



**P.6 GRAMMAR SELF-STUDY LESSONS SET ONE 27.5.2020**

**Use your English Grammar class workbook to write down this work and attempt all the given activities.**

**Use the following references for further reading:**

- Oxford Advanced Learners' dictionary.

**LESSON 1**

**TOPIC : PARTS OF SPEECH**

**ASPECT : GRAMMAR**

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

**Sample simile: as cold as a dog's nose**

**Sample proverb: penny wise, pound foolish.**

**CONTENT: PARTS OF SPEECH (NOUNS)**

**Learning Outcome**

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

- Define what a noun is
- Use the nouns correctly

**PARTS OF SPEECH**

These are different kinds of classes into which words are divided. A word gets its part of speech according to the work it does in a sentence.

The parts of speech are eight in number and these are:

1. Nouns
2. Pronouns
3. Adverbs
4. Conjunctions
5. Adjectives
6. Verbs
7. Prepositions
8. Interjections
9. determiners

**Nouns**

A noun is a name of anything e.g. book, Tom, Uganda, Wednesday

### **Kinds of nouns**

1. Proper nouns e.g. Kampala, Byansi, Masaka
2. Collective nouns e.g. flock of sheep, pack of wolves
3. Abstract nouns e.g. cleverness, dullness
4. Common nouns e.g. boys, girl, country

### **PROPER NOUNS**

These are particular (real) names given to a person, place, animals and other things.

When writing the proper nouns, we should always start with a capital letter regardless of the position in a sentence.

### **Examples**

#### **Towns**

Jinja  
Mukono  
Masaka

#### **Cities**

Kampala  
Dodoma  
Nairobi

#### **Countries**

Uganda  
Kenya  
Zaire

#### **Continent**

Africa  
Europe  
Austria

#### **Lakes**

Lake Victoria  
Lake Kyoga

#### **Rivers**

River Nile  
River Katonga

#### **Animals**

Cows  
Gazu

#### **Dogs**

Rex  
Jude

#### **Cats**

Robin  
Daisy

### **Other things**

#### **N.B:**

The short form of days of the week is formed by taking the first three letters of the full form.

Exception: Thursday takes the first four. Thur.

#### **Days of the week**

Monday

#### **Contractions (short form)**

Mon.

Tuesday  
Thursday  
Wednesday  
Friday  
Saturday  
Sunday

Tue.  
Thur.  
Wed.  
Fri.  
Sat.  
Sun.

### **Names of the months**

**N.B** The short form for months of the year is formed by taking the first three letters of the full form

Exception: September takes the first four. Sept.

#### **Month**

January  
February  
March  
April  
June  
May  
July  
August  
September  
October  
November  
December

#### **short form**

Jan.  
Feb.  
Mar.  
Apr.  
Jun.  
May.  
Jul.  
Aug.  
Sept.  
Oct.  
Nov.  
Dec.

#### **Names of buildings subjects.**

Sheraton  
Collin Hotel  
Crested Towers  
Amber House

#### **Names of languages including those taught as**

English  
French  
Latin  
German, etc.

### **Examples**

1. John was looking after Bihogo in the courtyard.

2. **Pony** gave birth to young ones in **March** near **Mt. Muhavura**.

### **Exercises**

#### **Punctuate these sentences correctly**

1. on friday mr. gumisiriza will teach us english.
2. george is found in kasese district.
3. the first month of the year is january followed by february.
4. My cousin is at makerere university.
5. john f.kennedy was once the president of america.
6. The Nile flows through Uganda, Sudan, Egypt.
7. I need to improve on my English grades.
8. Christianity, Islam and Hinduism are examples of religion.
9. River Nzora is the longest river in Kenya.
10. Tom said Mt. Elgon is four thousand metres high.

**LESSON 2**  
**TOPIC : PARTS OF SPEECH**

**ASPECT : GRAMMAR**  
**CONTENT : COMMON NOUNS**  
**Sample simile : As joyful as a fly**  
**Sample proverb: The receiver is as bad as the thief**

**Learning Outcome**

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

- Define what a common noun is.
- Identify examples of common nouns

**COMMON NOUNS**

A Common Noun is a name given to a thing or things of the same kind (type). Common nouns are used to name only one class of people, place of things.

**How to form plurals with common Nouns?**

Most common nouns take “s” in their plurals.

