

PRIMARY ONE ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM II YEAR 2012

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






PREPOSITION

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

Activity I

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.
- e) Is she looking _____ the flower.

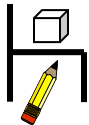
Underline the preposition in the sentence

- 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 to the words in brackets and fill in the gaps

- The man is _____ in the garden. (dig)
- The children are _____ their hands. (clap)
- We are _____ to school. (run)
- She is _____ on the chair. (sit)

PAST TENSE

Verbs which double the last letters before adding

Stop - stopped	mop - mopped
Clap - clapped	skip - skipped
Drop - dropped	shop - shopped

Activity 1

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)

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.

The apostrophe

Showing ownership or belonging

- a) Sarah's bag
- b) Daddy's car

Activity 1

Put the apostrophe where necessary

- a) Peter s bicycle
- b) Mum s bag
- c) Daddy s coat
- d) Teacher s phone
- e) Headmaster' s office
- f) Angella s dress

Activity 2

Write the short way of these sentences

- a) The car which belongs to Jane.
Jane's car.
- b) The den of the lion.

- c) The tail of the cat.

- d) The book belonging to Tom.

- e) The horn of the cow.

The apostrophe used to join two words

The not word

Activity

Write in short using an apostrophe

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| is not | isn't | are not | aren't |
| do not | don't | has not | hasn't |
| have not | haven't | did not | didn't |

does not

doesn't

can not

can't

using the apostrophe to join other words to pronouns

e.g. He is - he's

Activity

Write in short using an apostrophe

She is - She's

It is - It's

We are - We're

I have - I've

That is - That's

That - That's

They have - They've

She has - She's

Joining other words to pronouns in sentences

e.g. He is running.

He's running.

Activity 4

Write the underlined words in short

a) She is sitting on the chair.

b) I am going to school.

c) It is raining.

d) I have a bag.

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 dr. Dr. School Sch.
Hospital Hosp. Teacher Tr.
Road Rd number No
Master/mister Mr.

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 _____

open _____

Big _____

short _____

Clean _____

sad _____

Dry _____

good _____

Describing objects

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

Activity 1

Use these words correctly

(big, short, tall, small, long)

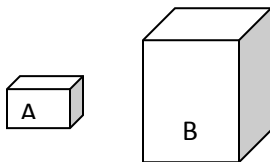


A

B

A is a _____ tree.

B is a _____ tree.

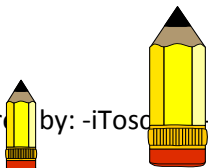


A

B

A is a _____ box.

B is a _____ box.



A is a _____ pencil.

B is a _____pencil.

A B

Adjectives - comparisons

long	longer	longest
tall	taller	tallest
small	smaller	smallest
short	shorter	shortest
smart	smarter	smartest

Adjectives which double their last letters

big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest
wet	wetter	wettest

Complete the table

tall	_____	tallest
_____	smaller	smallest
big	bigger	_____
short	smarter	smartest
long	longer	_____
thin	thinner	_____
wet	_____	wettest

Doing words. The simple present tense

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

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---------|-------|---|---------|
| e.g. cry | - | cries | marry | - | marries |
| fly | - | flies | dry | - | dries |
| carry | - | carries | copy | - | copies |

Activity

Add **ies** to the given words

- | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|------|---|-------|
| try | - | _____ | dry | - | _____ |
| marry | - | _____ | fly | - | _____ |
| bury | - | _____ | copy | - | _____ |

Activity 2

Add **ies** to the words in brackets to complete the sentences

- a) The baby _____ everyday. (cry)
- b) A bird _____. (fly)

- c) Peter _____ his friend's work everyday. (copy)
- d) He _____ a big box on his heads. (carry)
- e) She _____ groundnuts every day. (fry)

The past tense

Changing **y** to **i** before adding **ed**

- e.g. cry - cried
- carry - carried
- marry - married







change the given verbs in brackets into past tense and fill in the gaps

- 1. They got _____ last week. (marry)
- 2. Mother _____ eggs yesterday. (fry)
- 3. The baby _____ last night. (cry)
- 4. She _____ good work yesterday. (copy)

CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word which joins two sentences

A conjunction is a joining word.

- a) e.g.   a cup and a ball
- b)   a chair and a table
- c)   a girl and a boy

activity 1

Write sentences about the pictures using and

- 1. Tom has a ball and a bag.
- 2. _____

3. _____

1. Sarah



broom basket.

2. Teacher



chair table.

Using **and** to join sentences

e.g. I have a book. I have a pencil.

I have a book and a pencil.

Activity

Join the sentences using **and**

1. Peter has a book. Peter has a pencil.

2. I like fish. I can write.

I like fish and meat.

3. I can read. I can write

I can read and write.

4. Daddy has a car. Daddy has a lorry.

B. e.g. Tom has balls. Musa has balls

Tom and Musa have balls

Activity 3

1. Mary has dolls. Aisha has dolls.
-

Possessive pronouns (plurals)

Our, theirs, yours

Activity 1

Make sentences using the above possessive pronoun

- e.g. This is our house. It is ours.
That is your shirt. It is yours.
These are their books. They are theirs.
That is your pencil. It is yours.

