

GOMBE JUNIOR SCHOOL

PRIMARY ONE

ENGLISH WORK BOOK

FOR TERM II 2019

THEME : WEATHER

SUB THEME: ELEMENTS OF WEATHER

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Lesson 1

(Arranging words in a,b,c order)

sun water blow windy
rain hot wind warm

Examples

(a) hot rain cold blow

Blow cold hot rain

b) box cat axe doll

axe box cat doll

ACTIVITY

(a) sun, warm, clouds

(b) rainy, water, shine

THEME : WEATHER

SUB THEME: ELEMENTS AND TYPES OF WEATHER

LESSON 2: THE ALPHABET

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Arranging words in alphabetical order

We consider the first letters which begin the words if the letters are not the same.

Example:-

book, chalk, apple, door

apple, book, chalk, door

ACTIVITY

Re- arrange these words in a, b, c order.

(a) wet, hot, cold, dry

(b) orange, ant, bed, kettle

(c) sunshine, wind, cloud cover, rainfall

(d) fire, shade, hat, weather.

LESSON 4: Prepositions

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that show position.

Examples of prepositions

in, on, under, behind, below, over, in front, at, between, near

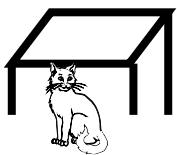
Activity

Fill in the gaps using correct prepositions.

Picture illustration with sentences.



The ball is _____ the chair.



The cat is _____ the table.

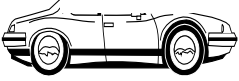


Peter is jumping _____ the bench.



sunny

Sarah is pointing _____ the sun.



Mary is standing _____ the car.



The flower is _____ the tin.



Joy is looking _____ at the flowers.

LESSON 5

Sub Theme: Activities of different seasons

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Plurals

Changing "Y" to i and add es to nouns that end with y.

Nouns which end with 'y' when there is a consonant before **y**.
we change '**y**' to '**i**' and add '**es**' to form the plural.

Examples

Lorry	-	lorries	fly	-	flies
Puppy	-	puppies	berry	-	berries

Activities

Change these nouns to plural form

baby	-	_____
story	-	_____
lady	-	_____
daisy	-	_____
berry	-	_____
pony	-	_____
fly	-	_____

Lesson 6

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

B. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets correctly.

1. David likes reading _____ about animals. (story)
2. Eleven _____ were parked outside. (lorry)
3. The _____ are very kind. (lady)
4. Kampala and Nairobi are big _____. (city)
5. Mummy bought _____ from the market. (berry)

[illegible]

Lesson 7

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Changing 'f' to 'v' and add 'es'

Some nouns which end with 'f', or **fe** change to '**ves**' to form their plurals.

Examples

Knife - knives

leaf - leaves

wolf - _____

Activities

shelf - _____

loaf - _____

half - _____

calf - _____

wife - _____

life - _____

knife - _____

WEEK 4

Lesson 8

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Complete the sentences using the given words in brackets

1. The book _____ are full of books. (shelf)
2. The butcher has very sharp _____. (kettle)
3. The maid bought two _____ of bread. (loaf)
4. There are a lot of _____ on the ground. (leaf)

Lesson 9

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Verbs (doing words) doubling the last letter and adding -ing

Verbs which have a vowel before the last letter double the last letter and then add 'ing' in the present continuous tense.

Examples:

Stop - stopping

cut - cutting

skip - skipping

put - putting

Activities

Add 'ing' to change to the present continuous tense

dig - _____

wrap- _____

sip - _____

hug - _____

rob - _____

rub - _____

pin - _____

hop - _____

chop - _____

jog - _____

run - _____

beg - _____

Lesson 10

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Use the given words in brackets correctly

1. The little boy is _____ for meat. (beg)
2. Betty is _____ on a jacket. (put)
3. The buses are _____ outside the school gate. (stop)
4. Allan _____ is at the door. (tap)
5. Mummy is _____ near the fire. (sit)

Lesson 11

Past tense (Yesterday tense)

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Doubling the last letter and add 'ed' to the verbs.

