You should be ----- these days than before. (careful)
7. Dogs are ----- than dogs. (faithful)
8. Okello is the ----- man in his family. (disorganized)
9. Ojok is the ----- child in the family. (careless)

Lesson three

Read the story below and answer the questions in full sentences.

THE TWO GREAT FRIENDS

Once upon a time, there lived two friends. These were grasshopper and the bee. The two friends worked together but lived separately. Every day, grasshopper would love sitting under the sun. It kept opening its wings to people passing by. The bee never wasted time. Every day, the bee went to collect food to eat. It also stored some food to eat during famine.

One day, there was serious famine in the village. Grasshopper had no food to eat. She decided to go to the bee to beg for food. The bee laughed and told grasshopper to stop being lazy.

The bee later felt bad about the friend and became kind enough to give food to the grasshopper to take home to share with its children but the food was very little. Since that time, grasshopper learnt a lesson and started growing food for its family.

Questions

1. What is the title of the story?
2. How many friends are talked about in the story?
3. Name the insects mentioned in the story.
4. Which insect was hardworking?
5. Who had no food to eat?
6. Did the friends live together?
7. Give the opposite of **lazy**.
8. Where would the grasshopper sit every day?
9. Why did grasshopper beg for food?
10. Is it good to be lazy?
11. To whom did grasshopper open its wings?
12. Whom did grasshopper share the food with?
13. What lesson did grasshopper learn?
14. Who was kind?
15. Why did the bee store some food?

Lesson Four

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

The present simple tense is used to show actions which take place regularly or always.

Requirements of the present simple tense

You add **s** or **es** to the verb when using **he, she** or **it**.

Examples

1. He goes to the river every day. (go)
2. She comes to our home every evening. (come)
3. It looks after its kitten well. (look)

Common words used in the present simple tense

every day

sometimes

always

often

usually

daily

regularly

Read these sentences

Present tense	Present simple tense
sell	Sells
play	Plays
cook	Cooks
touch	Touches
weave	Weaves
go	Goes
do	Does
make	Makes
wash	Washes
see	Sees
speak	Speaks
rain	Rains
dress	Dresses
hide	Hides

Exercise

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in the brackets

1. The tailor ----- clothes every weekend. (sew)
2. My grandmother ----- mats every Sunday. (sell)
3. Carol ----- fish for her baby twice a week. (cook)
4. Katelyn ----- her homework every evening. (do)
5. Tendo ----- every day. (dance)
6. Ssengedo ----- his work always. (type)
7. Yosef ----- with his dog every afternoon. (play)
8. Maxine ----- an aero plane every Friday. (fly)
9. He ----- fish every night. (catch)
10. Mary ----- her baby daily. (carry)
11. Temsgen ----- good furniture weekly. (make)
12. Namable ----- delicious meals always. (prepare)
13. Ayebale ----- beans every season. (grow)
14. Milcah ----- her work every day. (write)
15. Ayen ----- her car very slowly. (drive)
16. Samuel ----- his teeth every morning. (brush)

Lesson Five

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The present continuous tense is used to show that an activity is taking place at that time.

The main verb in the present continuous tense ends with **ing**.

The helping verbs used in the present continuous tense are **is** for singular sentences and **are** for plural sentences.

Examples

Present tense	Present continuous tense
do	Doing
play	Playing
eat	Eating
draw	drawing
sing	singing
plough	ploughing
throwing	throwing
see	seeing
reach	reaching
cook	cooking

Activity

Construct sentences in the present simple tense

Verbs that form their present continuous tense by doubling the last letter

Present tense	Present continuous tense
sit	sitting
rub	rubbing
clap	clapping
swim	swimming
chop	chopping
cut	cutting
skip	skipping
dig	digging
shut	shutting
chat	chatting
knit	knitting
rot	kotting
nod	nodding
drop	dropping
slap	slapping

Exercise

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

1. Why are you ----- at your friend? (laugh)
2. Elionai is ----- a book. (read)
3. Joshua is ----- a sweater. (knit)
4. They are ----- English now. (learn)
5. Esay is ----- for a piece of cake. (beg)
6. Ecem and Betina are ----- new dresses. (get)
7. Bernice is ----- her bedroom. (mop)
8. Why are they ----- so much? (brag)
9. The farmers are ----- in their gardens. (dig)
10. They are ----- from down town. (shop)
11. The children are ----- to school. (run)
12. Raziella is ----- off the mistake from her book. (rub)
13. Patrick is ----- his hair. (trim)
14. The police officer is ----- a thief. (slap)
15. Boys are ----- at the deep end. (swim)
16. Yosan is ----- on a beautiful dress.(put)
17. Hannah is ----- the children. (teach)

