

LESSON NOTES TERM II 2012

PRIMARY TWO - ENGLISH

1. **Vocabulary on common animals**
 - Animal young ones
 - Animal homes
 - Animal sounds
2. **Alphabetical order**
 - First letter
 - Second letter
 - Third letter
3. **Vocabulary on common accidents**
4. **Use of Was and Were**
5. **Vocabulary on plants**
6. **Opposites of adjectives**
7. **Possessive pronouns**
8. **Use of some and any**
9. **Vocabulary on things we make and their importance**
10. **Reflexive pronouns**
11. **Comparing irregular adjectives.**
12. **Interrogative pronouns**
13. **Adjectives adding “more and most”**
 - Prepositions
14. **Vocabulary on materials and sources**
15. **Structures on transport**
16. **Negative sentences**
17. **Opposites using ‘un’**
18. **Vocabulary on common accidents**
19. **Conjunctions *and *but**
20. **Collective nouns**

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

Common animals

Vocabulary:

cat	elephant
dog	horse
hen	lion
sheep	pig
duck	goat
bird	man
rabbit	fish

Structures

What is this / that?

This / That is a _____

Activities:

1. Answering oral questions using the structures.

2(a) Write the words correctly

atc _____	dgo _____
eepsh _____	phantele _____
shif _____	hne _____

(b) **Fill in the missing letters**

r__bb__t	ho__se
d__ck	m__n
go__t	h__n

Animal young ones

cat	-	kitten	elephant	-	calf
dog	-	puppy	horse	-	foal
hen	-	chick	lion	-	cub
cow	-	calf	pig	-	piglet
sheep	-	lamb	goat	-	kid
bird	-	nestling	man	-	baby
duck	-	duckling	fish	-	fry
rabbit	-	bunny/rack	monkey	-	baby

Activity

Matching animals to their young ones.

Animal sounds:

A dog barks

A cat purrs / mews

A sheep bleats

A goat bleats

A bird sings / whistles

A monkey chatters

A duck quacks

A rat / mouse squeaks

A lion roars

A cow lows / mows

A pig grunts

A snake hisses

An elephant trumpets

A hen clucks

A cock crows

A horse neighs

A donkey brays

Activity

Completing analogies about animal sounds.

1. Dog is to _____ as cow is to low.
2. _____ is to snake as roaring is to lion.

Animal homes

Cow – byre / kraal

Sheep – fold

goat – shed

horse - stable

pig – sty

rabbit - hutch/burrow

bird – nest

bee - hive

fish – water

hen - pen

lion - den

cat - basket

man - house

rat - hole/burrow

dog - kennel

Alphabetical order

Arranging words in alphabetical order considering the first letter.

Examples:



1. cat, apple, egg, ball, dog
apple, ball, cat, dog, egg

③ ② ④ ①

2. man, lady, woman, boy
boy lady, man, woman

Exercise:

1. dish, axe, cap, bus
2. table, chair, bed, desk
3. elephant, dog, cat, ass
4. cow, sheep, hen, goat
5. child, boy, girl, man

Second letter

Alphabetical order considering the second letter.

Examples:

1. boy, bag, best, bird
bag, best, boy, build
2. most, meat, mat, milk
mat, meat, milk, most

Exercise:

Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.

1. bench, box, basket, big
2. desk, dog, dig, duck
3. mug, man, meat, millet
4. fight, fly, fought, fall

Alphabetical order considering the third letter.

Examples:

1. stool, stand, still, stung
2. drip, drum, dream, drop
dream, drip, drop, drum

Exercise:

Arrange the words below in ABC order.

1. smell, small, smile, smoke
2. broom, brand, break, brick

3. crow, crane, crush, cream

Common accidents

Vocabulary on common accidents

bites, falls, knocks, drowning, poison, burns, cuts, stings, poisoning, shock

Structures:

1. Don't _____ it will _____.
2. Don't play with fire, it will burn you.

Dangerous things on the road.

Vocabulary

Broken bottles

Razorblades

Needles

Nails

Wires

Fire

Structures:

This / That is a _____.

These / Those are _____.

Use of "some" and "any"

Some is used to tell that there is little but not much or many.

Any is used to tell that there is nothing left. (in negative and interrogative sentences)

Examples:

1. There is some milk in the jug.
2. Some body is sitting on the chair.
3. Are there any flowers in the school?
4. She doesn't have any money.

Exercise:

Fill in "some" or "any"

1. There isn't _____ water in the jerrycan.
2. There is _____ juice in the fridge.

3. Are there _____ people in the classroom?
4. There are _____ grasshoppers in the market.
5. Menya has _____ mangoes.
6. The headmaster doesn't do _____ marking of books.

Pronouns:

Pronouns are words used instead of nouns.

Examples:

She	they
He	him
I	you
It	we

Possessive pronouns:

These are words that show ownership.

