

PRIMARY ONE

ENGLISH

WORKBOOK

TERM 3 2019

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

THEME : Transport

Sub-theme: Types and means of transport.

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

THEME: TRANSPORT

SUB-THEME: Types and means of transport.

Lesson 1 and 2

VOCABULARY.

road	lorry	tractor
transport	bicycle	quickest
railway	donkey	slowest
water	horse	oxen
ship	boat	cart
camel	air	
motorcycle	canoe	
bus	wheelbarrow	

Written exercise

1. Choose any ten words from the list above and use them in sentences.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

vi) _____

vii) _____

viii) _____

ix) _____

x) _____

Date: _____

Listen and write**Spelling game**

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Corrections

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Plural forms of irregular nouns.

Some nouns change their spellings when in plural form.

Noun(one)**Plural(many)**

tooth

teeth

mouse

mice

foot

feet

ox

oxen

man

men

woman

women

child

children

louse

lice

goose

geese

Activity

Change nouns in brackets to plural form to complete sentences.

1. She has white _____. (tooth)
2. He uses _____ to dig. (ox)
3. Jesca has _____in her hair.(louse)
4. The cat ate all the _____. (mouse)
5. The_____ are playing football. (man)
- 6.Those _____ are very smart. (woman)
7. The farmer sold ten _____to Mr. Mwebe. (goose)
8. The _____ are in the field. (child)
9. Paul's _____ are swollen. (foot)

Corrections

[illegible]

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling Exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Comparison of adjectives.

Some adjectives double their last letter when there is a vowel before it.

In the comparative degree we double the last letter and add 'er'.

In the superlative degree we add 'est' after doubling the last letter.

Examples

big bigger biggest

hot hotter hottest

fat fatter fattest

Activities**Complete correctly**

wet ----- wettest

thin thinner -----

----- hotter hottest

flat flatter -----

----- ----- biggest

fat ----- fattest

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in the brackets.

1. She is the ----- girl in the class. (fat)
2. Mary's tea is ----- than mine. (hot)
3. My bag is ----- than his. (big)
4. She is the ----- girl in their family. (thin)

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling Exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

SUB-THEME: IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT

Conjunctions

Joining sentences using 'and'

Activity

Making sentences about the pictures.

Example

1. Ali



a car



a lorry

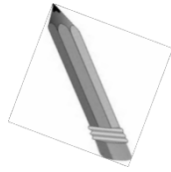


Ali has a car and a lorry.

2. Joy



a pencil



a book



Joy has a pencil and a book.

3. Alex



a ball



a bat



Alex has a ball and a bat.

4. a farmer



a hoe



axe



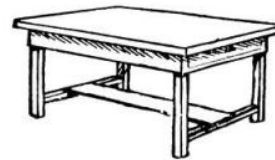
5. Tom



a chair



a table



6. Mummy



a dress



a bag



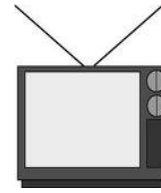
7. Mr. Brown



a radio



a television



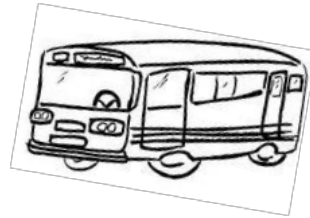
8. Mr. Kato



an aeroplane



a bus



Joining sentences using 'and'

Example

1. Jane is driving a car.
Mary is driving a car.
Jane and Mary are driving car
2. Tom is eating food.
Jim is eating food.
Tom and Jim are eating food.

Activity

1. Mummy is washing clothes.
Jane is washing clothes.
-

2. Susan is doing homework.
Martha is doing homework.
-

3. Peter is reading a story book.
Joy is reading a story book.
-

4. Cedric is pushing a wheelbarrow.
Ryan is pushing a wheelbarrow.
-

5. Grace is fat.
Karen is fat.
-

6. Daddy is reading a newspaper.
Mwebe is reading a newspaper.
-

7. Kato is running.
Wasswa is running.
-

8. The cow is eating grass.
The goat is eating grass.
-

9. Barbra is swimming.
Claire is swimming.
-

10. Sarah is singing.
Salome is singing.
-

CORRECTIONS

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Joining sentences using ----and -----have

1. Apollo has a bicycle.
James has a bicycle.
Apollo and James have bicycles.

2. Sarah has a flower.
Loy has a flower.
- _____

3. Ben has a pen.
Paul has a pen.
- _____

4. David has a car.
Tom has a car.
- _____

5. Musoke has a ball.
Mwebe has a ball.
- _____

6. Nalule has a bag.
Betty has a bag.
- _____

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 8

Joining sentences using 'because'

Examples

1. John did not come to school.

He was sick.