**Common nouns that take “s”**

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| district        | Districts     |
| boy             | Boys          |
| kitten          | kittens       |
| book            | Books         |
| window          | Windows       |
| door            | Doors         |
| date            | Dates         |
| lake            | Lakes         |
| key             | Keys          |
| bag             | Bags          |
| shoe            | Shoes         |
| pen             | Pens          |
| structure       | structures    |
| tape            | tapes         |

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| tribe    | tribes    |
| chain    | chains    |
| rule     | rules     |
| district | districts |
| boy      | boys      |
| kitten   | kittens   |
| book     | books     |

**N.B.**

cloth –takes “s”

cloth – cloths

tablecloth –tablecloths

Some words that end with letter(s) “ch” “s” “sh” or “x” form their plurals by adding “es”

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| watch           | Watches       |
| church          | Churches      |
| bus             | Buses         |
| gas             | Gases         |
| box             | Boxes         |
| axe             | Axes          |
| brush           | Brushes       |
| speech          | Speeches      |
| bench           | Benches       |
| class           | Classes       |
| branch          | Branches      |
| kiss            | Kisses        |
| match           | Matches       |
| tax             | Taxes         |

Common nouns that form their plural by changing the vowels into “e”

### Example

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| man             | men           |
| woman           | women         |
| foot            | feet          |
| tooth           | teeth         |
| goose           | geese         |
| mouse           | mice          |
| louse           | lice          |

### Exception

| <b>Singular</b> | <b>Plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| axis            | axes          |
| crisis          | crises        |
| basis           | bases         |
| analysis        | analyses      |
| index           | indices       |
| oasis           | oases         |

### Exercise

**Rewrite these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words.**

1. My tooth is paining.
2. The candidate wrote the answers accurately.
3. Mary has built a church in our village.
4. I talked to this man yesterday.
5. Have you ever seen oasis?

### LESSON 3

|                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| <b>TOPIC</b>   | : | <b>PARTS OF SPEECH</b>   |
| <b>ASPECT</b>  | : | <b>GRAMMAR</b>   |
| <b>SKILLS</b>  | : | <b>LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING</b>                             |
| <b>Simile</b>  | : | <b>as industrious as an ant.</b>   |
| <b>Proverb</b> | : | <b>fore warned is fore armed.</b><br><b>familiarity breeds contempt.</b> |

#### Learning Outcome

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

- Form plurals with common Nouns

#### PLURALS OF COMMON NOUNS

**Common nouns that end with “y”.**

Common nouns that end with “y” change “y” to “i” and add “es” to form their plural. However, for this rule to work the “y” should be preceded by a consonant letter.

#### **Examples**

**Complete the tables following the given examples**

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| city            | cities        |
| lady            | ladies        |
| copy            | copies        |
| duty            | duties        |
| factory         | factories     |
| party           | parties       |
| salary          | salaries      |
| berry           | —             |
| country         | —             |
| lorry           | —             |
| enemy           | —             |
| industry        | —             |
| ability         | —             |
| missionary      | —             |
| community       | —             |
| missionary      | —             |



|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| directory  | directories  |
| dictionary | dictionaries |
| dormitory  | dormitories  |

Common nouns that end with “y” preceded by a vowel letter simply take “s” in their plural

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| boy             | boys          |
| donkey          | donkeys       |
| toy             | toys          |
| valley          | valleys       |
| railway         | railways      |
| spray           | sprays        |
| trolley         | trolleys      |
| day             | days          |
| key             | keys          |
| monkey          | monkeys       |
| ray             | rays          |
| play            | plays         |
| tray            | trays         |

Common nouns that end with “o” take “es” in their plural

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| negro           | negroes       |
| potato          | potatoes      |
| mango           | mangoes       |
| buffalo         | buffaloes     |
| flamingo        | flamingoes    |
| tomato          | tomatoes      |

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| cargo   | cargoes   |
| volcano | volcanoes |
| echo    | echoes    |

### Exceptions

Some common nouns that end with just “o” take “s”

### Examples

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| radio           | radios        |
| piano           | pianos        |
| disco           | discos        |
| video           | videos        |
| dynamo          | dynamos       |
| photo           | photos        |
| bamboo          | bamboos       |
| studio          | studios       |
| Kilo            | kilos         |
| ratio           | ratios        |
| stereo          | stereos       |
| commando        | commandos     |
| logo            | logos         |
| canto           | cantos        |

## **Exercise**

**Re-write these sentences and give the plural form of the underlined words**

1. My father told all the boys to climb the tree and pick a mango.
2. Our director buys a radio every term.
3. We found a Negro going to Kampala last night.
4. It is very difficult to find a dark-skinned lady in the restaurant.
5. The dynamo was spoilt, so there wasn't any light on the bicycle.
6. My photo is very nice.
7. I went to the market and bought a sweet potato
8. There was an echo in the new house.
9. Shallon's radio does not have a knob.

## **LESSON 4**

**TOPIC : PARTS OF SPEECH**

**ASPECT : GRAMMAR**

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

**Simile: as useful as a cow.**

**Proverb: Fine feathers make fine birds.**

### **Learning Outcome**

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

- Form plural forms following the given principles.

### **PLURALS OF COMMON NOUNS**

#### **Plurals of common nouns**

Common nouns that end with “f” or “fe” change “f” and “fe” to “v” and “es” is added to form the plural.

