

LESSON NOTES P.4 GRAMMAR TERM 2

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
		Grammar		

Spelling bees

1. rainy
2. sunny
3. windy
4. cloudy
5. dirty
6. greedy
7. muddy
8. juicy
9. funny
10. beautiful

TOPIC: ARTICLES

SUB – TOPIC: ARTICLES “A” “AN”

Articles

An article is a word used before a singular countable noun or before adjectives. These articles include:- “a” , “an” and “the”

Article “a”

The common nouns or adjectives which start with consonant sounds take the article “a” before.

These consonants include:

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m , n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

Common nouns

a girl
a tree
a pot
a useful animal

Adjectives

a black elephant
a big tree
a sharp knife

Article “an”

The common nouns or adjectives which start with vowel sounds take the article “an” before them.

These vowels are:

a, e, i, o, u

Common nouns

an umbrella

an apple

an elephant

an orange

an insect

Adjectives

an old dress

an empty box

an ugly doll

an obedient

an interesting

an important

an exciting

an amusing

N.B: Nouns that begin with consonant letters but take article “an”

- an hour
- an honest man
- an honourable
- an x-ray
- an M.P

Exercise

Fill in the blanks using “a” or “an”

1. Makere is __old University in East Africa.
2. A farmer uses __ox for ploughing.
3. ____aeroplane lands at the airport.
4. ____angle appeared to Mary while she was in her house.
5. My mother spent _____ hour abusing my father.
6. Diana bought ____new shirt yesterday.
7. Opetu has ____old book.
8. Mr. Owino is ____ honourable member of this community
9. A cow is _____ useful animal.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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Spelling bee

1. woolen
2. wooden
3. golden
4. metallic
5. cylindrical
6. spherical circular
7. rectangular
8. triangular
9. singular

TOPIC: ARTICLES

SUB – TOPIC: ARTICLES “THE”

Article “the”

This article is used for definite things or group of things, superlative degree, some rivers etc

“The” is also used to refer to one thing or group of things commonly or universally known.

e.g. the moon, the stars, the sun , the West, the East , the North, the South etc

“The” is also used before ordinal numbers like first, second, fourth etc

“The” can also be used in front of all nouns except proper nouns e.g. the pot, the cat etc

N.B: Words that begin with vowel sounds but take article “a”

- a ewe
- a European

- a union
- a university
- a universal set
- a united state

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with article “a’ , “an” or “the”

1. ____elephant is a heavy animal.
2. Magezi is ____active pupil in the classroom.
3. ____Bible is a holy book for Christians.
4. Nambi ate ____biggest fruit.
5. My uncle was ____Ugandan soldier.
6. I ate ____mango and anorange.
7. I have an activity to do in the evening.
8. That boy is _____ Somali.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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Spelling bee

1. courageous
2. poisonous
3. dangerous
4. famous
5. anxious
6. cautious
7. miraculous

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: TYPES OF NOUNS

Nouns

A noun is a naming word. It can be a name of a person, place, animals or anything.

Examples of nouns.

Aisha, cup, school, leaf, book. Key, pen etc

Types of nouns

- a. Proper nouns
- b. Common nouns
- c. Collective nouns
- d. Abstract nouns

Proper nouns

A proper noun is a particular name of a person or thing or place.

Note:

Proper nouns begin with capital letters

Examples

1. Name of people e.g. Tom, Akello, Namusisi e.t.c
2. Names of places e.g. Mukono, Kampala, Katosi, e.t.c.
3. Names of towns e.g Mukono, Kampala, Masaka e.t.c.
4. Names of districts e.g Mukono, Wakiso, Jinja e.t.c.
5. Names of cities e.g. Kampala, Nairobi, Kigali e.t.c.
6. Names of schools, hotels, buildings, hospitals e.t.c.
7. Names of lakes and rivers e.g Lake Albert, Lake Victoria , R, Nile, e.t.c.
8. Names of mountains e.g. Mt. Rwenzori, Mr. Sinai e.t.c.
9. Names of rift valleys e.g. The Eastern Rift Valley e.t.c.
10. Names of roads, streets etc e.g Entebbe Road, Jinja Road e.t.c.
11. Names of oceans or seas .g. The Red Sea, The Pacific Ocean e.t.c.
12. Days of a week e.g. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday e.t.c.
13. Months of the year e.g January, February, March e.t.c.