John did not come to school because he was sick.

2. She missed the train.

She arrived at the station late.

She missed the train because she arrived at the station late.

Activity

1. Mummy did not go to work.

She was not feeling well.

2. Joseph did not do his work.

He lost his pencil.

3. The teacher punished him.
He shouted in class.
-

4. Esther did not go to church.
Her clothes were dirty.
-

5. Father did not buy a new car.
He did not have enough money.
-

6. Mark did not catch the bus.
He woke up late.
-

7. Tom cut his hair.
It was very long.
-

8. The little girl cried a lot.
She was very hungry.
-

9. James did not do homework.
He did not have a pencil.
-

10. Ivan cried for a long time.
He hurt himself.
-

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date : _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 9

Join sentences using "but"

Examples:

1. Mummy gave you a sweet.

You did not thank her.

Mummy gave you a sweet but you did not thank her.

2. The boy fell down.

He did not cry.

The boy fell down but he did not cry.

Activity

Join the sentences using "but".

1. Peter saw a snake.

He was not frightened.

2. My aunt has money.

She does not use it.

3. Martin washed his shirt.
He did not iron it.

4. Moses has a pencil.
He did not do his work.

5. Alfred asked for some food.
He did not finish it.

6. Kevin has a pencil.
He did not do the work.

7. Mummy bought potatoes.
She forgot to buy beans.

8. She went to visit her sister.
She did not find her.

9. Isaac has a story book.
He is not reading it.

10. Jasmine woke up early.

11. He reached school late.

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 10

Similes as-----as

(Comparing one thing to another)

Examples

- as hot as fire.
- as light as a feather.
- as cold as ice.
- as good as gold.
- as white as snow.
- as sweet as honey.
- as thin as a rake.
- as heavy as lead.
- as busy as a bee / ant.
- as black as charcoal.
- as fast as lightning.
- as happy as a king.
- as proud as a peacock.
- as big as an elephant.
- as playful as a kitten.
- as brave as a lion.
- as fat as a pig.
- as wise as an owl.
- as poor as a church mouse.
- as strong as a horse.
- as mischievous as a monkey.
- as timid as a rabbit.
- as loud as thunder.
- as easy as a, b, c

Fill in the missing words to complete the sentences.

1. Musa is as playful as a _____
2. Phillip is as strong as a _____
3. He is as wise as an _____
4. Her dress is as white as _____
5. Mummy's hair is as black as _____
6. The old man is as poor as a _____
7. All the teachers are as busy as a _____
8. The box is as light as a _____
9. My uncle is as _____ as a lion.
10. Tony is as _____ as a peacock.

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 11

Group Names

Group names e.g. furniture, fruit, birds, animals, building materials, vehicles etc

Group names – Names given to certain groups of things.

Examples

A cat, a goat, a pig all are **animals**.

A sparrow, a parrot, a robin, a weaver bird all are **birds**.

An apple, an orange, a jackfruit, a mango all are **fruits**.

A tent, a bungalow, a hut all are **houses**.

Activity

write a group name for each of the group of words below.

1. Red, Blue, Yellow, Orange and Green are all

2. Pears, apples, mangoes and jackfruits are all

3. Rose, Lilly, tulip and daisy are all _____

4. Lions, tigers, zebras, elephants and leopards are all _____
5. Cows, goats, dogs, cats and sheep are all _____
6. Wasps, mosquitoes, houseflies are all _____
7. Coats, shirts, dresses, blouses and vests are all _____
8. lorries, buses, vans, motorcycles and tractors are all _____
9. Tables, chairs, benches, desks and beds are all _____
10. Uncles, aunts, grandmothers, cousins are all _____

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Collective Nouns**Names given to groups of objects e.g. Herd, bunch, fleet, etc****Examples**

- a herd of cattle.
- a herd of elephants.
- a chest of drawers.
- a swarm of bees a flight of birds.
- a gang of thieves
- a crowd of people
- a choir of singers a flock of sheep
- a shoal of fish
- a bouquet of flowers
- a bunch of keys .
- a fleet of cars.
- a pack of wolves
- a team of players
- a bunch of flowers
- a bunch of grapes.

