

SIR APOLLO KAGGWA/CITY PARENTS' SCHOOLS

P.I ENGLISH HOLIDAY WORK TERM II 2023

Name: Stream:

School:

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are describing words.



tall



short



big



small



long



short

Examples of Adjectives.

long,

tall,

short,

ugly,

beautiful,

blue,

black,

old,

young,

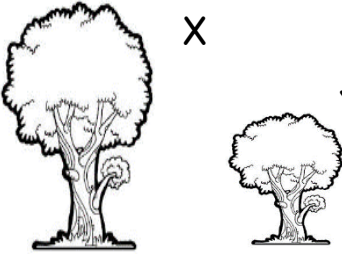
hot,

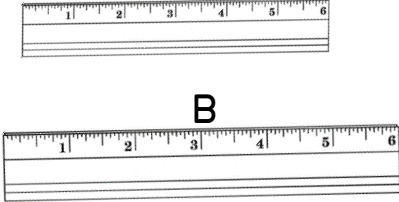
wet

I. Read and underline the adjectives in these sentences.

- a) Rhoda has a red skirt.
- b) We have a big house.
- c) I have a beautiful sister.
- d) She was given hot tea.
- e) Andrew is a clever boy.
- f) I moved a long journey.
- g) She is a kind woman.
- h) Bellinah has a good bag.

2. Compare these objects using long, tall or short.

a)  Tree X is _____
Tree Y is _____

b)  Ruler A is _____
Ruler B is _____

3. Write the opposites of the given adjectives.

young	_____	early	_____
big	_____	long	_____
bad	_____	fat	_____
tall	_____	strong	_____
hot	_____	heavy	_____
wet	_____		

4. Give the opposites of the underlined words.

- a) Rose was very happy. _____
- b) Daddy's car is dirty. _____
- c) He is a poor man. _____
- d) I moved a long journey. _____

e) James has a **big** ball. _____

f) Can you **close** the door. _____

5. Complete the table correctly.

One	Two	Many
small	smaller	smallest
tall	taller	tallest
long	_____	_____
short	_____	_____
weak	_____	_____
light	_____	_____
clean	_____	_____
old	_____	_____
rich	_____	_____
poor	_____	_____
strong	_____	_____
smart	_____	_____

6. Complete the sentences with a correct form of the adjective given in brackets.

- a) Tom is _____ than Jelly. (tall)
- b) A lion is a _____ animal. (strong)
- c) Akello is the _____ girl in our class. (tall)
- d) This is a _____ ruler. (long)
- e) River Nile is the _____ river in Uganda. (long)
- f) Ritah is _____ than Rose.
- g) She is _____ than me. (old)

Punctuation

When punctuating we can use a capital letter, a full stop or a question mark.

When do we use a capital letter?

- We use a capital letter;
 - a) when starting a sentence.
 - b) when writing names of people and places for example John, Ali, Namata, Kampala, Kireka, Nakawa.
 - c) when starting days of the week and months of the year.
 - d) when writing titles.
- A full stop is used on telling sentences and when writing short forms.
- A question mark is used on questioning sentences.

Examples

- a) Today is Tuesday.
- b) How old are you?

I. Punctuate correctly.

- a) i live at masaka. _____
- b) how old are you _____
- c) my name is kalevu _____
- d) where do you live _____
- e) i was born in december _____
- f) is this a ball _____
- g) today is thursday _____
- h) who is your teacher _____
- i) jackie is going to america _____

2. Write these days of the week in short.

- a) Monday _____
- b) Wednesday _____
- c) Tuesday _____
- d) Friday _____
- e) Thursday _____
- f) Saturday _____
- g) Sunday _____

3. Write the months of the year in short.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) January _____ | b) February _____ |
| c) March _____ | d) August _____ |
| e) September _____ | f) November _____ |
| g) October _____ | h) December _____ |

4. Write the following words in short.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| doctor _____ | teacher _____ |
| hospital _____ | school _____ |

5. Write in full.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Tue. _____ | b) Fri. _____ |
| c) Oct. _____ | d) Dec. _____ |
| e) Rd. _____ | f) Dr. _____ |

Plural forms of nouns.

Plural forms where we add 's'. e.g.

ball – balls

cup – cups

1. Complete the table correctly.

One (Singular)

Many (Plural)

bag

toy

flower

One (Singular)

Many (Plural)

tree

mat

basket

rope

bed

ruler

plate

Plural forms where we add 'es'.