Activity 1

Use these objects to make similar sentences

ball

chair

dress

car

cup

- i.e. This is my cup. It is _____

TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR TERM II P.1 2012

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

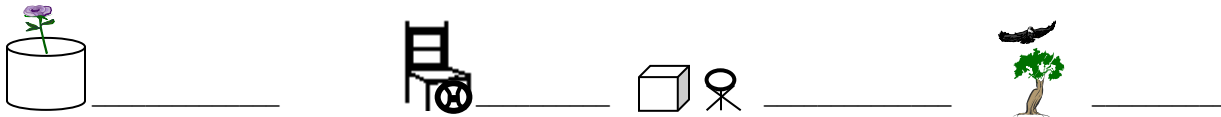
- a) sun, clouds, wind, rain _____
b) rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy _____
c) cat, apple, bag _____
d) jug, hut, kennel, leaf _____

3. Arrange these words in alphabetical order



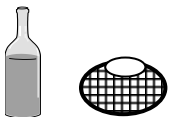

- a) umbrella, jacket, gumboots, sweater

The prepositions

1. Write the correct prepositions for each picture



2. Fill in the correct prepositions


- a)  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 _____
- b) berry _____
- c) puppy _____
- d) country _____
- e) family _____
- f) lady _____
- g) city _____
- 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 pas tense of the given verbs

- a) stop _____
- b) mop _____
- c) drop _____
- d) clap _____
- e) skip _____
- 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.

The apostrophe

1. Put an apostrophe where necessary

- a) Peter s bicycle is new.
- b) Mum s bag is nice.
- c) Dan s coat is torn.
- d) Headmaster s office is clean.
- e) Amina s dress is dirty.

2. Write the short way of these sentences

- a) The den of a lion.

- b) The tail of a cat

- c) The horn of a cow.

3. Write the short forms of these words

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) is not _____ | b) are not _____ |
| c) can not _____ | d) did not _____ |
| e) he is _____ | |

4. Write the underlined words in short

- a) She is sitting on the chair. _____
- b) I am going to school. _____
- c) it is raining. _____

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)

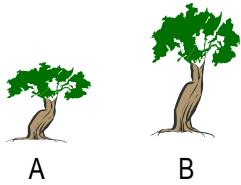
3. Write the opposite of the underlined word

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

Describing objects

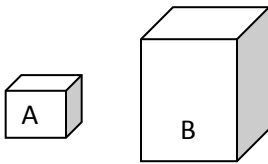
Use these words correctly

(big, short, tall, small, long)



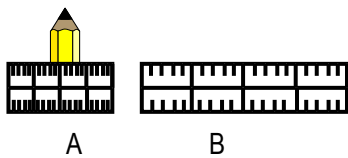
Tree A is a _____ tree.

Tree B is a _____ tree.



Box A is a _____ box.

Box B is a _____ box.



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
fat	fatter	_____

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 grand mother _____ groundnuts everyday. (fry)
- b) The baby _____ for milk.
- c) An aeroplane _____ over our school everyday. (fly)
- d) Teo _____ a basket of yellow bananas every evening. (carry)

Past tense

1. Add ied to these verbs
- a) cry _____ b) carry _____
- c) carry _____ d) marry _____
2. Change the given verbs in brackets into past tense and fill in the gaps
- a) The baby _____ for chips. (cry)
- b) Sharifa _____ good work yesterday. (copy)
- c) Mary _____ eggs last Sunday. (fry)
- d) Mr. Kizito _____ last Saturday. (marry)

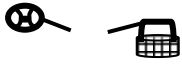
Complete the given table below

cry	crying	_____
try		tried
marry	marrying	_____
copy	_____	copied
dry	drying	_____

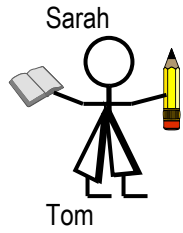
Conjunctions "and"

Write sentences about the pictures using and





a) _____



b) _____



c) _____

Anne



2. Join these sentences using and

a) Patrick has a book. Patrick has a pencil.

b) They can read. They can write.

c) I like dancing. I like singing.

d) Tom has a phone. Mary ha a phone.

e) Sarah is girl. Betty is a girl.

Possessive pronoun

1. Fill in the correct pronoun below

[yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, mine]

- a) This is our school. It is _____
- b) Here is my cat. It is _____
- c) That is your ruler. It is _____
- d) This is Tom's pencil. It is _____
- e) Here is Mary's dress. It is _____

ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM I 2012

SUB THEME: **People in our home**

THE ALPHABET (Capital 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

Examples

G g E _____
B _____ A _____
J _____ D _____
K _____ C _____

Changing words from small to capital letters

e.g

leg LEG

dog _____

hen _____

Ordering letters. Writing letters in abc order

d, a, c, b _____

t, c, h, g _____

l, i, j, k _____

What letter comes after

b, _____ d, _____ a, _____ j, _____ x, _____ m, _____

What letter comes before?

