

## **P.1 TERM ONE ENG NOTES**

### **P.1 ENGLISH TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR TERM I**

**THEME: OUR SCHOOL**

**SUB THEME: GREETINGS AND FAREWELL**

Vocabulary about greetings and farewell structures about greetings and farewell. A dialogue about greetings and farewell.

### **PEOPLE FOUND AT SCHOOL**

- ❖ Titles of people found at school (Naming them)
- ❖ Structures about people found at school i.e
- ❖ Who is this? This is a .....
- ❖ Who are they? They are .....
- ❖ Giving the plural form of people found at school.

### **VERBS**

- ❖ Describing verbs.
- ❖ Naming activities/verbs that people found at school do. i.e Sweep – sweeping  
Mop -mopping arrange -arranging
- Structures about activities/verbs done at school. i.e
- ❖ What is .....doing?
- ❖ Harriet/She/Tom/he is .....
- ❖ ..... are.....
- ❖ Completing the given sentences i.e.  
The cleaners are mopping the ..... (chalkboard, classroom)

## THINGS FOUND IN THE CLASSROOM

- ❖ Naming things found in the classroom.
- ❖ Using structures i.e.
  - What is this? This is a .....
  - What is that? That is a .....
- ❖ Giving the plural form of things found in the classroom. i.e.  
Pencil - pencils  
Duster - dusters
- ❖ Using these structures to answer.  
Is this a .....?  
Yes, it is.  
No, it is not.  
Are these.....?  
Yes, they are.  
No, they are not.

## ADJECTIVE

- ❖ Words describing the classroom objects  
i.e dirty, small, white
- ❖ Structures to be used.  
The.....is.....is.....  
The .....are .....  
Writing and using describing words correctly.  
Forming sentences from the table using describing words.

## THEME: OUR HOME

### SUB THEME: PEOPLE FOUND AT HOME

- ❖ Vocabulary about people found at home. (naming and drawing)
- ❖ Use of "is" to talk about what people are doing.
- ❖ Using these structures to talk about what they are doing.  
i.e Is mother/father.....  
Yes, she is .....  
No, he is not. She is .....

### THINGS FOUND AT HOME

- ❖ Vocabulary about things found at home.
- ❖ Use of "is" to talk about what people are doing.
- ❖ Using these structures to talk about what they are doing  
i.e Is .....mother/father.....  
Yes, She is .....  
No, he is not. She is .....

### THINGS FOUND AT HOME

- ❖ Vocabulary about things found at home i.e. Saucepan, kettle, hoe, plate, etc.
- Structures**
- What is this? This is a .....
- What is that? That is a .....
- Giving the plural form of things found at home.
- Using these structures
- What are these? These are .....
- What are those? Those are .....
- ❖ Is this a .....?
- Yes, it is a.
- No, it is not.
- Are these .....? Yes, they are. No, they are not.
- Forming sentence from the able about using "these" and "this"

### ALPHABETICAL ORDER

- a) Writing letters in order a – z.
- b) Changing letters in capital and small letters.
- c) Writing words using capital and small letters.
- d) Writing the letter before and after.
- e) Arranging letters in alphabetical order.

### NOUNS

- ❖ Identifying nouns.
- ❖ Using the plural form of nouns by adding "s".
- ❖ Giving the plural form of nouns by adding "es".
- ❖ Using "is" or "are" in sentences and in a substitution table.

- ❖ Using Are or is at the beginning of statements.
- ❖ using "has" or "have"
  - ❖ to complete sentences
  - ❖ to make sentences from the substitution table.

## **VERBS**

- ❖ Describing verbs
- ❖ Identifying verbs in sentences.
- ❖ Writing and using verbs in present continuous tense.
- ❖ (Verbs that just add "ing"

### ***Structure***

- ❖ Describing verbs
- ❖ Identifying verbs in sentences
- ❖ Writing and using verbs in present continuous tense.
- ❖ (Verbs that just add "ing")

What is ..... he/she/they/we ..... doing?

- ❖ Verbs that drop "e" and then add "ing"
- ❖ Writing verbs in present continuous tense
- ❖ Using the verbs in sentences.

## **WAS OR WERE**

- ❖ Using was or were in sentences
- ❖ Using was or were to form sentences e.g from the substitution table.

## **PUNCTUATION (Using capital letters)**

- ❖ Identifying where capital letters are written.
- ❖ Punctuating using capital letters.

### ***Using full stops (.)***

- ❖ Identifying full stops at the end of each sentence.
- ❖ Punctuating using full stops.

### ***Using a question mark (?)***

- ❖ Identifying where to write a question mark.
- ❖ Punctuating sentences using a question mark.

## **OPPOSITES**

- ❖ Identifying opposites.
- ❖ Giving opposites of the given words.

## COMPOUND WORDS

- ❖ Forming compound words.
- ❖ Identifying compound words.

## PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions of places

Drawing pictures

Prepositions of verbs (A few to be taught) i.e

at, to, over, of, in, from, against

Look at	go to	different from	proud of
suffer from	fly over	point to	lean against

## FINDING THE ODD WORD

- ❖ Find a word from the list that does not match with others.  
i.e ear                      dress              leg              hand  
chair                      pen              orange              pencil

# PRIMARY ONE ENGLISH NOTES

## OUR SCHOOL

A school is a place where people go to learn.

Greetings and farewell

### Vocabulary

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
Hello Good morning Good afternoon Alright Good evening We	i am fine how thank you are sir pupils	teacher madam do bye children class

**Activity:** The teacher gives a filling in exercise.

### Structures

Good morning/afternoon/ evening children.

Good morning/afternoon/evening teacher/sir/madam

How are you/class/pupils/children?

We are alright teacher, thank you.

**Activity:** Learners read through in groups and pairs.

### Dialogue

Teacher: Hello.....

..... Hello teacher

Teacher: Good morning/afternoon/evening

..... Good morning/afternoon/evening teacher

Teacher: How are you?

..... I am alright/fine, thank you

### **Activity:**

Learners act the dialogue and do filling in exercise.

### Dialogue

Jane: Good afternoon Paul.

Paul: Good afternoon Jane.

Jane: How are you?

Paul: I am fine, thank you.

Jane: Good bye.

Paul: Good bye

### Activity

The teacher writes a dialogue for the learners to fill in.  
The teacher writes questions about the dialogue two.

### PEOPLE FOUND AT SCHOOL

Titles of people found at school.

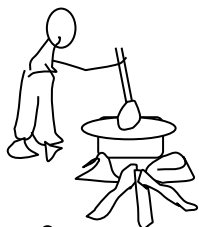
Teacher cook nurse cleaner librarian bursar

head teacher Secretary gatekeeper children/pupils

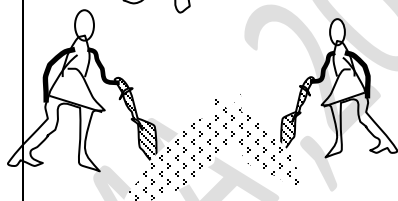
### Activity:

1. Filling in the missing letters
2. Writing the words correctly

### Structures



Who is his?  
This is a .....



Who are they?  
They are .....

### Activity:

Drawing pictures and using structures to name

### Giving the plural form of people found at school.

One	many
Bursar	bursars
Teacher	teachers
Secretary	secretaries
Child	children, etc.

### In sentences

This is a \_\_\_\_\_ (teachers, teacher)

They are \_\_\_\_\_ (secretary, secretaries)

### Activities/verbs that people do at school.

Verbs are activities people do.

Verbs are action words or doing words.

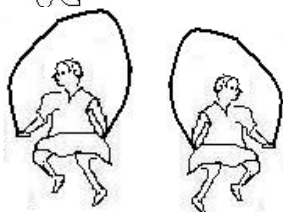
### Examples are;

Verb/Activity	Happening
read	reading
mop	mopping
arrange	arranging
cook	cooking
write	writing
read	reading
mop	mopping
collect	collecting
pick	
draw	
learn	
skip	
clean/rub	

### Structures



Ali                      What is Ali doing?  
Ali is .....



What are they doing?  
They are .....



### Completing the given sentences.

- 1) The cleaners are mopping the .....(chalkboard, classroom)
- 2) The children are arranging the .....(roof , books)

### THINGS FOUND IN A CLASSROOM

Drawing and naming things found in a classroom.

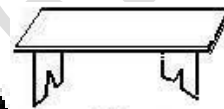
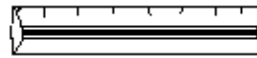
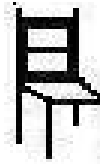
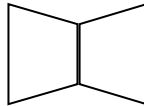
a duster

a book

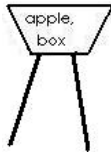
a chair

a ruler

a bench



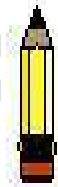
#### Structures.



What is this?

This is a .....

This is a .....



What is that?

### Giving plural form of the classroom objects

One

A pen

A piece of chalk

A desk

many

pens

pieces of chalk

desks

#### Structures.



What are these?

These are.....

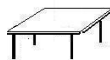


What are those?



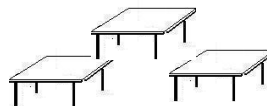
Those are .....

### Answering questions using Yes or No.



Is this a table?

Yes, it is.



Are these tables?

Yes, they are.



Is this a pencil?

No, it is not.



Are these dusters?

No, they are not.

## ADJECTIVES

Words describing the classroom objects i.e.

dirty, small, clean, white, long, short, big, blue

Structures to be used

The .....is .....

The.....are.....e.g

### Activity

The table is dirty.

The chairs are short.

The book is big.

### Activity

1. Writing and using the describing words correctly e.g  
itydr \_\_\_\_\_ leanc \_\_\_\_\_

2. Forming sentences from the table using describing words. etc.

The	book pens cupboard chairs rulers	is  are	clean small white dirty big long
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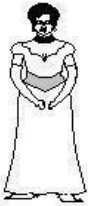
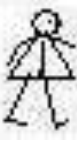


## OUR HOME

Describe a home.

