**ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY THREE**

**TERM I**

**Theme: Our sub-county**

Sub theme: Name and location of our sub-county

Revision on prepositions.

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct preposition

1. She lives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Uganda. (in, far, at)
2. He sleeps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_10 o’clock. (at, for, by)
3. She is suffering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_malaria. (of, from)
4. Put the books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the box. (over, in, at)
5. She comes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bus. (by, on, in)
6. They are listening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their friend. (for, to)
7. She is laughing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me. (at, for, to)
8. Rose is good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_running. (in, at, to)
9. He sits \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the window. (over, near)
10. Moses is interested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_music. (on, in, of)
11. The man is standing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tree. (near, under, on)
12. The aeroplane is flying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lake. (over, on, by)
13. We are going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the market. (to, in)
14. Ann comes to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_foot. (by, on)

**Lesson II**

**Vocabulary:**

North, East, West, South, opposite, right, above, sunrise, sunset.

**Exercise**

**Fill in the missing letters**.

1. E \_ st
2. No \_ th
3. W \_ st
4. Sout \_

Write a small word from a big one.

1. opposite
2. north
3. sunset

Write the word correctly.

1. esiuns

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. The sun rises \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the the East.
2. The sun sets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the west

**Give the opposite of the following**

1. above
2. sunset
3. right.

**PUNCTUATION**

Punctuation is the use of special marks , signs and symbols in writing to divide sentences.

Capital letters.

A, B, C, D E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

1. When beginning sentences e.g.

this is a boy.

* This is a boy.

nankya is a good girl

* Nankya is a good girl.

kampala is the capital city of Uganda.

* Kampala is the capital city of Uganda

i am going to Kenya

* I am going to Kenya.

1. When beginning a proper noun like, Names of people, countries, cities, mountains, rivers, lakes etc.

Examples:

nakatte Nakatte

uganda Uganda

nile Nile

kampala Kampala

1. When writing acronyms e.g.

vip VIP upe UPE

use USE

ple PLE

1. When writing initials e.g.

s.e S.E

n.j N.J

k.d K.D

s.p S.P

1. While writing pronoun 1
2. When writing titles e.g.

* Our homes OUR HOMES
* things we make THINGS WE MAKE
* the early bird THE EARLY BIRD

1. While writing names of deity as well as their pronouns e.g. God. The Saviour, The Messiahs

pronouns - He, His, Him

**Activity:**

Write capital letters where necessary.

1. my mother washes our clothes every sunday.
2. river nile is the longest river in uganda.
3. i am going to kenya.
4. annet is a good girl.
5. i have my daddy.
6. our teacher is lovely.
7. her grandmother is a Ugandan.
8. nantong’s mother is good.
9. hormisdallen is the best school.
10. james’ book is torn.
11. Tanzania is in africa.
12. our aunt bought for me a doll.
13. we always eat banana, rice, chicken and groundnuts.
14. damali goes to kawempe muslim school.

**Punctuation marks.**

1. **Full stop. (.)**

A full stop is put at the end of a sentence / statement.

example

1. The name of my school is Hormisdallen Primary School

The name of my school is Hormisdallen Primary School.

1. My sister is coming today

My sister is coming today.

1. We love our parents

We love our parents.

It is also used while writing initials e.g. NE - N.E

KP – K.P

1. **Question mark (?)**
2. When do we use a question mark?

At the end of a question sentence e.g.

* What is your name

What is your name?

* How old are you

How old are you?

1. At the end of an interrogative sentence e.g.

Is she your mother

* Is she your mother?

Is he coming

* Is he coming?

Is there any mango left in the basket

* Is there any mango left in the basket?

Aren’t they eating

* Aren’t they eating?

1. At the end of a question tag e.g.

* She is cooking food, isn’t she
* She is cooking food, isn’t she?

Let’s go home, shan’t we

* Let’s go home, shan’t we?

She will not cook food, won’t she

* She will not cook food, won’t she?

**Activity:**

**Put a question mark or full stop at the end**

1. Is your mother good
2. Where do you come from
3. Should we go to school
4. Which food do you like most
5. I went to Kampala last Sunday
6. God cares for all
7. He is a clever child
8. Why do cry.
9. Is your home near the school
10. I want to build a house in future
11. where were you coming from
12. I like swimming
13. Is your home near the school
14. She would have been my mother
15. Why do you like blue colour
16. **Comma( ,)**
17. A comma is used in question tags to separate the main statement from a question tag e.g.

* She could not be pregnant could she

She could not be pregnant could she?

* They did not come to school did they

They did not come to school did they?

* She is a good girl isn’t she?

She is a good girl, isn’t she

1. A comma is also used when listing things e.g. home, school, market, pens, basins, pencils, saucepan, TV, radio, phones etc.
2. It is used when writing addresses e.g.

Hormisdallen Primary School

P.O. Box 30223,

Kampala

1. A comma is also used after words like No, Yes, at the beginning of a sentence e.g. Yes, I do, No, I don’t want.
2. **An apostrophe (‘)**
3. **An apostrophe is used to indicate ownership or possession** e.g.

Marys dress

Mary’s dress

Her mothers daughter

Her mother’s daughter

James ball

James’ ball

1. **It is used to show missing letters.**

can not can’t

do not don’t

are not aren’t

does not doesn’t

should not shouldn’t

**Activity:**

**Apply a comma or an apostrophe where necessary.**

1. Joans goat ate our plants.
2. My fathers brother came to our home on Christmas
3. In our fridge we have carrots tomatoes mangoes greens oranges and others.
4. No I don’t want to come.
5. Tomorrow I will to Jamess shop.
6. Yes they are coming.
7. Yes we shall go to Kamyas home next year.
8. She is Mr. Kawooyas wife.
9. You have Sarahs pen.
10. Lets go home.
11. You have to bring your teachers books.
12. In our house there is a pair of trousers.
13. **Exclamation mark(!)**

An exclamation mark is used to show surprise, admiration, fear and wonder, deep feelings, excitement e.g.

* My God!
* Oh!
* Ah!
* Eeeh!
* What a beautiful girl she is!
* Oh! am sorry to step on your foot.
* Oh! What a beautiful flowers.
* Oh! What a nice pen!

**Activity:**

**Put an exclamation mark where necessary**.

1. Oh my God
2. What a beautiful girl this is
3. What a deadly snake a cobbler is
4. Oh what a fat pig

**Short forms**:

Abbreviations.

St. - Street /Saint Capt. - Captain

Ave - Avenue Co. - Company

PTO - please turn over M - Metre

Feb. - February e.g. - for example

Rd. - Road etc. - and so on

Dr. - Doctor Sr. - senior

Tr. - Teacher i.e. - that is to say

Tel. - Telephone number LTD - limited

Hr. - Hour Min. - Minutes

No. - Number P.O. - Post office

Rev. - Reverend govt - government

H/M - Headmaster Hon. - Honourable

C/o. Care of

Mc. - Master of Ceremonies

I - Litre

Shs. - Shillings

Cm - Centimetre

Km - Kilometre

Gen - General

Dept - Department

Sis. - Sister

Mt. - Mountain

Mr. - Mister

Mrs. - Mistress

**Contractions:**

I’m - I am

can’t - cannot

shan’t - shall not

won’t - will not

wasn’t - was not

weren’t - were not

isn’t - is not

don’t - do not

didn’t - did not

couldn’t - could not

hasn’t - has not

aren’t - have not

shouldn’t - should not

we’ve - We have

he’s - He is

they’re - they are

let’s - let us

O’clock - of the clock

She’s - she is

**Name and location of our sub-country**

Comprehension

Read the rhyme: Home

***Ref: Thematic English (abc) Pg 2***

Composition

Substitution table

***Ref. Thematic English Pag 5 (abc)***

Comprehension

A passage (story): Our sub-country

***Ref. Thematic English bk3 Page 9 -10 (abc)***

Physical features of our sub-county

Composition: Substitution table.

***Ref: abc (thematic English Bk3 page 6)***

Comprehension:

Story / Passage: Physical features near our school.

***Ref: Monitor English book 3***

Composition:

Jumbled story

***Ref: (abc) Thematic English practice Bk 3 Page 6.***

Nouns:

A noun is a naming word

Examples of nouns

Pen, teacher, boy, mother, John, Masaba, Kampala, Tuesday, November, cup, fork, plate

Sunday.

Groups of nouns.

Countable and uncountable nouns

examples of countable nouns.

These are names of things we can count. eg.

pen, book, cow, plate, table, box, blackboard, ball , cup, basin.