Examples

We saw a herd of elephants at the zoo.

A team of players was getting ready for the match.

2.Complete the sentences correctly.

1. A large _____ of doves flew over the trees.
2. I have lost my _____ of keys.
3. The clothes were kept in the _____ of drawers.
4. A _____ of thieves broke into her shop.

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling Exercise	Corrections
4. _____	1. _____
5. _____	2. _____
6. _____	3. _____

Lesson 13

Commas

Commas separate items in a list or sentences.

Commas help to pause in listing items in a sentence.

Examples

She bought bananas, meat, oranges, eggs and beans.

James has a long bag, a pencil, a ruler, a rubber and a book.

That farmer has cabbages, tomatoes, cassava, maize and yams in his garden.

Commas do not come after 'and'

Activity

Punctuate correctly using commas.

1. John has a ruler a rubber a pen and a pencil in his bag.

2. Cats cows sheep and pigs are domestic animals.

3. Ann Ritah Jean Sarah and Joy are friends.

4. Moses Tom Fred and Sam are in Primary one.

5. Lorries cars bicycles and buses move on roads.

6. Mother father aunt and uncle came to visit us.

7. Animals trees people and insects are all living things.

8. She packed juice cakes sausages and apples for lunch.

9. Cassava sweet potatoes Irish potatoes and yams are food crops.

10. Kittens calves piglets and cubs are young ones of animals.

CORRECTIONS

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game

Corrections

1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 14

THEME: THINGS WE MAKE.

SUB-THEME: THINGS WE MAKE AT HOME AND AT SCHOOL.

VOCABULARY

mat	hat	a pair trousers
rope	drum	dress
basket	shaker	mortar
pot	necklace	pestle
ball	bag	wood
clay	palm leaves	banana fibres
sisal	straws	mingling stick
doll	skirt	knife
charcoal stove	raffia	soil
cow dung	animal skins	

2. Constructing sentences using some of the vocabulary.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 15:

Past tense of irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are verbs which don't take 'd' or 'ed' in the past tense but change the spelling.

Examples of irregular verbs

Verbs

blow
eat
run
sit
go
come
do
see

past tense

blew
ate
ran
sat
went
came
did
saw

PRIMARY ONE**ENGLISH LANGUAGE****TERM THREE**

sell	sold
tell	told
grow	grew
fly	flew
drive	drove
break	broke
know	knew
pay	paid
say	said
think	thought
write	wrote
catch	caught
fight	fought
get	got
buy	bought
speak	spoke
draw	drew

B. Fill in the gaps with the past tense of the words given in brackets.

1. She _____ to him on telephone. (speak)
2. He _____ his work very fast. (do)
3. My father _____ to his house to see him. (drive)
4. The child _____ his milk bottle. (break)
5. Paul _____ a nice picture of an elephant. (draw)
6. My mother _____ all the bills. (pay)
7. I _____ the letter to Mark. (write)

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 16**Similar**

Different words with same meaning.

weep	cry
finish	end
start	begin
stop	halt
start	commence
creep	crawl
tug	pull
tear	rip
stout	fat
large	big
speak	talk
assist	help
wide	broad
rich	wealthy
goodbye	farewell
look	gaze
reply	answer
present	gift
repair	mend

Activity

In place of each underlined word, write a word which has a similar meaning.