Some verbs which have a vowel before the last letter double the last letter and then add 'ed' in the past tense.

Examples

skip - skipped

rob - robbed

beg - begged

Activities

Add 'ed' to change to the past tense

shop - _____

rub - _____

clap - _____

beg - _____

stop - _____

jog - _____

sip - _____

skip - _____

chop - _____

hop - _____

pin - _____

hug - _____

tap - _____

wrap - _____

slap - _____

scrub - _____

Lesson 12

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Doubling the last letter before adding 'ed'

Use the given verbs in brackets correctly to complete the sentences.

1. She _____ the floor with a brush. (scrub)
2. The little boy _____ for a sweet. (beg)
3. The bus _____ outside the school gate. (stop)
4. Mother _____ Jane last night. (hug)
5. Allan _____ at the door before coming in. (tap)

Lesson 13

Punctuation marks

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

An apostrophe

We use or put an **apostrophe** just after a name or a noun and then add 's' to show ownership.

Examples

Sarah's pencil.

Peter's shirt

My mother's bag.

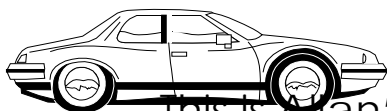
The pencil belongs to the teachers.

It is the teacher's pencil.

The bicycle belongs to Paul.

It is Paul's bicycle.

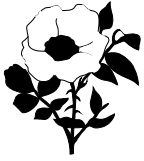
Allan



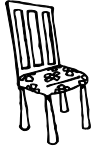
This is Allan's car.

Note: The 's' shows that Allan owns the car.

Who owns each thing?



Susan: This is Susan's flower



Peter: _____



John: _____



David: _____



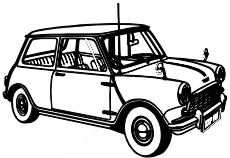
Mary: _____



Mummy: _____



Paul: _____



Father: _____



Aunt: _____

Lesson 14

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Pre-composition

Write these words correctly

(a) ra__n__ng

(b) s__i__e

(c) wa__e

(d) c__o__dy

(e) s__n__y

(f) w__a__h__r

Use the given gaps to fill the gaps

rained, rain, wet, shinning, warm)

Last Monday, it _____ in the morning, Sarah and Jane went to school in the _____. They reached school when they were _____ and cold. At break time. It started _____. They played with friends and soon felt _____.

Lesson 15

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety at home

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

The use of an **apostrophe** to show ownership.

Examples

(a) The book belongs to the man.

The man's book.

(b) The tail of a cat.

A cat's tail.

(c) The knife for a man.

A man's knife.

Activity

1. The beak of the bird.

The bird's beak.

2. The horn of the cow

3. The house of Peter

4. The bicycle of the man.

5. The dress of Joan.

6. The car of the President.

7. The shirt of Albert

Lesson 16

An apostrophe

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

The use of an apostrophe to write words in short

We can use an **apostrophe** to **shorten** words (**to write words in short**). When we join words, leave out a letter which is represented by an apostrophe.

When we join 'not' to another word, 'o' is left out and it is represented by an apostrophe.

Examples

Is not - isn't

Was not - wasn't

are not - aren't

Exercise

Join each pair of words using an apostrophe

1. does not - _____
2. were not - _____
3. has not - _____
4. Is not - _____
5. have not - _____
6. was not - _____
7. do not - _____
8. are not - _____
9. can not - _____

Lesson 17

An apostrophe

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Re-write the sentences joining the underlined words

1. John does not want to go home.

2. The twins were not in school today.

3. Daddy has not gone to work today.

4. The milk is not fresh.

5. Was not that a dirty dish?

LESSON 18

Comprehension (dialogue)

Read the dialogue and answer questions.

Ali : What is the matter Aisha?

Aisha: I fell down and I broke my arm.