Uncountable nouns are name of things we can’t count

e.g. sugar rice wind blood salt water air porridge milk grass flour soil

Exercise

Underline the countable nouns in the following.

1. hair, grass, ruler, water
2. table, man, boy, porridge
3. stick, plate, milk, soda, bed
4. bag, house, paraffin, cow
5. shirt, millet, bottle, salt.

Underline the uncountable nouns in the following

1. cow, grass, sheep, water,
2. book, ruler, soil, milk
3. rice, hair, fish, dust
4. millet, car, chair, table, paraffin,
5. blood, basin, water, plate, petrol

Lesson 17

**Types of nouns**

* common nouns
* proper nouns
* collective nouns
* compound nouns

**Common nouns**

These are general names of people, things and places of the same kind.

Examples; Eric, Luke, Bob etc

* Girls e.g. Diana, Cynthia, Gloria, Martha etc
* Countries e.g. Uganda, Kenya etc.
* Rivers, mountains, lakes, dogs, cars radios, train, lorry, pen, day aeroplane, house, table, place short, fish, chair etc.

i.e. A common noun is a general name.

**Exercise**

**Underline the common nouns in the following.**

1. tin, Benz, Car, book
2. lorry, Tanzania, Allen, compound
3. mat, Bingo, dress, brown
4. Lake, Victoria, boy, desk, kamwokya
5. Uganda, chair, shirt, London, plate

**Proper nouns:**

These are actual or specific names of people places, rivers, buildings, hospitals, animals, mountains, and languages, titles of books, months and days of the week.

**Examples**

**Names of people.**

* Surnames: Wanyana, Nannono, Opio, Asiimwe etc
* Other names: Allen, Sarah, Hussein, Fatuma, Karen etc.
* Names of hospitals: Mulago, Kisubi, Namirembe, Mengo etc.
* Names of buildings: Crested towers, Stanbic bank, Worker’s house, Mutasa Kafeero etc.
* Moutains: e.g. Mufumbira, Moroto, Rwenzori, etc.
* Rivers: e.g. Kagera, Katonga, Sezibwa etc
* Days of the week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday etc.
* Months of the year: January, February etc
* Names of languages: Swahili, Luganda, English etc
* Titles of books: Oxford primary, Mk. English

**Exercise**

**Underline the proper nouns in the following sentences.**

1. book, John, ruler, Jessy, Bukoto
2. Hormisdallen, Ann, leaf, table, Andrew
3. Rwenzori, English, pencil, Monday.
4. Anita is playing with the ball.
5. My friend is Peter.
6. Our dog Bingo is lost.
7. I come from Gulu.
8. Joshua, Job and Sarah are my friends.
9. Musa lives in Kamwokuya.

**Lesson 19**

**Composition**

Writing short stories from jumbled sentences.

1. He got his fishing nets.
2. His mother was happy to see the fish.
3. Musa threw the nets in the lake and got a lot of fish.
4. He took the fish at home.
5. One day, Musa woke up in the morning.
6. He moved down the lake.

**Good order**



**Collective nouns:**

These are group, names of people and things.

Examples

* gang team heard class
* flock cluster bunch tray
* forest stationary group vegetable
* zoo staff library fruits
* pack cony army crowd
* choir spectator mourner litter
* congregation audience furniture fleet
* cutlery pedestrians insect stadium
* troupe vehicle

Exercise

Complete the following sentences.

1. A group of singers is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. A collection of bees is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A group of pupils is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. A group of players is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A group of thieves is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. A group of young rabbits is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. A group of rabbits is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. A group of trees is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. A number of cattle is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. A group of soldiers is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Write one word for the underlined

1. Daddy bought mangoes, oranges and apples.
2. A place where books are kept is near the school kitchen.
3. There are many people watching football at Namboole stadium.

**Compound nouns**

These are two nouns that join to form one.

Head +teacher - headteacher bath + room - bathroom

grand + mother - head + girl -

News +paper - house +girl -

class + room - sun + set -

flower + girl - tooth +brush

head +boy - bed +room -

tea +time - wheel + chair -

School + bag - staff +room - staffroom

Sun +rise - gate +keeper -

grand +father - butter +fly -

sitting + room - house + fly -

shop + keeper - class +teacher -

police + man - sun + flower -

**Plurals of nouns.**

*Singular - one*

*Plural - many*

**Singular Plural Singular Plural**

broom brooms key keys

book books ruler rulers

table tables cup cups

pen pens desk desks

pencil pencils chair chairs

tin tins piano pianos

**Nouns that add ‘es’**

Nouns which end with letters o, x, h, s add ‘es’

**Singular plural Singular Plural**

tomato tomatoes bunch bunches

mango mangoes bench benches

potato potatoes match matches

box boxes watch watches

tax taxes class classes

hutch hutches glass glasses

church churches dress dresses

cloth cloths bus buses

Exercise

Write the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. The table was put in class.
2. He had a key his bag.
3. The dog barks everyday.
4. The flower is in the vase.
5. My father has a piano.

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

1. Musa broke the glass yesterday.
2. I saw a fox in the forest.
3. She ate a rotten tomato.
4. This is a church.
5. My watch got lost.

Nouns that add ‘ies’

If there is a consonant letter behind ‘y’ we remove ‘y’ and put ‘i' then add ‘es’

**Singular Plural Singular Plural**

baby babies activity activities

lorry lorries family families

puppy puppies fly flies

berry berries city cities

community communities copy copies

country countries property properties

ferry ferries factory factories

story stories body bodies

party parties library libraries

lady ladies

If there is a vowel letter behind ‘y’ we only add ‘s’

**Singular Plural**

Monkey monkeys valley valleys

key keys

boy boys

donkey donkeys

turkey turkeys

day days

holiday holidays

Exercise

Write the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. The baby is crying.
2. They live in an extended family.
3. The monkey is on the tree.
4. My uncle is a lorry driver.
5. The boy is holding a bag.
6. The lady was dressed smartly.

Re-write the sentences giving the plural of the underlined nouns.

1. I saw a donkey at the zoo.
2. The fly fell into the milk.
3. She told us a nice story
4. Her key is lost.

Give the singular nouns of the underlined words.

1. There are six valleys in our community
2. The puppies were barking.
3. I have three copies of my letter.
4. There are seven days of a week.
5. The ferries cannot move.

Nouns which change ‘f’ to ‘v’ then and ‘es’

**Singular Plural Singular Plural**

leaf leaves calf calves

knife knives wife wives

loaf loaves shelf shelves

wolf wolves

thief thieves

Nouns that end with ‘f’ but add ‘s’ only.

**Singular Plural**

Chief chiefs

roof roofs

hoof hoofs

dwarf dwarfs

Activity:

Write the plural form of the underlined words.

1. The chief arrived in time.
2. She has a knife on the table.
3. I saw a leaf on the table.
4. A cow has a calf.
5. That roof is not strong.
6. Put the books in the shelf.
7. His wife is sick.
8. She bought a loaf of bread.
9. The thief came to our home.
10. I saw a dwarf yesterday.
11. The tree has a green leaf.

**Nouns which change the spelling and pronunciation.**

**Singular Plural** ox oxen

child children tooth teeth

man men foot feet

woman women goose gees

mouse mice louse lice

**Nouns which remain in plural form**.

* a pair of shorts - pairs of shorts
* a pair of stockings - pairs of stockings
* a pair of shoes - pairs of shoes
* a pair of scissors - pairs of scissors
* a pair of sandals - pairs of sandals
* a pair of trousers - pairs of trousers.
* a pair of eye glasses - pair of eyes glasses.
* a pair of tangs - pairs of tongs.
* Father in – law - fathers – in – law
* Mother – in – law - mother – in – law
* son – in – law - sons – in – law
* daughter –in – law - daughters – in - law

Nouns which do not change in their plural.

**Singular Plurals Singular Plurals**

furniture furniture petrol petrol

fish fish rice rice

sheep sheep milk milk

deer deer diesel diesel

luggage luggage paraffin paraffin

water water cement cement

salt salt maize maize

food food cooking oil cooking oil

hair hair blood blood

sugar sugar millet millet

soil soil fire fire

Activity:

Give the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. Peter has gone to church.
2. The table is broken
3. His donkey is lame.
4. Kampala is a good city.
5. The leaf fell from the tree.
6. Her father’s furniture is not good.
7. Their mother-in-law is sick.
8. Tom bought a loaf of bread.
9. Give me that piece of chalk.
10. We eat fish everyday.
11. The village chief is unhappy.
12. I want to buy a pretty dress.
13. Father dirtied his pair of trousers.
14. There is a goose in that forest.
15. There is a louse in his hair.

