



CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL - MUKONO

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P.6 GRAMMAR SELF- STUDY LESSONS SET 2 12.6.20

LESSON 1

TOPIC	:	NOUNS
ASPECT	:	PLURAL OF NOUNS
SKILLS	:	LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING
Simile	:	as wasteful as a hen
Proverb	:	fancy kills and fancy cures

Content : Plural form of possessive nouns

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the plural form of the possessive nouns
- Construct sentences using the possessive nouns

Plural form of possessive nouns

Possessive nouns are nouns which show ownership of something. When writing possessive nouns, we always use an apostrophe to show ownership.

Examples

A car for the president	president's car,
A shop for the barber	barber's shop,
A chair for the chairman	chairman's chair

Exercise

Use an apostrophe to write the following expressions

1. a pen that belongs to Moses _____Moses' pen
2. a house that belongs to James _____
3. the name for Jesus _____
4. an office for Chris _____
5. an office for the headmistress _____
6. a book for Maurice _____

When writing the plural form of the possessive nouns, both words change into plural. The apostrophe should also appear in the answer.

Examples of plural forms of the possessive nouns

Singular	Plural
candidate's name	candidates' names
voter's register	voters' registers
pupil's books	pupils' books
lady's shoe	ladies' shoes
baby's bag	babies' bags
boy's name	boys' names
child's game	children's games
woman's dress	women's dresses
baby's toy
neighbour's house
man's hat

Exercise

Re-write these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined group of words

1. She has a baby's bed.
2. The teacher has a man hat.
3. Did you buy the lady's watches?
4. Have you checked in the voter's register?
5. They have written the candidates' name.
6. My father admired our neighbour's house.
7. The cartoonist did not like the boy's name.
8. That tailor sews lady's dress every day.

LESSON 2

TOPIC	:	NOUNS
SUB TOPIC	:	POSSESSIVE NOUNS
SKILLS	:	LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING
Simile	:	as wasteful as a hen
Proverb	:	fancy kills and fancy cures
Content: Application of possessive nouns		

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the plural form of the possessive nouns
- Construct sentences using the possessive nouns

Application of possessive nouns

Examples

1. Musa's friend has gone America (Begin: A friend)
A friend of Musa's has gone to America.
2. The boy's pen has got lost. (Begin: The boys'.....)
The boys' pens have got lost.

Exercise

1. The teacher tore Moses' books (Begin: Moses' books.....)
2. Nankya's pen has got lost. (Begin: A pen of)
3. Simon's brother has trodden the plantation. (Begin: A brother of)
4. George's friend has two babies' toys. (Begin: A friend of)
5. The Head teacher's family is very rich. (Begin: A family of.....)
6. Jonas' friend sells a baby's toy. (Endbabies' toys.)
7. Jesus' apostles received the Holy Spirit. (Begin: Apostles of)
8. A friend of James' has a pair of ladies' shoes. (Use.....pairs of)

COMMON NOUNS

Common nouns that have “s” at the end in their singular state

Note that this doesn't mean that the “s” stands for a plural form instead the nouns are in singular.

Examples

- news
- civics
- mathematics
- physics
- economics
- measles
- gallows
- politics
- athletics
- sports
- tuberculosis
- mastitis
- innings
- rickets

Whenever these nouns are used in a sentence they are followed by a singular verb

Examples

1. News is broadcast on the radio every day.
2. Politics has a profitable business.
3. Mumps wasn't cured properly
4. Physics is a science subject.

Re-write these sentences in plural

1. Measles is so infectious these days.
2. Mathematics gives me hard time.
3. No news is good news.
4. The news you have given me is very pleasant.

Common nouns that remain the same in singular and plural

These are nouns that have the singular and plural alike

Examples

singular	plural
sheep	sheep
advice	advice
deer	deer
furniture	furniture
coffee	coffee
chalk	chalk
soil	soil
water	water
money	money
sugar	sugar
salt	salt
fish	fish

Sentences

a) A sheep is grazing on the hill.

Sheep is grazing on the hill.

b) I eat fish every day.

We eat fish every day.