_____, b _____, f _____, j _____, v _____, x _____, p

Lesson 3

Nouns

A noun is a naming word

e.g

- a) Names of people e.g. Mary, Jane, e.t.c
- b) Name of schools e.g. Kampala city, Mengo Primary School
- c) Names of objects e.g. spoon, table, chair, desk e.t.c
- d) Name of lakes, hospital, animals, birds e.t.c

Lesson 4

Identifying nouns from the given sentences

1. I live at Mengo.
2. Mary is here.
3. The cat is running.
4. Lake Victoria is a big lake.

Lesson 5

Using article "an" before single nouns starting with vowels a, e, i, o u as shown below.

Example

an elephant, an eagle, an egg, an ox e.t.c

We use “a” before single nouns which begin with consonants.

Activity

Write a or an to fill the gaps

1. This is _____ book.
2. Show me _____orange.
3. She is eating _____egg.
4. Musa has _____pen and _____ book.
5. Bring me _____umbrella and _____book.

Lesson 6

Plurals of nouns adding s

Some words change to plural by adding s

e.g.

One hen - two hens

One pen - two pens

One ship - two ships

Note: similar means one and plural means more than one

Activity

Change the following nouns to plural

Singular	plural
farm	farms
school	_____
home	_____
ball	_____
boy	_____
table	_____

flower _____

pen _____

dog _____

Activity

Complete the sentences correctly

1. Tom has one book but Mary has many _____
2. One orange but many _____
3. Seven girls but one _____
4. One _____ but six pencils.

Lesson 7

Plurals by adding

Some nouns which end with x, o, ch, sh, s we add to change to plural form

e.g.

one bus - two buses

one tomatoe - many tomatoes

one fox - many foxes

Activity 1

Change these nouns to plural form

box - _____ ranch _____

mango- _____ potato _____

ash - _____ bench _____

glass - _____ branch _____

Activity 2

Fill in the gaps with the plural of the word in brackets

1. Put the _____ in the basket. (tomato)
2. Are these _____? (bus)
3. _____ are fruits?(mango)
4. _____ live in the bush. (fox)

Lesson 8

Use of is and are

Is is used for singular and are is used for plural

- a) the girl _____ reading a book.
- b) _____ this a dog?
- c) This mango _____ sour.
- d) The boys _____ playing football.
- e) _____ those your books?
- f) The mangoes _____ rotten.

Activity 1

Making sentences using "is" and "are" orally

Activity 2

Make sentences from the substitution table

She The boy These This box	is are	playing. mangoes. eating food. full of apples.
-------------------------------------	-----------	---

Activity 3 structures (Are these _____?) (is this _____?)

Lesson 9

Use of has and have

Has is used for one thing and pronouns she, it, he

Have is used for more than one thing and pronouns "I" "you" "they" and "we"

Examples

- a) I have a good bag.
- b) The boys and girls have black shoes.
- c) She has a car.
- d) I have two ears.

Activity 1

Making sentences using "has" and "have"

Activity 3

Use "have" and "have" to fill the gaps correctly

- a) Mary and Jane _____ long hair.

- b) She _____ a nice plate.
- c) I _____ a blue dress.
- d) You _____ a good pencil.

Make sentences from the substitution table

She They I We Mary	has have	a doll. books. a nice bag. mangoes and oranges.
--------------------------------	-------------	--

Lesson 10

Verbs

Verbs are words that can be acted

Examples

Look, eat, come, stand, clap, sit, go. Sleep, run, beat etc

Activity

Listening/ mentioning different verbs

Activity 2

Identifying verbs in sentences by underlining

- a) I can eat slices of bread.
- b) She walks slowly.
- c) The baby is crying.
- d) Who is sleeping?
- e) Did she go home?

Lesson 11

The present Continuous Tense (Now tense)

We add "ing" to some verbs to change them to present continuous tense

Words "is" and "are" are used in the present continuous tense

Examples of present Continuous tense

Verb **present continuous tense**

reach _____

eat _____

point _____

look _____

play _____

Activity 1

Making sentences using continuous tense orally

Activity 2

Fill in correctly using the verbs in the brackets

- a) I am _____ my teeth now. (brush)
- b) Grace and Diana are _____ the floor. (sweep)
- c) The milk is _____. (boil)
- d) We are _____ hard (work)
- e) Are they _____. (food)
- f) Why are you _____ out? (go)

Lesson twelve

Dropping "e" and adding "ing" to the verbs

Examples

drive _____	make _____
dance _____	close _____
come _____	bake _____
like _____	save _____

Activity 1

Discussing the verbs which end with "e" orally

Activity 2

Change the verbs in brackets to present simple tense to fill the gaps

- 1. Daddy is _____ a car. (drive)
- 2. Is teacher _____ on the chalkboard? (write)
- 3. They are _____ to visit us. (come)
- 4. Mummy is _____ cakes. (bake)
- 5. She is _____ very well. (dance)
- 6. We are _____ very fast. (move)

Activity thirteen

The past tense

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)

Lesson fourteen

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	_____
call		_____		

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.

Activity 2

Change the verbs in brackets to past tense

1. The baby _____ a hot saucepan. (touch)
2. He _____ back home last night. (walk)
3. I _____ my aunt last Sunday. (visit)

Lesson fifteen

Using "was" and "were"

We use "was" for one item or person.

We use "were" for more than one item or person.