**Changing sentences from singular to plural**

is - are I - we

has - have my - our

was - were his/her - their

this - these

That - those

He/she/it – They

Example:

1. That was his watch. Those were their watches
2. He has just put down his pen. They have just put down their pens

Exercise

Change the following sentences to plural.

1. This birds sings sweetly.
2. This is a leaf.
3. That was my pencil.
4. It is a big house.
5. He was not talking to you.

Change these sentences to singular

1. These are baskets.
2. women are not men.
3. Goats are domestic animals.
4. These knives were brought from Abuja.
5. Those trees are tall.
6. Houseflies are bad insects.
7. The geese have goslings.

**OCCUPATION:**

***People and their work.***

Barber: Cuts /trims hair and beads.

Cobbler: Mends shoes, sandals.

Fisherman: Catches fish.

builder: builds houses

Captain: Soils boats.

Farmer: grows crops and rears animals.

Shop keeper: Sells in a shop.

mechanic: Repairs machines

Secretary: Types letters.

Doctor: treats sick people.

Nurse: takes care of patients

baker: makes bread, cakes

driver: Drives vehicles.

dentist: cares for people’s teeth.

tailor: sews clothes

butcher: sells meat

carpenter: Makes furniture

artist: draws/ paints pictures

shepherd: looks after sheep.

conductor: collects money in tax, bus, train.

Poet: Writes poems.

Vendor: Sells items on streets /markets

**People and their places of work.**

teacher - school Carpenter - workshops

doctor - hospital mechanic - garage

nurse - hospital butcher - butchery shop

surgeon - hospital baker - bakery

Midwives - Hospitals barber - salon

dentist - Hospitals pilot - airport

Optician - Hospitals shopkeeper - shop

policeman - police station

postman - post office

grocer - grocery

**Complete correctly.**

A dentist works in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A baker works in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A pilot works in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A policeman work in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

An optician works in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A butcher works in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A captain works in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Tools used at their places of work.**

Barber - shaver sherped -

Cobbler - needle shop keeper -

Vendor - Merchandise mechanic -

Fisherman - fishing net Hair dresser - rollers, tongs

Builder - hammer secretary - computer

Poet - clay Doctor -

Captain - ship Nurse -

Conductor - money Driver - Vehicle

Farmer - hoe, panga Musicians - piano, drum

**Exercise**

**Complete correctly.**

* Needle is to cobbler as money is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Spanner is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as hammer is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Barber is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as pilot is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Secretary is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as hair dresser is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Nurse is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as doctor is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Livelihood in our sub-county

Comprehension: Passage / story

Mrs. Olum and her children.

***Ref. Monitor English bk 3 Page 86***

Composition: Guided composition

***Ref. Mk Thematic English Bk Page 18***

Composition: Dialogue

A fish monger

***Ref. Mk English Bk 3 page 91***

**Our environment in our sub-county.**

Composition: Guided composition ***Ref. Mk English Bk3 Pg. 92***

Comprehension: A rhyme about soil: ***Ref. Mk Thematic English bk3 Page 26***

Composition :Substitution table using ‘some’ and ‘any’ ***Ref. English Aid bk3 page 109***

**Ref: English aid Bk 3**

Comprehension: Passage /story: Work in the Garden *Ref. abc* *Thematic English bks bks page 32*

PRONOUNS

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

Examples of pronouns.

He, she, it, they, her, yourself, where, I, My, we, their, mine, our, whose, you, ours, theirs, his, hers, yours, themselves, ourselves, its etc.

Activity:

Types of pronouns

* personal pronoun
* possessive pronoun
* relative pronoun
* reflexible pronoun

Personal pronouns

These are pronouns used to replace names of people and things.

**Examples**

**Singular plural**

I we

you you

me, my our

he they, them

it

her

him

Choose the correct pronoun to complete the sentences

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_watched the play. (he, him)
2. Mummy and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ played the piano. (me, I)
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ planned for art exhibition. ((us, we)
4. Musa and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put up the flag. (He, him)
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_washed the car. (them, their, him, its, our, us, then)

Underline pronouns in the given sentences.

1. I shall give her some money.
2. He finished his work.
3. They came to see me.
4. You are good children.
5. He lost his pencil last week.

**Possessive pronouns.**

These are pronouns which show ownership.

**Examples**

**hers, mine, his, ours, yours, their, him, its, our, us, then.**

she - hers, her

you - your, yours

they - their, theirs, them

he - his, him

It - Its

I - me, mine, my

We - our, ours , us

**Complete the sentences correctly.**

1. These pens belong to children, they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. That bag belongs to John, It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. This ruler belongs to you, It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. That car belongs to us, it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Those shoes belong to me, they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. This dress belongs to Mary, It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. That kennel belongs to my dog, it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. This pencil belongs to my dog, it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. That calf belongs to my cow, it is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. This is our house, it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reflexive pronouns**

These are self pronouns.

**Examples.**

himself - for males

herself - for females

themselves - myself

ourselves plural yourself

yourselves himself singular

herself

itself

**Fill in the gaps with correct pronouns**

1. He cleaned the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The cat drank milk, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I fetched water, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mummy washed the clothes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. You must respect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. We cooked food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. They did work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. One must respect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. They ate the food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. The monkey climbed the tree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Relative pronouns**

Relative pronouns join two parts of a sentences

Examples

who, whom, whose, which, what, that, where.

Complete sentences using the correct pronoun.

1. This is the pen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I bought yesterday.
2. Her is the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my father lives.
3. That is the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I met on the way.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did you give your book?
5. That is the woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_son got an accident.

Identify relative pronouns from the given sentences.

1. I saw the man who stole my bag.
2. That is the dog which barked at us.
3. We met a girl whose name was Martha.
4. Here is the teacher whom I love most.
5. This is the house where we live.

**Conjunctions:**

Joining sentences using …….who…………..

Joining sentences using ……whose ………

Joining sentences using ….when……..

Joining sentences using ………..which…..

**ENVIRONMENT AND WEATHER IN OUR SUB-COUNTY**

Comprehension: A dialogue

“Why wear a sweater” Mk English page 8

Comprehension: passage / Story

Ref. abc Thematic English Bk 3 page 40

Composition: Guided composition “ A rainy Day”

Ref. Mk English Page 10

Composition: Jumbled story.

Ref. abc Thematic English Bk 3 Page 41

**Verbs:**

**A verb is an action word.**

**Examples of verbs.**

go wash laugh cry clap

sit write sweep buy run

kill start wait hop skip

pull play drive wave look

walk come fly bite bring

say beat stand break ride

**Exercise**

**Underline the verbs in the given sentences.**

1. She can jump well.
2. Clap your hands.
3. Give her that book.
4. My mother knows how to dig.
5. Come and sit her
6. I can wash all these clothes.
7. She dressed beautifully at the party.
8. He sweeps the classroom every day.
9. Why are you laughing at me?
10. Send those books to my office.

**Lesson 25**

**The present simple tense.**

Verbs which add ‘s’ with the third person

Example

* He jumps
* She cleans
* It barks
* The baby drinks
* Daddy laughs

**Second person**

**Example**

* You jump
* You clean
* You laugh
* You eat

**First person**

**Examples**

* I jump
* I clean
* I laugh
* I eat

Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a rope every day. (skip)
2. The dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every night. (bark)
3. The maid \_\_\_\_\_\_the house every morning. (sweep)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every time. (laugh)
5. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_porridge during the day. (eat)
6. That man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_malwa every evening. (drink)
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food every time. (eat)
8. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the compound every morning. (clean)
9. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the fence at night. (jump)
10. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well every time. (sing)
11. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my hands every hour. (clap)
12. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rice and beans every Monday. (eat)

**Lesson 26**

**Verbs which add ‘es’ with the third person**.

* She fetches
* He washes
* Jane brushes
* the team matches.
* My brother slashes

**Second person**

* you wash
* you catch
* you match

**Third person (plural)**

* They fetch
* They wash
* They match

**Exercise**

**Use the verb given in the brackets correctly**.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_water from the well everyday. (fetch)
2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his uniform every evening. (wash)
3. John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his teeth every morning. (brush)
4. The team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every evening. (match)
5. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the compound every Saturday. (slash)
6. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your teeth every morning. (brush)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our clothes every evening. (
8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teeth every evening. (brush)
9. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our clothes every evening. (wash)
10. The soldiers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every evening. (match)
11. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their clothes every Saturday. (wash)
12. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their teeth every morning. (brush)

