

**KAZO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
PRIMARY ONE ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR TERM 2 2023**

LESSON 1

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: ELEMENTS AND TYPES OF WEATHER

CONTENT

What is weather?

Weather is the state of atmosphere in a place for a short time.

Elements of weather are the conditions that make weather change.

Vocabulary: Sun, rain, clouds, wind, sunny, rainy , cloudy , windy

Structure: Use, yes, it is or no, it is not

Is this sunny weather? (Yes)

Yes, it is.

Is this windy weather? (No)

No, it is not.

ACTIVITY

Fill in the missing letters

S ____ N Clo ____ ds

Ra ____ n W ____ nd

LESSON 2

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: ELEMENTS AND TYPES OF WEATHER

CONTENT Vocabulary light, clothes, dries, warmth, seeds, plants Vitamin D

Uses of the sun

The sun gives us light.

The sun gives us solar energy.

The sun dries our clothes.

The sun dries or seeds.

The sun gives us warmth.

The sun gives us Vitamin D.

The sun helps plants to grow well.

ACTIVITY

Fill in the missing letters

W__rmth

W__ather

Ra__n

Dr__es

Pl__nts

Vitamin____

LESSON 3

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Elements and types of weather

CONTENT Vocabulary

sun shine, spoil, water, swamp, pond, lake river well

Dangers of sun

- The sun dries plants.
- Too much sunshine spoils our eyes.
- Too much sunshine dries up water bodies.

ACTIVITY

Drawing sources of water

Swamp

Pond

Lake

LESSON 4

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: ELEMENTS AND TYPES OF WEATHER

CONTENT Vocabulary

Soil, crops, house, animals, floods, domestic

Uses of rain.

Rain gives us water.

Rain adds water in water bodies.

Rain gives us water for domestic use.

Dangers of rain

Too much rain destroys houses.

Too much rain destroys crops.

Too much rain uses flood.

Too much rain kills animals.

Activity

Give three uses of rain

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

Write two dangers of rain

(i) _____

(ii) _____

LESSON 5

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Elements and types of weather

CONTENT Vocabulary

Winnowing, smell, bad, destroy, kite

Uses of wind

(i) Wind dries up our clothes.

(ii) Wind is used for winnowing.

(iii) Wind takes away bad smell.

(iv) Wind moves kites.

Dangers of wind

(i) Wind destroys houses.

(ii) Wind brings bad smell.

(iii) Wind destroys crops.

ACTIVITY

Fill in the missing letters

Sm__ll

B____d

K____te

Winn____wing

LESSON 6

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: ELEMENTS AND TYPES OF WEATHER

CONTENT TYPES OF SEASONS

Dry season

Wet season

Vocabulary

Harvesting, preparing, watering, drying

Structures: What is he/she doing?

Examples: She is drying seeds .

He is preparing land.

She is harvesting maize.

ACTIVITY

Read and draw.

He is watering plants.

She is drying crops.

She is harvesting maize.

LESSON 7

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Elements and types of weather

CONTENT: Activities done in wet season

Vocabulary, planting, digging

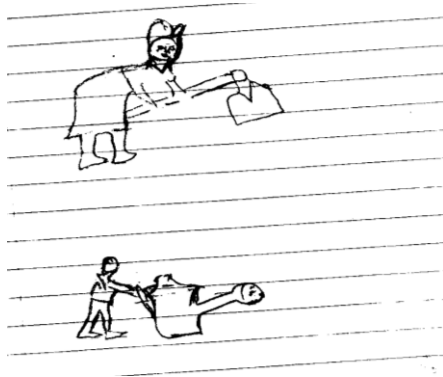
Structures

What are they doing?

They are digging.
They are planting.
They are weeding.

ACTIVITY

Write sentences to the pictures



LESSON 8

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Activities for different seasons

Content: Garden tools used in dry and wet season

Vocabulary

hoes, slasher, panga, spade, basket, knife, wheel barrow,
watering can, garden fork, trowel

Circle the correct word

Pagna	Paga	Panga
Hoo	hoe	heo

ACTIVITY

Beskat	basketi	basket
Sleshar	slasher	sleshar
Exa	axe	axa

LESSON 9

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Activities for different seasons

CONTENT uses of garden tools

Vocabulary

rubbish, carrying, splitting, cutting, digging, slashing.

Hoe for digging.

Axe for cutting and splitting big trees.

Panga for cutting small trees and branches.

Rake	for collecting rubbish.
Wheel barrow	for carrying rubbish.
Basket	for carrying food from the garden.
Slasher	for slashing.

Activity

Match tools to their uses

Hoe	for carrying food from the garden.
Panga	for slashing.
Rake	for digging.
Wheel barrow	for cutting and splitting big trees.
Basket	for collecting rubbish.
Slasher	for carrying rubbish.
Axe	for cutting small trees and branches.

LESSON 10

THEME:	WEATHER
SUB-THEME:	Activities for different seasons
CONTENT	Plural and singular

Plural means many objects

Singular means one object

Singular	Plural
Hoe	Hoes
Wheel barrow	Wheel barrows
Basket	baskets
Knife	knives
Panga	Pangas
Spade	Spades

ACTIVITY

1. Write these words in plural form

Knife

Basket

Panga

Wheel barrow

2. Write these words in singular form

Pangas
Slashers
Axes
hoes

LESSON 11

THEME: WEATHER
SUB-THEME: Activities for different seasons
CONTENT Vocabulary
trowel, watering can, garden fork, rake

Write these sentences in plural form

This is an axe.

These are axes.

This is a trowel.

These are trowels.

ACTIVITY

Write these sentences in plural form

1. This is a panga .

2. This is a watering can.

3. This is a garden fork.

4. This is a knife.

LESSON 12

THEME: WEATHER
SUB-THEME: Activities for different seasons
CONTENT Use "a" and "an"
Vocabulary
hoe, panga, axe, knife

A panga

A hoe

An axe

A knife

Structures

She has **a** hoe.