Ali : What were you doing?

Aisha: I was climbing a tree to get some mangoes.

Ali : Always be careful as you climb trees.

Aisha: Thank you. Ali next time, I will be careful.

Questions

1. How many people are talking?

2. What happened to Aisha?

3. Why was Aisha climbing the tree?

4. What should Aisha do before climbing the tree?

Lesson 19

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Using an apostrophe

Joining is, us, are, etc to other words using an apostrophe.

Examples

She is - she's

Let us - let's

It is - It's

Activity

Use an apostrophe to join the given words.

It is - _____

She is - _____

I am - _____

He is - _____

They are - _____

Let us - _____

You are - _____

There is - _____

That is - _____

Lesson 20

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Use an apostrophe correctly in the second sentence

Examples

(a) **He is** running

He's running

(b) **He is** playing football.

He's playing football.

(c) **She is** sleeping

She's sleeping.

Activity

(a) It is eating a bone.

b) She is riding a bicycle.

c) They are colouring pictures.

Lesson 22

SubTheme: Accident and safety on the way.

Date: _____ Class: _____

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

Short forms

short forms of the days of the week and months of the year.

We put a **full stop** on short forms of days of the week, months of the year and some other words when they are written in short.

(a) Days of the week

Sunday	-	Sun
Monday	-	Mon.
Tuesday	-	Tue.
Wednesday	-	Wed.
Thursday	-	Thur.
Friday	-	Fri.
Saturday	-	Sat.

Months of the year

January	-	Jan.
February	-	Feb.
March	-	Mar.
April	-	Apr.
May	-	May
June	-	June
July	-	July
August	-	Aug.
September	-	Sept.
October	-	Oct.
November	-	Nov.
December	-	Dec.

Other words

Road	-	Rd.
Mister	-	Mr.
Doctor	-	Dr.
Teacher	-	tr.
Shillings	-	shs.
Telephone	-	tel
Sister	-	sr.
Brother	-	br.
School	-	sch.

Lesson 23

Date: _____ Class: _____

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

Activity

Write the following in short form.

Monday - _____

Tuesday - _____

Friday - _____

Mister - _____

School - _____

Doctor - _____

January - _____

Shilling - _____

November - _____

August - _____

Lesson 24

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Things that cause accidents (dangerous things)

Examples

thorns, fire, knife, razorblade, broken glass, needles , pins.

Write these words correctly.

- (a) fekni - _____
- (b) orthn - _____
- (c) bnur - _____
- (d) dlenee - _____
- (e) glass broken - _____
- (f) refi - _____
- (g) bladerazor - _____

Lesson: 25

Date: _____

Composition

Re-arrange the words to make a correct story

1. He climbed up the tree.
2. The man came and helped him.
3. He saw a ripe mango on a tree.
4. He fell down and broke his leg.
5. One day, John was walking to school.

Good story

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

CORRECTIONS

Lesson 26

SUB THEME: Accidents and safety at school

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Opposites

The use of 'un'

Using 'un' to change words to their opposites

Examples

Paid - unpaid

Safe - unsafe

Fair - unfair

Activities

Give the opposite of these words by using 'un'

Happy - _____

Pack - _____

Comfortable - _____

Kind - _____

Fair - _____

Load - _____

Wrap - _____

Safe	-	_____
Tidy	-	_____
Willing	-	_____
Lucky	-	_____
Dress	-	_____
Tie	-	_____
True	-	_____

[illegible]

Lesson 27

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Complete the sentence with the opposite of the word given in brackets

1. You look so _____ today. (happy)
2. The rooms were _____. (tidy)
3. What you said was _____. (true)
4. They are _____ to go with us. (willing)
5. The water is _____ to drink. (safe)
6. The old woman is _____ to children. (kind)
7. It was _____ to walk alone at night. (wise)
8. The teacher is feeling _____ today. (well)

Lesson 28

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

Example:

A long pencil

a short girl

A new book

a good boy

Activities

Use a suitable adjective for each noun below.

a new book

a clever girl

an old woman

a _____ apple

a _____ box

a _____ car

a _____ dress

a _____ boy

a _____ house

a _____ book

a _____ chair

a _____ bottle

a _____ bed

a _____ shirt

a _____ bench

Lesson 29

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Choose the correct word from the list to complete the sentences

sunny, sour, dirty, tall, wild, clever, kind, red, sharp, golden

1. A lion is a _____ animal.
2. The weather now is _____.
3. My sister gave me a _____ orange.
4. Mr. Okello has a _____ car.
5. The boys washed the _____ clothes.
6. Mother has a _____ knife.

Lesson 30

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Comparing adjectives

Adding "er" and est to adjectives

- We add 'er' to the adjective when we are comparing only two people, things / objectives (**comparative degree**)
- We add 'est' to the adjective when we are comparing more than two people, things / objects. (**superlative degree**)

-

Fill in correctly

Adjective	comparative	superlative
Long	Longer	Longest
Short	Shorter	Shortest
Warm	_____	_____
Neat	_____	_____
Cold	Colder	_____
_____	Newest	Newest
Low	_____	_____

Lesson 32

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Fill in correctly to complete the sentences. (use the words in brackets)

1. My water is _____ than yours. (cold)
2. Ann is _____ than Mary. (short)
3. Benjamin's shirt is the _____. (clean)
4. Mummy's bag is the _____. (small)
5. I am _____ than my sister. (tall)
6. Peter is the _____ boy in the family. (old)

Lesson 33

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Kampi: How does your mother keep food clean?

Katooro: She covers it and puts it in the fridge.

Kampi: Why does she cover the food?

Katooro: She wants to keep food safe from flies.

Kampi: How else can we keep food safe?

Katooro: You can sundry it, salt it or wash it.

Questions

1. How does Katooro's mother keep food safe?

2. Why should we always cover the food?

3. Give one other way of keeping food safe.

4. Who are the people in the conversation?

5. How many people are talking?

Lesson 34

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Pre – composition

Fill in the missing letters

(a) ca___av___

(b) b___ns

(c) ga__d__n

(d) p__ta__o__s

(e) m___ll__t

(f) b__n__n__s

Guided composition

Fill in the gaps with the correct words

(market, milk, eggs, meat, money, farm)

Mr. Kato has a nice farm. On his _____ he has cows, which give him _____. Also Mr. Kato's family get _____ and _____ from the farm. In the evening, they take banana and potatoes for sell in the _____. They sell food and get _____ for school fees.

THEME: FOOD AND NUTRITION

SUB THEME: Names and sources of food

Lesson 35

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Verbs – Present simple tense

Verbs which have a consonant before 'y' at the end, change 'y' to 'i' and add 'es' in the present simple tense. (using pronouns; **he, it, she** and a name of a person or a thing.)

Examples

cry - cries

try - tries

copy - copies

Change to present simple tense by using 'ies'

try - _____

tidy - _____

carry - _____

empty - _____

dry - _____

fry - _____

spy - _____

copy - _____

many - _____

cry - _____

Change the verbs in brackets to present simple tense

1. Paul _____ eggs for breakfast. (fry)
2. She _____ her bag everyday. (carry)
3. The baby _____ to walk. (try)
4. Her baby _____ every night. (cry)
5. Jane _____ when she is going to school (hurry)

Lesson 37

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Past tense(yesterday tense)

Changing y to i before ending 'ed'

NB: Verbs which have a consonant before 'y' at the end, change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ed' in the past tense.

Examples

cry - cries

dry - dries

Activities

A. Change verbs to past tense by adding 'ed'

marry	-	_____	empty	-	_____
carry	-	_____	fry	-	_____
try	-	_____	carry	-	_____
cry	-	_____	dry	-	_____
copy	-	_____	spy	-	_____
burry-		_____	tidy	-	_____

B. Make eight sentences using any of the above words in the past tense.

Change the given verbs in brackets to past tense.