Examples:

his, hers, ours, yours, mine, its, theirs

Exercise:

Fill in his, hers, ours, mine, its, yours and theirs to complete the sentences correctly.

1. This is our house. It is _____
2. That is their car. It is _____
3. This is my book. It is _____
4. That is Peter's shirt. It is _____
5. This dress belongs to Mary. It is _____
6. The dog has a puppy. It is _____
7. That is your car. It is _____

Common plants

Vocabulary on plants

Banana plant

Maize plant

Cassava plant

Pineapple plant

Sugarcane plant

Pawpaw plant

Coffee plant

Sweet potato plant

Mango plant

Structures:

What is this / that?

This / that is a _____

What are these / those?

These / Those are _____

Exercise:

1. Draw these plants

Pineapple plant	Banana plant	Maize plant	Yam plant

2. Write these words correctly.

nabana _____

apple pine _____

pwapwa _____

vassaca _____

antspl _____

ngoma _____

Uses of was and were

- Was is used for one
- Were is used for more than one

Examples:

one

1. I was late
2. The boy was coming
3. She was absent
4. He was playing
5. The child was dancing

many

- We were late
- The boys were coming.
- They were absent
- They were playing
- The children were dancing

Exercise:

Fill in the correct answer.

1. The cup was broken.
2. _____ the children playing?

3. The dogs _____ barking.
4. _____ it a good picture?
5. He _____ absent yesterday.

Adjectives:

An adjective is a word which tells more (describes) about a noun.

Examples:

Opposites of adjectives/degrees of adjectives

- good - bad
- fat - thin
- clever - stupid
- small - big
- strong - weaker
- shortest - tallest
- sweet - sour
- clean - dirty
- heavier - lighter

Comparisons of adjectives.

- tall taller tallest
- fat fatter fattest
- clean cleaner cleanest
- big bigger biggest
- happy happier happiest
- small smaller smallest
- lazy lazier laziest
- poor poorer poorest

Exercise:

1. **Complete the table correctly.**

Clean	_____	Cleanest
-------	-------	----------

Good	Better	_____
_____	Thinner	_____
Strong	_____	Strongest
_____	Weaker	Weakest
Lazy	Lazier	_____

2. **Give the opposites of the underlined word.**

- a) The classroom is dirty. _____
- b) Musa is taller than Jane. _____
- c) Is Andrew a weak boy? _____
- d) Our chalkboard so smooth. _____
- e) That cupboard is small. _____
- f) Are elephants heavy animals? _____
- g) Does God like poor father? _____
- h) Was the room dark? _____

Things we make:

Vocabulary on things we make and their importance.

Vocabulary	Materials	Sources
Ropes	Fibres	Banana plant
Pots	Clay	Swamps
Mats, hats, bags	Palm leaves	Palm trees
Drums	Skins and wood	Skins of animals or fores

Activity

Spelling words

Write these words correctly

- a) pero
- b) pto
- c) tams
- d) refibs
- e) leaves palm

Reflexive pronouns:

These pronouns show that the action of the verb is performed on its subject e.g.

- 1. He cut himself

Cut is the reflexive verb and himself is the reflexive pronoun.

More examples include:

Myself	oneself
Herself	themselves
Ourselves	itself

I did the work myself.

She dug in the garden herself.

One should do the work oneself.

They worked in the shamba themselves.

Irregular adjectives

Comparing irregular adjectives.

Bad	worse	worst
Good	better	best
Little	less	least
Much	more	most

Activity 1:

Complete correctly using the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- a) Rebecca is _____ than Mark. (good)
- b) She has put _____ sugar in the cup. (much)
- c) She has the _____ handwriting in class. (bad)

Activity 2:

Complete the table correctly.

One	Two	More than two
Much	.....	Most
.....	Less	Least
Good	.....	Best
Bad	Worse	.....

Interrogative pronouns / questioning words

Examples:

- 1. What is your name?
- 2. How old are you?

3. Where do you live?

4. Whose book is that?

Every asking sentence must end with a question mark (?)

Words used to begin questions. What, How, Where, Who, Whose, Which, Do, Can, When, Is, Are

Exercise:

Complete the sentences by adding the right questioning word from the list below.

Who, Where, Can, Whose, Do, Which, How

1. _____ many brothers have you?
2. _____ is your teachers?
3. _____ is her school?
4. _____ are we going out?
5. _____ they know your name?

Adjectives which are compared by adding more and most.

Adjective	Two	Many
Polite	more polite	Most polite
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
.....	More honest	Most honest
Handsome	.....	Most handsome
Active	More active	.....
Stubborn	.....	Most stubborn
.....	More generous	Most generous
Dangerous	More dangerous	Most dangerous

Activity:

Use the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- a) Tom is the _____ boy in our class. (stubborn)
- b) Mary is _____ than Jane. (beautiful)

Prepositions:

Prepositions are words used to show place or position of something.