Examples (was)

1. One egg was cracked.
2. The apple was in the basket.
3. Was it a good pen.

Examples "were"

1. The eggs "were" cracked.
2. The apples were on the table.
3. The oranges were sweet.

Activity 1

Make sentences using "was" or "were" correctly (oral)

Activity 2

Fill the gaps with was or were correctly

1. The boys _____ reading their books.
2. The dress _____ beautiful.
3. _____ the oranges ripe?
4. The birds _____ flying in the river.
5. The cat _____ playing with the kitten.
6. The apples _____ green.

Make sentences from the table below

The girl The boys Mary He	was were	Sleeping on the mat. Reading books. Eating food. Saying prayers.
------------------------------------	-------------	---

Lesson sixteen

Missing letters in verbs and nouns

ba__ke c__air tab__e fl__wer
s__nd co__e sch__l pen__il

Lesson seventeen

Writing words correctly (jumbled letters)

bkoo _____ husoe _____
byo _____ pecnil _____
gril _____ oen _____

Lesson eighteen

Punctuation capital letters

Capital letters

- a) Starting telling sentences
- b) Starting asking sentences
- c) Starting names of people, places, titles of books, plays, films etc.
- d) Writing days of the week and months of the year.

Examples

- 1. Where do you live?
- 2. She is a good girl
- 3. Yesterday was a Tuesday

Activity 1

Write a capital letter where necessary

- 1. rose is a girl.

- 2. her mother's name is mary.

- 3. mengo is a big school.

- 4. My name is esther.

- 3. Anita is my sister.

Lesson nineteen

Punctuation (full stop)

A full stop is a dot which is put at the end of a telling sentence

Example

1. A dog is a domestic animal.
2. Butter is made from milk.

Activity 1

Constructing telling sentences orally

Reading sentences

Activity 2

Put a full stop at the end of each sentence

1. Sugar has a sweet taste.
2. Honey is made by bees.
3. A young cat is called kitten.
4. I am seven years old.
5. The boys are playing football.
6. The teacher is teaching.

Lesson twenty

Punctuation (Question mark)

Asking questions

Asking sentences ask questions

Examples

- a) What is your name?
- b_ Why are you crying?
- c) Who is that?

* Every asking sentence must end with a question mark

Activity 1

* Forming asking sentences orally

Activity 3

Use a question mark (?) to punctuate the following

1. What is your name?
2. Why are you crying?
3. What do you do?
4. Have you seen the cat?
5. Which of these toys do you live???

Activity 3

Put a full stop, capital letter or question mark to punctuate these sentences

1. today is Monday.
2. my school is fairways primary school.
3. Who is your friend
4. Sunday is the first day of the week
5. alice is going to school.
6. we like going for trips.

Lesson twenty one

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that is used in the place of a noun.

Pronouns in singular and plural – form he, she, it, you

(they, we, 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 oaf the above pronouns orally

Reading sentences

Activity 3

Match words to their correct pronouns

The children he

Paul	it
The cat	she
Mary and Jane	they
Daddy	he

Activity 3

Use the given pronouns in place of nouns correctly

It, she, they

1. Joan is cooking.

2. The boy is washing the shirt.

Lesson twenty two

Opposites of adjectives and verbs

Tall	- short	go	_____
Big	_____	give	_____
Hot	_____	wet	_____
hot	_____	late	_____
poor	_____	give	_____
small	_____	dirty	_____
fat	_____	new	_____
good	_____	hot	_____
first	_____	quick	_____
wrong	_____	stand	_____

Activity 2

Given the opposite of the underlined words

1. Pretty is a fat girl. _____
2. This is a big animal. _____
3. Will you come home today?
4. The horse is a weak animal. _____
5. A hot meal, A _____ meal
6. A poor man _____

7. A young man. _____

Lesson twenty three

The present simple tense

Vocabulary

sleep	store	move	boil
keep	drive	clean	pay
sweep	cook	take	
peel	dig	bathe	

Add "s" to the verbs below

sweep _____

bathe _____

boil _____

clean _____

take _____

activity 3

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)

Lesson twenty four

Present simple tense by adding "ies"

Vocabulary

wash	watch	preach	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 _____

fetch _____

activity 1

use the word in brackets to fill the gaps correctly

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

Lesson twenty five

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

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		his	work weekly.
She	does	her	homework.
It	do	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.
3. You must _____ well in your exams.

Lesson twenty six

A compound word is formed by joining together two or more words

e.g

tea + pot - teapot

rail + way - railway

Activity 1

Join these words to make one word

arm + chair _____ key + board _____

bed + room _____ hand + bag _____

table + cloth _____ match + box _____

dust + bin _____ butter + fly _____

sick + bay _____ school + bag _____

Activity 2

Make one word by joining two underlined words

A pot used for tea is a _____

A room for bath is a _____

A bell used in a school is a _____

Work to be done at home is called _____

A man who brings milk at your home is a _____

Lesson twenty seven

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that show positions

Examples

Under, on, in, over, behind, in front of, near, between, to

Activity 1

Making correct sentences using the prepositions above

e.g The flower is in the pot.

Activity 2

Filling in the correct preposition



The bird is flying _____ the tree.