1. Joseph _____ the room after the meeting. (tidy)
2. She _____ to catch the bus. (hurry)
3. Mark _____ all his work. (copy)
4. She _____ herself after bathing. (dry)
5. Mary _____ when she fell down. (dry)
6. His grandfather was _____ yesterday. (burry)
7. Mother _____ eggs for breakfast. (fry)
8. He _____ the big bag home. (carry)
9. My sister got _____ to a prince. (marry)
10. Paul _____ the words in his notebook. (copy)

Lesson 38

Sub theme: Uses of food

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Compound words

A compound word is a word that is formed by joining two words.

Example

tea + pot = teapot

match + box = matchbox

foot + ball = football

Activities

Underline the compound words in these sentences.

1. Sarah is carrying a schoolbag.
2. Mummy has a tidy bedroom.
3. Mr. Kirinya is our headteacher.
4. Paul is dusting the chalkboard.
5. The shopkeeper is here.
6. The children are in the classroom.

Write two spate words from these compound words.

toothbrush = _____ + _____

newspaper = _____ + _____

pigsty = _____ + _____

dustbin = _____ + _____

birthday = _____ + _____

something = _____ + _____

armchair = _____ + _____

tablecloth = _____ + _____

doormat = _____ + _____

snowman = _____ + _____

PRIMARY ONE

COMPREHENSION

FOR TERM II 2018

THEME : WEATHER

SUB THEME : ELEMENTS AND TYPES OF WEATHER

Date: _____

Class _____

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

Composition activities

Guided composition about elements of weather

Use these words to fill in the gaps;

sunshine, clouds, wind and rainfall.

These weather makers are useful to both animals and plants.

_____ helps plants to grow well. It dries clothes and harvested seeds / crops. We fly kites and winnow seeds when the _____ is blowing. _____

provides water for plants go grow well. People and animals need water. _____ help in the formation of rainfall.

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Jumbled sentences related to weather matching sentences to correct pictures(oral work)

A sunny day / wet day

It is a fine day.

The streets are wet.

The women are carrying umbrellas.

John is wearing a shirt.

Today everyone is enjoying the fresh air.

It is raining.

The sun is shining.

Susan is wearing a cotton dress.

Mr. Smith is wearing his rain coat.

Today people are rushing home as quickly as they can.

SUB THEME: ACTIVITIES FOR DIFFERENT SEASONS

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Picture composition about activities done on different types of weather.

2	1	4	3
windy	rainy	sunny	cloudy

Activity

(a) Name the type of weather in picture number two.

(b) What is the boy doing in picture number one?

(c) What is the girl doing in picture number three?

(d) Name the type of weather in picture number four.

SUB THEME: EFFECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF WEATHER

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Guided composition about dangers and managing weather

Weather is the daily condition of a particular place and at any given time. Sometimes the different types of weather are dangerous to man and animals. Too much rainfall destroys our _____ people's lives and causes _____. Too much wind destroys our _____ and causes soil _____ and breaks the _____. We use sunglasses and _____ on a sunny weather. We should always be prepared for the different types of weather.

umbrella, warm, light, clothes, house, erosion, trees, sunlight, plants
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THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY AT HOME

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Arrange these sentences to make a good story

1. He saw a ripe mango up in a tree.
2. He stepped on a dry branch.
3. One day Musa was going to school.
4. He climbed the tree to pick it.
5. The branch broke and Musa fell down.

A good story

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

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

Guided composition related to accidents at home

(Insect bite, sharp objects, burns, climbing trees, fire)

An accident is an un-expected danger which causes injury. Some common accidents at home are: cuts, _____, snake bite, drowning, electric shock, poisoning, _____, fractures and others. Accidents at home are caused by _____, sharp objects, razorblades, knives, broken glasses, electricity and _____. We should always be careful while playing at home. We should avoid climbing trees, playing with _____ keep medicine away from children, use sticks to pick fruits and avoid playing with electricity.