1. I start work at eight o'clock. _____
2. Snakes creep along the ground. _____
3. John gave Jane's hair a playful tug. _____
4. A large crowd saw a fire game. _____
5. They do not speak to each other now. _____
6. Cars must halt at the cross roads. _____
7. Can you assist me, please? _____
8. We stopped to gaze in the zoo. _____
9. Carol had a lovely present from her aunt. _____
10. We reply when a teacher asks a question. _____

CORRECTIONS

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 17

Analogies

Examples

1. Cat is to kitten as calf is to cow.
2. Dog is to bark as lion is to roar.
3. Boy is to girl as father is to _____
4. Bird is to nest as lion is to _____
5. Frog is to jump as butterfly is to _____

Activity

1. Cow is to beef as pig is to _____
2. Ship is to sea as bus it to _____
3. See is to eyes as smell is to _____
4. Blouse is to girl as shirt is to _____
5. Goose is to geese as foot is to _____
6. King is to queen as bull is to _____
7. Big is to small as long is to _____
8. Doctor is to hospital as teacher is to _____
9. Nephew is to niece as uncle is to _____
10. Happy is to sad as late is to _____

CORRECTIONS

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Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson18

Homophones - Words with the same sound but different meaning.

Year	-	ear
here	-	hear
Week	-	weak
Plain	-	plane
tail	-	tale
Son	-	sun
right	-	write
bye	-	buy
road	-	rode
sail	-	sale
dear	-	deer
knows	-	nose
there	-	their
hours		ours
pair	-	pear
know	-	no
heal	-	heel
too	-	two
check	-	cheque

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game

Corrections

1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 19

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT.

SUB – THEME: Components and importance of things in our environment.

Vocabulary

People	rabbit
Land	cow
River	lion
lake	snake
mountains	zebra
bird	sheep
dog	turkey
elephant	hills
monkey	transport

1. Constructing sentences using some of the vocabulary.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Animal homes.**Examples**

Lion	-	den
cow	-	kraal
dog	-	kennel
horse	-	stable
bird	-	nest
fish	-	water
monkey	-	trees
rabbit	-	hutch/burrow
sheep	-	byre/pen/fold

Activities**Match correctly.**

lion	nest
cow	water
dog	yard
horse	den
bird	trees
fish	hutch
monkey	kraal
rabbit	stable
sheep	kennel

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. A bird lives in a _____ .
2. A cow lives in a _____ .
3. A _____ lives in a stable.
4. A _____ lives in a kennel.
5. A rabbit lives in a _____ .

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 21

Young ones of animals.

Examples

Sheep - lamb	crocodile - hutchling
cat - kitten	rabbit - bunny
cow - calf	lion - cub
dog - puppy	snake - snake let
horse - stable	bird - nestling
frog - tadpole	duck - duckling
fish - fry	elephant - calf
man - baby	goat - kid

Complete correctly.

Animal

young one

horse

cow

goat

rabbit

bird

dog

cat

lion

duck

sheep

pig

CORRECTIONS

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Lesson 22

Animal weapons

Examples

bird	-	beak
dog	-	teeth
snail /tortoise	-	shell
man	-	hands
cow /goat	-	use horns and legs
chameleon	-	changes colour
cat	-	claws
snake	-	poisonous fangs.
bees	-	stings
horse	-	legs
caterpillar	-	prickly hair
millipede	-	coils itself

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY.

SUB- THEME: Peace and security at home.

Vocabulary.

hold	knife	obedience
throw	spear	respect
play	stick	peace
cut	stone	maids
fight	fire	parents
help	gun	
share	protection	

Date : _____

Revision Exercise 1

1. Write the opposite of the following.

- a) Cry _____
- b) Stand _____
- c) Take _____
- d) Walk _____
- e) Awake _____

2. Give the opposites of the underlined words.

- i) He is standing on a big chair. _____
- ii) Ezra is present today. _____
- iii) Can you open that door? _____
- iv) The policeman told us to stop. _____
- v) The girls are running . _____
- vi) He is laughing. _____

3. Give the opposites of the following.

- a) Girl _____
- b) Uncle _____
- c) Mother _____
- d) Woman _____
- e) Sister _____
- f) Nephew _____
- g) Mister _____
- h) Headmaster _____

4. Use the opposite of the word in brackets to fill the gaps.

- a) The thief stole the dress from the _____ (boy)
- b) The _____ comes to school early. (headmaster)
- c) Is that my _____ (uncle)
- d) The big _____ had a big hat. (man)
- e) Uncle is going to visit my _____ tomorrow. (sister)

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date: _____

REVISION EXERCISE 2

1. Use these words to make sentences.

- i) big _____
- ii) old _____
- iii) happy _____
- iv) tall _____
- v) hot _____

2. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

- a) My village is very far.
- b) She is a girl.
- c) They are fat men.
- d) He is a thin boy.
- e) Our class is very clean.