S n r b d g

3. Write these letters in small

F H l M J L K

4. Arrange these letters in order

- a) d, a, c, b _____
- a) f, e, h, g _____
- a) p, m, o, n _____
- a) v, x, u, w _____
- a) s, q, r, t _____
- a) l, i, j, k _____

5. Write these words using capital letters

- a) car _____
- b) table _____
- c) cupboard _____
- b) teacher _____
- e) cook _____
- f) bursar _____

6. Write these words using small letters

- a) PENCIL _____
- b) BOOK _____
- c) DESK _____
- d) SCHOOL _____
- h) MUG _____
- e) BENCH _____
- f) BOY _____
- g) WATER _____
- i) NAME _____

7. Which letter comes after

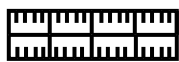
- a) b, _____
- b) f, _____
- c) v, _____
- d) y, _____
- e) s,t, _____
- f) p, _____

8. which letter comes before

- a) _____, b
- b) _____, h
- c) _____, n
- d) _____, t
- e) _____, o
- f) _____, ei
- g) _____, r
- h) _____, m
- _____ , i

1. What is a noun?

2. Write their noun





3. Draw a line under the nouns from these sentences

- a) Her name is Jane.
 - b) She lives at Kabaragara
 - c) Here is a book.
 - d) Today is Friday.
 - e) That is a river.
 - f) March comes before April.
 - g) Gertrude is sick.
 - h) I go to Sir Apollo Kaggwa Primary School.
 - i) There is Mulago Hospital.
 - j) Lake Victoria is large.
4. Read and draw

Teacher	tree	blackboard	cupboard	basket

1. Match the nouns with “a” or “an”

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| a) ___ ox | e) ___ mango | j) ___ egg | n) ___ bicycle |
| b) ___ elephant | f) ___ eagle | k) ___ bench | o) ___ bus |
| c) ___ ruler | h) ___ umbrella | l) ___ owl | p) ___ school |
| d) ___ dog | e) ___ book | m) ___ arrow | q) ___ inkpot |

2. Fill in the sentences with “a” or “an”

- a) That is _____ angel.
- b) _____ orange is a fruit.
- c) _____ ship sails on water.
- d) Mary is eating _____ an egg.
- e) Come with _____ apple and _____ berry.
- f) Show her _____ dress and _____ umbrella.

Nouns plurals of nouns

1. Fill in the table correctly

One

Many

- a) teacher _____
- b) class _____
- c) _____ hens
- d) _____ boxes
- e) glass _____
- f) watch _____
- g) _____ umbrellas
- h) cow _____
- i) tomato _____

2. Give the plurals of the underlined word given in brackets

- a) Mummy has two sweet _____ from the garden. (potato)
- b) We sit on _____ in church. (bench)
- c) There are eight _____ on the tray. (glass)
- d) Are these _____ ? (bus)
- e) _____ are examples of furniture. (chair)
- f) One (flag) but ten _____
- g) One (cook) but four _____
- h) One (book) but ten _____
- i) There are thirteen _____ (mango)
- j) Those are two _____ (anthem)

Use of is or are

Fill in the gaps with "is" or "are"

- a) The teachers _____ eating food.
- b) The boxes _____ broken.
- c) My pencil _____ sharp.
- d) This _____ our guard at school.
- e) These _____ cups and plates.
- f) _____ this a secretary.
- g) _____ these nurses?
- h) Here _____ the duster.
- i) Mary and Justine _____ smart.

2. Make sentences from the substitution table below

She		reading a book.
These	are	good flowers.
Agnes		full of water.
The boy and the girl	is	running to school.
This tin		mangoes
They		

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____
- g _____

Use “has “ or “have” to fill the gaps

- 1. The bursar and the secretary _____ long hair.
- 2. I _____ seven reading books.
- 3. Madina _____ a pink skirt.
- 4. He _____ two brushes.
- 5. You _____ a good home.
- 6. Ritah and I _____ long skirts.
- 7. They _____ gone to school.
- 8. We _____ a nice flower.

Use the substitution table to make correct sentences

She		two dolls.
We	have	eaten sweet bananas.
They		a nice bag.
Suzan	has	come late.
He		

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____

e _____
f _____
g _____

What is happening?

Use the correct form of the verb in brackets

1. Mother is _____ food. (cook)
2. The children _____ football yesterday. (play)
3. Mary _____ her teeth everyday. (brush)
4. They _____ to their new house last week. (move)
5. She is _____ to the market. (go)
6. Tom and Peter re _____ . (dance)
7. The woman is _____ a lorry. (drive)
8. The bursar _____ a lot of money yesterday. (save)
9. He _____ to school everyday. (go)

Fill in the missing letters

Ba ___ ket	c ___ air	da ___ ce
Tab ___ e	flowe ___	jum ___
Sch ___ _ l	c ___ r	c ___ me
Pen ___ il	lor ___ y	sw ___ _ p
W ___ ite	l ___ arn	w ___ ter
Lo ___ k	t ___ pe	coll ___ ct
Te ___ ch		

2. Write these words correctly

Sarbur	_____	oen	_____
huose	_____	gril	_____
chertea	_____	iceoff	_____
earln	_____	oolsch	_____

omch _____

oonsp _____

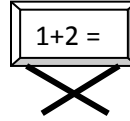
aich _____

chben _____

3. Name these objects













Punctuation

Use capital letters, full stops or question marks to punctuate correctly

1. where is your book.