**Lesson 27**

**Verbs which drop ‘y’ and put ‘I’ then add ‘es’ with the third person.**

carry carries He carries

marry marries She marries

bury buries It buries

hurry hurries he hurries

**Second person**

* You carry
* You marry
* You hurry

**First person**

* I carry
* We hurry

**Third person**.

* The children carry
* They carry

Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. The baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every night. (cry)
2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a heavy load every day. (carry)
3. Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every two years. (marry)
4. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when it is hungry. (cry)
5. The driver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to over take another speeding vehicle. (hurry)
6. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_many things every day. (carry)
7. You must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the bus. (cry)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every day. (cry)
9. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_heavy boxes every day. (carry)
10. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_big bags daily. (carry)
11. The babies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every time. (cry)

**Lesson 28**

**The present continuous tense.**

* cry crying
* fry frying
* dry drying
* bark barking
* cook cooking
* talk talking
* bring bringing

**exercise**

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_now. (dance)
2. Juma is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in his book. (write)
3. The boys are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bicycles. (ride)
4. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a car. (drive)
5. James is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his aunt. (comes)
6. Sarah is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the baby to the hospital. (take)
7. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his sister food. (give)
8. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our mother.
9. The boys are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_two ropes. (make)
10. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_now. (smile)

**Lesson 31**

**Verbs which double their last letters before adding ‘ing’**

put putting

shut shutting

clap clapping

stop stopping

begin beginning

sit sitting

hop hopping

run running

beg begging

win winning

swim swimming

travel traveling

thin thinning

**Exercise**

**Fill in the gaps with the correct tense of the word given in the brackets.**

1. John is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school. (run)
2. I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the door. (shut)
3. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their hands. (clap)
4. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to America. (travel)
5. James is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his aunt. (come)
6. Sarah is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the baby to hospital. (take)
7. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his sister food. (give)
8. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our mother. (love)
9. The boys are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_two ropes. (make)
10. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_now. (smile)

**Lesson 31**

**Verbs which double their last letters before adding ‘ing’**

put putting

shut shutting

clap clapping

begin beginning

stop stopping

hop hopping

run running

dig digging

beg begging

win winning

swim swimming

travel traveling

thin thinning

**Exercise**

**Fill in the gaps with the correct tense of the word given in the brackets.**

1. John is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school. (run)
2. I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door. (shut)
3. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their hands. (clap)
4. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to America. (travel)
5. The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the chair. (sit)
6. Father is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in his garden. (dig)
7. The girl are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now. (hop)
8. They boys are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (swim)
9. The farmer is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his plants. (thin)
10. Children like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (beg)
11. The old woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her garden. (dig)
12. The maid is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_food on fire. (put)

**Lesson 32**

**The past simple tense**.

Verbs which add ‘ed’

talk talked ask asked

bark barked cook cooked

laugh laughed wash washed

pull pulled touch touched

push pushed pass passed

fetch fetched cool cooled

call called rain rained

boil boiled knock knocked

**Exercise:**

**Use the given verbs in the brackets correctly**.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the car yesterday. (push)
2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school last evening. (walk)
3. Mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_food last evening. (cook)
4. The car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him yesterday. (knock)
5. Juma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door yesterday. (open)
6. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well at the concert. (dance)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the zoo last term. (visit)
8. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his work in time. (finish)
9. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the party yesterday. (enjoy)
10. Joan \_\_\_\_\_\_her journey very early. (start)

**Lesson 33:**

**Verbs which change the spelling and pronunciation in past tense**.

write wrote fly flew

take took blow blew

eat ate sing sang

buy bought feed fed

go went drink drank

sit sat wear wore

come came win won

sweep swept teach taught

draw drew bring brought

begin began

**Verbs which don’t change.**

* shut shut
* cost cost
* put put
* cut cut
* burst burst
* beat beat
* hit hit
* cast cast
* hurt hurt
* read read
* split split

**Exercise**

**Use the verb give in the brackets correctly**.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her mother yesterday. (write\_
2. The bird \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the house yesterday. (fly)
3. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late yesterday. (sleep)
4. The choir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_well last Sunday. (sing)
5. Daddy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Masaka last week. (go)
6. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rice and chicken yesterday. (eat)
7. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us a good song last week. (teach)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my work early yesterday. (write)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a new dress last week. (buy)
10. John and Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the chicken yesterday. (feed)
11. The maid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the window yesterday. (shut)
12. The baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ itself with a knife last week. (hurt)
13. My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me last night. (beat)
14. Daddy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his coat in the wardrobe last night. (put)

**Lesson 33**

**Comprehension.**

**An advertisement.**

**About interviews.**

**Lesson 34**

**The future tense**

We use ‘shall’ and ‘will’

**Example**

I

we shall

They, He, You, She

The teacher

Daddy

The baby will

It

The children

**Fill in shall or will to complete sentences.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_go the town tomorrow.
2. Daddy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_buy a new car next week.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ride our bicycles in the evening.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make a toy car tomorrow.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ answer the questions correctly.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bark at night.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clap our hands when the visitors come.
8. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_draw a picture tomorrow.
9. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_give us work today.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_buy a new bag next year.

**TERM II**

**Theme: LIVING THINGS, ANIMALS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY.**

**Sub- Theme: Types of living things.**

**Vocabulary.**

nest forest zoo bird monkey elephant zebra lion giraffe hyena an kennel

**Exercise:**

**Fill in the missing letters.**

1. ele \_ ha \_ t
2. mo \_ k \_ y
3. ke \_ \_ el

**Arrange the following in abc order**

1. nest, zebra, lion, bird
2. hyena, an, giraffe, zoo

**Give the young ones of the following animals.**

1. elephant
2. monkey
3. bird
4. lion

**Read and draw**.

1. A monkey in the tree
2. A do in the kennel.

**Write short sentences about the following**

1. A zoo
2. A forest

**Lesson 2**

**Gender**

**Masculine (male) Feminine (female)**

man woman

king queen

prince princess

cock hen

ran ewe

gander goose

actor actress

poet poetess

bull cow

dog bitch

lion lioness

drake duck

stallion horse

nephew niece

bridegroom bride

boar sow

gentleman lady

Exercise

**Complete correctly.**

1. Man is to woman as prince is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Gander is to goose as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to ewe.
3. Stallion is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as lion is to lioness.
4. King is to queen as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is to lady.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is to bride as mister is to mistress.

**Give the opposite of the underlined words.**

1. Her daughter was sick.
2. The dog barked at the thief.
3. My mother is a widow.
4. John is my nephew.
5. An ewe has a lamb.

Write one word for the underlined group of words.

1. He was talking to a woman who heads a school.
2. That man killed the son of his sister.

**Lesson 3:**

**Animals and their young ones.**

**Animal young ones**

cow calf

man baby

horse foal

donkey foal

sheep lamb

dog puppy

goose gosling

bird nestling

duck duckling

pig piglet

rabbit bunny

Exercise

Complete the table below.

Animal young ones

1. hen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. elephant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. monkey \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. bird \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Write the following words correctly.

1. byab \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. selhlmbla \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. ngolsig \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. upppy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. lfca \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Rewrite giving one word for the underlined group words.

1. Juma killed a young dog.
2. I saw a dead young pig.
3. A young horse neighs.
4. A young bird sings.

**Lesson 4.**

**Animals and their homes.**

**Animal Home**

dog kennel

cow byre

sheep pen/fold

bird nest

lion den

king palace

prisoner cell

president state house

spider web

cat basket

fish water

goat farm yard/pen

crocodile water

Exercise

Write a word for the underlined words.

1. The bird is in its home.
2. The house of a lion is very clean.
3. The man is cleaning the pig’s house.
4. Jesus was born in a house of horses.
5. Go and lock the dog in its house.
6. The house of cows is smelling.
7. The house of a spider looks like a net.

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. A snake stays in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. A parrot lives in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A rabbit lives in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 5**

**Comprehension.**

**A story about animals.**

**Lesson 6.**

Animals and their sounds.