SUB THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY AT SCHOOL IN CLASS

Date: _____

Class: _____

Spelling game	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

Picture composition about accidents on the way to school

Draw these accidents we find on our way to school

Snake bite	Insect sting	Dog bite	Car knock

Comprehension

Weather record chart

Date: _____

	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
<u>Morning</u>	sunny	cloudy	rainy	cloudy	rainy	windy	sunny
<u>Afternoon</u>	rainy	windy	sunny	sunny	rainy	cloudy	windy

Questions

1. What was the weather on Sunday morning?

2. What was the weather on Wednesday morning?

3. What was the weather on Thursday afternoon?

4. What was the weather on Saturday afternoon?

5. Which activities can you do on Tuesday after noon?

Date: _____ Class: _____

Spelling game

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Comprehension:

Passage reading and answering questions about activities done on different types of weather

We do many activities on different weather days. On windy day, we fly kites and dry seeds. When it rains, we can trap water and prepare mud for bricks. On a cloudy day, we can winnow seeds. We wash our clothes and harvest seeds on a sunny day.

Questions.

1. What happens on a windy day?

2. Name two activities we can do on a rainy day.
(a) _____ (b) _____
3. We trap water on a _____ day.
4. What was the weather on Monday afternoon?

5. On which day was the weather the same in the morning and in the afternoon?

THEME: OUR TRANSPORT

Comprehension passage about road signs.

Draw these road signs

Traffic lights	Round about	Zebra crossing	humps	Danger ahead

Road signs are signs put on the road to avoid road accidents.

These are:

Zebra crossing: which helps people to cross the road safely.

Humps ahead: which help to reduce on the speed of vehicles

No parking: which tells people not to park anyhow on the road,

Danger ahead: which shows that there is danger ahead,

Traffic lights: control cars on the road.

There are three colours of the traffic lights.

Red: means stop,

Orange (amber): means get ready.

Green: means go.

Questions

(a) Name any four road signs.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(b) Why are these signs put on the road.

(c) What do these traffic lights colours mean?

red _____

orange _____

green _____

THEME: ACCIDENTS

Date: _____ Class: _____

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

Comprehension passage about accidents at school

An accident is an unexpected danger which causes injury. The common accidents at school are, falls, cuts, burns and scalds. the accidents at school are caused by playing rough games, playing with sharp objects and careless handling of hot food. We can avoid accidents at school by playing fair games, handling hot food carefully, not playing with sharp object and obeying classroom rules.

Questions

(a) What is an accident?

An accident _____

(b) Give any four common accidents you know.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(c) Write two causes of accidents.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(d) How can we avoid accidents at home and school?

THEME: FOOD AND NUTRITION

SUB THEME: Names of food / uses of food to our bodies
LESSON 1 & 2

Date: _____ Class: _____

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

Interpreting the table about school food (timetable)

Monday	Rice and beans
Tuesday	Bananas and meat
Wednesday	Sweet potatoes and beans
Thursday	Rice and beans
Friday	Irish potatoes and cabbage

Activity

1. What food do they eat on Tuesday?

2. On which day do they eat Sweet potatoes and beans?

3. When do they eat Irish potatoes and cabbage?

4. On which days do they eat rice and beans?

Date: _____ Class: _____

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

Passage about uses of food

Food is anything we eat or drink that has value to the body. Examples of food we eat are millet, posho, banana, groundnuts, cassava, fish, eggs, milk, orange and so many others. We eat food to grow, get energy and keep the body healthy.

Questions

- Apart from milk and tea, mention any other four drinks you like.
(a) _____ (c) _____
(b) _____ (d) _____
- What is food?

- Name any four common foods we eat at home,
(a) _____ (c) _____
(b) _____ (d) _____
- Why do we eat food?
(a) _____
(b) _____

5. Draw and name any three types of foods.