Change these sentences into the plural

1. This furniture is mine.
2. He has caught a fish
3. A deer runs very fast.
4. He has brought a sheep.

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentences

5. No news _____ good news (be)
6. Measles _____ a deadly disease. (to be)
7. Mathematics _____ liked by most pupils. (is)
8. Politics _____ a good job. (to be)
9. Sports _____ an interesting activity. (to be)

Exercise

Rewrite these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined word.

1. Mr. Byansi sells sheep in Kiira market.
2. The money she gave me was not enough for me to buy a dictionary.
3. He gave me a piece of advice yesterday.
4. As deer is a very swift animal.
5. A pinch of salt is needed when one is baking bread.
6. The police have arrived at the scene.
7. My father bought a sheep in the market.

LESSON 3

TOPIC	:	NOUNS
SUB-TOPIC	:	UN COUNTABLE NOUNS
SKILLS	:	LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING
Simile	:	as constant as the sun.
Proverb	:	courtesy costs nothing.

CONTENT: UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Define the term uncountable nouns
- Give the plural form of the uncountable nouns
- Construct sentences using the uncountable nouns

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be easily counted.

Examples

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| ▪ water | ▪ salt | ▪ bread |
| ▪ food | ▪ sugar | ▪ advice |
| ▪ blood | ▪ soil | ▪ sand |
| ▪ paraffin | ▪ information | ▪ news |

Changing uncountable nouns into plural forms

simple form	singular	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	tones of land
paper	a piece of paper	pieces of paper
tea	a cup of tea	cups of tea
soap	a tablet to soap	tablets of soap
news	an item of news	items of news
information	a piece of information	pieces of information
chalk	a piece of chalk	pieces of chalk
advice	a piece of advice	pieces of advice

We sometimes express uncountable nouns with the use of 'none'

a) When "none" is used to refer to singular uncountable nouns, we have to use a singular verb.

Examples

1. All this milk is bad for drinking
None of this milk is good to drink.
2. All that advice is undependable
None of that advice is dependable.

b) When "none" is used to refer to plural countable nouns, a singular verb is used.

Examples

1. All of them are not fit to teach.
None of them is fit to teach.
2. All these shoes are not good for me.
None of these shoes is good for me.

Begin: None.....

1. All these ladies' shoes are uncomfortable.
2. All the wolves were not given water
3. The geese did not lay eggs.
4. All the witnesses did not give clear evidence
5. All the monkeys did not chatter.
6. All the teachers were present.
7. All the boys in our classroom are humble.
8. All the chefs are skilful.
9. All the chimneys are new.
10. All the candidates' names were not pinned onto the notice board.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words.

1. The New Vision had no news item on the road accident.
2. May you please give me a cup of tea?
3. How much money does a bar of soap cost?
4. He gave me a piece of advice.
5. Timber was used to make that piece of furniture.

LESSON 4

TOPIC : **NOUNS**

SKILLS : **LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

Simile : as curious as a fish.

Proverb : between the devil and the deep blue sea./care killed the cat.

CONTENT : **ARTICLES WITH COMMON NOUNS**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give examples of articles
- Use articles correctly in sentences

ARTICLES WITH COMMON NOUNS

An article is a word used to modify a noun.

Examples of articles include: **'a', 'an' and 'the'**

Articles should come before common nouns

Article 'a' and 'an'

Articles **"a"** and **"an"** are used with singular countable nouns. Article **'a'** / **'an'** are also used when talking about an object for the first time.

Article **"a"** is used with nouns that start with a consonant sound. These articles **'a'** and **'an'** are also called **indefinite articles** because they refer to nouns which are not specific

Examples

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| ▪ a boy | a policeman |
| ▪ a pencil | a hen |
| ▪ a pen | a European |
| ▪ a girl | a university student |
| ▪ a door | a Ugandan man |
| ▪ a tree | a union |

While **"an"** is used with a noun that starts with vowel sound

Examples

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| ▪ an umbrella | ▪ an hour |
| ▪ an English teacher | ▪ an MP |
| ▪ an egg | ▪ an x-ray |
| ▪ an apple | ▪ an honest |
| ▪ an axe | |

Article **'the'**

- a) When you are talking about something for the first time, you use ‘a’ or ‘an’ but when what we are talking about is already known we use article “the”
- b) Article “the” is used to define particular nouns .e.g. that particular person, thing, place or animal being or already identified or talked about .It is used to refer to definite or known things, persons and places.