Animal Sound

cow mows

bull bellows

sheep bleats

dog barks/growls

lion roar

cat purrs

horse neighs

elephant trumpet

frog croaks

hen clucks

mouse squeaks

duck Clarks

cock crows

parrot talks

grasshopper chirrs

turkey gobbles

wolf howls

rabbit squeals

**Exercise**

**Fill in the space with the correct form of the verbs given**.

1. A snake is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the grass. (hiss)
2. Kimulu and Kasozi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for two hours yesterday. (talk)
3. The dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_last night. (bark)
4. That dirty pig \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every morning. (grunt)
5. A donkey \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when it is hungry. (bray)
6. Sheep are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the shed. (bleat)
7. Cocks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every morning. (crow)
8. A lion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_last night. (roar)
9. A cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when it is happy. (purr)
10. An elephant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every day. (trumpet)

**TERM III**

**THEME: LIVING THINGS, ANIMALS IN OUR DIVISION**

Sub- Theme: Types of living things:

Vocabulary:

nest, forest, zoo, bird, monkey, elephant, zebra, lion, giraffe, hyena, an, kennel.

Exercise:

**Fill in the missing letters**.

1. ele – ha- t
2. mo – k – y
3. ke - - el

**Arrange the following in abc order**.

1. nest, zebra, lion, bird
2. hyena, an, giraffe, zoo

**Give the young ones of the following animals**.

1. elephant
2. monkey
3. bird
4. lion

**Read and draw**.

1. A monkey in the tree
2. A dog in the kennel

Write short sentences about the following;

1. A zoo
2. A forest

Lesson 2:

Gender

Masculine (male) Feminine (female)

Man woman

king queen

prince princess

cock hen

ran ewe

gander goose

actor actress

poet poetess

bull cow

lion lioness

drake duck

stallion horse

nephew niece

bridegroom bride

boar sow

gentleman lady

Exercise:

complete correctly.

1. Man is to woman as prince is to ………………..
2. Gander is to goose as …………….. is to ewe.
3. Stallion is to ……………… as lion is to lioness.
4. King is to queen as ……………. is to lazy.
5. ………………….. is to bride as mister is to mistress.
6. Opposites of adjectives

**Examples**

long short

clever dull

heavy light

good bad

small big

rich poor

dirty clean

beautiful ugly

tall short

quick slow

sharp blunt

young old

new old

long short

sweet sour

difficult easy/simple

clever dull

wide narrow

full empty

handsome ugly

rough smooth

strong weak

little much

**Give the opposites of the underlined words**

1. This is a narrow road.
2. His cup is full.
3. This mango is sweet
4. Her father is a rich man
5. Mary has a new bag
6. Her daughter was sick.
7. The dog barked at the thief.
8. My mother is a widow.
9. John is my nephew.
10. An ewe has a lamb.

**Write one word for the underlined group of words**.

1. He was talking to a woman who heads a school.
2. That man killed the son of his sister.

**Lesson 3**

**Animals and their young ones.**

**Animal young ones**

cow calf

man baby

horse foal

donkey foal

sheep lamb

dog puppy

goose gosling

bird nestling

duck duckling

pig piglet

rabbit bunny

**Exercise**

**Complete the table below.**

Animal young one

1. hen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. elephant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. monkey \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. bird \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Write the following words correctly.

1. byab
2. oarbdupc
3. popotesi
4. upppy
5. lfca

Rewrite giving one word for the underlined group of words.

1. Juma killed a young dog.
2. I saw a dead young pig.
3. A young sheep is bleating.
4. A young horse neighs
5. A young bird sings.

**Lesson 4**

**Animals and their homes.**

**Animal Home**

dog kennel

cow byre

sheep pen/fold

bird nest

lion den

king palace

prisoner cell

president state house

spider web

cat basket

fish water

goat farm yard/pen

crocodile water

**Exercise**

**Write a word for the underlined words.**

1. The bird is in its home.
2. The house of a lion is very clean.
3. The man is cleaning the pig’s house.
4. Jesus was born in a house of horses.
5. Go and lock the dog in its house.
6. The house of cows is smelling.
7. The house of a spider looks like a net.

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. A snake stays in a ………………..
2. A parrot lives in a ………………….
3. A rabbit lives in a ………….

**Lesson Five:**

**Comprehension**

A story about animals.

**Lesson 6**

**Animals and their sounds**

Animal sound

cow mows

bull bellows

sheep bleats

dog barks / growls

cat purrs

lion roars

elephant trumpets

frog croaks

horse neighs

donkey brays

hen clucks

mouse squeaks

duck clacks

cock crows

parrot talks

grasshopper chirrs

turkey gobbles

wolf howls

rabbit squeals

**Exercise**

**Fill in the space with the correct form of the verbs given**.

1. A snake is ……..in the grass. (hiss)
2. Kimulu and Kasozi …………. for two hours yesterday. (talk)
3. The dog ……………last night. (bark)
4. That dirty pig……………. every morning. (grunt)
5. A donkey ………..when it is hungry. (bray)
6. Sheep are ……………. in the shed. (bleat)
7. Cocks…… every morning. (crow)
8. A lion ………… last night. (roar)
9. A cat …………. when it is happy. (purr)
10. An elephant ………..everyday. (trumpet)

**Lesson 7**

**Formation of adjectives**

An adjective tells us more about a noun.

Examples

Small big fat thin bad slow

young dirty clean wide strong rich

beautiful difficult quick expensive good happy

weak nice little pretty heavy light

sharp ugly

**Exercise**

**Underline the adjectives**.

1. He is a smart boy.
2. She bought an old car.
3. She is as poor as a church mouse
4. This juice is sweet.
5. An elephant is a fat animal.
6. Tom has a black bag.
7. My pencil is sharp.
8. I am busy today.
9. She is thin.
10. He is a hand working man.
11. My mother is beautiful.

**Lesson 8**

**Opposites of adjectives**

**Adjective opposite**

good bad

small big

rich poor

dirty clean

beautiful ugly

handsome ugly

tall short

sharp blunt

young new/old

long short

sweet sour

difficult easy

clever dull

wide long

deep shallow

heavy light

rough smooth

little much

full empty

Exercise

Give the opposite of the underlined words.

1. This is a narrow road.
2. His cup is full.
3. This mango is sweet.
4. Her father is a rich man.
5. Mary has a new bag.

Re-write giving the opposite of the underlined words.

1. She came late yesterday.
2. I don’t want to see his dirty face.
3. Give me little food.
4. Your work is good.
5. His pencil is sharp.

**Lesson 9**

**Comparison of adjectives**.

These add ‘er’ in the comparative degree.

quicker than

longer than

faster than

cheaper than

cleaner than

harder than

higher than

poorer than

stronger than

thicker than

older/elder than

lighter than

nearer than

sharper than

weaker than

**Adjectives that add ‘r’ only**

Simpler than

Braver than

Nicer than

Larger than

Riper than

**Exercise**

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the adjectives given to brackets**.

1. Paul is ……………..than Willy. (tall)
2. He is ………. than his brother. (old)
3. Your book is …………… than mine. (thick)
4. This boy is ………………. than that boy. (light)
5. My house is ……….. than yours. (near)
6. This room is ………..than the next one. (large)
7. Her mango is …………than mine. (ripe)
8. Kalule is …………. than Kato. (wise)

**Put the adjectives that are in brackets into their correct form**.

1. Ayi is (old) than Kiweku.
2. Khama is (clever) than Ken.
3. Musa is (rich) than John.

Answer the following questions.

1. Mary is tall. Joan is taller. Who is taller than the other.
2. Ann is short. Tom is very short. (rewrite as one sentences using: …than….)

**Lesson 10:**

**Composition writing.**

Writing short stories about animals.

**Lesson 11**

**Comparison of adjectives with the superlative degree.**

the quickest the strangest the bravest

the longest the oldest/eldest the nicest

the cleanest the nearest the ripest

the tallest The slowest the simplest

the hardest the lightest

the poorest The cheapest

**Exercise**

**Use the given adjectives in the brackets**.

1. Paul is the ……… boy in our class. (tall)
2. River Nile is the ……….. river in Uganda. (long)
3. Jalia is the …………… girl in primary three. (short)
4. What is the …………. item in the shop? (cheap)
5. Mary is the ………. girl in our school. (weak)
6. He climbed the …………. mountain. (high)
7. An aeroplane is the ………….. means of transport. (quick)
8. Tom is the …………… boy at home. (young)
9. Peter is the ……….. child in their family. (clever)
10. He is the ……….. in writing work. (slow)
11. She has the ………….mangoes. (ripe)
12. A lion is the ……………..animal. (brave)
13. English is the ……………… subject. (simple)
14. She has the …………….. work. (nice)
15. He did the ………… mistake. (grave)

**Lesson 12**

**Comparison of adjectives which double their last letter**.

fatter than

bigger than

thinner than

hotter than

wetter than

flatter than

**Comparison of adjectives which double their last letter with the superlative degree**.

the fattest

the biggest

the wettest

the flattest

the hottest

Exercise

Use the adjectives given in the brackets correctly.