**Vocabulary about people found at home.**

mother	sister	uncle	father	brother
grandfather	cousin	niece	grandmother	nephew

**Drawing and naming people found at home.**

### ***Structures.***

Use of .....is .....to talk about what people are doing..

.....is cooking food.

Mother is cooking food.

.....is sleeping.

Grandmother is sleeping.

.....is fetching water.

Uncle is fetching water.

Yes, she is. Yes, he is.

No, she/he is not.

He/ She is .....

### **THINGS FOUND AT HOME**

Vocabulary about things found at home i.e saucepan, plate, cup, television, bed, basin, bucket, kettle, brush, hoe, jerry can.

### ***Structures.***

What is this?

This is a .....

What is that?



That is a .....



Is this a .....?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

***Giving the plural form of things found at home i.e.***

**Singular (one)**

**Plural**

Saucepan

saucepans

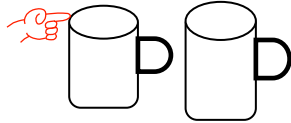
Basin

basins

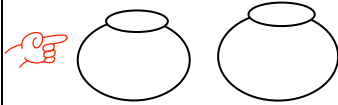
Plate

Hoe

### Structures.



What are these?  
These are .....



What are those?  
Those are .....

Are these .....

Yes, they are .....

No, they are not.

**Forming sentences from the table using these are/ this is / those are/that is**

This			television.
Those	are		plates.
These		a	chair.
That	is		benches.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

### The alphabetical letters (Apital and small letters)

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll  
Mm  
Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy  
Zz

### Changing letters from capital to small.

G -g  
B -b  
J -j  
E -e  
A- a  
D- d

**Changing words in capital letters to small letters.**

LEG - leg  
DOG - dog  
HEN - hen  
KETTLE - kettle  
SCHOOL - school  
TABLE - table  
SPOON - spoon  
CHAIR - chair

**Changing letters from small to capital letters.**

f - F  
p - P  
v - V  
m - M  
s - S  
y - Y

**Changing words in small into capital letters**

teacher -teacher bag - .....  
bursar -bursar ruler - .....  
mother -mother duster- .....  
cupboard -cupboard pupil - .....

**Which letter comes just after?**

d, \_ n, \_ e, \_ t, \_  
p, \_ y, \_ B, \_ k, \_

**Which letter comes just before?**

\_ , g \_ , o \_ , B \_ , y

**Arranging letters in alphabetical order**

d, a, c, b \_\_\_\_\_  
l, l, j, k \_\_\_\_\_  
t, c, h, g \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ What is a noun?  
☐ A noun is a naming word

### Identifying nouns

- ☐ Names of people e.g Mary , Jane , etc
- ☐ Names of schools e.g Mengo PS, etc
- ☐ Names of places e.g Kampala, Kawempe , Nakasero , Kireka, etc
- ☐ Names of objects e.g stone, ball, bag
- ☐ Names of lakes , days, months, rivers

### Activity

Identifying nouns from the written sentences.

1. I live at Buloba.
2. Mary is here.
3. The cat is running.
4. Lake Victoria is a big lake.
5. Today is Friday.
6. Suzan was born in December.

### Using articles "a" and "an"

"A" is used when a noun begins with a consonant sound.

"An" is used when a noun begins with a vowel sound.

**Using article "An" on words and in sentences.**

"An" is used on single nouns that begin with vowel sounds e.g. a, e, i, o, u

### Examples of single nouns.

an elephant  
an egg  
an owl  
an arrow  
an ox  
an inkpot  
an insect  
an umbrella  
an ant  
an apple  
an axe  
an ostrich

"a" is used on single nouns that begin with consonant sounds e.g.

a book  
a chair  
a table  
a knife  
a snake  
a pencil  
a door  
a mat

### Activity

1. Give an activity about filling "a" or "an" using single nouns.
2. An exercise about using "a" or "an" in sentence form. e.g
  - a) This is \_\_\_\_\_ book.
  - b) Show me \_\_\_\_\_ orange.
  - c) She is eating \_\_\_\_\_ egg.
  - d) Musa has \_\_\_\_\_ pen and \_\_\_\_\_ book.
  - e) \_\_\_\_\_ apple is a fruit.
  - f) \_\_\_\_\_ cow is a domestic animal.
  - g) Bring me \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella and \_\_\_\_\_ book.

### Plural of nouns by adding "s".

Giving the plural form of nouns by adding "s" in list form and sentence form.

#### Singular (one)

#### Plural (many)

Hen	hens
Pen	pens
Farm	_____
Home	_____
School	_____
Spoon	_____
Basket	_____
Boy	_____
Flower	_____

### Activity:

#### Complete the sentences correctly.

1. Tom has one book but Mary has seven \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dorothy has one chair but Rose has nine \_\_\_\_\_
3. One orange but three \_\_\_\_\_.
4. One bicycle but twelve \_\_\_\_\_

5. One \_\_\_\_\_ but many houses.
6. One \_\_\_\_\_ but many tables.
7. Christine is carrying four \_\_\_\_\_ (mat)
8. Maureen is pushing many \_\_\_\_\_. (baskets)

### Plurals by adding "es"

Some nouns which end with x, o, ch, sh, s, add es to change into plural e.g

#### Singular (one)

Bus  
Tomato  
Church  
Fox  
Dress  
Potato  
Mango  
Glass  
Bench  
Brush  
Brush  
Mosquito

#### Plural (many)

buses  
tomatoes  
churches  
foxes  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Activity:

Change the nouns from singular (one) to plural (many) to complete the given sentences.

1. Put the \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket. (tomato)
2. Are these \_\_\_\_\_? (bus)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are fruits. (mango)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ live in the bus. (fox)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are dangerous insects. (mosquito)
6. All my \_\_\_\_\_ are dirty. (dress)

### "is" or "an"

1. "Is" is used when talking about one thing and in now time.
2. "Are" is used when talking about many things and in now time  
e.g



	<p><b>Talking about one</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The girl is reading a book.</li><li>2. There is an egg on the tray.</li><li>3. She is carrying a Bible.</li><li>4. Is this a dog?</li><li>5. Is the girl sick?</li><li>6. The mango is rotten.</li></ol> <p><b>Talking about more than one</b></p> <p>The girls are reading books. There are four eggs on the tray. They are carrying bibles. Are these dogs? Are the girls sick? The mangoes are rotten.</p> <p><b>Activity:</b> <b>Use "is" or "are" to complete the sentences.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The boys _____ playing football.</li><li>2. _____ those your books?</li><li>3. The child _____ sick.</li><li>4. There _____ a cup on the table.</li><li>5. This mango _____ sour.</li><li>6. _____ this a butterfly? etc.</li></ol>															
	<p>Making sentences from the substitution table orally and written ones using "is" or "are".</p> <table><tr><td>She</td><td></td><td>nine apples in the basket.</td></tr><tr><td>The boy</td><td>are</td><td>playing with the doll.</td></tr><tr><td>These</td><td></td><td>mangoes</td></tr><tr><td>This box</td><td>is</td><td>eating food.</td></tr><tr><td>There</td><td></td><td>full of berries.</td></tr></table> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. _____</li><li>2. _____</li><li>3. _____</li><li>4. _____</li><li>5. _____</li></ol> <p><b>Using "are" or "is" at the beginning of a statement.</b></p> <p><b>"Are" ⇒</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ It can begin a question and it should be written with a capital letter at the beginning like below.</li><li>❖ It is used when asking about many things. e.g</li></ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Are these fruits?</li><li>2. Are there many people in the room?</li><li>3. Are they singing the anthem?</li><li>4. Are those red apples?</li></ol>	She		nine apples in the basket.	The boy	are	playing with the doll.	These		mangoes	This box	is	eating food.	There		full of berries.
She		nine apples in the basket.														
The boy	are	playing with the doll.														
These		mangoes														
This box	is	eating food.														
There		full of berries.														

	<p>5. Are tomatoes fruits?          6. Are we going home now?          7. Are you sick?          8. Are you sick?</p> <p><b>"is"</b></p> <p>It can begin a question and it should be written with a capital letter at the beginning like in the sentences below.</p> <p><b><u>It is used when talking about one thing e.g.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is this a bench?</li> <li>2. Is Mary going to school?</li> <li>3. Is a mango a fruit?</li> <li>4. Is Ruth a musician?</li> <li>5. Is Ruth sick?</li> <li>6. Is the orange rotten?</li> </ol> <p><b>Activity:</b></p> <p><b><u>Fill in the gaps with "is" or "Are" to complete the sentences.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. _____ Halima our head girl?</li> <li>2. _____ we putting on the black shoes today?</li> <li>3. _____ Agnes a nurse?</li> <li>4. _____ the kitten burnt?</li> <li>5. _____ all the girls fat?</li> <li>6. _____ he visiting the uncle today.</li> <li>7. _____ the vegetables ready?</li> </ol>								
	<p><b><u>Using "has" or "have" to complete the sentences.</u></b></p> <p>"Has" is used on these pronouns.</p> <p>She          He          It</p> <p>→ has <b>Note:</b> Nouns can also be used in the place of pronouns.</p> <p>"Have" is used on these pronouns.</p> <p>We          They          I          You</p> <p>→ have <b>Note:</b> nouns can also be used to replace pronouns.</p> <p><b><u>Examples of sentences.</u></b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>"Has"</b></td> <td><b>"have"</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. She has a blue bag.</td> <td>1. I have a good bag.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Ruth has a nice doll.</td> <td>2. Solomon and Paul have arrived.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. The woman has a sharp knife.</td> <td>3. We have seen the doctor.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>"Has"</b>	<b>"have"</b>	1. She has a blue bag.	1. I have a good bag.	2. Ruth has a nice doll.	2. Solomon and Paul have arrived.	3. The woman has a sharp knife.	3. We have seen the doctor.
<b>"Has"</b>	<b>"have"</b>								
1. She has a blue bag.	1. I have a good bag.								
2. Ruth has a nice doll.	2. Solomon and Paul have arrived.								
3. The woman has a sharp knife.	3. We have seen the doctor.								