Note: Articles should come before common nouns

Examples

1. I had a sandwich and an apple for lunch.
The sandwich wasn’t very good, but the apple was nice.
2. I visited **a** zoo and saw **an** elephant.
The elephant I saw at the zoo was grey in colour.

- c) We use the when we are talking or thinking about a specific thing.

Examples

1. Jane wrote the article which appeared in the New Vision last week.
2. Did Paula get the job she applied for?
3. The woman I saw yesterday was smart.

- d) Article ‘the’ is also used in the superlative degree

Example

1. He is **the** most beautiful girl in our home. ‘
2. Mary has **the** best handwriting of the three girls.

e) It is also used before definite things

Examples

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| - The moon | - The pacific |
| - The sun | - The red sea |
| - The stars | - The Atlantic |
| - The ocean | - The Rwenzori |

Article “some” is used with plural countable nouns as well as non- countable nouns. Article “the” can as well used.

Plural countable nouns

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| ▪ Some boys | ▪ Some pens |
| ▪ Some pencils | ▪ Some girls |

Uncountable nouns

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| ▪ Some sugar | ▪ Some soil |
| ▪ Some juice | ▪ Some fish |
| ▪ Some sand | |

Exercise

Fill the gap with a suitable article. You will use “some” in a few sentences.

1. _____ girl is going to school.
2. _____ orange is being divided among the three people.
3. Please sir, can you give me _____ ripe mangoes which cost fifty shillings.
4. _____ dog is being given raw meat.
5. The teacher beat me _____ canes but I didn't feel pain.
6. _____ tomatoes were there weren't enough for sauce.
7. _____ enemy attacked us last night.
8. _____ honest child brought back the balance of the money.
9. The headmaster asked me to take _____ piece of chalk to the teacher.
10. _____ European man took land in Muyenga Hill.
11. Samuel is _____ university student now.
12. My father left for prayers _____ hours ago.
13. We saw _____ European boy standing by the roadside

LESSON 5

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: COLLECTIVE NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as innocent as a lamb.

Proverb: speech is silver silence is golden.

CONTENT: COLLECTIVE NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Define collective nouns
- Give examples of collective nouns

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Collective nouns are names given to a group of things collected together.

Examples

A group of sheep	flock
A group of bees	swarm
A group of cattle	herd
A group of people praying	congregation
A group of thieves	gang
A group of singers	choir
A group of soldiers	army or troop
A group of sticks	bundle
A group of actors	company
A group of stars	constellation
A group of ship	fleet
A group of directors	board
A group of servants	staff
A collection of books	library
A group of people at a funeral	cortege
A group of beautiful ladies	bevy
A group of slaves	gang/ coffle
A group of flags	bunting
A person in charge of a museum	curator
One who sells paper ink, pens, books	stationer
Residents of monks / priest	monastery
Residents of Nuns	convents
Place where aeroplanes are kept	hangar
A place where clothes are washed and ironed	laundry
Animals are slaughtered	abattoir
Resting place for a wild animal	lair
A collection of flower	bouquet
A group of geese	leap
A number of young pigs, dogs, cats, born at a single birth	brood
A collection of flowers put on a coffin or tomb	tomb
Several layers of a cake.	tiers
A place where money is coined	mint
Utensils used in the kitchen	crockery
Forks, spoons and knives used for eating	cutlery

OCCUPATIONS

Treats eye diseases	oculist
Tests eye sights and sells spectacles.	Optician
Sells meat	butcher
Treats teeth	dentist
Mends shoes and other leather objects. `	Cobbler
Sells clothes	draper
Deals in flowers	florist
Deals fruits	fruiterer
Deals in cattle	drover
Mends water pipes	plumber
Sells medicinal herbs	herbalist
Sets glasses in windows and glasses	glazier

N.B: The Student's Companion is not only more detailed but also more dependable. Get a copy of the Student's Companion and read more on this topic.