Preposition of place.

in, on, under, over, between, near, across, along, behind, in front of, at

Exercise:

Fill in the correct preposition

1.

The ball is _____ the table.

2.

The house is _____ the trees.

3.

The bottle is _____ the pot.

4.

The tree is _____ the house.

5.

The plane is flying _____ the hills.

6.

The pot is _____ the house.

7.

The ball is _____ the chair.

Prepositions of verbs

Examples

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

Activities:

Pupils will use the prepositions in oral sentences.

Exercise:

Make four sentences using the prepositions given below:

after, from, of, against

Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences correctly.

1. Kato is running _____ the ball.
2. He was leaning _____ the table.
3. Grace is suffering _____ headache.
4. The children are interested _____ the story.
5. Alice was looking _____ her book from the bag.
6. John is looking _____ the chalkboard.

Transport

Means of transport

Vocabulary

bus lorry bicycle aeroplane
ship boat motorcycle car train ferry
canoe foot pedestrian

Uses of transport.

- For carrying people
- For carrying food
- For carrying firewood
- For carrying building materials

Negative sentences

Present simple tense - negative

Use of do / don't and does / does not

Examples:

1. Children eat porridge everyday.
Children don't eat porridge everyday.
2. Kibuuka goes to church every Sunday.
Kibuuka doesn't go to church every Sunday.

Past simple tense (negative form)

Example

1. She jumped over the fence.
She did not jump over the fence.
2. She walked from home to school.

She did not walk from home to school.

Exercise:

Opposites using 'un'

Examples

kind _____ unkind

tie _____ untie

happy _____ unhappy

equal _____ unequal

fortunate _____ unfortunate

lucky _____ unlucky

Activity:

Give the opposites of the underlined words.

Conjunctions

Use of "and"

Examples:

1. Mark is a good boy. Richard is a good boy.
Mark and Richard are good boys.
2. Mummy has a car. Daddy has a car.
Mummy and Daddy have cars.

Exercise:

Join these sentences using 'and'

1. I have a book. I have pencil.

2. Moris is playing. Mary is playing.

Join using:.....but.....

Examples:

1. James is sick. He did not go to the hospital.
James is sick but he did not go to the hospital.
2. Mother's car is red. Father's car is yellow.

Mother's car is red but father's is yellow.

Exercise:

Join sentences using "but"

Collective nouns

A herd of cattle

A flock of sheep

A bunch of keys/bananas

A swarm of bees

A fleet of ships

A gang of thieves

A congregation of worshippers

A bouquet of flowers

A choir of singers

A heap of sand

A team of players

A staff of teachers

A band of musicians

A crowd of people

A set of tools

A crew of sailors

A flight of aeroplanes

A bench of bishops/judge

A company of actors

A pack of wolves

Revision

- tools, occupations and work places

- similies

- proverbs

- conjunctions 'and'

- punctuation

- gender

TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR ENGLISH TERM II 2012

WEEK 1:

1. **Write the words correctly.**

a) hpantele - _____

b) atog - _____

2. **Fill in the missing letters.**

a) r__bb__t

b) ho__se

3. **Write animals and their young ones**

a) bird _____

b) man _____

4. **Completing analogies about animal sounds.**

a) Dog is to _____ as a cow is to _____

b) _____ is to snake as roaring is to _____

5. **Match animals and their homes.**

a) dog _____ sty

b) pig _____ fold

c) sheep _____ kennel

WEEK TWO:

1. **Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.**

a) bench, axe, cup, desk

b) elephant, turkey, hen, cat

2. **Arrange in alphabetical order considering second letter.**

a) man, meat, milk, most

b) bag, boy, best, bird

3. **Arranging alphabetical order considering the third letter.**

a) drip, drum, dream, drop

b) stool, stand, still, stung

4. **Write the words correctly.**

a) oipson _____

b) llsfa _____

5. **Make sentences using these words.**

a) drowning: _____

b) burns: _____

WEEK THREE:

1. **Fill in "any" or "some".**

a) Are there _____ people in the classroom?

b) There isn't _____ water in the jerrycan.

- a) She has the _____ handwriting in class. (bad)
- b) Rebecca is _____ than Mark. (good)

3. **Complete the table correctly.**

One	Two	More than two
much		most
	less	least
bad		

4. **Complete the sentences by adding the right questioning word.**

- a) _____ is your teacher?
- b) _____ brothers do you have?

WEEK SIX:

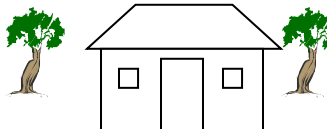
1. **Use the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**


- a) Tom is the _____ boy in our class. (stubborn)
- b) Mary is _____ than Jane. (beautiful)

2. **Complete the table by adding more and most.**

adjective	two	many
active		most active
beautiful	more beautiful	
honest	more honest	

3. **Fill in the correct preposition.**

a)  The house is _____ the trees.

b)  The boy is _____ the car.