3. Fill in the gaps correctly.

- i) a _____ of people
- ii) a _____ of thieves.
- iii) a _____ of cattle.
- iv) a _____ of sticks.
- v) a _____ of flowers.
- vi) a box of _____
- vii) a gang of _____
- viii) a swarm of _____
- ix) a herd of _____
- x) a crate of _____

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date : _____

REVISION EXERCISE 4

1. Write to, two and too in the gaps below.

- a) Allan went _____ bed early.
- b) He is _____ ill to go to school.
- c) It is _____ o'clock.
- d) My grandmother is _____ old to walk.
- e) Are you going _____ help me?
- f) _____ and _____ make four.

2. Use "and" to join the each pair of sentences below.

- i) Our cat is white. Our cat is big.

- ii) The day was fine. The day was warm.

- iii) John had a bag. John had a cup.

3. Join these sentences using "but"

- a) Paul fell down. He did not cry.

- b) Anne wanted a chocolate but the box was empty.

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date: _____

Revision Exercise Five.

1. Add "r" to the given words.

ripe _____

simple _____

wise _____

humble _____

nice _____

2. Compare the following adjectives by adding "er"

cheap	Cheaper
warm	_____
_____	Smaller
neat	_____
smart	_____
_____	Longer

3. Add "er" to the given words.

Noisy _____

_____ tidier

Funny _____

Date : _____

Revision Exercise Six.

1. Complete the table correctly.

cheap	cheaper	Cheapest
Warm	_____	_____
_____	smaller	_____
smart	_____	_____
_____	longer	Longest
strong	_____	_____

2. Fill in the similes.

as _____ as a pig.

as big as _____.

as _____ as a feather.

as sweet as _____

3. Re-write the sentences as using..... than.....

a) Maate is tall. Mary is very tall

b) Jean is big. Sarah is small.

c) Sam writes well. Angel writes very well.

d) Peter is big .James is very big.

4. Write in their full forms.

Sun. _____

Dr. _____

Mon. _____

Ms. _____

Dec. _____

Corrections

[illegible]

Comprehension

WEEK 2**THEME : TRANSPORT****SUB-THEME: TYPES OF TRANSPORT.****Lesson 1**

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Vocabulary:- words related to transport.

Railway, train, bus, lorry, airport, bicycle, road, ship, donkey, camel, aero plane, lake, car.

The man is paddling a boat.

LESSON: 2

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Guided composition related to transport.

Aeroplane, taxi, bus, bus park, lorry, ship, helicopter and railway station.

There are many things we use for transport. Some of them are bicycles, _____ and _____. We use _____ to move on water. _____ and _____ are used for air

transport. Buses collect at the _____ and we catch the train at the _____.

LESSON: 3

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

PASSAGE ABOUT TRANSPORT

Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another. The four types of transport are: air transport, road transport, railway transport and water transport. The commonest transport is road transport, the slowest type of transport is water transport and the quickest type of transport is air transport.

Questions:

1. What is transport?

2. Name the four types of transport

a. _____

b. _____

C. _____

d. _____

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Corrections

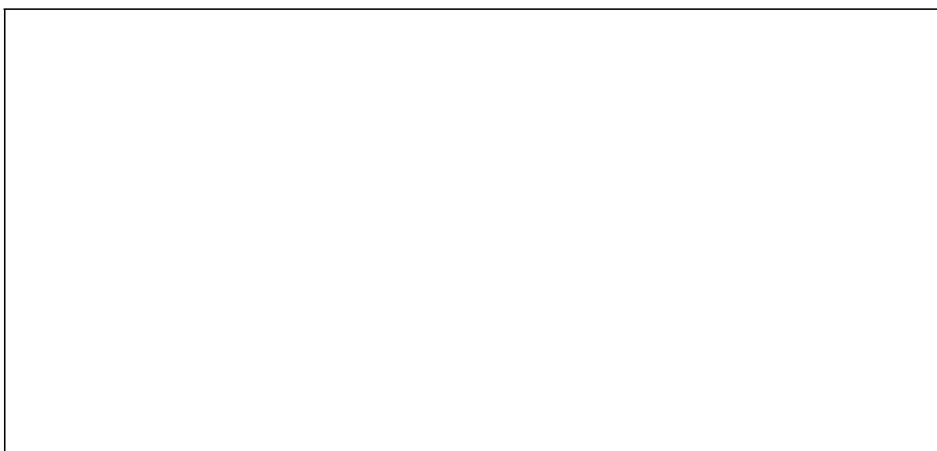
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Picture interpretation related to transport

The taxis are at a taxi park.



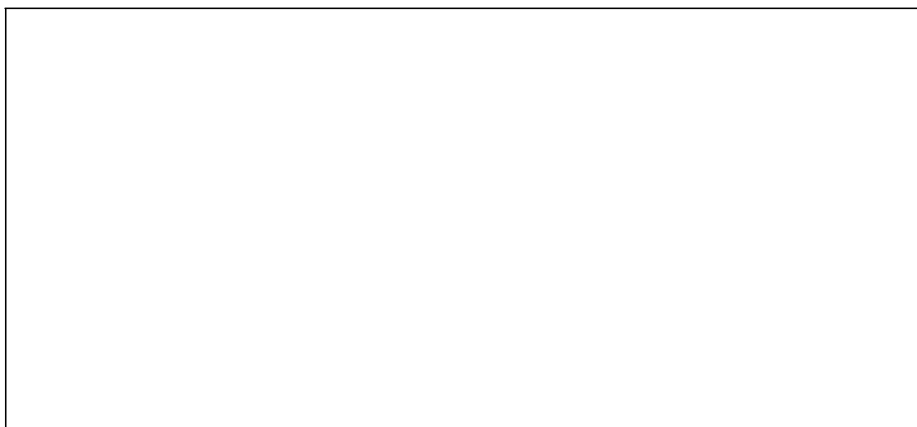
The buses are at the bus park.




The train is at the railway.



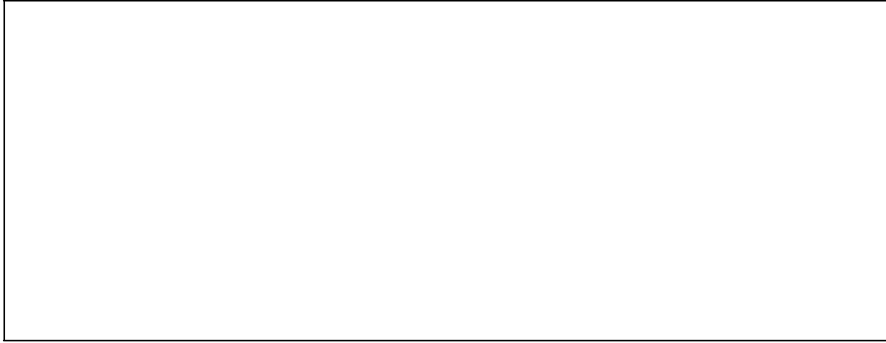
The aeroplane is at the airport.



The lorry is carrying cows.



The ship is sailing on the Lake.



Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Read the story and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Rose had an uncle who lived in London. One day, he invited Rose to London. She was escorted to airport by her mother and father. At the airport, she saw many aero planes kept in the hangar. In the aero plane, she saw a pilot and air hostess. When Rose reached London, she visited the railway station where she had a ride on an electric train. Her aunt and uncle took her to a sea port.

She saw many ships, boats, ferries and rafts. She picked some shells that she brought to her parents.

questions.

1. Who lived in London?

2. Who escorted Rose to the air port?

3. What did Rose see at the airport?

4. Which places did rose visit when she was in London?

5. Which gift did Rose bring to her parents?

6. Name the means of transport in the story?

7. Where are the aero planes kept?

CORRECTIONS

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

LESSON : 10

Passage about things we make and their uses.