Exercise

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. Peter 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 shows.
5. Their university does not have a collection of books.
6. The Gaso bus has a rude man who collects bus fares.
7. In our district, we don't have any school for the children who cannot see.
8. My father has a house for selling meat.
9. The leader of the football team got injured.
10. The government has built a school for the children who are unable to speak.
11. The head teacher put off the meeting to another day.
12. Grace made up his mind to apply for the job.

Lesson 6

TOPIC	:	NOUNS
SUB-TOPIC	:	ABSTRACT NOUNS
SKILLS	:	LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING
Simile	:	as rapid as lightening
Proverb	:	an apple a day keeps the doctor way
CONTENT	:	ABSTRACT NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Define abstract nouns
- Give examples of abstract nouns
- Form abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns
- Construct sentences using the abstract nouns

ABSTRACT NOUNS

These are nouns which cannot be seen or counted.

These nouns are formed from other words. They can be got from adjectives, verbs or other nouns.

EXAMPLES

ABSTRACT NOUNS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVE

Abstract nouns formed by adding “ness”

Adjective	Abstract nouns
eager	eagerness
clever	cleverness
dull	dullness
bad	badness
handsome	handsomeness
big	bigness
kind	kindness
fat	fatness
ugly	ugliness
slow	slowness
good	goodness
heavy	heaviness
bitter	bitterness
quick	quickness
happy	happiness
busy	business
clean	cleanliness
dry	dryness

holy	holiness
shabby	shabbiness

a) Abstract nouns formed by changing the last “t” or “tt” to “ce” or “cy”

adjective	abstract nouns
distant	distance
innocent	innocence
important	importance
patient	patience
absent	absence
ignorant	ignorance
violent	–
agent	–
efficient	–
silent	silence
abundant	abundance
present	presence

b) Some abstract nouns are formed by changing completely

adjective	abstract nouns
powerful	power
truthful	truth
harmful	harm
painful	pain
merciful	mercy
pure	purity
supreme	supremacy
dead	death
strong	strength
wide	width
wise	wisdom
proud	pride
long	length
beautiful	beauty
enemy	enmity

Exercise

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentences

1. The poacher managed to kill the lion because of his _____(strong)
2. He was elected the head boy due to his _____ (wise)
3. The _____of this block was measured by Yaidhi. (wide)
4. There was total _____ in the examination room. (silent)
5. It was a long _____from the vendor to the butcher's. (distant)
6. The _____of this area has caused famine to the people in the area. (dry)
7. The teacher punished him because of his _____. (shabby)
8. The _____of the king surprised everybody. (dead)
9. I hate him because of his _____(proud)
10. The _____of the teacher caused problems in our classroom. (absent)

Lesson 7

TOPIC	:	NOUNS
SUB-TOPIC	:	FORMATION OF ABSTRACT NOUNS
SKILLS	:	LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING
Simile	:	as cheap as dirt.
Proverb	:	Blood is thicker than water.
CONTENT	:	Formation of abstract noun

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give examples of abstract nouns
- Form abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns
- Construct sentences using the abstract nouns
- Complete sentences using the correct abstract nouns

Formation of abstract noun

c) Abstract nouns formed from verbs

verbs	abstract nouns
explain	explanation

repeat	repetition
classify	classification
congratulate	congratulation
accommodate	accommodation
compete	competition
corrupt	—
communicate	—
oppose	—
continue	—
affect (leave out)	—
destroy	destruction
revolve	—
dictate	dictation
qualify	qualification
locate	location
introduce	—
pronounce	pronunciation
separate	
decorate	
complete	

d) Abstract nouns formed by adding “sion”

Example

verbs	abstract nouns
decide	decision
conclude	conclusion
invert	inversion
express	—
explode	explosion
discuss	discussion
impress	impression
admit	—
expel	expulsion
profess	profession
ascend	ascension
Permit	permission

e) Abstract noun ending with “ment”

verb	abstract nouns
-------------	-----------------------

develop	development
govern	government
excite	excitement
entertain	entertainment
measure	measurement
embarrass	embarrassment
amuse	amusement
replace	—
enlighten	—
assign	—