2. my name is nagayi.

3. are you sick.

4. Here is the school flag.

5. i am going to town.

6. how many days make a week.

7. what is your name.

8. which day comes after tuesday.

9. today is friday.

10. i live in mengo.

11. she was born in december.

12. wednesday comes before.

Use "was" or "were" to complete the sentences correctly

1. There _____ a fly in my porridge.
2. Jane _____ given seven yellow dresses.
3. There _____ many people in the room.
4. The baby and the girls _____ sleeping.
5. I _____ late to school yesterday.
6. They _____ all green apples.
7. _____ the exams passed well?
8. The aeroplanes _____ flying over the school.
9. _____ he given the right dosage?
10. The cat _____ playing with the kitten.
11. _____ the oranges ripe?
12. There _____ no water in the pot.

Use the substitution table below to make good sentences

We		sleeping on the mat.
The girls	was	reading books.
Mary		eating food.
He	were	saying prayers.
Peter		

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____

Pronouns

1. Underline the pronouns from these sentences

- a) He is eating a banana.
- b) We are going to attend a weeding.
- c) They were school symbols.
- d) I was given one book.
- e) You opened the door widely.

2. Match the words with correct pronouns

- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| a) The man | We |
| b) Andrew | She |
| c) The snake | He |
| d) Agnes and Gertrude | It |
| e) The girl | They |
| f) Juma and I | I |

3. Write a pronoun in the place of the underlined word(s)

- a) Julius is running.

- a) Angella is cooking food.

- b) Suzan and Sarah are sick.

- c) I and Paul were eating bananas.

- d) The cow is eating grass.

Opposites

Write the opposites of the listed words

- | Word | opposite |
|---------|----------|
| a) big | _____ |
| b) cold | _____ |
| c) poor | _____ |

- d) tall _____
- e) give _____
- f) empty _____
- g) stand _____
- h) cry _____
- i) first _____
- j) narrow _____

2. Complete the sentences by giving the opposites of the words in brackets

- a) It is too _____ today. (cold)
- b) Her sweater is _____ (dry)
- c) A chameleon is so _____ (quick)
- d) Grace has a _____ skirt. (old)
- e) My daddy is _____ (thin)
- f) We were _____ to school today. (late)
- g) Satan is _____ (good)
- h) Mad people are ever _____ (clean)
- i) I shall _____ tomorrow. (come)
- j) It is a _____ road. (narrow)
- k) He is a _____ man. (poor)

Use "do" or "does"

- a) I _____ my homework everyday.
- b) We _____ reading lessons on Saturday.
- c) She _____ her holiday work every morning.
- d) They _____ physical Education lessons every after break time.
- e) Josephine _____ her housework very well.
- f) The woman _____ crafts work every Sunday.
- g) We _____ general cleaning every Saturday.
- h) He _____ modeling every Friday.

2. Make good sentences from the substitution table

I			modeling every friday.
The boy	does	their	homework everyday.
They			crafts work very well.
Molly and Paul	do	his	general cleaning every Saturday.
She			
The woman		her	

a _____

- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____
- g _____

Compound nouns

Join and form compound words correctly




- a) Dust + bin = _____
- b) Herds + man = _____
- c) Wall + chart = _____
- d) Butter + fly = _____


bottle	chair	_____
bed	boy	_____
sick	room	_____
school	top	_____
arm	bag	_____


2. Make one word by joining two underlined words
- a) A cloth for the table is a _____
 - b) A man who brings milk is a _____
 - c) A bell for school is a _____
 - d) A vase for a flower is a _____
 - e) A room for a bath is called a _____
 - f) A pot for tea is called a _____
 - g) A bay for sick people is called a _____

Prepositions

1. Fill in the correct preposition

- a)  The bird is flying _____ the tree.
- b)  The ball is _____ the box.
- c)  The tree is _____ the house.

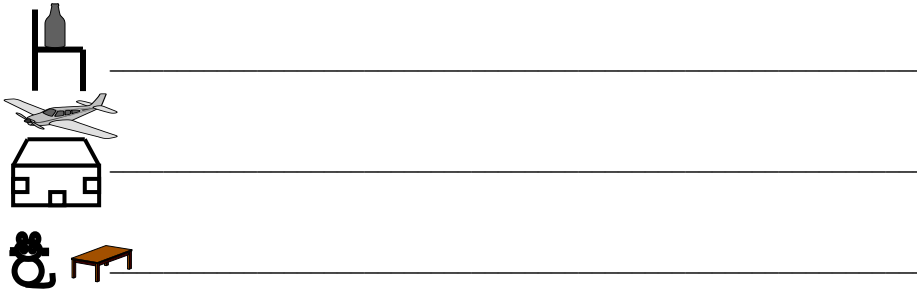
d)  The ball is _____ the stone.

e)  The chair is _____ the girls.

2. Underline the correct preposition in the sentences

- a) The fish are swimming on, in, under water.
- b) They are looking behind, off, at the thief.
- c) The aeroplane is flying in front, over, under the house.
- d) He goes to school on, by, at foot.
- e) He is pointing to, at, over, the sun.