Underline the proper nouns

1. John was looking after the cows.
2. Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.

3. We celebrate Christmas in **December**
4. I visited **Jane** on **Sunday** morning

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. we went to jinja on tuesday.
2. the first month of the year is january.
3. belinda came to school on monday.
4. uganda got her independence on 9th october 1962.
5. nairobi is the capital city of kenya.
6. tom and jane came here on thursday.
7. my school is found in mukono district.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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Spelling bee

1. careless
2. hopeless
3. merciless
4. helpless
5. useless
6. harmless
7. careful
8. merciful
9. hopeful
10. useful

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: COMMON NOUNS

Common nouns

A common noun is a name given to things of the same kind/ type / class.

Examples:

tree, girls, pens, key, chair, book, shoes, bags, etc

How to form plurals of common nouns.

We have two kinds of common nouns and they include:-

- a) Countable nouns
- b) Uncountable nouns

- a) Countable nouns are the names of things which can be counted e.g. pens, books, cups , etc

Common nouns that take “s”

Singular	Plural
girl	girls
kitten	kittens
table	tables
book	books
blackboard	blackboard
window	windows
star	stars
cat	cats
door	doors
chain	chains
bundle	bundles
shoe	shoes
lake	lakes
picture	pictures
stone	stones
cloth	cloths
hoe	hoses
apple	apples
desk	desks
seed	seeds
egg	eggs

driver	drivers
ship	ships
flower	flowers
stool	stools
teacher	teachers
broom	brooms
house	houses
clothe	clothes
basket	baskets
road	roads e.t.c.

Exercise

Give the plurals of the underlined words

1. Tonny has a young dog.
2. The Bible is the commonest book.
3. The baby ate an egg this morning
4. Our school gate is always closed
5. Munira's cat broke my glass

Re-write these sentences giving the plurals of the underlined words.

1. Will you lend me your ruler, please?
2. Maurice built a nice house.
3. Okello borrowed a book from his friend.
4. The bell sounds every after forty minutes
5. May I see your kitten, please?
6. My father bought a taxi.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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Spelling bee

1. miserable

2. comfortable
3. favourable
4. edible
5. hygiene
6. energetic
7. educative
8. expensive
9. mountainous
10. sugary

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: PLURALS OF COMMON NOUNS

Plurals by adding “es”

Common nouns that end in “s”, “sh”, “ch”, “x” form their plurals by adding “- es”

Examples

Singular	Plural
dress	dresses
glass	glasses
bus	buses
gas	gases
dish	dishes
brush	brushes
church	churches
bench	benches
torch	torches
speech	speeches
watch	watches
box	boxes
fox	foxes
ass	asses

rash	rashes
trench	trenches
stitch	stitches
inch	inches
match	matches
wish	wishes
ditch	ditches
class	classes
branch	branches
coach	coaches
ranch	ranches
leech	leeches
beach	beaches
ditch	ditches
hutch	hutches

Except: ox – oxen

Exercise

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

1. Christians go to church every Sunday.
2. Opero is carrying a bench.
3. We have a new school bus.
4. My uncle bought an ox yesterday.
5. I picked some food in the dish.
6. Tonny will sell his watch to Nabatte
7. Okurut carried a heavy box last evening.
8. The thieves passed through the bush.
9. The grass in our compound dried last season.
10. I saw a fox in the bush.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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Spelling bee

1. dusty
2. watery
3. salty
4. central
5. merciful
6. beautiful
7. skilful
8. religious
9. wonderful
10. interesting

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: PLURALS OF COMMON NOUNS

Plurals by adding “f” or “fe” to “v” then add “-es”

Examples

Singular	Plural
calf	calves
self	selves
thief	thieves
leaf	leaves
shelf	shelves
wolf	wolves
knife	knives
wife	wives
life	lives
scarf	scarves
half	halves
hoof	hooves
loaf	loaves
sheaf	sheaves

elf	elves
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Some nouns that end in “f” or “fe” only add “s” to the word.

Examples

Singular	Plural
roof	roofs
chief	chiefs
handkerchief	handkerchiefs
belief	beliefs
staff	staffs
stuff	stuffs
scarf	scarves
hoof	hoofs
dwarf	dwarf - dwarfs
gulf	gulf – gulfs
reef	reef – reefs

Exercise

Write the plurals of the underlined words

1. My mother has a sharp knife.
2. Lukiya bought a handkerchief yesterday.
3. You should always protect your life.
4. I saw a wolf in the zoo.
5. Our clan has its own belief.