Exercise

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

1. You should always get _____ before moving out of the classroom.
(permit)
2. She was given an _____ letter yesterday (admit)
3. The answer you have given is just a _____ of the teacher's. (repeat)
4. Your _____ was not clear. (explain)
5. There was a _____ in the barracks. (explode)
6. You should improve on the _____ of the words. (pronounce)
7. They were given _____ because of their misbehavior. (expel)
8. The _____ was between our school and theirs. (compete)
9. The tailor did not take accurate _____ (measure)
10. There was _____ between the two boys. (enemy)

LESSON 8

TOPIC : **NOUNS**
Sub-topic : **ABSTRACT NOUNS**
SKILLS : **LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**
Simile : **as clumsy as a bear.**
Proverb : **Avoid evil and it will avoid thee.**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give examples of abstract nouns
- Form abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns
- Construct sentences using the abstract nouns
- Complete the given sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets

Verbs which form abstract nouns without following any of the previous orders

verb	abstract nouns
depart	departure
arrive	arrival
avail	available
just	justice
succeed	success
lend	loan
speak	speech
practise	practice
serve	service
lose	
fix	
assemble	
advice	advice
choose	–
refuse	–

Abstract nouns formed from other nouns

noun	abstract nouns
neighbour	neighbourhood
hill	hillock
king	kingdom
child	childhood
man	manhood
brother	–
poet	poetry
friend	friendship
slave	slavery
war	warrior
martyr	martyrdom
pot	pottery
butcher	butchery
grocer	grocery

Activity 1

Form abstract nouns from these adjectives.

long	strong	wise	proud	obedient
young	true	good	brave	intelligent
humble	short	vacant	quick	bright
decent	dark	sweet	high	enemy
cruel	deep	human	poor	hard
bitter	wide	broad	sane	sick
free	ignorant			

Activity 2

Form abstract nouns from the following verbs.

laugh	believe	starve	seize	think
free	discover	obey	serve	occupy
flatter	protect	see	live	hate
choose	depart	advice	judge	excel
please	moves	persevere	die	pursue
know	act	conceal	defend	succeed
converse				

Activity 3

Form abstract nouns from the following common nouns.

King	owner	coward	friend
Man	regent	priest	patriot
Thief	author	boy	captain
Woman	mother	bond	glutton
Bankrupt	agent	pirate	
Infant	hero	pilgrim	

Exercise

Use the word in bracket to complete the sentences.

1. I shall take the ___ given by the head master this morning. (advise)

2. After realizing that the soldiers had gone, the rebels made an ___ towards the barracks. (advance)
3. When I saw food on a dirty plate , I got a bad ___ (impress)
4. The porter is seeking another ___ because the former is leaking. (accommodate)
5. Because of his ___ he was entrusted with one million shillings to buy food for the school. (honest)
6. She was very dirty because of ___(poor)
7. My mother made a ___in her business yesterday. (lose)
8. After the __of the game, all players got refreshments. (complete)
9. We are looking for ___as we put security light (safe)
10. Because of her ___ she was chosen a perfect. (Clean)

LESSON 9

TOPIC	:	NOUNS
Sub-topic	:	OPPOSITES OF NOUNS
SKILLS	:	LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING
Simile	:	as clumsy as a bear.
Proverb	:	Avoid evil and it will avoid thee
CONTENT	:	OPPOSITES OF NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to;

- Give the opposite of the underlined words
- Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined word

OPPOSITES OF NOUNS

An opposite of a word is a word which talks of the difference in meaning on the extreme side .Another word to mean opposite is **antonym**. An example of an extreme difference is the opposite-good and bad, clean and dirty, tall and short.