4. It has a long tail.
5. He has a tall bicycle.
6. The lion has big eyes.

4. We have seen seven cars.
5. They have eight trains.
6. Ruth and I have nice bags.

**Activity:**

**Re-write these sentences by filling in the correct word.**

1. Mary and Jane \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ a nice plate.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ a blue dress.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ a good pencil.
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ eaten all the food.

**Make sentences from the substitution table below.**

She	have	a doll.
They		nice bag.
I		big eyes.
Mary	has	mangoes and oranges.
We		books.
The snake		

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBS**

Verbs are doing words or action words.

**Examples of verbs are:**

Look    eat    play    learn    sleep  
 Dance    read    draw    kick    beat  
 Write    sweep    run    drive    sit  
 Go    come    walk    ride, etc

**Activity:**

Identify verbs from these sentences.

1. I can eat bread.
2. She walks slowly.
3. The baby is crying.
4. Who is sleeping?
5. Did she go there?
6. Martha is reading a Bible.

**Writing and using verbs in present continuous tense (now tense)**

is , are , now , and "ing" on the verb/action indicate present continuous tense.

**Writing verbs in present continuous tense.**

Verbs that just add "ing"

**Verb                                      Present continuous (now) tense.**

Teach                                      teaching

Learn                                      learning

Eat    eating

Read                                      reading

Point                                      pointing

Look                                      \_\_\_\_\_

Play                                        \_\_\_\_\_

Work                                      \_\_\_\_\_

Draw                                      \_\_\_\_\_

Climb                                     \_\_\_\_\_

**Use the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ my teeth. (brush)
2. Grace and Diana are \_\_\_\_\_ the floor. (sweep)
3. The milk is \_\_\_\_\_. (boil)
4. We are \_\_\_\_\_ hard. (work)
5. Are they \_\_\_\_\_? (eat)
6. Why are you \_\_\_\_\_ out? (go)
7. Lule is \_\_\_\_\_ a tree. (climb)
8. Deborah is \_\_\_\_\_ a novel. (read)

**Verbs that drop "e" and then add "ing" in now tense.****Verb                                      Present continuous tense**

Drive                                      driving

Dance                                      dancing

Move                                      moving

Like                                        liking

Take                                      taking

Make                                      \_\_\_\_\_

Close                                      \_\_\_\_\_

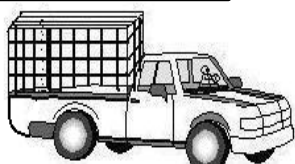
Save                                        \_\_\_\_\_

Drive                                      \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given verb.**

1. Dad is \_\_\_\_\_ a car. (drive)
2. Teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ on the chalkboard? (write)
3. They are \_\_\_\_\_ to visit us (come)
4. Mummy is \_\_\_\_\_ a cake. (bake)
5. She is \_\_\_\_\_ very well. (dance)
6. We are \_\_\_\_\_ very fast. (move)

**Structures**



What is she/he/they, we \_\_\_\_\_ doing?

What is he doing?

He is \_\_\_\_\_



What are they doing?

They are \_\_\_\_\_

**WAS OR WERE**

**Using "was" or "were" in sentences.**

"Was" is used for one item or person in the past.

"Were" is used for more than one item or person in the past. e.g

**"Was"**

**"were"**

1. One egg was cracked.
2. The apple was in the basket.
3. Was it a good pen?
4. Was the teacher in the room?
5. There was a bee in the hive.
1. There were four tins on the box.
2. Molly and Ali were sick.
3. Were there tomatoes in the market?
4. Were the oranges rotten?
5. Nine chicks were hatched.

**Activity:**

Fill in the sentences with "was" or "were"

1. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ reading their books.
2. The dress \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the oranges ripe?
4. The bird \_\_\_\_\_ flying over the airport.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she taken out?
6. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ playing with the kitten.
7. The apples \_\_\_\_\_ green.

**Using the substitution table to form sentences.**

The girl	were	sleeping on the mat
The boys		reading books.
Mary	was	eating food.
He		saying prayers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**PUNCTUATION**

**Punctuating using capital letters.**

Where capital letters should be written.

- ❖ At the beginning of a name of a person, titles of books, plays or films.
- ❖ At the beginning of a name of a place.
- ❖ At the beginning of a statement.
- ❖ At the beginning of days of the week.
- ❖ At the beginning of months of the year.

**For example**

1. Sarah is a doctor in Mulago hospital.
2. Paul lives in Kampala.
3. Gertrude is reading a Bible.
4. Juma watched that's life Mwattu.
5. The baby was born in December.
6. Were there ready guavas?
7. Did you visit the zoo yesterday?
8. The little boy will come on Monday.

**Activity:**

**Use capital letters to punctuate.**

1. rose is a girl.
2. her mother's name is mary.
3. mengo is a big school.
4. my name is esther.
5. anitah is my sister.

	<p><b><u>Punctuating using a full stop (.)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ A full stop is a dot written at the end of a telling sentence.</li> <li>❖ A telling sentence does not need an answer.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>For example</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A dog is a domestic animal.</li> <li>2. Butter is made from milk.</li> <li>3. Lule is a handsome man.</li> <li>4. There are two teachers in the room.</li> <li>5. She is cooking beans.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Activity:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Punctuate using a full stop at the end of each telling sentence.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sugar is sweet.</li> <li>2. Bees make honey</li> <li>3. A young cat is called a kitten.</li> <li>4. I am seven years old.</li> <li>5. The teacher is teaching now.</li> </ol>
	<p><b><u>Testing exercise about using capital letters and full stops.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. i live at kawempe. _____</li> <li>2. my name is agnes _____</li> <li>3. he was born in july _____</li> <li>4. today is monday _____</li> <li>5. reading is fun _____</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Punctuating using a question mark (?)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ A question mark is written at the end of an asking sentence.</li> <li>❖ It is a statement that needs an answer.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>For example</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is your name?</li> <li>2. Why are you crying?</li> <li>3. Were there many soldiers?</li> <li>4. Is he sick?</li> <li>5. Where do you live?</li> <li>6. How old are you?</li> <li>7. Have you seen the doctor?</li> </ol>

**Activity:**

- ❖ Children shall form asking sentences orally.
  - ❖ Put a question mark at the end of these asking statement.
1. Which of these toys do you like
  2. Are you a doctor or a nurse
  3. How many days make a week
  4. In which month do we celebrate Christmas?

**A mixed exercise about using capital letters. Full stops and question marks.**

1. today is friday  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. my school is fairways primary school  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. who is your friend  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. is peter sick  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. the girl is reading a quran  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. how many fingers do you have  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. why are you late  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. where is grace's bag  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. there are thirty eggs on the tray.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**OPPOSITES****Opposites of adjectives and verbs**

☐ **Adjectives** are describing words.

Identify the opposites of these adjectives

**Word**      **opposite**

Tall - short

Big - small

Hot - cold

Poor - rich

Fat - thin



	<p>Good - bad</p> <p>First - last</p> <p>Wet - dry</p> <p>Late - early</p> <p>Word Opposite</p> <p>Dirty - clean</p> <p>New - old</p> <p>Quick - slow</p> <p>Strong - weak</p> <p>Full - empty</p> <p>Go - come</p> <p>Give - take</p> <p>Start - end</p> <p>Hard - soft</p>
	<p><b>Activity</b></p> <p><b><u>Give the opposites of the underlined adjectives.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pretty is a fat girl. _____</li> <li>2. This is a big animal. _____</li> <li>3. A horse is a <u>weak</u> animal. _____</li> <li>4. That nail is <u>hot</u>. _____</li> <li>5. It is a <u>good</u> habit to greet. _____</li> <li>6. Ritah came early to school. _____</li> <li>7. Joan had a basket full of tomatoes. _____</li> <li>8. Sophia has a hard board. _____</li> <li>9. A young man. A _____ man.</li> </ol> <p><b>COMPOUND WORDS</b></p> <p>Compound words are words formed by joining two words e.g.</p> <p>Tea + pot - teapot</p> <p>Rail + way - railway</p> <p>Bed + room - bedroom</p> <p>Class + room - classroom</p> <p><b>Activity</b></p> <p><b><u>Join the two words together and form compound words</u></b></p> <p>Arm + chair - _____</p> <p>Table + cloth - _____</p> <p>Dust + bin - _____</p> <p>Sick + bay - _____</p> <p>Key + board - _____</p>

	<p>Hand + bag - _____</p> <p>Match + box - _____</p> <p>Butter + fly - _____</p> <p>School + flag - _____</p> <p>Flower + vase - _____</p> <p><b><u>Read the sentences and form compound words.</u></b></p> <p>A pot used for tea is a _____</p> <p>A room for bath is a _____</p> <p>A vase for a flower is a _____</p> <p>A room for beds is a _____</p> <p>A bell used at school is a _____</p> <p>A bell at the door is a _____</p> <p>Work to be done at home is _____</p> <p>A man who brings milk is a _____</p>
	<p><b><u>Identifying compound words from the given sentences.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The classroom is dirty.</li> <li>2. The chalkboard is broken.</li> <li>3. The teacher will visit the airport.</li> <li>4. Kaliisa has a handbag.</li> </ol>


## PREPOSITIONS


Prepositions are words that show positions

Examples of prepositions are;

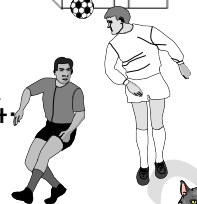
under, on, in, over, behind, in front of, near, between, at the side of


- ❖ Writing the correct preposition about the given pictures.
- ❖ Making sentences about the given pictures.

1.  The birds are flying \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.

2.  The pencils are \_\_\_\_\_ the tin.

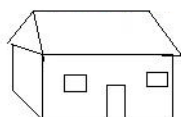
3.  The tree is \_\_\_\_\_ the house.

4.  The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ the boys.

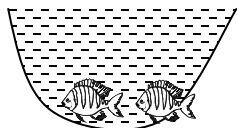
5.  The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the box.

**Learners writing their own sentences about drawn pictures.**

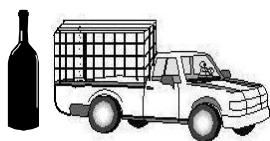
1.