Nouns that end with s, x, ch, sh and o change to plural by adding 'es'

Examples

box

boxes



dress



dresses



2. Write the plural forms of the given words.

glass _____

brush _____

tomato _____

mango _____

watch _____

torch _____

potato _____

3. Complete the sentences with the plural forms of the words given in brackets.

a) We have many _____ in our class. (bench)

- b) I saw five _____ yesterday. (bus)
- c) All the _____ got broken. (glass)
- d) Daddy has two _____. (torch)
- e) My two _____ got lost. (watch)

Plural forms that drop y and add 'ies'.

Examples

baby



babies



lorry



lorries



4. Write the plural forms of the given words.

One

Many

family _____

city _____

puppy _____

lady _____

One

Many

country _____

fly _____

community _____

5. Write the plural forms of the underlined words.

a) I have a big family. _____

b) The dog has a puppy. _____

c) I love my country. _____

Plural forms of nouns that change 'f' to 'v' and then add 'es'.

Example

Half – halves ('f' changes to 'v') and then add 'es'

Wolf – wolves

6. Change to plural.

Singular

Plural

loaf

calf

hoof

leaf

Singular

Plural

thief

shelf

knife

wolf

7. Circle only plural forms.

wives

mug

kettles

knives

loaves

leaves

cat

book

TENSES

Present Simple Tense (Now Tense)

In present simple tense, we add 'ing' to the verb.

Verb

Now tense

play

playing

read

reading

walk

Verb

Now tense

climb

draw

look

Verbs that drop 'e' and then add 'ing'.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Now tense</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Now tense</u>
dance	<u>dancing</u>	move	_____
wave	<u>waving</u>	taste	_____

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Rema is _____ clothes. (wash)
2. I am _____ the house. (mop)
3. Daddy enjoys _____. (dance)
4. We are _____ a rope. (skip)
5. Tom is _____ football. (play)
6. They are _____. (write)
7. I am _____ now. (dig)
8. Peter likes _____ matooke. (eat)

Past Tense (Yesterday Tense)

Verbs where we add 'd' in past tense.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Now tense</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Now tense</u>
dance	<u>danced</u>	chase	_____
bathe	<u>bathed</u>	move	_____
change	_____	care	_____
shade	_____	arrive	_____

Verbs that double the last letter before adding 'ing'.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Now tense</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Now tense</u>
mop	<u>mopping</u>	clap	<u>clapping</u>
sit	_____	dig	_____
skip	_____	cut	_____
swim	_____	stop	_____
run	_____		

Verbs where we add 'ed'.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Past tense</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Past tense</u>
jump	<u>jumped</u>	pray	_____
play	<u>played</u>	brush	_____
end	_____	call	_____
paint	_____	push	_____
push	_____	walk	_____

Form correct sentences using the following words.

- a) washed _____
- b) played _____
- c) brushed _____
- d) helped _____
- e) walked _____

Alphabetical Order

1. Fill in the missing letters of the alphabet.

a, b, c, _____, e, f, g, h, _____, _____, k, _____, m
n, _____, _____, _____, r, s, t, u, v, w, _____,
_____, _____

2. Change to capital letters.

a) d _____ c) e _____
b) bag _____ d) umbrella _____

3. Write these words in small letters.

a) BANANA _____ c) SUN _____
b) TEACHER _____

4. Arrange these letters in abc order.

a) e, d, f, g _____
b) v, r, z, w _____
c) k, n, m, j _____

5. Re-arrange these words in alphabetical order.

a) windy, cloudy, sunny, rainy

b) orange, mango, apple, pawpaw

c) zebra, lion, tiger, elephant

d) pilot, teacher, nurse, carpenter

6. Read the rhyme and answer the questions that follow.

Mother

I love you mother
My dearest mother
You make me happy,
when I'm sad.
You feed me,
when I'm hungry
You carry me,
when I'm tired
I want to tell you
I really love you
When I am with you
I am so glad.

By Chloe (P.I Violet)

Questions

a) What is the rhyme about?

b) How many lines has the rhyme?

c) What does mother do when Chloe is hungry?