1. Musa is ……………than his brother. (fat)
2. I am …………… than my sister. (big)
3. A mosquito …………. than a fly. (thin)
4. January is …………….February. (hot)
5. November is …………..than October. (wet)
6. Jane is the ……………..girl in their family. (fat)
7. An elephant is the ………………..animal. (big)
8. January is the ………………… month. (hot)

Complete correctly.

1. Wet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wettest
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flatter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 13**

**Comparison of adjectives which drop ‘y’ and add ‘ier**’

lazier than

happier than

prettier than

uglier than

easier than

heavier than

nosier than

ditier than

luckier than

shabbier than

drier than

**Exercise**

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

1. The cat will match (happy) in their new home.
2. It will be much (easy) if she comes.
3. She locked (healthy) than last year.
4. You are (lucky) than me.
5. I came …………you (early)
6. Gloria is ……………… than Ruth. (pretty)
7. She is ………… the her twin sister. (lazy)

**Rewrite the sentences using……than.**

1. January is dry. December is very dry.
2. John’s shirt is dirty. Mary’s dress is very dirty.
3. Peter came early. Tom came earlier.

**Lesson 14**

**Comparison of adjectives which drop ‘y’ and add ‘iest’ in the superlative degree.**

The busiest The heaviest

The earliest The noisiest

The easiest The dirtiest

The laziest The healthiest

The happiest The luckiest

The ugliest The shabbiest

Exercise

Use the adjectives given in the brackets correctly.

1. Jane is the …………..girl in our family. (pretty)
2. He is carrying the …………….. luggage. (heavy)
3. This is the …………….number. (easy)
4. The ………….girl in our class is joy. (lazy)
5. This is the ……………class in the whole school. (noisy)
6. Bees are the ………………insects. (busy)
7. A king is the …………….. man. (happy)
8. A pig is the ……….. animal. (dirty)
9. July is the …………. month in a year. (dry)

**Lesson 15**

**A composition**

A poem

‘I am lousy’

Monitor English pupils copy book 3page 50

Exercise:

1. What is the title of the poem?
2. What is the poem about?
3. Name the food which lion enjoy eating.
4. What is wool according to the second stanza?
5. Name two things people got from a cow.
6. Why does the cow wag the tail?
7. What does a dog bark at?
8. Where does a dog live?
9. Who wrote the poem?
10. Name the animal which makes this sound.
11. What are young ones of a lioness called?

**Lesson 16**

Comparing adjectives that add the prefix “more”

more beautiful than more cheerful than

more handsome than more delicate than

more generous than more dangerous than

more active than more interesting than

more expensive than more delicious than

More difficult than more successful than

More careful than more useful than

Exercise

1. Joshua is …………than Joan. (careful)
2. Betty is …………. than her sister. (active)
3. This flower is …………… than that one. (beautiful)
4. A door is ……………. than a window. (useful)
5. Chicken is …………….than fish.(delicious)
6. This number is …………….. than that. (difficult)
7. He is ………….than his brother. (handsome)
8. Mary is …………….. than Hannah. (generous)
9. English is ……………. than Maths. (interesting)
10. Musa is …………….than his friend. (successful)

**Lesson 17**

**Comparing adjectives that add the prefix ‘most’ with the superlative degree**.

the most beautiful

the most handsome

the most generous

the most active

the most expensive

the most difficult

the most careful

the most successful

the most delicious

the most interesting

the most delicate

the most cheerful

Exercise

Fill in gaps with the correct form of the adjective given.

1. John is the …………..child in his family. (successful)
2. Molly is the ………… girl in class. (hardworking)
3. She is the …………girl in the village. (beautiful)
4. Mary is the ……….. person I have ever seen. (generous)
5. This is the ……….. number in the exercise. (difficult)
6. Chips and chicken is the ………… dish. (expensive)
7. A lion is the ………. animal in the zoo. (strong)
8. He has the …………… telephone set. (expensive)
9. I watched the ……………. play at the theater. (interesting)
10. Angello was the …………. person in the play. (active)

**Lesson 18.**

**Comparison of the irregular adjectives with two people or things**.

better than less than

worse than father than

more than further than

Comparison of adjectives (irregular) with three people or things.

the best

the worst

the most

the least

the farthest

the furthest

Exercise

Use the adjective given in brackets correctly.

1. Joshua is ……………than Joan. (good)
2. Musa’s handwriting is …………… than mine. (bad)
3. She lives …………… than me. (farther)
4. I have ……………. food than you. (many)
5. He gave me …………food. (less)
6. She got the ………….correct answer. (more)
7. She has the …………. handwriting. (good)
8. Fred has the ……….. handwriting. (bad)
9. Jane got the ………. marks. (less)
10. Sarah has the ……….. English. (good)

**Lesson 19.**

**The use of ……than.**

**Exercise**

**Join the following sentences using………than.**

1. Musa is tall. John is taller.
2. A lion is stronger. An elephant is strong.
3. Sarah is clever. Mary is cleverer.
4. I am taller. My sister is tall.
5. Kampala is big. Nairobi is bigger.
6. Mbale is clean. Fort portal is more cleaner.
7. Meat is delicious. Fish is more delicious.
8. The byre is dirty. The sty is dirtier.
9. December is hot. January is hotter.
10. Jane is short. Joan is shorter.

**Lesson 20.**

**Guided composition**

**Livings in our sub-county (animals)**

Composition: Jumbled story.

Ref: ABC Thematic English practice Book three page 49

Comprehension: A poem

I am busy

Ref: Monitor English course Book 3

Comprehension: A conversation.

Ref: ABC Thematic English bool 3 page 49

Comprehension: Notice

“Animal vaccination”

Ref: Lesson notes.

**Plants in our sub-county**

Comprehension: A poem

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 69

Composition: A substitution table.

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 67

“Mushroom growing.

Ref: Lesson notes.

Lesson 1

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that tells us about the verb

Formation

These add ‘ly’ only

**Adjective Adverb Adjective Adverb**

slow slowly loud loudly

swift swiftly bright brightly

brief briefly kind kindly

week weekly correct correctly

soft softly bitter bitterly

bad badly clear clearly

neat neatly year yearly

sweet sweetly

proud proudly

calm calmly

foolish foolishly

month monthly

year yearly

**Activity**

**Underline the adverbs in the given sentences**.

1. She sings sweetly
2. She was hurt badly.
3. The bird sing sweetly in the tree.
4. The teacher was teaching badly.
5. John did the work correctly.
6. He speaks English fluently.
7. We attend meetings weekly.
8. The workers are paid monthly.
9. Sarah walks smartly.
10. He talked kindly to us.

**Lesson 8**

**These don’t drop ‘e’ but add ‘ly’**

**Adjective adverb**

nice nicely

late lately

rude rudely

active actively

immediate immediately

polite politely

grave gravely

wise wisely

Activity:

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct adverb.

1. She talks …………………..(nice)
2. He talks ……………to the children. (rude)
3. They …………answered the questions. (wise)
4. We ………… finished the work in time. (active)
5. They called the doctor …………… (immediately)
6. The driver came ……………… (late)
7. He ……………..made his decision.(late)
8. He behaved …………..to the old man. (polite)

**These drop ‘y’ and add ‘ily’**

**Adjective adverbs**

happy happily

lazy lazily

easy easily

day daily

heavy heavily

busy busily

lucky luckily

merry merrily

angry angrily

noisy noisily

shabby shabbily

**Activity:**

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct adverbs from the words in the brackets**.

1. The king welcomed us ………….. . (happy)
2. Peter walked ……………at the party. (lazy)
3. He comes to school………. . (day)
4. Mother talks to us …………………. (angry)
5. She dressed ……………….. at their party. (shabby)
6. It rained ………………….. last year. (heavy)
7. The lorry was loaded …………….. (heavy)
8. The boy ate a banana ……………….. (hurry)

**Lesson 12:**

**Adjective Adverb**

Careful carefully

cheerful cheerfully

useful usefully

successful successfully

usual usually

official Officially

cruel cruelly

beautiful beautifully

equal equally

real really

peaceful peacefully

faithful faithfully

annual annually

**These drop ‘e’**

true truly

simple simply

humble humbly

gentle gently

Re: ABC MK Thematic English Book 3 Page 73

Comprehension: A calendar

Ref: Mk English book 3 Page 32

Composition: Guided composition.

Ref: ABC MK Thematic English book 3 page 81

Comprehension: Shopping bill.