2.



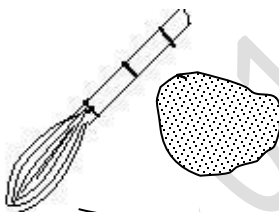
3.



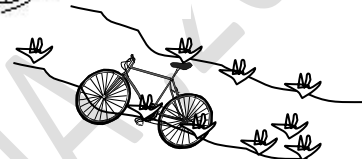
4.



5.



6.



**GETTING A SHORT WORD FROM A LONG ONE**

Getting a short word from the long word.

Schoolgirl - school, girl

Prepositions - positions, sit, on

Teacher - tea, each, he, her

Doing - do, in

Compound - pound, un

Office - off, of, ice

Afternoon - after, noon, on

Pigeon - pig, on

Donkey - don, key, on

### FINDING THE ODD WORD

The odd word is the one which does not rhyme with others.e.g.

- a) ear leg hands dress  
b) chair pen orange pencil  
c) vest pen dress vest  
d) hen dog cat sheep



### Find the odd word going across.

- |                   |              |                |               |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. flag           | anthem       | motto          | <u>pencil</u> |
| 2. <u>cassava</u> | stone        | rope           | chair         |
| 3. teacher        | head teacher | <u>milkman</u> | cook          |
| 4. on             | under        | in             | <u>big</u>    |

**NB:** The odd word can be got rid of by;

- a) underlining  
b) circling/ringing  
c) ticking  
d) writing out  
2. Give as many exercises as possible depending on the different subtopics in different subjects or learning areas.

## **TERM II TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR ENGLISH PRIMARY ONE TERM TWO.**

### **Theme 1: Weather**

1. Vocabulary on the elements of weather (sun, wind, rain)
2. Structures: (IS this a ....., is it raining?)
3. Vocabulary on types of weather. (rainy, sunny, windy)
4. Structures: (What is the weather like? It is .....)
5. Vocabulary on garden tool
6. Structures: What is this/ that, this / that is .....
7. Vocabulary on things we use on during different weather (shirt, sweater, jacket, umbrella)

### **Theme 2: Accidents and safety**

1. Vocabulary: (things that cause accidents) fire, razorblade  
Structures: show me a knife
2. Vocabulary: (Types of accidents) cuts, falls, burns  
Structures: A .....cuts

### **Theme: 3: Living together**

1. Vocabulary: (family members) sister, mother, father  
Structures: He is my.....

### **Theme 4: Food and nutrition**

2. Vocabulary: (examples of food) bananas, fish, beans, peas, eggs etc  
Structures: What are they?  
Is this a .....
3. Vocabulary: (Places where we get food from) market, garden, lakes, shop  
Structures: Where do we get eggs? / Is this a .....?
1. Arranging letters in alphabetical order
2. Arranging words in alphabetical order
3. Prepositions
4. Plurals e.g. (y – ies)
5. Plurals (f, ves)
6. Doing words doubling the last letter, then add(ing)
7. Doubling the last letter add(ed)
8. Use of a comma

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Use of a capital letters</li> <li>10. Short forms for days of the week</li> <li>11. Short forms for months of the year</li> <li>12. Opposites</li> <li>13. Adjectives</li> <li>14. Comparing adjectives</li> <li>15. Pronouns</li> <li>16. Past tense of adding 'd'</li> <li>17. Past tense of adding 'ed'</li> <li>18. Past tense of adding 'ied'</li> <li>19. Present simple tense of adding 's'</li> <li>20. Present simple tense of adding 'ies'</li> <li>21. Do or does</li> </ol>
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"><b>THEME: WEATHER</b></div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vocabulary on the elements of weather (rain, wind, rain, clouds)</li> <li>2. Structure: (is this a ....., It is raining)</li> <li>3. Vocabulary on types of weather (rainy, sunny, windy, cloudy)</li> <li>4. Structures: (What is the weather like?) It is ....</li> <li>5. Vocabulary on garden tools</li> <li>6. Structures: (What is this/that? This is/That is.....)</li> <li>7. Vocabulary on things we use on different types of weather. (shirt, sweater, jacket, umbrella)</li> </ol> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"><b>THEME 2: Accidents and safety</b></div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vocabulary: Things that cause accidents) fire, razorblades, needle Structure: Show me a knife.</li> <li>2. Vocabulary : (Types of accidents) cuts, falls, burns Structures: A .....cuts</li> </ol> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"><b>THEME 3: FOOD AND NUTRITION</b></div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vocabulary (examples of food) banana, fish, beans, Structure: What are they: Is this a.....</li> <li>2. Vocabulary : (Places where we get food from) market, garden, lakes Structures: Where we get eggs? /Is this a .....?</li> <li>3. Arranging letters in alphabetical order.</li> <li>4. Arranging words I alphabetical order</li> </ol>

5. Prepositions
6. Plurals (y – ies) (f – ves)
7. Doing words doubling the last letter
8. Past tense of words doubling add (ed)
9. Use a comma
10. Use of capital letters
11. Short forms of days of the week.
12. Short forms of months of the year
13. Opposites
14. Adjectives
15. Comparing adjectives
16. Pronouns
17. Past tense of "d".
18. Past tense of "ed".
19. Past tense of ied.
20. Present simple tense "s".
21. Present simple tense "es"
22. Present simple tense "ies"
23. Do or does

#### **THEME 4: LIVING TOGETHER**

1. Vocabulary (family members) sister, brother, mother .....
- Structures: He is my...../The .....of my.....is my.....

#### **THEME : WEATHER**

##### ***Sub Theme: Elements of Weather***

Content: vocabulary

Sun, rain, clouds, wind

Structures

Is it.....? (Raining)

Yes, it is ..... Or No, it is not..... It is.....

#### **Examples**

1. Is it shining?  
No, it is not. It is raining.
2. Is it shining?  
Yes, it is shining.



**Activity****Answer correctly**

1. Is there wind?

.....

2. Is it raining?

.....

**Vocabulary (types of weather)**

Windy

rainy

cloudy

sunny

**Structures**

What is the weather like?

It is .....

Is it .....?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

**Examples**

1.

What is the weather like?

It is rainy.

Is it rainy?

Yes, it is

2.

What is the weather like?

It is sunny

Is it rainy?

No, it is not.

**Activity****Answer correctly**

1.

What is the weather like?

.....

2.

Is it sunny?

.....

**Vocabulary**

Water, axe, knife, panga, hoe, spade, rake

**Structures**

What is this / that?

It is a.....

This / that is a .....


**Examples**

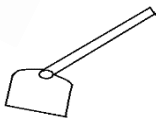
1.  What is this?  
It is an axe.

2.  What is that?  
It is a spade.

**Activity**

**Answer correctly**

1.  What is this?  
.....

2.  What is that?  
.....

3.  What is this?  
.....

**Vocabulary (types of weather)**

**Activity**

**Answer correctly**

3. Is there wind?  
.....

4. Is it raining?  
.....

Windy	rainy	cloudy	sunny
-------	-------	--------	-------

**Structures**

What is the weather like?

It is .....

Is it .....?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

### Examples

3.

What is the weather like?

It is rainy.

Is it rainy?

Yes, it is

4.

What is the weather like?

It is sunny

Is it rainy?

No, it is not.

### **Activity**

#### **Answer correctly**

1. What is the weather like?

.....

2. Is it sunny?

.....

### Vocabulary

Water, axe, knife, panga, hoe, spade, rake

### **Structures**

What is this / that?

It is a.....

This / that is a .....

### Examples

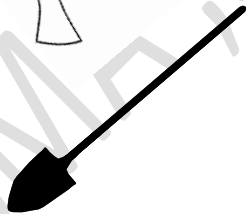
3.



What is this?

It is an axe.

4.



What is that?

It is a spade.

### **Activity**

#### **Answer correctly**

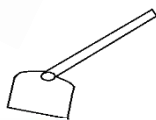
4.



What is this?

.....

5.



What is that?

.....

6.



What is this?

.....

**Structures****ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY****Vocabulary**

Pin, knife, fire, razorblade, stone, broken glass, needle

**Structures**

Show me a.....

This is a .....

Don't play with a .....

That is a .....

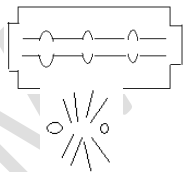
**Examples**

1. Show me a knife.  
This is a knife.
2. That is a broken glass.  
Don't play with a needle

**Activity****Answer correctly**

1. Show me a stone.
2. Show me a razorblade.
3. Show me a broken glass.

Form a sentence using "That is a ....."



Vocabulary hurt, cut, burn, poison, fall

**Structures**

.....kills. (Poison, juice)

A..... cuts. (razorblade, needle)

The tree is falling.

**Vocabulary**

Ill, sharp, prick, drown, and fracture

Are you ill?

Is he hurt?

### Activity

Answer correctly using the words in brackets

1. Are you.....? (ill, prick)
2. Is it.....? (drown, sharp)
3. Are you .....? (hurt, hat)

## THE ALPHABET

Arranging letters in a b c order

Arranging words in alphabetical order or a b c order

### Activity

Arrange these letters in a b c order

1. d, c, a 3. m, j, k, l

2. h, f, e, g 4. w, y, x, z

Arrange these words in alphabetical or a b c order.

- |              |      |         |      |
|--------------|------|---------|------|
| a) cat       | tree | apple   | bag  |
| b) flower    | dog  | cow     | boy  |
| c) jug,      | hut, | kennel, | leaf |
| d) umbrella, | zoo, | web,    | yam, |


## PREPOSITION


in, on, under, over, near, next to.


### Activity 1

#### Fill in a correct word


On, under, near, in over

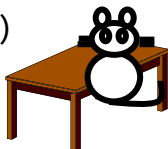
- a)  The pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ the tin.

- b)  The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the church.

- c)  The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ the box.

- d)  The basket is \_\_\_\_\_ the bottle.

- e)  The fish is \_\_\_\_\_ the basket.

- c)  The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

### Activity 2

#### Fill in the correct preposition

- a) Mary is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the mat.
- b) The boy is pointing \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.
- c) The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.
- d) The fish is \_\_\_\_\_ water.