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

1. The police arrested a thief yesterday.
2. My cow gave birth to a calf.
3. I kept my books in the shelf.
4. We plucked a leaf for study purposes
5. The roof is linking.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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		Grammar		
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Spelling bee

1. thinner
2. hotter
3. wetter
4. fatter
5. bigger
6. redder
7. crueler
8. gladder

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: PLURALS OF COMMON NOUNS

Nouns that end in “y”

Some common nouns that end in “y” changes “y” to “i” and add “es” to form their plurals.

Before changing, “y” should be proceeded by a consonant letter.

Examples

Singular	Plural
lady	ladies
baby	babies
body	bodies
puppy	puppies
city	cities
enemy	enemies
society	societies
lorry	lorries
country	countries
directory	directories
sky	skies
sty	sties

rally	rallies
spy	spies
copy	copies
dirty	duties
bunny	bunnies
ferry	ferries
party	parties
diary	diaries
dairy	dairies
berry	berries
company	companies
library	libraries
county	counties
strategy	strategies
family	families
army	armies
fry	fries
lilly	lilies
entry	entries
ally	allies
story	stories
photocopy	photocopies
fairy	fairies
fly	flies
housefly	houseflies

Some common nouns that end in “y” preceded by a vowel letter simply add “s” to their plurals

Examples

Singular	Plural
key	keys
toy	toys

day	days
monkey	monkeys
donkey	donkeys
railway	railways
valley	valleys
trolley	trolleys
turkey	turkeys
chimney	chimneys
bay	bays
kidney	kidneys
pulley	pulleys
holiday	holidays
tray	trays

Exercise

Re-write the sentences and give the plurals of the underlined words

1. I saw a lorry parked in the garage.
2. Our baby was immunized.
3. My grandmother told me an interesting story.
4. Lukole has a puppy at home.
5. In my village, we don't have a chimney.
6. We saw a monkey in the wildlife center
7. He showed me a scenery.
8. Mr. Mutoni has a turkey at home.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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Spelling bee

1. thinnest
2. hottest
3. fattest
4. wettest

5. biggest
6. reddest
7. gladdest
8. cruelest

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: PLURALS OF COMMON NOUNS

Nouns that end with “o”

Most common nouns that end with “o” add “es” to their plurals.

Examples

Singular	Plural
potato	potatoes
mango	mangoes
tomato	tomatoes
mosquito	mosquitoes
hero	heroes
echo	echoes
flamingo	flamingoes
cargo	cargoes
negro	negroes
volcano	volcanoes

Some nouns that end in “o” only add “s” to their plurals

Examples

Singular	Plural
radio	radios
video	videos
bamboo	bamboos
cuckoo	cuckoos
igloo	igloos
studio	studios

photo	photos
piano	pianos
disco	discos
motto	mottos
avocado	avocados
logo	logos

Exercise

Re-write the sentences giving the plurals of the underlined words.

1. We shall eat a potato for supper.
2. The bamboo has a leaf.
3. The mango is so sweet.
4. I heard news over the radio.
5. A hero is very important.
6. A mosquito bit me last night
7. My photo is so nice.
8. Carry that cargo to the train.
9. Mummy can play a piano
10. I know a hero.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: PLURALS OF COMMON NOUNS

Common nouns that form their plurals by changing vowels.

Examples

Singular	Plural
tooth	teeth

foot	feet
goose	geese
mouse	mice
louse	lice
man	men
policeman	policemen
syllabus	syllabi/ syllabuses
papyrus	Papyri
child	children
ox	oxen
woman	women
abacus	abaci
focus	foci
formula	formulae
radius	radii
medium	media
bacterium	bacteria
ovum	ova
stadium	stadia
oasis	oases
basis	bases
fungus	fungi
matrix	matrices
vertex	vertices / vertexes
axis	axes
larva	larvae
index	indices / indexes
antenna	antennae / antennas

Exercise

Give the singulars of the underlined words

1. My **foot** is paining seriously.
2. There is a **mouse** in my bedroom.
3. A dentist treated my **tooth**.
4. I saw a beautiful **woman** on the street.
5. The **goose** live a round the lakes.
6. The **policeman** arrested some thieves.
7. There is a **louse** on my mattress.
8. Our teachers follow the **syllabus** while teaching