#### **Examples**

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| leaf            | leaves        |
| knife           | knives        |
| wolf            | wolves        |
| shelf           | _____         |
| wife            | _____         |
| thief           | _____         |
| half            | halves        |
| loaf            | loaves        |
| life            | lives         |

These nouns can take either “s” or “es”

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b>   |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| dwarf           | dwarfs/ dwarves |
| scarf           | scarfs/ scarves |
| wharf           | wharfs/ wharves |
| hoof            | hoofs/hooves    |

These are exceptions which simply take “s”

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| roof            | roofs         |
| gulf            | gulfs         |
| proof           | proofs        |
| handkerchief    | handkerchiefs |
| stuff           | stuffs        |
| belief          | Beliefs       |
| gulf            | gulfs         |
| chief           | chiefs        |
| safe            | Safes         |
| chef            | chefs         |
| reef            | reefs         |
| cliff           | cliffs        |

Common nouns that form their plural by changing vowels.  
Nouns that end in ‘ies’

Change ‘us’ to ‘i’ in plural

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| radius          | radii         |
| syllabus        | syllabi       |
| papyrus         | papyrus       |
| thesaurus       | thesauri      |
| focus           | foci          |
| fungus          | fungi         |
| terminus        | termini       |

Nouns ending in 'um' change 'um' to 'a'

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| bacterium       | bacteria      |
| stadium         | stadia        |
| medium          | media         |
| aquarium        | aquaria       |
| symposium       | symposia      |
| plasmodium      | plasmodia     |
| spectrum        | spectra       |
| datum           | data          |
| flagellum       | flagella      |
| criterion       | criteria      |

### **Exercise**

Rewrite these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined word

1. The stadium has been cleaned by the spectators.
2. We got the papyrus from the swamp.
3. The wind blows off the roof.
4. The chef prepared nice meals.
5. I have never seen a dwarf.
6. I am measuring the radius of my ball.

## LESSON 5

**TOPIC : PARTS OF SPEECH**

**ASPECT : PLURAL OF COMPOUND NOUNS**

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

**CONTENT:** Forming plurals of compound common nouns with two words

### Learning Outcome

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

- Form plurals of compound common nouns with two words

**Compound nouns** are words which are made of more than one word to make one word e.g. blackboard, spoonful, a handful.

#### 1. Compound words without a hyphen

2.

| <b>Singular</b> | <b>Plural</b>  |
|-----------------|----------------|
| blackboard      | blackboards    |
| armchair        | armchairs      |
| handkerchief    | handkerchiefs  |
| head girl       | head girls     |
| head boy        | head boys      |
| headmistress    | headmistresses |
| headmaster      | headmasters    |

## Other common nouns

| <b>Singular</b> | <b>Plural</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| spoonful        | spoonfuls     |
| handful         | handfuls      |
| plateful        | platefuls     |
| mouthful        | mouthfuls     |
| mugful          | mugfuls       |
| cupful          | cupfuls       |
| employment      | employments   |

## Compound common nouns with a hyphen.

When making a plural of these compound nouns of two words, it is the last word that takes plural. So it does not affect the first one.

When making plurals we always maintain the hyphens.

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b>         |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| stepson         | stepsons              |
| stepmother      | stepmothers           |
| co-worker       | co-workers            |
| x – ray         | x – rays              |
| chest – nut     | <i>chest –nut</i>     |
| game-winner     | <i>game – winners</i> |
| post – office   | <i>post – offices</i> |
| by – law        | <i>by-laws</i>        |
| toothbrush      | <i>toothbrushes</i>   |
| check-in        | <i>check-ins</i>      |
| press-up        | <i>press-ups</i>      |
| pull out        | <i>pullouts</i>       |
| goalpost        | <i>goalposts</i>      |
| chessboard      | <i>chess – boards</i> |



|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| checkup      | checkup       |
| girl guide   | girl – guides |
| stepdaughter | stepdaughters |
| mouse-trap   | Mouse-traps   |

Exceptional nouns which instead affect the first word

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b>     |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Passerby        | Passers-by        |
| Manservant      | Men – servants    |
| Runner-up       | runners –up       |
| woman servant   | women servants    |
| President-elect | Presidents –elect |

### Compound nouns made up of three words

When forming plurals of compound nouns made up of three words, it is the last word to change into plural.

#### Examples

| <b>singular</b>       | <b>plural</b>          |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| mother – in - law     | mothers – in - law     |
| father – in – law     | fathers – in – law     |
| officer – in – charge | officers – in – charge |
| commander in chief    | commanders in chief    |
| head of state         | heads of state         |
| brother – in – law    | brothers – in – law    |
| nephew – in – law     | nephew – in – law      |
| sister – in – law     | sisters – in – law     |
| brother – in law      | brothers – in law      |
| cousin – in – law     | cousins – in – law     |
| master on duty        | masters on duty        |
| teacher on duty       | teachers on duty       |

The exceptional is head of cattle which doesn't change.

| <b>singular</b> | <b>plural</b>  |
|-----------------|----------------|
| head of cattle  | head of cattle |

### **Exercise**

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

1. The patient was given a spoonful of medicine.
2. The mousetrap was hidden in the kitchen.
3. My sister-in-law is very beautiful.
4. The president-elect addressed the public.
5. The teacher-on-duty has come late today.