#### Underline the preposition in the sentence

- a) Tom is looking (to, on, at) the aeroplane.
- b) Marvin is pointing ( under, to, over) the bird.
- c) The aeroplane is flying ( near, over) the church.
- d) She comes to school (by, on, in) foot.
- e) Mother goes to work (on, by) car

#### Make correct sentences using the picture.

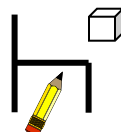


a) \_\_\_\_\_



b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_



a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

### PLURALS

#### Changing y to ies

Lorry \_\_\_\_\_ lorries

fly \_\_\_\_\_

Baby \_\_\_\_\_

city \_\_\_\_\_

Puppy \_\_\_\_\_

country \_\_\_\_\_

Family \_\_\_\_\_

lady \_\_\_\_\_

Society \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 1

#### Complete the sentences by filling in the plurals of the words in the bracket.

- 1. A dog had two \_\_\_\_\_. (puppy)
- 2. My aunt has four \_\_\_\_\_. (lorry)

3. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in the toilet. (fly)
4. Those \_\_\_\_\_ are very smart. (lady)
5. The woman is carrying \_\_\_\_\_. (baby)

### **Activity 2**

#### **Change the underlined nouns to the plural form**

1. It is a big family. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I like my country. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She is a smart lady. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kampala is a big city. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Tom is driving a lorry. \_\_\_\_\_

### **PLURALS**

**Changing** f **to** v **before adding** es

Leaf	-	leaves	half	-	halves
Calf	-	calves	shelf	-	shelves
Knife	-	knives	hoof	-	hooves
Thief	-	thieves	loaf	-	loaves
Wife	-	wives			

### **Activity 1**

#### **Complete these**

One leaf	three	_____
One knife	four	_____
One thief	two	_____
One loaf	five	_____
One shelf	six	_____
One wife	seven	_____

### **PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

#### **Verbs which double the last letter**

get	getting	shut	shutting
sit	sitting	swim	swimming
dig	digging	mop	mopping
run	running	win	winning
cut	cutting	shop	shopping
stop	stopping	put	putting
skip	skipping	clap	clapping

**Activity 1****Add ing to the words in brackets and fill in the gaps**

- a) The man is \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. (dig)
- b) The children are \_\_\_\_\_ their hands. (clap)
- c) We are \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (run)
- d) She is \_\_\_\_\_ on the chair. (sit)

**PUNCTUATION****a) comma**

A comma is used to separate items and to show a pause in a long sentence.

Example

- 1. Peter, Jane and Sarah are my friends.
- 2. Marvin bought sweets, cakes, toys and pencils.

**Activity 1**

Put a comma where necessary

- 1. My mother gave me bread milk and eggs.
- 2. I have books pencils and money in my bag.
- 3. Kato Mary Bbosa and Jane are my friends.
- 4. John bought tomatoes meat fish and rice.
- 5. I have a bag a dress and a pair of shoes.

**Capital letters****Write capital letters where necessary**

- a) today is Monday.
- b) my name is alice.
- c) He is going to bukoto.
- d) bob and Alvin are friends.
- e) I was born in december.

**Short forms****Days of the week**

Sunday	-	Sun.
Monday	-	Mon.
Tuesday	-	Tue.
Wednesday	-	Wed.
Thursday	-	Thur
Friday	-	-Fri
Saturday	-	sat.



**Activity 1****Write the names of days in short**

- a) Friday \_\_\_\_\_ b) Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Saturday \_\_\_\_\_ d) Monday \_\_\_\_\_

**Write in full**

- e) sun \_\_\_\_\_ f) Thur \_\_\_\_\_  
g) Wed \_\_\_\_\_ h) Fri \_\_\_\_\_

**Months of the year**

e.g. January - \_\_\_\_\_ February- \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 1****1) Write in short**

- a) December \_\_\_\_\_ b) March \_\_\_\_\_  
c) October \_\_\_\_\_ d) November \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Write in full**

- a) Aug \_\_\_\_\_ b) Feb \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Jan \_\_\_\_\_

**NB** - There are some months which do not have short forms e.g.  
April, May, June, July

**Short forms of other words**

Doctor	<u>Dr.</u>	School	<u>Sch.</u>
Hospital	<u>Hosp.</u>	Teacher	<u>Tr.</u>
Road	<u>Rd</u>	number	<u>No</u>
Master/mister	<u>Mr.</u>		

**Activity****Write these words in short**

Master _____	school _____
Hospital _____	Teacher _____
Road _____	Number _____

**Write in full form**

- a) Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ b) Tr. \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ d) Hosp. \_\_\_\_\_  
e) No. \_\_\_\_\_

## OPPOSITES

**Give the opposites of these words e.g.**

Long \_\_\_\_\_

Big \_\_\_\_\_

Clean \_\_\_\_\_

Dry \_\_\_\_\_

open \_\_\_\_\_

short \_\_\_\_\_

sad \_\_\_\_\_

good \_\_\_\_\_

**Describing objects**

- A tall tree
- A big box
- A dirty shirt

### **Activity 1**

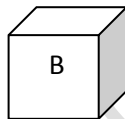
**Use these words correctly**

(big, short, tall, small, long)



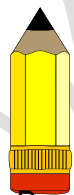
A is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.

B is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.



A is a \_\_\_\_\_ box.

B is a \_\_\_\_\_ box.



A is a \_\_\_\_\_ pencil.

B is a \_\_\_\_\_ pencil.

### **Adjectives - comparisons**

Long	longer	longest
Tall	taller	tallest
Small	smaller	smallest
Short	shorter	shortest
Smart	smarter	smartest

**Complete the table**

tall		tallest
	smaller	smallest
short	smarter	smartest
long	longer	

**THEME FOUR****LIVING TOGETHER****Vocabulary**

mother , sister , father , baby , uncle , aunt , daughter  
niece, nephew , son , grandfather grandmother

**Structures**

He is my .....

The .....of my.....is my.

**For example**

He is my ..... (brother, daughter)

She is my ..... (grandmother)

The son of my mother is my .....

**Activity**

Complete the sentences correctly.

- 1.Andrew is my .....(sister, brother)
2. Sanyu is Mrs. Kalule's ..... (daughter, son)
- 3.Arnold is Jane's .(grandfather, grandmother)

**THEME FOUR****FOOD AND NUTRITION****Examples of food**

potatoes, fish , bananas , beans , millet , peas , eggs , hens

**Structures**

What are they?

They are .....

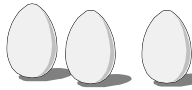
What are these?

These are.....

**For example**



What are they?



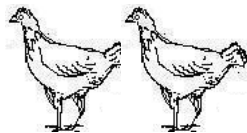
What are these?

**Activity**

Answer correctly.



What are they?



What are these?

**Sources where we get food from.**

**Vocabulary**

shop , market , garden , farm , lakes , plants

Chicken like hens, turkeys, ducks, cocks

**Structures**

Where do you get .....from?

We get .....from .....

Do you like .....?

Yes, I do or No, I don't

**Activity:**

Write these words correctly

1. denrga \_\_\_\_\_
2. ketmar \_\_\_\_\_
3. opsh \_\_\_\_\_
4. armf \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer correctly**

1. Where do we get beans from?
2. Where do we get fish from?
3. Do you like peas?

**Vocabulary**

Goat, cow, pig, rabbit

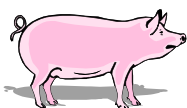
**Structures**

This is a .....

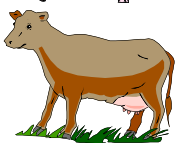
That is a .....

**Activity**

Form correct sentences



Here is a \_\_\_\_\_



This is a \_\_\_\_\_

**The present simple tense****Vocabulary**

Sleep	store
Keep	drive
Sweep	cook
Peel	dig
Move	clean
Take	bathe

**Add "s" to the verb below****Verb**                      **present simple tense**

Sweep	sweeps
Bathe	_____
Boil	_____
Clean	_____
Take	_____
Pay	_____
Move	_____
Sleep	_____
Cook	_____

**Change the word in brackets to present simple tense**

1. Rose .....food every evening. (eat)
2. Musa.....water every day. (boil)
3. Daddy.....us to school every morning. (drive)
4. That boy.....three times a day. (bathe)

**Present simple tense by adding "es"****Vocabulary**

Wash watchpreach      teach hatch match      go      box      do      brush

NB: Verbs that end with sh, x, ch, o, s we add 'es' to form present simple tense

### **Examples**

Wash washes

Watch

Preach

Brush

Box

### **Activity I**

**Use the word in brackets to fill the gaps correctly**

1. Joy .....her dresses every day. (wash)
2. The hen.....many eggs every month. (hatch)
3. Sarah.....her teeth every night. (brush)
4. Who .....water every morning? (fetch)

**Changing 'y' to 'i' before adding 'es'**

### **Examples**

Cry - cries

Fly - flies

Carry - carries

Marry - marries

Copy - copies

Try - tries

### **Activity**

Add 'ies' to the words in brackets

1. The baby .....every day. (cry)
2. A bird.....(fly)
3. He.....a big box on his heads. (carry)
4. She.....groundnuts every day. (fry)
5. Peter.....his friend's work every day. (copy)

The present simple tense "do and does"

Does - is used for one thing or person. (he, she, it)

Do – is used for I, you, they, we

### **Examples**

1. I do my homework every day.
2. Do you like that teacher?
3. He does his best to help me.

**Activity 1**

Make correct sentences from the table

He	does	his	work weekly
She	do	her	homework
It		its	things daily
Joy and Ruth		their	work.
They		our	

.....

.....

.....

**Activity 2**

Use 'do' or 'does' to fill the gaps

1. Lucy .....her work neatly.
2. I .....my homework every evening.
3. You must.....well in your exams.
4. She.....her work quickly.
5. They.....their work confidently
6. ....she sing sweetly.
7. ....you know your school anthem?
8. ....it eat rats?