3. Make sentences about these pictures



Find the odd one out

- a) Flag, anthem, motto, name, pencil
- b) ear, dress, leg, hands, nose
- c) vest, shirt, dress, bottle
- d) teacher, headmaster, milkman, cook
- e) pot, mat, rope, hoe, chair
- f) cassava, stone, chair, basket, book
- g) Jane, paul, Sarah, Agnes
- h) bench, chair, stool, water
- i) tent, bungalow, ruler, hut

ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM THREE 2012

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.

THEME : Transport and Communication
SUB THEM : Types and means of transport
CONTENT : joining sentences using "but"

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.

Examples

1. As green as grass
2. As cold as ice
3. As sweet as honey.
4. As hot as fire.
5. As white as snow.
7. As black as charcoal.
8. As fat as a pig.
9. As busy as a bee.
10. As easy as ABC

Exercise

Complete these sentences

This water is as cold as _____

The tea is as _____ as fire.

Her blouse is as white as _____

My friend is as _____ as a pig.

THEME : Transport and Communication
SUB THEM : Types and means of transport
CONTENT : Group names

Examples

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 : collective nouns

Examples

1. A bar of soap.
2. A bunch of bananas/keys
3. A pair of shoes.
4. A suit of clothes.
5. A herd of cattle.
6. A flock of sheep.
7. A crowd of people.
8. A bouquet of flowers.
9. A heap of sand.

Exercise

Complete these sentences using a correct word from the list below.

Bunch, bar, pair, people, cattle

1. I am going to buy a _____ of soap.
2. I saw a crowd of _____
3. Daddy bought a _____ of bananas.

4. A herd of _____

5. She was given a _____ of shoes.

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : punctuation

Use of a comma (,)

Why do we use a comma?

To separate items on the list and to show a pause.

We do not use a comma after "and"

Examples

1. Peter, James and Sarah are my friends.

2. My sister bought sweets, cakes toys and pencils.

Exercise

Put a comma where necessary.

1. My brother gave me an egg a sweet and bread.

2. I have books pencils and rubbers.

3. Kato Bbosa and Brian are friends.

4. Jane bought mangoes oranges pineapples and apples.

5. We learn English Maths News and Literacy

HEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : punctuation

Use of a question mark (?)

We put a question mark at the end of an asking sentence

Examples

What is your name?

Is this your pencil?

How old are you?

Exercise

1. Why were you crying this morning?

2. Can you lend me a pen?

3. Have you seen that cat.?

4. Is this your book?

5. Where are you going?

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : Past Simple tense

Examples

Go - went drive - drove

See - saw do - did

Eat - ate fall - fell

Run - ran sit - sat

Write - wrote draw - drew

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

Give the past tense of these words

Put _____ set _____

Beat _____ hit _____

Burst _____ cut _____

Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb given in brackets

1. The boy _____ a snake under the bed yesterday. (see)

2. My father _____ to London last week. (go)

3. We _____ rice last night. (eat)

4. Joseph _____ a lorry last week. (drive)

5. 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			

Exercise

Give the plurals of the underlined word

1. My tooth is broken. _____
2. The child is running in the field. _____
3. The cat caught a mouse. _____
4. Mukasa is a man. _____
5. 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)

Examples

Close	-	shut	big	-	large
correct	-	right	sick	-	ill
begin	-	start	happy	-	glad
fast	-	quick	money	-	cash

Exercise

Make sentences using these words

big: _____

sick: _____

money: _____

shut: _____

right: _____

THEME : Things we make
SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school
CONTENT : analogies (comparing things)

Examples

A cat is to kitten as a cow is to calf.

A driver is to car as a pilot is to an aeroplane.

A puppy is to dog as a duckling is to duck.

Exercise

Complete these sentences

1. A chick is to hen as a kid is to _____
2. A _____ is to barking as a snake is to hissing.
3. A teacher is to teach as a _____ is to cook.
4. A cow is to kraal as a lion is to _____
5. A pencil is to write as a _____ is to sweep.

THEME : Things we make
SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school
CONTENT : Homophones
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

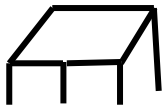
THEME : Things we make
SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school
CONTENT : Vocabulary

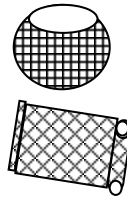
Examples

mat toys
ball hats
rope chairs
pot stools
basket dolls

exercise

name these things we make





THEME : Peace and Security
SUB THEM : People who keep peace and security
CONTENT : Gender

Examples

Male	Female
Boy	girl
Man	woman
King	queen
Prince	princess
He	she
Mr.	Mrs.
Lion	lioness
Tiger	tigress

Bull cow
Horse mare
Cook hen
Uncle aunt

Exercise

Change the female noun to male

1. My _____ is hardworking. (daughter)
2. I love my _____. (grandmother)
3. _____ has not come to school. (she)
4. All the _____ stood up. (girls)
5. Faridah spent holidays with her _____. (aunt)

THEME : Peace and Security
SUB THEM : People who keep peace and security
CONTENT : Adjectives
 Comparing adjectives

Examples

big	bigger	biggest
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
fat	fatter	fattest
smart	smarter	smartest

Exercise

Complete this table

small	_____	smallest
thin	thinner	_____
_____	longer	longest

strong	_____	strongest
wide	wider	_____

TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS FOR TERM III PRIMARY ONE

Join these sentences using “and”

a) John is a boy. Tom is a boy.

b) Sarah has a car. Sarah has a lorry.