OPPOSITES WITH PREFIX 'IN'

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'in'

Examples

word	opposite
capable	incapable

complete	incomplete
sane	insane
correct	incorrect
sincere	insincere
direct	indirect
decent	indecent
visible	invisible
audible	inaudible
attentive	inattentive
efficient	inefficient
gratitude	ingratitude
expensive	inexpensive
dependant	independent
equality	inequality
justice	injustice
sufficient	insufficient
accurate	inaccurate
active	inactive
adequate	inadequate
ability	inability
advisable	inadvisable
applicable	inapplicable
attention	inattention
competent	incompetent
definite	indefinite
decisive	indecisive
discipline	indiscipline

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'il'

Examples

word	opposite
-------------	-----------------

legal	illegal
legible	illegible
literate	illiterate
liberal	illiberal
logical	illogical
licit	illicit

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'ir'

Examples

word	opposite
regular	irregular
reversible	irreversible
replaceable	irreplaceable
rational	irrational
relevant	irrelevant

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'im'

Examples

word	opposite
possible	impossible
polite	impolite
mature	immature
movable	immovable
penetrable	impenetrable
mortal	immortal

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'non'

Examples

sense	nonsense
existent	non-existent
intoxicating	non intoxicating

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'un'

Examples

word	opposite
armed	unarmed
willing	unwilling
certain	uncertain
equal	unequal
friendly	unfriendly
true	untrue
wise	unwise
welcome	unwelcome
happy	unhappy
common	uncommon
suitable	unsuitable
grateful	ungrateful
dress	undress
reasonable	unreasonable
steady	unsteady
conscious	unconscious
skilled	unskilled
pleasant	unpleasant
countable	uncountable
usual	unusual
just	unjust
reliable	unreliable
known	unknown
successful	unsuccessful
fortunate	unfortunate
lucky	unlucky
tidy	untidy
disciplined	undisciplined

Some words form the opposite by adding prefix 'dis'

Examples

word	opposite
appear	disappear
loyal	disloyal
honest	dishonest

agree	disagree
comfort	discomfort
believe	disbelieve
arm	disarm
obedient	disobedient
allow	disallow
pleasure	displeasure
satisfied	dissatisfied
contented	discontented
arrange	disarrange
respectful	disrespectful
advantage	disadvantage
like	dislike
continue	discontinue
connect	disconnect
orderly	disorderly

Exercise

Rewrite these sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words

1. The chair was comfortable.
2. You should not connect the cable.
3. It is legal to kill wild animals.
4. My sister is very responsible these days.
5. I was satisfied after the work.
6. We have been reading relevant information from the notice board.
7. Most of the people in our village are literate.
8. I am willing to help all the candidates.
9. We learnt about countable nouns yesterday.

10. The regular verbs are easy to understand.

Lesson 10

TOPIC : NOUNS
ASPECT : OPPOSITE OF NOUNS
SKILLS : LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING
Simile : as cool as cucumber
Proverb : you cannot shoe a running horse.
CONTENT : OPPOSITES OF NOUNS

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the opposite of nouns
- Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined word

OPPOSITES OF NOUNS

nouns	opposite
fortune	misfortune
discipline	indiscipline
strength	weakness
master	servant
adult	child
lady	----
friend	enemy
obedience	disobedience
visitor	host
life	death
beauty	ugliness
success	failure
polygamy	monogamy
reward	punishment
arrival	departure
village	—
knowledge	—

general	opposite
reveal	conceal
smile	frown
think	guess

punish	pardon
accelerate	release
inhale	exhale
agree	disagree /contract
retire	advance/ retreat
order	disorder
survive	succumb
force	persuade
laugh	weep/ cry
low	high
dawn	dusk
blessing	curse
rigid	flexible
straight	crooked
proud	humble/ modest

Exercise

Rewrite these sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words

1. The teacher drew a straight line on the chalkboard.
2. I do not like eating hot food.
3. Some subjects are loved by most of the learners.
4. The question he gave was rejected.
5. We received the news with a lot of joy.
6. Our teacher has sold some heifers.
7. Mr.Musoke is the poorest man in our village.
8. My neighbour plays very loud music.
9. The winner shall weep all the way to the bank.
10. We scored high marks in the most recent tests.
11. Many school children hate success.
12. The soldiers were rewarded for the failure.
13. This is the way to the hospital.
14. The fruits you bought were flesh.
15. Our furniture is very heavy.