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
		Grammar		

Spelling bee

1. far
2. farther
3. further
4. farthest
5. furthest
6. little
7. less
8. least
9. happier
10. happiest

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: PLURALS OF COMMON NOUNS

Some nouns remain the same in singular and plural

Examples

Singular	Plural
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sheep	sheep
luggage	luggage
rubbish	rubbish
fish	fish
deer	deer
hair	hair
grass	grass
information	information
news	news
equipment	equipment
cattle	cattle
dozen	dozen
cutlery	cutlery
furniture	furniture
advice	advice

Exercise

Give the plural of the underlined word

1. The sheep was seen grazing in the garden.
2. I saw a deer running very fast.
3. Mr. Kanene the carpenter makes good furniture.
4. Sam is too young to carry that luggage.
5. We ate fish last supper.
6. My hair is too black.
7. You should pour rubbish in the dust bin.
8. My uncle gave me good advice about that problem.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
		Grammar		

Spelling bee

1. mine
2. yours

3. ours
4. his
5. hers
6. ours
7. its
8. one's
9. theirs

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: PLURALS OF COMPOUND NOUNS

Compound common nouns

These are nouns with more than one word.

Plurals of compound common nouns without a hyphen

Examples

Singular	Plural
blackboard	blackboards
armchair	armchairs
spoonful	spoonfuls
homework	home works
handkerchief	handkerchiefs
handful	handfuls
payment	payments

Compound common nouns with a hyphen.

When making the plural of these compound nouns, It is the last word that takes the plural.

So we don't affect the first one.

Examples

Singular	Plural
step – son	step – sons
step – mother	step – mothers

x – ray	x – rays
mouse – trap	mouse – traps
bye – law	bye – laws
girl – guide	girl – guides
in – law	in – laws
goal – post	goal – posts
passenger – planes	passenger- plans
man- servant	men- servants
woman – pilot	women – pilots
tool box	tool-boxes

Except: passer – by - passers – by

Exercise:

Re-write the sentences and give the plurals of the underlined words

1. Henry went for the x – ray last year.
2. The classroom block was measured with a tape – measure.
3. The boy was given a spoonful of medicine.
4. You would buy for us a tooth brush.
5. Anita is my step – sister.
6. Why don't you use the bye – law of the club?
7. Our school has a good blackboard.
8. My in – law visited me yesterday.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
		Grammar		

Spelling bee

1. myself
2. herself
3. himself
4. yourself

5. themselves
6. ourselves
7. itself
8. yourself
9. oneself

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: PLURALS OF COMPOUND NOUNS

Compound common nouns made of three words joined by hyphens, the first word is put in plural.

Examples

Singular	Plural
sister – in – law	sisters – in – law
head – of – department	heads – of – department
tag – of – war	tags – of – war
guest – of – honour	guests – of – honour
member – of – staff	members – of – staff
prefect – on – duty	prefects – on – duty
head – of – state	heads – of – state
teacher – on – duty	teachers – on – duty
mother – in – law	mothers – in – law
master of ceremonies	master-of-ceremonies
officer –in charge	officers-in charge
man-of-war	men –of-war
commander-in chief	commanders-in chief

Exercise

Write the plurals of the underlined words

1. A tag – of – war is an interesting game.
2. He has a piece – of – furniture in the room.

3. Who is your head – of – state?
4. The prefect – on – duty will conduct the assembly.
5. The rebels were fought by the commander – in – chief.
6. My sister – in – law visits me frequently.
7. The member – of – staff is in the meeting.
8. The guest – of – honour arrived on time.
9. The head- of – department has not come.
10. My mother – in – law is a very kind woman.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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Spelling bee

1. teacher
2. farmer
3. leader
4. play
5. information
6. application
7. explanation
8. multiplication
9. addition
10. subtraction

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Uncountable nouns

These are nouns which cannot be counted e.g. water, sugar, soap, sand etc

How to form plurals of uncountable nouns.

We can change them only if a suitable countable noun is used before them.