<b>The past tense</b>
-----------------------

Adding "d" to verbs to change them to past tense

We add "d" to some verbs to change them to past tense

**Examples**

Save	-	saved	waste	_____
Move	-	_____	sneeze	_____
Love	-	_____	taste	_____
Bathe	-	_____	shore	_____
Live	-	_____	use	_____
Chase	-	_____	hope	_____

**Activity 1**

Discussing the verbs which take "d" in the past tense

**Activity 2**

**Change the verbs in brackets to past tense and fill the blank spaces**

1. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ loudly. (sneeze)
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ all the sugar. (use)
3. Joy \_\_\_\_\_ her new dress. (like)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ loudly last night. (snore)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the new home. (move)

**Adding "ed" to verbs to change them to past tense**

Look -	looked	help	_____
Push	_____	end	_____
Play	_____	wash	_____
Stay	_____	touch	_____
Fill	_____	borrow	_____
Help	_____	post	_____
Paint	_____	talk	_____

**Activity 1**

**Make sentences using "any" of the above words orally**

- e.g. 1. James touched the hot saucepan.  
2. She helped me to sweep the house.  
3. Joy played with a doll yesterday.

**Verbs which double the last letter before adding 'ed'**

Stop – stopped  
Clap – clapped  
Drop – dropped  
Mop – mopped  
Skip – skipped  
Shop – shopped

**Activity**

**Add 'ed' to the verbs in brackets and fill in the gaps**

1. I .....a rope yesterday. (skip)
2. The children.....their hands in the classroom. (clap)
3. Daddy.....at school last Friday. (drop)
4. The policeman.....the cars last week. (stop)
5. She.....the house neatly. (mop)

**Verbs which drop 'y' and add 'ied'**

**Examples**

Verbs	past tense
Dry	dried
Fly	flied



Cry	cried
Marry	married
Carry	carried
Burry	buried

### Activity

**Write the past tense of the following verbs**

1. Hurry
2. Study
3. Try

**Complete the sentences with the words in brackets**

4. The baby .....loudly. (cry)
5. Father.....my mother. (marry)
6. He.....driving a car. (try)

### Pronouns

Pronoun is a word that is used in the place of a noun

**Pronouns in singular and plural form**

Singular	plural
He	they
She	we
It	you
You	you

### Examples

1. Jerry is going to school. He is going to school.
2. Mother is sleeping. She is sleeping.
3. Paul and John are friends. They are friends

### Activity 1

**Constructing sentences using any of the above pronouns orally**

### Activity 2

**Reading sentences**

### Activity 3

**Match words to their correct pronouns**

The children	he
Paul	it
The cat	she
Mary and Jane	they
Daddy	he
Juma and I	we

**Activity 4**

Use the given pronouns in place of nouns correctly (it, she, they, he)

1. Joan is cooking.
2. The boy is washing the shirt.
3. The cat has a rat.
4. Annet and Aisha are playing.
5. The cow is eating grass.
6. Julius is running.

**Activity 5**

Underline the pronouns from these sentences

1. He is eating a banana.
2. We are going to attend a wedding
3. They were school symbols.
4. I was given one book.
5. You opened the door widely.

## TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR TERM II P.1

### The alphabet

1. Arrange these letters in alphabetical order

a) d, c, b, a      b) m, j, k, l

c) h, f, e, g      d) w, y, x, z

2. Arrange these words in alphabetical order

a) sun, clouds, wind, rain

\_\_\_\_\_

b) rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy

\_\_\_\_\_

c) cat, apple, bag

\_\_\_\_\_

d) jug, hut, kennel, leaf

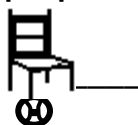
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Arrange these words in alphabetical order

a) umbrella, jacket, gumboots, sweater

### The prepositions

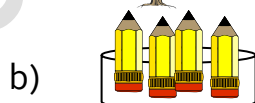
1. Write the correct prepositions for each picture



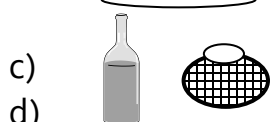
2. Fill in the correct prepositions



The aeroplane is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.



b) The pencils are \_\_\_\_\_ the tin.



c) The bottle is \_\_\_\_\_ the basket.

d) The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.



**3. Read and fill in the correct prepositions**

- a) The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the mosque.
- b) Sarah is pointing \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.
- c) The boy is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.
- d) The pencils are \_\_\_\_\_ the tin.

**4. Tick the correct preposition in these sentences**

- a) Mary is pointing (under, to, at) the sun.
- b) The aeroplane is flying (near, over) the hills.
- c) Mummy goes to work (by, on, in) car.
- d) Safina comes to school (by, on, in) foot.
- e) Peter is looking (at, over, in) the snake.

**5. Make correct sentences using the snake.**

a)



b)



c)

**Plurals**

**1. Give the plurals of these words**

- a) Lorry \_\_\_\_\_ e) family \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Berry \_\_\_\_\_ f) lady \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Puppy \_\_\_\_\_ g) city \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Country \_\_\_\_\_ h) fly \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Give the plurals of the words in the brackets**

- a) Daddy has four \_\_\_\_\_ (lorry)
- b) There were many \_\_\_\_\_ in the saloon. (lady)
- c) Mrs. Bbale has produced two \_\_\_\_\_ (baby)
- d) There are many \_\_\_\_\_ at the pit. (fly)
- e) Kampala and Nairobi are good \_\_\_\_\_ (city)

**Change the nouns to plural**

- a) Uganda is my country. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Bob is carrying a baby. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Dad has a lorry. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) We have a big family. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) She is a beautiful lady. \_\_\_\_\_

**Plurals**    ☐    **f**    ☐ **to**    **v**

1. Complete these

- a) One leaf      ten \_\_\_\_\_ b) One wife      two \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) One shelf      seven \_\_\_\_\_ d) One loaf      three \_\_\_\_\_  
 e) One thief      six \_\_\_\_\_

2. Give the plural of the words given

- a) Hoof \_\_\_\_\_ d) calf \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Knife \_\_\_\_\_ e) half \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) Wife \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Change the underlined word to plural form**

- a) The cow has a calf. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Mr. Musis married a beautiful wife. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) The thief was found stealing our hens. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) The leaf is on my bed \_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the plurals of the words in brackets**

- a) The \_\_\_\_\_ are green. (leaf)  
 b) The \_\_\_\_\_ were killed and burnt. (thief)  
 c) Betty bought two \_\_\_\_\_ of bread for break. (loaf)  
 d) Our \_\_\_\_\_ are sharp. (knife)

**Present continuous tense.**

**1. Change the given verbs to present continuous tense**

- a) Get \_\_\_\_\_ e) clap \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Run \_\_\_\_\_ f) win \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) Stop \_\_\_\_\_ g) swim \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) Skip \_\_\_\_\_ h) mop \_\_\_\_\_

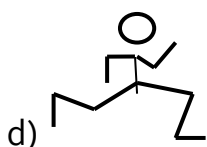
**2. Use the given verb in the bracket and add "ing"**

- a) We are \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor. (sit)  
 b) The children are \_\_\_\_\_ for the visitors. (clap)  
 c) The girl is \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (run)  
 d) Bbale is \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. (dig)

**3. Write a correct sentence about the pictures using these verbs**

Sitting, skipping,      digging,      running

- a) \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) \_\_\_\_\_



d) \_\_\_\_\_

### Past tense

#### 1. Give the past tense of the given verbs

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Stop _____ | d) clap _____ |
| b) Mop _____  | e) skip _____ |
| c) Drop _____ | f) shop _____ |

#### 2. Add "ed" to the verbs in brackets and fill in the gaps

- a) The children \_\_\_\_\_ for the visitors. (clap)  
b) The girls \_\_\_\_\_ their classrooms last Saturday. (mop)  
c) Sarah and Betty \_\_\_\_\_ a rope yesterday. (skip)  
d) Our driver \_\_\_\_\_ us at school in the morning. (stop)

### Punctuations (comma)

#### 1. Put a comma where necessary

- a) Patricia has a book a pencil and a rubber.  
b) Mary bought ice cream soda and safi juice.  
c) My mother gave me bread milk and eggs.  
d) Betty Berna and Bridget are sisters.  
e) Mummy has a bag a coat and a scarf.

### Capital letters

#### 2. Write capital letters where necessary

- a) my name is jane.  
b) I live at busega.  
c) my school is kampala model.  
d) betty and bosco are friends.  
e) I was born in april.  
f) today is Friday.

#### Punctuate these sentences correctly

- a) alice is a beautiful girl.  
b) today is monday  
c) keith is going to bwaise.  
d) I have a bag a coat and an umbrella.

**2. Write these words in full**

- a) sun. \_\_\_\_\_ b) Tue. \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Thur. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Write the names of the days in short**

- a) Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_ b) Saturday \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Monday \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Fill in the missing days of the week**

- a) Sunday, \_\_\_\_\_, Tuesday, Wednesday, \_\_\_\_\_,  
Friday, Saturday

**5. Write in short these months of the year.**

- a) December \_\_\_\_\_ b) October \_\_\_\_\_  
c) November \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Write in full**

- a) Aug. \_\_\_\_\_ b) Feb. \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Jan. \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Write the short forms of these words**

- a) Doctor \_\_\_\_\_ b) school \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Write in full**

- a) Hosp. \_\_\_\_\_ b) Rd. \_\_\_\_\_  
c) No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Opposites**

**1. Give the opposites of these words**

- a) Long \_\_\_\_\_ b) clean \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Good \_\_\_\_\_ d) near \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Give the opposite of the word given in brackets to complete the sentences**

- a) Mary's pencil is \_\_\_\_\_. (long)  
b) Our compound is very \_\_\_\_\_. (dirty)  
c) I have a \_\_\_\_\_ head. (small)  
d) The baby's tea is very \_\_\_\_\_. (cold)

**3. Write the opposite of the underlined word**

- a) Sarah comes from far. \_\_\_\_\_  
b) Our school is big. \_\_\_\_\_  
c) A giraffe is very tall. \_\_\_\_\_  
d) The tea is very hot. \_\_\_\_\_

## Describing objects

### Use these words correctly

(big, short, tall, small, long)



A



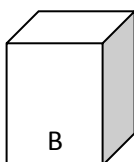
B

Tree A is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.