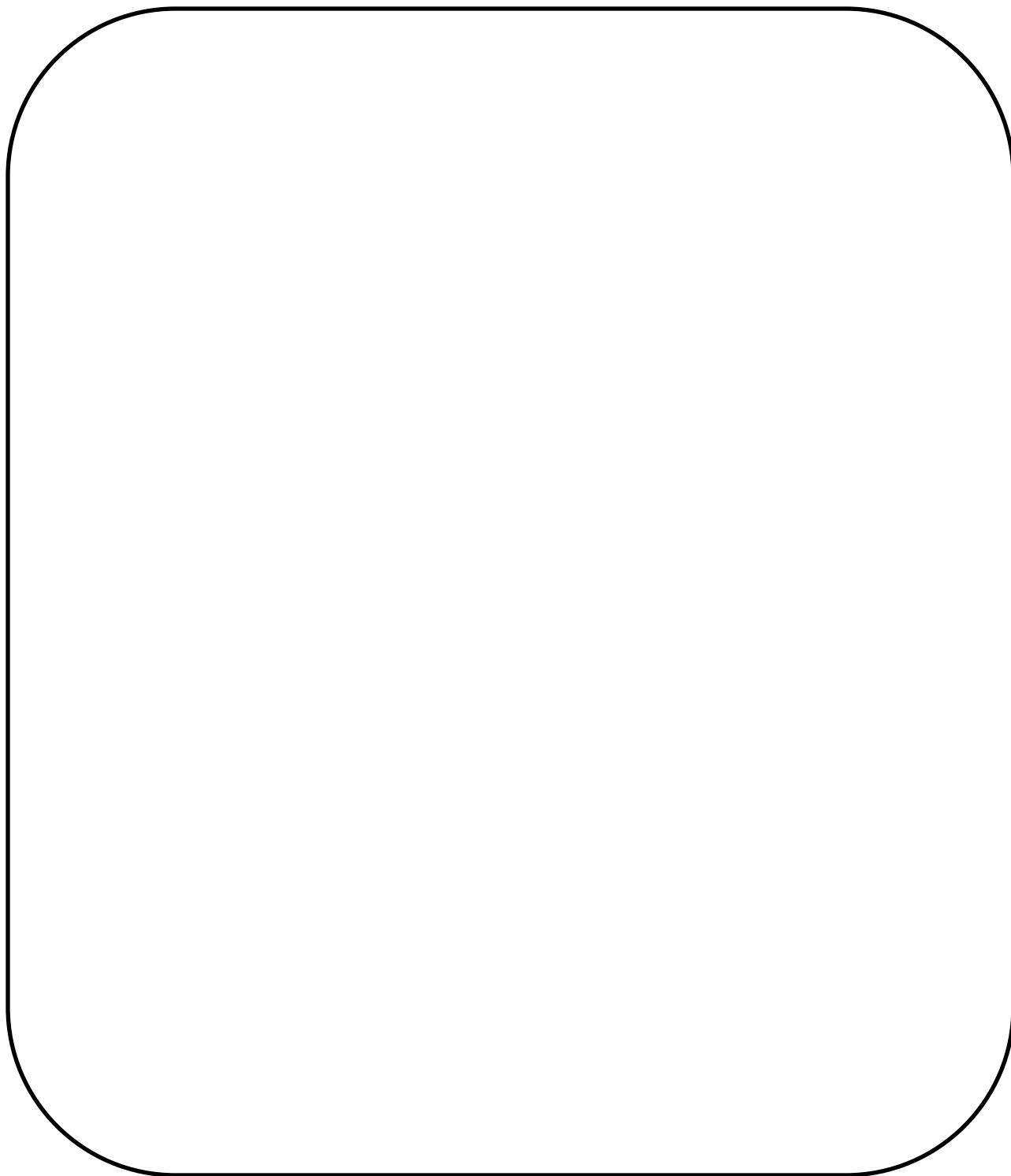
d) In which class is the writer?

e) Give other two duties of a mother at home.

i) _____

ii) _____

f) **Draw your mother.**



Project Work.

Materials needed

hard box, glue, pair of scissors, white papers

Procedure

1. Draw pictures of different sizes of objects like balls, trees, rulers or buildings.
2. Cut the drawn pictures and paste them on the hard box comparing their weight using;
 - a) big, bigger and biggest.
 - b) tall, taller and tallest.
 - c) long, longer and longest.
3. Carry the pasted work to school on your reporting date in a scrap book.