Examples

Singular	Plural
a jerrycan of water	jerrycans of water
a bar of soap	bars of soap
a liter of milk	liters of milk
a cup of juice	cups of juice
a piece of paper	pieces of paper
a piece of chalk	pieces of chalk.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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Spelling bee

1. Dr. - Doctor
2. Hon.- Honourable
3. Rev.- Reverend
4. Ltd.- Limited
5. C/O - Care of
6. Co. -Company
7. P.O. -Post Office
8. Rd. -Road
9. St. Street/ Saint
10. Mrs. Mistress
11. Ave. Avenue
12. Mr. Mister

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: COLLECTIVE NOUNS

These are names given to a group or collection of people, animals, birds , insects etc

Examples

A group of sheep	flock
A group of bees	swarm
A group of cattle	herd
A number of young pigs, dogs , cats at a single birth	litter
A group of people praying	congregation
A collection of spoons, forks, knives,	cutlery
A collection of cups, plates, bowls, saucers	crockery
A group of flowers	bouquet
A group of people listening to speech	audience
A group of singers	choir
A collection of books	library
A group of thieves	gang
A group of wolves / dogs	pack
A group of people walking on the road	Pedestrians
A group of angels	host
A group of people watching a match	spectators
A group of musicians	band
A group of dancers	troupe
A group of soldiers	army / troop
A group of monkeys	troop
A group of cars / ships	fleet
Oranges, mangoes, lemons	fruits
Spoons, forks and knives	cutlery e.t.c.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

1. Our school has a group of singers.
2. The collection of books in our school is one of the best.
3. The football match had many people watching it.

4. We visited the **collection of wild animals** last term.
5. We have the **collection of flowers** in our school.
6. There was a big **number of people praying** at the church.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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Spelling bee

1. lying
2. dying
3. dyeing
4. tying
5. crying
6. carrying
7. burying
8. marrying
9. flying
10. drying

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: OPPOSITES OF NOUNS

Opposites of nouns

Examples

Noun	Opposite
adult	Child
exit	entrance / entry
rural	urban
master	servant
village	town

life	death
friend	enemy
arrival	departure
lady	gentleman
visitor	host
peace	war
saint	sinner
literate	illiterate
noise	silence
obedience	disobedience
fortune	misfortune
strength	weakness
knowledge	ignorance
hill	valley
question	answer
punishment	reward
poverty	richness (wealth)
disciplined	undisciplined
day	night
discipline	indiscipline
presence	absence
beauty	ugliness
comfort	discomfort
arrival	departure
guilt	innocence
success	failure
love	hatred
loss	gain / profit
agreement	disagreement
happiness	sadness
dawn	dusk

Opposites according to gender

Masculine	Feminine
boy	girl
man	woman
husband	wife
bridegroom	bride
father	mother
uncle	aunt
nephew	niece
grand father	grandmother
son	daughter
bachelor	spinster
dog	bitch
ram	ewe
buck	doe
drake	duck
cock	hen
pea cock	pea hen
bull	cow
waiter	waitress
actor	actress
conductor	conductoress
headmaster	headmistress
king	queen
prince	princess
wizard	witch
heir	heiress
mister / master	mistress
host	hostless

gentleman	lady
best man	bridesmaid
land lord	land lady
scout boy	girl guide
sir	madam
widower	widow
elephant	cow
gander	goose
bullock	heifer
cockerel	pullet
boar	sow
he heir	she
author	heiress
poet	authoress
son in law	poetess
father in law	daughter in law
monk	mother in law
tom cat	nun
Billy goat	tabby cat
	nanny goat

Exercise

Re-write the sentences and give the opposites of the underlined word

1. The gentleman at the gate is the bank manager.
2. Martha's question was clearly understood.
3. Some Ugandans are literate.
4. I enjoy staying in town.
5. Mulondo is my friend.
6. Her arrival time was not known.
7. There is now war in Northern Uganda.

8. We shall be the **hosts** on the sports day.
9. The current prince is very kind.
10. I love my niece so much.

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Spelling bee

1. shinning
2. writing
3. hiding
4. riding
5. dining
6. boring
7. interesting
8. humble
9. proud
10. hardworking

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: ANIMALS / SOUNDS AND HOMES

Sounds of common nouns

Examples

bull	bellows
cat	mews (purrs)
cow	lows/ moos
dog	barks
rabbit	squeals
bird	sings/ whistles

duck	quacks
hen	cackles /clucks
sheep (lamb)	bleats
person	talks
pig	grunts
lion	roars
goat	bleats
snake	hisses
monkey	chatters
cock	crows
elephant	trumpets
donkey	brays
horse	neighs
frog	croaks
goose	cackles
owl	hoots
dove	coos
bee	busses
crow	caws
hyena	screams
rat (mouse)	squeaks
turkey	gobbles
parrot	chatters
mosquito	hums
grass hopper	chirrs