4. **Make sentences using these preposition.**

- a) over: _____
- b) behind: _____

WEEK SEVEN:

1. **Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences correctly.**

- a) Kato is suffering _____ malaria.
- b) He was leaning _____ the table.

2. **Make sentence using the preposition given below.**

- a) after: _____
- b) in: _____
- c) of: _____

3. **Write the words correctly.**

anitr _____
atbo _____

4. **Draw these means of transport.**

Bus	Aeroplane	Bicycle

WEEK EIGHT:

1. **Match the opposite.**

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| tie | unlucky |
| kind | unkind |
| happy | untie |
| lucky | unhappy |

2. **Join these sentences using “and”**

- a) I have a book. I have a pen.
- b) Mary is playing. Maris is playing.
- c) Mark is a good boy. Richard is a good boy.

3. **Join these sentences usingbut.....**

- a) James is sick. He did not go to the hospital.
- b) Mother’s car is red. Father’s car is blue.
- c) Sarah came late. She did not go to school.

WEEK NINE:

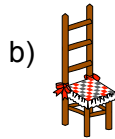
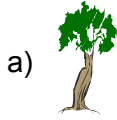
Fill in the missing word correctly.

- a) A _____ of cattle.
- b) A _____ of bees.
- c) A _____ of sheep.

- d) A _____ of thieves.
- e) A _____ of sand.
- f) A _____ of teachers.
- g) A _____ of singers.
- h) A team of _____
- i) A bouquet of _____
- j) A flight of _____

WEEK TEN:

1. **Name these objects.**



2. **Write the words correctly.**

- a) ehn _____ b) werflo _____

3. **Make sentences using these words.**

near - _____

on _____

4. **Write their homes.**

Rabbit - _____

Lion - _____

5. **Arrange in alphabetical order.**

cat, fish, axe, bag

MARKING GUIDE FOR ENGLISH TERM II 2012.

WEEK 1

1(a) elephant

b) goat

2(a) rabbit

b) horse

3(a) nestling

b) baby

4(a) barking, lows

b) hiss, lion

5(a) kennel _____ pig

sty _____ sheep

fold _____ dog

WEEK 2:

- 1(a) axe, bench, cup, desk
- b) cat, elephant, hen, turkey
- 2(a) man, meat, milk, most
- b) bag, best, bird, boy
- 3(a) dream, drip, drop, drum
- b) stand, still, stool, stung
- 4(a) poison
- b) falls
- 5(a) I was drowning in the water. }
The baby has burns on the hand } Any good sentence

WEEK THREE:

- 1(a) some
- b) any
- 2(a) hers
- b) his
- c) ours
- 3(a) cassava
- b) banana
- c) pawpaw
- 4. Draw any good picture

WEEK FOUR:

- 1(a) were
- b) was
- 2(a) strong — sour
sweet — bad
good — weaker
- 3(a) shorter
- (b) light
- 4. **Complete the table correctly.**

clean	cleaner	cleanest
good	better	best
thin	thinner	thinnest

WEEK FIVE:

- 1(a) fibres
- b) mats
- 2(a) worst
- b) better
- 3(a) complete the table completely

one	two	more than two
much	more	most
few	less	least
bad	worse	worst

- 4(a) Who
- b) How

WEEK SIX:

- 1(a) most stubborn
- b) more beautiful
- 2. **Complete the table adding more and most.**

adjective	two	many
active	more active	most active
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
honest	more honest	most honest

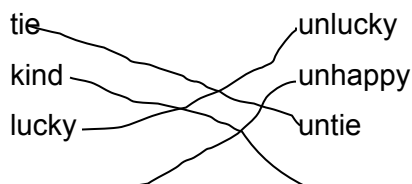
- 3(a) between
- b) in front of
- 4(a) make suitable sentences.

WEEK SEVEN:

- 1(a) from
- b) against
- 2. make suitable sentences
- 3(a) train
- b) boat
- 4. draw good pictures

WEEK EIGHT:

- 1. **Match the opposites**



happy

unkind

- 2(a) I have a book and a pen.
b) Mary and Maris are playing
c) Mark and Richard are good boys.
- 3(a) James is sick but he did not go to the hospital.
b) Mother's car is red but father's car is blue.

WEEK NINE:

- a) herd
- b) swarm
- c) flock
- d) gang
- e) heap
- f) staff
- g) choir
- h) players
- i) aeroplanes

WEEK TEN:

- 1(a) tree
b) chair
c) ball
- 2(a) hen
b) flower
- 3(a) make good sentences
- 4(a) barrow / hatch
b) den
5. axe, bag, cat