Some things are not made by God. They are manmade things. We make baskets using palms and banana fibres. We make pots using clay. Some ropes are made using sisal. We can make balls for playing football. All the furniture we use is made from wood.

Questions:

1. What are man-made things?

2. What do we use to make baskets?

3. Name four man-made things?

4. What is made out of wood?

5. Are all ropes made from sisal?

6. Draw three things made by man?

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

LESSON: 6

Sentences re-arrangement related (jumbled story)

- a) *He sold the pots and got money.*
- b) *One day Joel went home to the swamp.*
- c) *He went home and made pots.*
- d) *He collected clay.*

Good story

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

Read and re- arrange the sentences to form a meaningful story.

- a) She got knife.
- b) One day Jane wanted to make a play toy.
- c) She sat down and made a nice ball.
- d) She cut the banana fibres.
- e) She went to the garden.

Good story

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

Corrections

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

LESSON: 7**Substitution table related to things we make.**

Mary		mats
I	make	ropes
They		baskets
We	makes	toys
James and Dora		dolls
Mummy		pots

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT.

SUB-THEME: COMPONENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

Words and sentences related to the environment

Living things

People

Plants

Animals

soil

water

hill

non-living things

rocks

mountains

Guided composition related to things in our environment.**people, snake, animals, grow, breath, plants**

Living things are things which....., feed, excrete, reproduce,, and move.

There are two groups of living things.

These are.....and..... The examples of living things are....., hens, grass,, trees, flowers, bananas, plants, frogs, sheep, rabbits and so many others.

Activity two.

Rulers,	table,	tins,	stones
----------------	---------------	--------------	---------------

Non living things are things that do not have life. Non living things do not breathe, feed, grow, move, excrete, and produce. The examples of non living things are, _____, desks, soil, cars, pots, _____, books, chairs. Plates, _____, buildings, pots and _____.

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Corrections

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

LESSON: 9**Passage about parts we eat on different plants in our environment.**

Plants are useful to people and animals. They have three main parts. These are leaves, stem and the roots. We eat the leaves of some plants like onions, cabbage, spinach, dodo and others. We eat the stem of a sugarcane and yam plants. The roots of plants like cassava, potatoes, and Irish potatoes are eaten as food.

Questions

1. Name the three main parts of the plant.

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

2. Write two uses of plants to people.

a. _____

b. _____

3. Which part of the sugarcane do we eat?

4. Draw and colour these plants.

cabbage	sugarcane	Cassava

Corrections

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Vocabulary related to plants

stem

seedling

spraying

roots

pruning

manuring

leaves

mulching

digging

showers

watering

fruits seeds

thinning

soil

Activity:

Writing 5 sentences using some of the above words.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

SUB-THEME: CONSERVING OUR ENVIRONMENT.s

Read the jumbled story and arrange it in order.

- a) He went to the forest.
- b) He used the charcoal for cooking.
- c) Mr. Male woke up in the morning.
- d) He picked his axe from the house.
- e) He cut down trees and made charcoal.

Good story

Read the story and arrange it in its order.

1. He went and cleared the swamp.
2. He built the house in the swamp.
3. He made the brick.
4. One day, Mr. Opio wanted to build a house.
5. His house was destroyed by NEMA.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

Corrections

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Re- arrange the words to form good meaningful sentences.

1. friends, football played his with He

2. a cake helped her mother to she make

3. two groups living thing There of are

4. water sailing ship The is on

5. animal A wild monkey a is

6. is boy a The bicycle riding

7. grass is the cow some eating

8. sheep we from wool the get

9. climbing girl is a tree The

10. very donkey A ears long has.

corrections

Date: _____

Listen and write

Spelling game

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Corrections

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY AT HOME.

SUB-THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

Letter writing (A friendly letter)

GOMBE JUNIOR SCHOOL, P.O.BOX
7490,
KAMPALA .

DATE: 4th September, 2016.

Dear Timothy,

How are you? I hope you arrived safely. Thank you for the present of a toy train you gave me on my birthday.

I enjoyed playing with it. I will give you a present on your birthday too.

Have a lovely day. Yours ,

Simon Wadada.

Questions

1. Who wrote this letter?

2. To whom was the letter written?

3. What did Timothy give Simon?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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