Homes of common nouns

man	house
cow	kraal (byre)
pig	pig sty
sheep	fold/ pen
bird	nest

lion	den
goat	pen
dog	kennel
rabbit	hutch
parrot	cage
fox	lair
spider	web
snail	shell
tortoise	shell
bee	hive
house	stable

Exercise

Complete these sentences correctly

1. A dog is to a kennel as a ___ is to den.
2. ___ is to roaring as a duck is to ____.
3. A bird is to a ___ as a ___ is to kraal.
4. A ___ is to hissing as a monkey is to ____
5. He is to ___ as a ___ is to whistling.
6. A bull is to bellow as a cat is to ____
7. ___ is to fold as a pig is to ____
8. A ___ is to cackle as a sheep is to ____

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
		Grammar		

Spelling bee

1. dropping
2. mopping
3. digging
4. clapping
5. slapping
6. cutting
7. shopping

8. trapping

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: ANIMALS AND THEIR YOUNG ONES

Animals and their young ones

Examples

cat	kitten
cock	cockerel
cow	calf
sheep	lamb
hen	chick/ pullet
fish	fry
goose	gosling
bird	nestling
duck	duckling
pig	piglet
lion	cub
dog	puppy
elephant	calf
man	baby
giraffe	calf
rabbit	kitten
goat	kid
monkey	baby
horse	foal
owl	owlet
eagle	eaglet
leopard	cub
fox	cub
moth	caterpillar

tiger	cub
leopard	cub
butterfly	caterpillar
bee/wasp	grub
deer	fawn

Animals and their meat

sheep	mutton
goat	goat meat
cow (bull)	beef
calf	veal
pig	bacon(when preserved)
lamb	lamb
pig	pork (fresh one)
hen	chicken
rabbit	rabbit
lamb	lamb
turkey	turkey
fish	fish

Exercise

Complete these sentences correctly

1. A cat is to ___ as a ___ is to puppy.
2. A ___ is to cockerel as ___ to chick.
3. A lamb is to sheep as ___ is to cub.
4. A ___ is to fish as a nestling is to ___
5. Mutton is to ___ as bacon is to ____
6. Cow is to ___ as goat meat is to ___
7. Piglet is to ___ as ___ is to man.
8. Elephant is to ___ as ___ is to duckling.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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		Grammar		
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Spelling bee

1. happily
2. lazily
3. lousily
4. heavily
5. shabbily
6. greedily

TOPIC: NOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: FORMING ABSTRACT NOUNS FROM VERBS / ADJECTIVES

arrive	arrival
depart	departure
choose	choice
obey	obedience
behave	behavior
enter	entrance / entry
decide	decision
invite	invitation
apply	application
permit	permission
announce	announcement
invite	invitation
receive	receipt (reception)
lend	loan
clean	cleanliness
true	truth
free	freedom
wise	wisdom

explain	explanation
pronounce	pronunciation
speck	speech
govern	government
agree	agreement
entertain	entertainment
suggest	suggestion
move	movement
prove	proof
educate	education
admit	admission
deep	depth
wide	width
high	height
die	death
repeat	repetition
discuss	discussion
visit	visitation
rebel	rebellion
lose	loss
mix	mixture
accuse	accusation
sign	signature
marry	marriage
bury	burial
punish	punishment
behave	behavior
perform	performance
continue	continuation
erode	erosion
stubborn	stubbornness

sell	sale
sit	seat
educate	education
disagree	disagreement
manage	management
cash	cahier
lie	liar
act	activity / action
obedient	obedience
advertize	advertisement
inform	information
safe	safety
digest	digestion
honour	honourable e.t.t.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: Prepositions

SUB – TOPIC:

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

a) Words with specific prepositions

Word	Preposition
accustomed	to
agree	to/ with
arrive	at
borrow	from
lend	to
ashamed	of
afraid	of

abstain	from
absent	from
ask	for
believe	in
free	from
aim	at
full	of
invite	to
listen	to
laugh	at
proud	of
admit	to
depend	on
escape	from
fond	of
good	at
guilty	of
insist	on
lean	against
suffer	from
weak	in
die	of , from, in
guard	against
capable	of
jump	over
divide	into
accused	of
interested	in
consist	of

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition

1. Julian's mother died ____ AIDs last year.
2. The thief jumped ____ the fence.
3. He is interested ____ reading making shopping lists.
4. I prefer posho ____ cassava.
5. Adongo was guilty ____ murder.