Ref: Mk. English Thematic (ABC) book 3 page 77

Homonyms/ Homophones

These are words with the same sound but different meaning.

aunt ant port pot

air heir eat it

ours hours their there

write right dear deer

pair pear hear hear

weak week son sun

knew new

nose knows

buy bye /by

hard heard

sum some

nun none

check cheque

to/two too

meat meet

knit neat

site sight

sit seat

see sea

Activity:

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Jane has a ……………… dress. (knew, new)
2. We crossed the ………….. (see, sea)
3. Twenty four ………….make a day. (hours, ours)
4. We eat ………….everyday. (meet, meat)
5. These exams were ……………… (fair, fare)
6. ……………… is no football match. (There, their)
7. Brenda has lost her ………………..(site, sight)
8. The ………………rises from the East. (son, sun)
9. The box is ………….heavy for me. (to, two, too)
10. We breathe through our …………… (knows, nose)

Use the words given below to make correct sentences.

1. sit
2. seat
3. sea
4. see
5. meat
6. meet

Lesson 36

Synonyms

Words with the same meaning but different sounds.

aid / assist help

begin start

baby child

big large

buy purchase

difficult hard

fall droop

ill sick

lazy idle

right correct

wrong false

man gent

reach arrive

finish complete

cry weep

cruel unkind

cash money

empty vacant

calm quiet

choose select

Exercise

Write similar words for the underlined words.

1. He gave me a wrong answer.
2. She is crying for the deceased.
3. He did not finish his work in time.
4. The wealthy people live a happy life.
5. He paid cash for her goods.
6. The lady was jailed.
7. Please can you assist me?
8. Joyce is a quiet girl.
9. Your work is tidy.
10. He gave us a difficult sun.

Lesson 37

The use of too……to…….

Example

1. The box is very heavy. I cannot carry it.

The box is too heavy to carry.

1. He is very fat. He cannot run very fast.

He is too fat to run very fast.

Exercise

Join the sentences using too…………to……….

1. The dress was very dirty. I could not put it on.
2. The car was very old. It could not move fast.
3. Moses is very cleaver. He cannot fail the test.
4. Kato is very young. He cannot go to school
5. The pupils were very sad. They did not greet the teacher.
6. Odoi was very dull. He failed He failed P.L.E
7. The porridge is very hot. I cannot eat it.
8. The car is very old. It cannot move very fast.

Lesson 39

The use of so ………that………

Examples:

Musa is sick. He needs a doctor.

Musa is so sick that he needs a doctor.

Exercise:

Join the sentences using………..so……that……

1. Jane is very careful. She decorates well.
2. The tea is very hot. I cannot take it.
3. The bus was very old. It moved slowly.
4. Tema is very clever. He will pass the test.
5. Bosco was very sick. He could not write anything.
6. The pupils were very happy. They sang all day long.

Lesson 21

The use of ……..prefers.

Exercise

Join the sentences using ……prefers

1. I like meat. I like fish more.
2. The baby likes milk. The baby likes porridge more.
3. Jane likes reading more. Jane likes writing.
4. Mary likes washing clothes. She likes cooking more.
5. We like playing netball more. We like playing volleyball.

The use of …………like…………

Join using………..like………

1. She prefers dancing to singing.
2. I prefer reading to writing.
3. He prefers collecting firewood to fetching water.
4. John prefers eating rice to matooke.
5. Mummy prefers making a basket to a mat.

Lesson 22:

Similes

as poor as a church mouse.

as happy as a king

as fat as a pig.

As big as an elephant

as cold as ice

as light as feather

as white as snow

as sweet as honey

as hot as fire

as soft as butter

as slow as a snail/ tortoise/chameleon

as quick as lightning

as silent as a grave as brave as a lion

as blind as a bat as full as an egg

as brittle as a glass as busy as a bee

as green as grass as black as charcoal

as strong as a horse

as hungry as a fox / hunter

Exercise

Complete the following sentences.

1. The old man was as happy as ………………..
2. Her feet were as cold as …………………….
3. Jane’s face was as black as ………………..
4. Peter is as brave as …………………………..
5. My hat is as light as …………………………
6. Justine is as …………….as kittens.
7. Her dress was as green as ……………….
8. He is as tall as ……………………
9. The mattress is as soft as ……………….
10. Our headteacher was as ……………as a bee.
11. The shirt is as ………………..as blood.

**Keeping peace in our sub-county**

Comprehension: story “ Good children”

Ref: ABC thematic English Bk 3 page 94

Composition: Substitution table.

Ref: ABC Thematic English book 3 page 86

Comprehension: Conversation.

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 84

Analogies:

1. Spider is to fly as cat is to run.
2. Sheep is to mutton as pig is to park.
3. Boy is to girl as man is to woman.
4. Ewe is to ram as sow is to boar.
5. Dog is to bitch as mare is to stallion.
6. Cat is to kitten as goat is to kid.
7. Walk is to legs as fly is to wings.
8. Kraal is to cow as sty is to pig.
9. Bird is to nestling as owl is to owlet.
10. Sheep is to pen as horse is stable.
11. Queen is to king as princess is to prince.
12. Waiter is to waitress as host is to hostess.
13. Bee is to hive as white ant is to anthill.
14. Niece is to nephew as grandmother is to grandfather.
15. Uncle is to aunt as son is to daughter.
16. Landlady is to landlord as groom is to bridegroom.
17. Doctor is to hospital as teacher is to school.
18. Carpenter is to workshop as a mechanic is to garage.
19. Fool is to feet as mouse is to mice.
20. Soldier is to barracks as king is to palace.

Activity:

Complete the given analogies correctly.

1. Bird is to nestling as goose is to …………………..
2. Queen is to ………………as grandmother is to grandfather.
3. Horse is to stable as pig is to …………………
4. Cat is to ………………… as sheep is to lamb.
5. Sit is to stand as in to …………………..
6. Duck is to drake is goose is to ……………………
7. Laugh is to …………………… as tall is to short.
8. …………….. is clean as young is to old.
9. First is to ………………as friend is to enemy.
10. Train is to …………………. as taxi is to park.
11. Groom is to bridegroom as host is to ………..
12. Goat is to ……………….as monkey is to baby.

**Culture and gender in our sub-county.**

Comprehension: Story about our culture.

Ref: Lesson notes.

Comprehension: Conversation

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 Page 103

Comprehension: A poem about boys and girls.

Ref; ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 105

**Health in our sub-county**

Comprehension: Poem – AIDS

Ref: Mk Thematic English Book Page 121

Composition: Guided composition

“Good Children”

Ref: Mk English Book 3 page 102

Comprehension: passage story.

“Nina, The smart Girl”

Mk English Book 3 page 101

Prepositions

Good – at

Interested – in

Arrive – at / in

afraid - of

proud - of

fond - of

accused – off marry - to

believe – in laugh – at

borrow - from die - of

guilty - of suffer - from

share - between / among divide – into

aim - at

a shamed - of

belong - to

angry - at / with

shout - at

lean - against

different - from

lend – to

**Exercise**

**Use the suitable word to complete the sentences below**.

1. They are shouting ………….the thief.
2. Tom is fond ……….. beating dogs.
3. Mary is angry …………me
4. Don’t laugh …………..him.
5. She is good …………… netball.
6. He she shared the oranges …………..the triplets?
7. He was accused ………….stealing.
8. We believe ……………one God.
9. Peter died ……………..AIDS
10. She is suffering ……………..measles.

**Lesson 34**

**Proverbs:**

1. A hungry man is an angry man.
2. One by one makes a bundle.
3. A barking dog seldom bites.
4. Every dog has its /his day.
5. Call a spade a spade.
6. Better be alone than in an ill. (a bad) company.
7. Let sleeping dogs lie.
8. Do as I say but not as I do.
9. Eat to live but do not live to eat.
10. Do not put your eggs in one basket.
11. God helps those who help themselves.
12. Empty vessels (tins) make loud noise.
13. He that laughs last laughs best.
14. Tit for tat is a fair game.
15. No pain no gain.
16. A stitch in time saves nine.
17. A friend is easier lost than found.
18. One man’s meat is another man’s poison.
19. An idle mind is the devils workshop.
20. One good turn deserves another.
21. Pride goes before a fall.
22. Knowledge is power.
23. Prevention is better than cure.
24. Practice makes permanent and perfect.