Tree B is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.



A



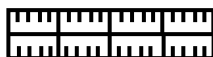
B

Box A is a \_\_\_\_\_ box.

Box B is a \_\_\_\_\_ box.



A



B

Ruler A is a \_\_\_\_\_ ruler.

Ruler B is a \_\_\_\_\_ ruler.

## Adjectives

### Complete the given table correctly

tall		tallest
short	shorter	
long		longest
Big	bigger	
small		smaller

### Doing words

1. Add ies to the given verbs

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) Try _____ | c) dry _____ |
| b) Cry _____ | d) fly _____ |

### Use the verb given in brackets to complete the sentences

- a) My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ groundnuts every day. (fry)
- b) The baby \_\_\_\_\_ for milk. (cry)
- c) An aeroplane \_\_\_\_\_ over our school every day. (fly)
- d) Teo \_\_\_\_\_ a basket of yellow bananas every evening. (carry)



## ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM III

### THEME 1 :OUR TRANSPORT

- 1.Vocabulary: Types of transport (road, air, water, railway)  
Structures: What is this/that.....?  
Where is the.....?
2. Vocabulary: Means of transport (road, car, bus, bicycle, etc and air aeroplane)  
Structures: Is this a car?  
Yes/No it is.
- 3.Vocabulary: far, near, heavy, light  
Structures:The .....is heavier than a .....  
Is it far/near?

### THEME 2: THINGS WE MAKE

#### Comprehension exercise

- 1.Vocabulary: (Examples of things we make()) balls, ropes, baskets  
Structures: (Are these.....?  
Can you make a .....?)
2. Vocabulary: (Things used to make crafts) banana fibres, papyrus  
Structures: What do you use to make.....?
- 3.Vocabulary: (Where we get things used to make crafts) swamps , plants, etc  
Structures: Where do we get.....?

### THEME 3: OUR ENVIRONMENT

- 1.Vocabulary: (Animals found in the environment) cow, goat, sheep  
Structures: Is this a..?
2. Vocabulary: (Plants found in the environment. Pawpaw, mango, orange)  
Structures: Is this a .....  
Comprehension about animals.

### THEME 4: PEACE AND SECURITY

- 1.Vocabulary: (fight, fire , hate, like play, pray, share)  
Structures: What do you like/hate.....?

2. Vocabulary: (gun , spear , knife , needle, stone, stick)  
Structures: Do you have a .....  
What is this?
3. Vocabulary: (Peace , love, safe, share, play, talk)  
What are they doing?  
Structures: Dialogue
4. Vocabulary: (Policeman/woman, teacher, elder, soldier)  
Structures: What can you see?
5. What is she/he?

**Comprehension about peace and security.**

1. and
  2. but
  3. similes
  4. because
  5. group names
  6. collective nouns
  7. use of a comma
  8. use of a question mark
  9. past tense
  10. plural (man-men)
  11. synonyms
  12. analogies
  13. homophones
  14. THINGS WE MAKE
- Comprehension about things we make
15. gender
  16. comparing adjectives
  17. apostrophe
  18. short forms using an apostrophe

## P.1 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM III

### THEME: TRANSPORT

**Sub theme :types of transport**

#### Vocabulary

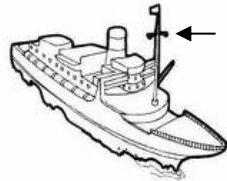
Road, water, air, railway

#### Structures

What is this / that? What type of transport is this/that?

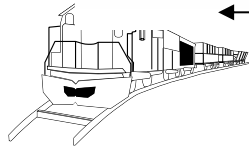
This/ that is .....

#### Examples



What is this?

This is water transport



What is that?

That is railway transport

#### Activity

Answer correctly



What is this? (aeroplane)

.....



What is this? (car)

.....

### SUB THEME: MEANS OF TRANSPORT

#### Vocabulary

Car, bus, train, aeroplane, bicycle, wheel barrow, ox, motorcycle, tricycle, train, lorry, trailer, helicopter, boat, ship, parachute,

#### Structures

What are these/ those? far, near, height, fast, slow, common

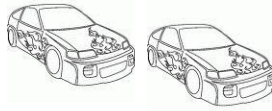
These are .....

Those are .....

**Activity 1**  
**Examples**



What are these?  
These are bicycles.



What are those?  
Those are cars.

**Activity 2**

1. Match means of transport and their types.
2. Match means of transport with places.
3. Making sentences about the given pictures.
4. Complete the sentences correctly. (analogies)
5. Write words correctly.
6. Fill in the missing letters.
7. Comprehension work

## THEME: THINGS WE MAKE

### Sub theme: things we make

#### Content: vocabulary

Pots, ropes, baskets, balls, stools, brooms, mats, hats, carpets, shoes, sandals, stools

1. This is a/That is
2. Composition (guided pictorial)

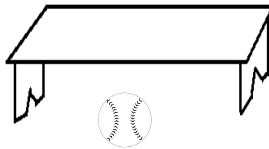
#### Structures

1. Where is the.....? on, in, under, near, between, over, in front of, behind
2. What are these/those?

#### Examples



What are these?  
These are.....



Where is the ball?  
The ball is under the bench.

#### Activity

1.



What are they?

.....

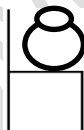
Use, yes, it is. /No, it is not.

2.

Is this a stool?

.....

3.



Where is the pot?

.....

Use yes, they are. /No, they are not.

4.



Are these ropes?

.....

5.



What is this?

.....

**Sub theme: things we use to make crafts**

**Vocabulary**

Banana fiber, strings, paper, papyrus, leaves, clay, raffia, sisal, wires, bottle tops, beads, seeds, threads, reed, sticks, straws, soil

**Structures**

What do you use to make.....?

I use .....to make.....

**Example**

What do you use to make a mat?

We use palm leaves.

**Activity**

1. What do you use to make a ball?  
.....
2. What do you use to make a stool?  
.....

Comprehension about things we make

**THEME: ENVIRONMENT**

**Sub theme: things found in our environment**

Content: vocabulary

Animals, plants, stones, buildings, birds, insects, soil, air, water

**Structures**

What are they? They are.....

What are these? These are .....

**Examples**



What are these?  
These are insects.



Are these stones?  
Yes, they are.

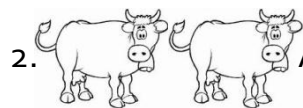
## Activity

Answer correctly



**Use:** Yes, they are. /No, they are not..... It is a .....  
Is this a bird?

.....



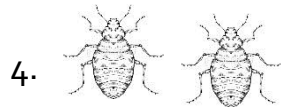
Are these animals?

.....



**Use:** Yes, they are./No, they are not..... They are .....  
Are these buildings?

.....



These are .....



They are.....

## SUB THEME: ANIMALS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT

### 1. Vocabulary

Cow, pig, goat, sheep, monkey, lion, zebra, snake

### 2. Structures

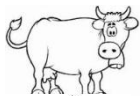
What is this.....?

This is a .....

Is this a .....

Yes, or No, it is .....

### Examples



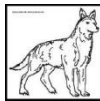
What is this?  
This is a cow.



Is this a pig?  
No, it is not.

### Activity

a)



What is this?

.....

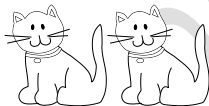
b)



Is this a monkey?

.....

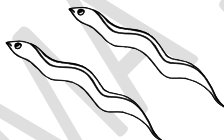
c)



What are these?

.....

d)



Are these snakes?

.....

### 3. Animal young ones

### 4. Animal homes

### 5. animal movements

### 6. animal sound

### 7. animal meat/products

### 8. Comprehension about animals



## **THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY**

**Sub theme: good behavior**

**Content: vocabulary**

Peace, love, safe, share, work, pray, forgive, thank, obey, apologize, (sorry) excuse, abuse, fight, cheat, steal, quarrel

### **Structures**

What are they doing?

They are .....

### **Examples**

We should work together.

We should love one another.

### **Activity**

1. We should keep.....
2. We should.....
3. We should .....one another.

**Sub theme: Things that cause harm**

**Vocabulary**

Gun, spear, knife, needle, stone, stick, pins, razorblade, panga, axe, arrow, fire, electricity, poison, medicine, broken bottles, nails, snake, barbed wire

**Structures**

Do you have a .....?

Yes or No

**Examples**

Do you have a gun? No, I don't have a gun.

Do you have a knife? Yes, I have.

**Picture expressions**

**Activity**

1. Do you have a spear?
2. Do you have a needle?

**THEME :Transport and Communication**

**SUB THEM:Types of transport**

**CONTENT :Conjunctions**

**Joining sentences using “and”**

**Examples**

1. Ali is going to the lorry. Ann is going to the lorry.  
Ali and Ann are going to the lorry.
2. The bird is flying in the air. The aeroplane is flying in the air.  
The bird and the aeroplane are flying in the air.

**Exercise**

1. John drove the car very fast. Peter drove the car very fast.
2. Henry rode the bicycle. He went home.
3. Tom is a fat boy. Tim is a fat boy.
4. My father has a boat. My mother has a boat.
5. The baby is eating food. The baby is drinking milk.

<b>THEME</b>	:	<b>Transport and Communication</b>
<b>SUB THEM</b>	:	<b>Types and means of transport</b>
<b>CONTENT</b>	:	<b>joining sentences using “but”</b>

Pictorial expressions on but using adjectives



A cat is big.

A rat is small.

A cat is big but a rat is small.

### Examples

1. Musa went to the airport. He did not see the aeroplane.
2. Musa went to the airport but he did not see the aeroplane.
3. My brother went to the stage. He missed the bus.  
My brother went to the stage but he missed the bus.

### Exercise

1. Sarah has a bicycle. She doesn't know how to ride it.
2. Tim fell off his motorcycle. He did not get hurt.
3. They went to the port. The ship had gone.
4. Sandra is ill. She does not want medicine.
5. The fox chased a rabbit. It did not catch it.