6. I don't believe ___ life after death.
7. The manager was accused ___ corruption.
8. Girls are normally good _____ Maths.
9. John is fond ___ beating his friends.
10. She was absent ___ duty yesterday.
11. The religious leaders don't agree ___ politicians.
12. A dozen consists _____ twelve items.
13. Daisy is sitting _____ the desk.
14. My parents are proud _____ my work.
15. Douglas sits _____ Diana and Darius.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
		Grammar		

Spelling bee

1. presence
2. absence
3. difference
4. division
5. decision
6. revision
7. choice
8. permission
9. admission
10. wisdom

TOPIC: ADVERBS

SUB – TOPIC: CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb, adjectives or another adverb.

Classification of adverbs

1. Adverbs of manner

They tell us how something happens or happened. E.g. nicely, badly, simply, quickly, slowly etc

2. Adverbs of time

These adverbs tell us when something happens or happened e.g. now, since, soon, before, today, already, last etc

3. Adverbs of place

They tell us where something happens or happened. e.g. somewhere, nowhere, everywhere, here, there, outside etc

4. Adverbs of duration

These adverbs tell us the period an action lasted. E.g. three hours, an hour, a week, a year, moment etc

5. Adverbs of frequency

These adverbs tell us when something happens or happened e.g. often, rarely, always, frequently, commonly etc

6. Adverbs of degree

They tell us the extent to which something happens e.g. much, almost, only, very, quit etc

Exercise

Underline adverbs in the sentences given

1. The pupil did the work hurriedly and got zero.
2. The commander was heavily guarded.
3. The mat was widely spread on the floor.
4. The stubborn boy threw my ball there.
5. Let us rest here, please.
6. The head teacher went to Gulu yesterday.
7. I have ever reached Kampala.
8. There is much sugar in the tea.

9. He has been here all day.
10. She was outside the class.

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

1. Our teacher eat pork _____ a week (one)
2. Jane goes shopping _____ (day)
3. We _____ pray before eating. (usual)
4. Our school holds Sports Day _____ (year)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
		Grammar		

Spelling bee

1. composition
2. beauty
3. burial
4. length
5. width
6. height
7. weight
8. warmth
9. behavior
10. marriage

TOPIC: ADVERBS

SUB – TOPIC: FORMATION OF ADVERBS

1. Most adverbs are formed out of adjectives by adding “-ly”

Examples

Adjectives	Adverbs
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clear	clearly
proud	proudly
quick	quickly
slow	slowly
poor	poorly
cheap	cheaply
sudden	suddenly
grateful	gratefully
near	nearly
accidental	accidentally
skillful	skillfully
annual	annually
mental	mentally
hopeful	hopefully
careful	carefully
equal	equally
practical	practically

2. Some other adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding “ly” after dropping “y” to “I”

Examples:

Adjectives	Adverbs
angry	angrily
lucky	luckily
easy	easily
heavy	heavily
lazy	lazily
hungry	hungrily
merry	merrily
happy	happily
clumsy	clumsily

3. Other adverbs are formed from adjectives by dropping “e” then you add “ly”

Examples:

Adjectives	Adverbs
humble	humbly
sensible	sensibly
simple	simply
true	truly
possible	possibly
terrible	terribly
gentle	gently
miserable	miserably
suitable	suitably
probable	probably

4. There are some adverbs which are the same as adjectives e.g. hard, fast, late, early, next.

Except: good – well

Exercise

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences correctly.

1. The boy did the work so ____ (hurried)
2. The lesson was ____ understood. (simple)
3. Olaa ran ____ enough to win the race. (fast)
4. The boy was ____ knocked by a motorcycle. (terrible)
5. I bought new shoes so ____ (cheap)
6. You should cross the road ____ (careful)
7. My sister is ____ married with two children. (happy)
8. The lorry was ____ loaded. (heavy)
9. Our teacher _____ walked into the classroom (gentle)
10. I ____ hit myself with a hammer. (near)

11. That boy writes _____. (good)

12. He was _____knocked down by a speeding car. (accident)