**Lesson 35:**

**Proverbs:**

1. Early to bed, early to rise.
2. Slow and steady wins the race.
3. Where there is smoke, there is fire.
4. Out of sight does not mean out of mind.
5. Lore me love my dog.
6. A good husband makes a good wife.
7. Charity begins at home but is should not end there.
8. A word to the wise is enough.
9. A beggar has no choice.
10. Let by gone by be gone.
11. A good beginning makes a good ending.
12. No news is good news.
13. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
14. Love is blind.
15. Two heads are better than one.
16. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
17. Better late than never.
18. You reap what you sow
19. Birds of the same feathers flock together.
20. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
21. Half a loaf is better than nothing.
22. First come first served.
23. Late comers eat bones.

Lesson 36

Activity:

Complete the given proverb correctly./

1. One by one …………..
2. Early to bed ………………
3. First come ……………
4. knowledge is ……………….
5. Prevention is ……………………..
6. A stitch is ……………….
7. Empty vessels ………….
8. A barking dog ……………..
9. Call a spade ………………
10. Do as I say ……………….
11. Tit for tat is a ………………..
12. No pain …………………..
13. One man’s meat ……………………….
14. A word to a wise ………………………..
15. You reap…………………………………..
16. A friend in need …………………………..
17. Better late
18. Two heads
19. Charity begins
20. Slow and steady………………….
21. Where there is smoke………………
22. An idle mind………………………….
23. An apple a day ………………………
24. A good husband
25. Half a loaf

**Basic technology in our sub-county.**

Comprehension: A dialogue

Ref: ABC MK thematic English Book 3 page 128

Composition: Substitution table.

ABC Thematic English Bks page 123

Comprehension: Passage / story

“ Handwork materials”

Ref: ABC Thematic English Bk 3 page 129

**Questions tags.**

Definition: A question tag is a short question that follows a statement.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Positive question tag for negative statement. | Negative question tag for positive statement |
| 1. She doesn’t run fast, does she? 2. Cows don’t give us milk, do they? 3. I don’t eat rice, do I? 4. Amina doesn’t live in Kampala, does she? 5. It doesn’t get tired, does it? | 1. She runs fast, doesn’t she? 2. Cows give us milk, don’t they? 3. I eat rice, don’t I? 4. Amina lives in Kampala, doesn’t she? 5. It gets tired, doesn’t it? |

Activity:

1. She stays far from here, …….?
2. Dogs don’t bite their master, ………….?
3. They don’t get tired, …………..?
4. We sleep at night, ……………..?
5. He doesn’t drive a car, ………..?

The present continuous

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Positive question tag for negative statement. | Negative question tag for positive statement |
| 1. It isn’t raining now, is it? 2. My brothers aren’t sleeping now, are they? 3. The baby isn’t crying loudly, is it? 4. Tom and Musa aren’t climbing a tree, are they? 5. I am not going out with you, am I? | 1. It is raining now, isn’t it? 2. My brothers are sleeping now, aren’t they? 3. The baby is crying loudly now, isn’t it? 4. Tom and Musa are climbing a tree, aren’t they? 5. I am going out with you, aren’t I? |

Activity:

Complete with a suitable question tag.

1. Kato and Musa are cutting a tree, …………?
2. She isn’t reading a book, ………….?
3. We are late, ………….?
4. The children are playing in the field, ………….?
5. Supper is ready, ……………….?

**Energy is our sub-county**

Comprehension: A dialogue about buying charcoal

ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 134

Composition: A substitution table

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 138

Comprehension: A story / Passage.

Ref: ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 132

Comprehension: A poem.

Ref; ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 140

**Lesson 25**

**Vocabulary**

Sharp share eat help care medicine patient gloves

take shave needle towel comb razorblade syringe because

**Activity:**

**Make correct sentences using the words below**.

1. Syringe: …………………………………………………………………………….
2. Shave: ………………………………………………………………………………
3. Gloves: ……………………………………………………………………………..
4. Sharp: ……………………………………………………………………………..
5. Share: ……………………………………………………………………………..
6. Care: ………………………………………………………………………………..
7. patient: …………………………………………………………………………….
8. Medicine: ………………………………………………………………………….
9. Eat: …………………………………………………………………………………
10. Help: ……………………………………………………………………….

**LESSON 26**

The use of always…………………

1. You should always go for blood test.
2. You should always take care of sick people.

The use of …………..never……..

1. You should never play with sharp things.
2. We should use the same needles.

The use of …………..but …………..

1. Care for AIDS patients but always wear gloves.
2. Do not share razorblades but always take care of patients.

Exercise

Rewrite sentences using ‘never’ always’ and ‘ but’

Lesson 27

Letter writing

Parts of the body communication

1. Address
2. Greeting
3. Introduction
4. Body
5. Conclusion

Activity

Writing a sample letter.

***Lesson 28***

***Letter writing***

Writing a friendly letter

Hormisdallen Primary School

P.O.Box 30223

Kampala

16th October, 2014

Dear Joan,

How are you since we last met? How is school and everyone at home? I am writing this letter to invite you to come and attend my birthday party.

It will take place on Thursday 20th October, 2014 at home. Please try to come early and be with us.

We shall be very happy to see you.

Yours

Jane

**THEME: BASIC TECHNOLOGY:**

**LESSON 29**

**VOCABULARY**

banana leaf plastic straw wire heavy light

size colour texture fibre palmleaves weight small

long short big good bad

Activity:

Use each of the words below to show that you understand their meaning;

1. banana …………………………………………………………………………………
2. leaf ……………………………………………………………………………………….
3. Short ……………………………………………………………………………………
4. big ………………………………………………………………………………………
5. good …………………………………………………………………………………….
6. bad ……………………………………………………………………………………...
7. light ……………………………………………………………………………………..
8. colour …………………………………………………………………………………..
9. straw ……………………………………………………………………………………
10. heavy ……………………………………………………………………………………

Lesson 30

The envelope (comprehension)

Stamp

Miss. Sara Nkonge

Classteacher P.2 Yellow

Katwe P/S

Kampala

Questions:

1. To whom is the envelope addressed?
2. In which school is Miss. Sarah Nkonge?
3. Which class she teach?
4. What does this symbol stand for?
5. Write the following in full. (a) P/S. (b) P.O

**Lesson 31**

**A puzzle about artificial materials**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| B | S | T | R | Q | W | S |
| A | F | W | I | R | E | S |
| N | I | H | C | A | R | T |
| A | B | A | R | O | P | E |
| N | R | L | M | A | T | X |
| A | E | L | C | U | P | B |

Make ten words from the puzzle above.

**LESSON 32**

**COMPREHENSION**

A calendar for the month of October

Questions:

1. For which month is the calendar?
2. How many days are in the month of October?
3. How many Sundays are in this month?
4. Why is 9th coloured or shaded?
5. Which day is 15th October?
6. How many days make a week?
7. What name is given to a period of two weeks?
8. A part from October, name other months of year with thirty one days.
9. Write in full.
10. Sat
11. Wed

**Lesson 33**

**Vocabulary**

Swamp bush garden weave food juice day

tie mat eat pot rope play cut

**Lesson 42**

ADVERTISEMENT 7TH SEP T, 201I

CHARCOAL SAVER STOVE ON SALE

Grab one today

Price 10,000/= each

Place Rubaga road

Contact 0772313894

Questions:

1. What is the advertisement about?
2. When was the advertisement written?
3. How much is each charcoal stove?
4. What does /= stand for?
5. Where is the business found?
6. Which telephone number will your father call if he wanted to buy a charcoal stove?
7. Who wrote the advert?
8. Write road in short.
9. Write a small word from firewood.
10. Apart from a charcoal saver stove draw two things you can cook food on.

**Lesson 43:**

**Vocabulary:**

Switch of/on, blow off, cover, light box, match, stick, candle, water, torch, switch. (noun) low, high.

**Write the opposite of the underlined words.**

1. The baby is a wake.
2. He will not remember the name.
3. We find wild animals in the forest.
4. The mangoes are sour.
5. Our school was the first in music.
6. She comes from far.
7. Her dress was expensive.
8. Mary has shut the door.
9. It is windy on the hill.
10. The exam was difficult.
11. His father is poor.
12. Give me that water.

**LESSON 46**

**NOTICE**

ALL CLASS TEACHERS MUST SWITCH

OFF THE LIGHT BEFORE LEAVING

THE CLASSROOM

THANK YOU

By headteacher.

**Questions:**

1. When was the notice written?
2. What is the notice about?
3. Who wrote the notice?
4. To whom was the notice written?
5. Write headmaster in short form.
6. Give one leader in a class.
7. Write one duty of a teacher in a class.
8. Draw and name two things which give use light at home when electricity is off.
9. Write the opposite of;
10. before
11. off