Lesson Six

TIMETABLE

CARE FOR INSECTS, BIRDS AND ANIMALS

Read the words

sheep

fur

leaves

hutch

rabbit

hive

treat

Study the timetable below and answer the questions in full sentences

Day	Work to do	To be done by
Monday	feed the rabbits	Obote
Tuesday	treat the cows	Kadaga
Wednesday	clean the kraal	Abiriga
Thursday	sweep the hutch	Namulondo
Friday	bring leaves for the sheep	Okonko
Saturday	feed the hens	Mukama
Sunday	make hive	Isabirye

Questions

1. What is the timetable about?
2. How many people are mentioned on the timetable?
3. On which day were rabbits fed?
4. Who made a hive?
5. On which day did Namulondo sweep the hutch?
6. Who brings leaves for the sheep?
7. What did Abiriga do ?
8. What happened on Tuesday?
9. On which day were chicken fed?
10. How many days are on the timetable?
11. Why do you think it is good to use a timetable?

Lesson Seven

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

VERBS THAT END WITH 'E'

Verbs that end with **e** drop it before adding **ing**.

Examples

Present tense	Present continuous tense
dance	dancing
take	taking
hide	hiding
come	coming
move	moving
shake	shaking

Activity

Make sentences using the verbs above in the present continuous tense.

Complete the table correctly.

Present tense	Present continuous tense
receive	
drive	
taste	
change	
use	
divide	
care	
wave	
like	
hope	
weave	

Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentences correctly.

1. Ecem is ----- the best dress from the shop.(choose)
2. Betty is ----- with her new pen. (write)
3. My friends stopped ----- hands because of Covid 19. (shake)
4. We are ----- our work. (file)
5. It is ----- brightly today. (shine)
6. Gabriel is ----- up from his sleep now. (wake)
7. Why are you ----- your friend? (bite)
8. Stop ----- rubbish in the compound. (pile)
9. Bunan is ----- in the classroom. (dose)
10. Milcah is ----- at her friends work. (gaze)

Lesson Eight

STRUCTURES

Joining sentences using like more than

We use ... like ... more than in comparison of one thing from the other.

Examples

1. I **like** eating fish fillet **more than** beef.
2. The teacher **likes** standing **more than** sitting.
3. The children **like** dancing **more than** singing.
4. Samuel **likes** reading **more than** writing.
5. Janis **likes** drinking water **more than** soda.
6. Hannah **likes** skipping **more than** running.

Exercise

Join the sentences using: ... like ... more than ...

1. James likes writing. He likes reading more.
2. Ayen likes eating chips. She likes eating rice more.
3. My brother likes playing tennis. He likes playing football more.
4. Zebib likes playing. She likes studying more.
5. The farmer likes rearing goats. He likes growing crops more.
6. Alice likes sweeping. She likes mopping more.
7. Masaba likes drinking water. He likes drinking juice more.
8. Yemane likes driving. He likes walking more.
9. Mary likes drawing. She likes colouring more.
10. Raziella likes washing clothes. She likes ironing more.
11. Joshua likes watching movies. He likes watching cartoons more.
12. We like eating matooke. We like eating posho more.

Lesson Nine

Using: prefer to

Prefer ... to ... is used to replace ... like ... more than...

Examples

1. Tendo likes eating beef more than goat meat.
Tendo prefers eating beef to goat meat.
2. Martha likes swimming more than skipping a rope.
Martha prefers swimming to skipping a rope.
3. My mother likes cooking more than washing utensils.
My mother prefers cooking to washing utensils.
4. Joel likes drinking novida more than mountain dew.
Joel prefers drinking novida to mountain dew.

Exercise

Join sentences using: ... prefer ... to...

1. The children like eating rice more than sweet potatoes.
2. The teacher likes riding a bicycle more than driving a car.
3. Katyln likes reading story books more than watching cartoons.
4. Milcah likes smiling more than laughing.
5. Betina likes wearing red dresses more than blue ones.
6. Tareeq likes riding horses more than bicycles.
7. Again likes eating cakes more than sweets.
8. Malik likes eating water melon more than apples.
9. Yosan likes English more than Mathematics.
10. The baby likes drinking milk more than eating porridge.