2. Use “but” to join these sentences

a) Mary has a mat. Ann has a ball.

b) We went to the airport. We didn't not see the aeroplane.

c) James fell off his bicycle. He was not hurt.

3. Complete these sentences

a) As green as _____

b) A _____ of sound.

c) Her porridge is as hot as _____

d) We saw a _____ of cattle when going to village.

4. Underline the odd one out

a) blue mango black red

b) cow goat sheep lion

c) man woman girl tree

Punctuation

Punctuate these sentences correctly

a) alice is going to the market.

b) We _____ to the airport the previous term. (go)

- c) Jane _____ her finger yesterday. (cut)
- d) I was _____ by a stone last night. (hit)
- e) The bird _____ over the tree yesterday. (fall)
- f) She _____ her books on the book shelf last evening. (put)

Plurals of nouns which change

Write the plurals of these nouns

- a) Child _____
- b) Man _____
- c) Foot _____
- d) woman _____
- e) louse _____
- f) ox _____

Write the plurals of the underlined words

- a) My tooth is broken. _____
- b) We have one ox at home. _____
- c) A cat caught a mouse. _____
- d) Mukisa is a good man. _____

3. Change the given words to their correct form of plurals

- a) All the _____ are very rich. (woman)
- b) We have many _____ at home. (mouse)
- c) The _____ are playing. (child)
- d) There are three _____ . (man)

Synonyms:

1. Match word with similar meaning

- Sick large
- Correct glad
- Big cash
- Happy ill
- Money right

2. Make sentences using these words

- shurt _____
- ill _____
- right _____
- large _____

Write a similar word of the underlined word

- a) My answer is right. _____
- b) The lesson has started. _____
- c) Give me some cash. _____
- d) Close the door. _____
- e) My car is fast. _____

Analogies

1. Complete these sentences

- a) A pen is to write as a _____ is to sweep.
- b) A dog is to _____ as a cow is to kraal.
- c) A chick is to hen as a kitten is to _____
- d) A teacher is to _____ as a cook is to cock.
- e) A _____ is to dog as a duckling is to duck.
- f) Carry is to _____ as go is to going
- g) Woman is to women as louse is to _____
- h) A _____ is to car as a pilot is to an aeroplane.
- i) A dog is to _____ as a snake is to hissing.

Homophones

1. Match words with similar sounds

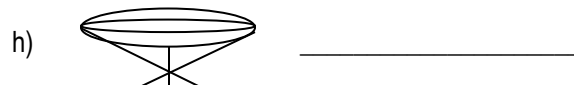
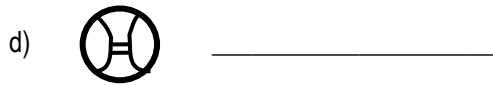
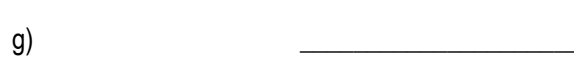
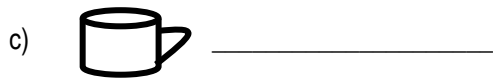
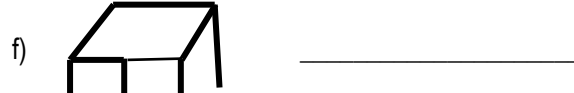
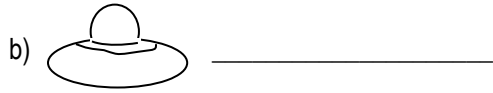
Sheep	sun
Their	sit
Son	ship
Meet	hear
Seat	there
Here	meat

2. Choose a correct word for the given sentence

- a) My father has one _____. (son, sun)
- b) We ate _____ last supper. (meet, meat)
- c) He _____ my name. (nose, knows)
- d) My _____ is small for me. (shut, shirt)
- e) We travelled by a _____ on water. (ship, sheep)
- f) _____ are many cars in town. (There their)
- g) _____ is mother and daddy. (Hear, Here)

Things we make at home and at school

Name these things we make



Write these words correctly

a) oostl _____

b) tbale _____

c) blal _____

d) basket _____

e) hacir _____

f) pero _____

3. fill in the missing letters

a) m__t

b) cu_____

c) st____l

d) ta__le

e) de__k

f) be__ch

g) b__sk__t

h) ch__ir

Gender

1. Fill in a correct gender word

Male

Female

Lion

Prince

cow

Cock

Uncle

queen

Horse

2. Change the given female nouns to male

a) My _____ is hardworking. (daughter)

b) I love my _____. (mother)

c) _____ has not come to school. (she)

- d) All the _____ stood up. (girl)
- e) My father's _____ is dead. (cow)
- f) The _____ arrived very late. (queen)

3. Write the opposite gender of the underlined words.

- a) Mary is a good girl. _____
- b) The lioness is hungry. _____
- c) The bitch has four puppies. _____
- d) Mr. Kato is a tall man. _____
- e) The cock is scratching _____

4. Comparing adjectives

Complete the table correctly

big	_____	biggest
thin	thinner	_____
strong	stronger	_____
_____	_____	fattest
wide	wider	_____