<b>THEME</b>	:	<b>Transport and Communication</b>
<b>SUB THEM</b>	:	<b>Types and means of transport</b>
<b>CONTENT</b>	:	<b>Joining sentences using “because”</b>

### Examples

1. Tom went to the hospital. He was sick.  
Tom went to the hospital because he was sick.
2. I didn't go to school. It rained heavily.  
I didn't go to school because it rained heavily.

### Exercise

1. The baby is crying. It is hungry.
2. We go to school. We want to learn.

	<p>3. The girl is using an umbrella. It is raining.</p> <p>4. The children are laughing. They are happy.</p> <p>5. Sarah was punished. She failed the work.</p>
	<p><b>SIMILES</b></p> <p>Examples</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. as green as grass</li> <li>2. as cold as ice</li> <li>3. Sweet as honey.</li> <li>4. as hot as fire.</li> <li>5. as white as snow.</li> <li>6. as black as charcoal.</li> <li>7. as fat as a pig.</li> <li>8. as busy as a bee.</li> <li>9. as easy as ABC</li> <li>10. as wise as a King/King Solomon. cat/fish</li> <li>11. as happy as a king.</li> <li>12. as playful as a kitten/puppy</li> <li>13. as blue as the sky</li> <li>14. as yellow as the sun</li> <li>15. as heavy as an elephant</li> <li>16. as tall as a giraffe</li> <li>17. as gentle as a lamb/dove</li> <li>18. as silent as a grave</li> <li>19. as proud as a peacock</li> <li>20. as fast as a deer</li> <li>21. as quick as lightning</li> </ol> <p><b>Exercise</b></p> <p><b>Complete these sentences</b></p> <p>This water is as cold as _____</p> <p>The tea is as _____ as fire.</p> <p>Her blouse is as white as _____</p> <p>My friend is as _____ as a pig.</p>

**THEME** : Transport and Communication

**SUB THEM** : Types and means of transport

**CONTENT** : Group names

**Examples (fruits, furniture, shapes, vehicles, houses, utensils, cutlery, weapons, bedding, food, birds, tools)**

1. Oranges, mangoes, apples, pineapples are fruits.
2. Flat, bungalow, hut, unipot, are houses.
3. Shirt, blouse, skirt, dress are clothes.
4. Chairs, tables, beds, cupboards are furniture.

**Exercise**

**Circle the odd word out**

1. Hen, turkey, monkey, duck.
2. Monkey, cow, lion, elephant
3. Plates, cups, saucepans, forks
4. Blue, yellow, goat, black

**THEME** : Transport and Communication

**SUB THEM** : Types and means of transport

**CONTENT** : Past Simple tense

**Examples**

Go -	went	drive -	drove	buy -	bought
See -	saw	do -	did	catch -	caught
Eat -	ate	fall -	fell	fight -	fought
Run -	ran	sit -	sat	throw -	threw
Write -	wrote	draw -	drew	blow -	blew
Know -	blew	know -	knew	kneel -	knelt
Stand -	stood	feel -	felt	take -	took
Grow -	grew	fly -	flew	crow -	crew
Bring -	brought	come -	came		

**Exercise**

**Verbs which don't change**

**Example**

Cut -	cut	burst -	burst
Put -	put	cost -	cost
Shut -	shut	set -	set

Beat - beat                      read - read  
Hurt - hurt                      hit - hit

### Exercise

#### 1. Give the past tense of these words

Put \_\_\_\_\_ set \_\_\_\_\_  
Beat \_\_\_\_\_ hit \_\_\_\_\_  
Burst \_\_\_\_\_ cut \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb given in brackets

- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ a snake under the bed yesterday. (see)
- My father \_\_\_\_\_ to London last week. (go)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ rice last night. (eat)
- Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ a lorry last week. (drive)
- My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ on the chalkboard yesterday. (write)

**THEME** : Transport and Communication

**SUB THEM** : Types and means of transport

**CONTENT** : plurals

### Plurals of nouns which change

#### Examples

Man - men                      ox - oxen  
Woman - women                      child - children  
Tooth - teeth                      louse - lice  
Goose - geese                      mouse - mice  
Foot - feet                      person - people

### Exercise

Give the plurals of the underlined word

- My tooth is broken. \_\_\_\_\_
- The child is running in the field. \_\_\_\_\_
- The cat caught a mouse. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mukasa is a man. \_\_\_\_\_
- The woman is carrying a baby. \_\_\_\_\_

**THEME** : Things we make

**SUB THEM** : Things we make at home and at school

**CONTENT** : words with similar meaning (synonyms)

	<p><b>Examples</b></p> <p>Close -shut      big -      large      rush -      run</p> <p>Correct -right      sick -      ill      finish -</p> <p>complete</p> <p>Begin -start      happy-      glad/merry      eat -      feed</p> <p>Fast -quick      money-      cash/boom</p> <p>Boy -lad      girl -      lass</p> <p>Stop -end      give -      offer</p> <p>Write -jot      easy -      simple</p>
	<p><b>Exercise</b></p> <p>Make sentences using these words</p> <p>Big: _____</p> <p>Sick: _____</p> <p>Money: _____</p> <p>Shut: _____</p> <p>Right: _____</p> <p>Comprehension about transport</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>THEME</b> :      Things we make</p> <p><b>SUB THEM</b> :      Things we make at home and at school</p> <p><b>CONTENT</b> :      analogies (comparing things)</p> </div> <p><b>Examples</b></p> <p>A cat is to kitten as a cow is to calf.</p> <p>A driver is to car as a pilot is to an aeroplane.</p> <p>A puppy is to dog as a duckling is to duck.</p> <p><b>Exercise</b></p> <p>1. Complete these sentences</p> <p>a) A chick is to hen as a kid is to _____</p> <p>b) A _____ is to barking as a snake is to hissing.</p> <p>c) A teacher is to teach as a _____ is to cook.</p> <p>d) A cow is to kraal as a lion is to _____</p> <p>e) A pencil is to write as a _____ is to sweep.</p>
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>THEME</b> :      Things we make</p> <p><b>SUB THEM</b> :      Things we make at home and at school</p> <p><b>CONTENT</b> :      Homophones</p> </div>

❖ These are words with similar sound but different meaning.

**Examples**

Hear- here	their -	there
It - eat	ship -	sheep
Shut- shirt	sun -	son
Meet -meat	sit -	seat
Write -right	knows-	nose

**Exercise**

**Match words with similar sounds**

Ship	son
It	there
Meet	sheep
Their	eat
Sun	meat

**THEME** : Things we make

**SUB THEM** : Things we make at home and at school

**CONTENT** : Vocabulary

**Examples**

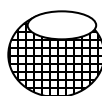
Mat	toys
Ball	hats
Rope	chairs
Pot	stools
Basket	dolls

**Exercise**

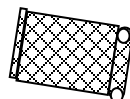
**Name these things we make**



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



<b>THEME</b>	:	<b>Peace and Security</b>
<b>SUB THEME</b>	:	<b>People who keep peace and security</b>
<b>CONTENT</b>	:	<b>Gender</b>

### Examples

#### Male

Boy

Man

King

Prince

He

Mr.

Lion

Tiger

Bull

Horse

Cock

Uncle

Headmaster

#### Female

girl

woman

queen

princess

she

Mrs.

lioness

tigress

cow

mare

hen

aunt

headmistress

### Exercise

a) Change the female noun to male

b) My \_\_\_\_\_ is hardworking. (daughter)

c) I love my \_\_\_\_\_. (grandmother)

d) \_\_\_\_\_ has not come to school. (she)

e) All the \_\_\_\_\_ stood up. (girls)

f) Faridah spent holidays with her \_\_\_\_\_. (aunt)

**THEME: Peace and Security**

**SUB THEM: People who keep peace and security**

**CONTENT : Adjectives**

**Comparing**

Examples adjectives which double their last letters

big	bigger	biggest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest
Wet	Wetter	Wettest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Sad	Sadder	saddest

### Examples

A cow is bigger than a goat.

Father is fatter than mother

### Activity

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets

1. Annet is .....than Lynn. (tall)
2. My tea is .....than yours. (hot)
3. An elephant is.....than a pig. (big)

Exercise

### Complete this table

Wet		Wettest
thin	thinner	
	Bigger	Biggest
Sad		Saddest
Hot	Hotter	

### Apostrophe

It shows ownership or belonging

Sarah's bag

Daddy's car.

### Activity 1

Put the apostrophe where necessary

Peter s bicycle

Mum s bag

Daddy s coat

Teacher s phone

Annets dress

Joining other words to pronouns in sentences

### **Examples**

He is running

He's running

### **Activity**

#### **Write the underlined words in short**

She is sitting on the chair.

I am going to school.

It is raining.

I have a bag.

### **Activity**

#### **Write the short way of these sentences**

1. The car which belongs to Jane. Jane's car.
2. The den of the lion.
3. The toil of the cat.
4. The book belonging to Tom.
5. The horn of the cow.

#### **The apostrophe used to join two words**

Not – n't

Write in short using an apostrophe

Is not	isn't
Do not	don't
Have not	haven't
Does not	doesn't
Are not	aren't
Has not	hasn't
Did not	didn't
Cannot	can't

### **Activity**

#### **Write the short forms of the underlined words**

1. Peter does not like porridge.
2. He did not go to school.
3. I have not eaten food.
4. Joshua is not my friend.

#### **Write in short form using an apostrophe**

Is –'s

Are –'re

Have –'ve

She is - she's  
We are - we're  
That is - that's  
They have - they've  
It is - it's  
I have - I've  
She has - she's

### **Sentences**

She is my friend  
She's my friend  
That is her bag  
That's her bag.

### **Activity**

**Write the short form of the underlined words**

1. I have a book.
2. We are singing.
3. It is a bottle
4. They have gone to school.

### **Possessive pronouns**

#### **Examples**

Yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, mine

### **Sentences**

This is your bag. It is yours.  
That is our school. It is ours.

### **Activity**

**Fill in the correct pronoun below**

1. This is our dog. It is .....
2. Here is my cat. It is .....
3. This is Tom's pencil. It is .....
4. Here is Mary's dress. It is .....