This is **an** axe.

ACTIVITY

Use "a" and "an"

_____ panga.

_____ axe.

_____ knife.

1. She has _____ knife and _____ rake.

2. It is _____ big basket.

3. _____ wheel barrow carries rubbish.

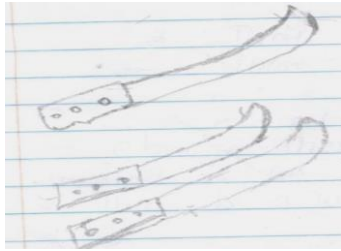
LESSON 13

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Activities for different seasons

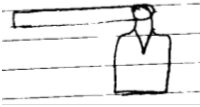
CONTENT Plural form

Structures



This is a panga

These are pangas



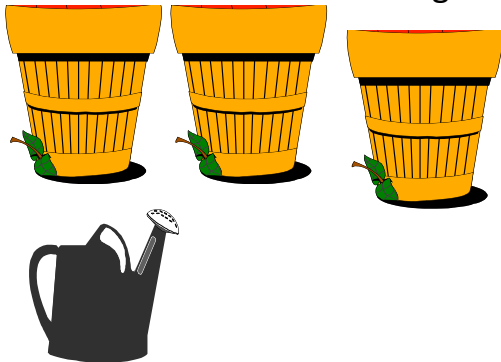
This is a hoe



These are hoes

ACTIVITY

Write correct sentences using this is or these are



LESSON 14

THEME: WEATHER
SUB-THEME: ELEMENTS AND TYPES OF WEATHER
CONTENT Plural
That is a basket
Those are baskets

That is a panga

Those are pangas

ACTIVITY

Change these words to plural form

1. That is an axe
2. That is a watering can
3. That is a hoe
4. That is a knife

LESSON 15

THEME: WEATHER
SUB-THEME: Activities for different seasons
CONTENT Read and write
Read the story and answer the questions that follows

Mr. Kalule's farm

Mr. Kalule is a farmer. He grows crops like bananas, cassava, and yams. He also keeps animals like cows and hens.

He sells bananas and cassava and get money.

Then he pays school fees for his two children.

He gets ilk from his cows and eggs from the hens. He does to sell them. He wants his children to drink milk and eat eggs to grow well.

Questions

1. Write the title of the story?

2. Who is the farmer?

3. Mr. Kalule grows_____and keep_____

4. How many children does Mr. Kalule have?

5. Where do we get milk from?

6. Does Mr. Kalule sell the milk? Yes, No

7. The hens give him

LESSON 16

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Effects and management of weather

CONTENT Vocabulary floods, drought storm,
Hail storm, lightening, slides, thunder, soil erosion

Meanings of the words

Floods: Caused by too much rain

Drought caused by sunshine for a long time

Storm: White small stones that fall with rain.

ACTIVITY

Fill in the missing letters

Fl ___ ds

St ___ rm

Dro ___ ght

Ha ___ lst ___ rm

LESSON 17

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Effects and management of weather

CONTENT Management of rainy weather

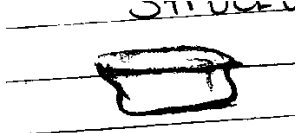
- Harvesting water

- Planting trees

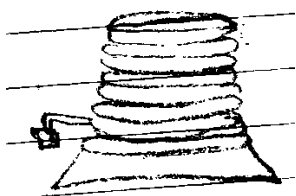
- Planting grass

Vocabulary tank, basin, jerry can, pot, sauce pan, bucket

STRUCTURE



This is a basin



This is a pot



This is a pot

Activity

Read and draw

Jerry cans



Sauce pans

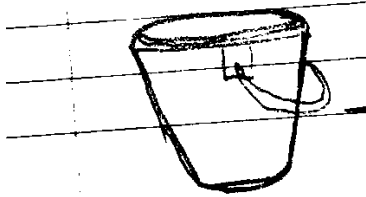


Bucket



2. Write sentences o the pictures





LESSON 18

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Effects and Management of Weather

Content: Soil Erosion

Soil erosion is the removal of top soil by its agents.

Things which cause soil erosion.

Vocabulary:

Animals, wind, running water

Activity

1. Write these words correctly

ndwi _____

terwa _____

malanis _____

oils _____

2. Fill in the missing letters

Anim___ls

S_____il

W_____ter

W_____nd

LESSON 19

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Effects and Management of Weather

Content: Ways of reducing soil erosion

Vocabulary plant, dig terrace, mulch

Plant - Planting

Mulch - mulching

Terrace - terracing

Structure

What is he/she doing ?

He is planting trees



She is mulching banana plantation



Fill in the missing letters

Pla __ ting

Mul____h

Terr____ce

Change these verbs to now tense

Plant	Planting
Mulch	_____
Terrace	_____
Dig	_____
Harvest	_____

LESSON 20

THEME:

WEATHER

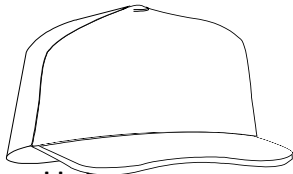
SUB-THEME:

Effects and Management of Weather

Content:

Things we use on sunny weather vocabulary hat, vest, sun glasses, umbrella

Structures



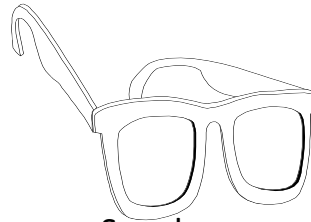
Hat

This is a hat.



vest

It is a vest.



Sunglass

That is a sunglass.



Umbrella

This is an umbrella.

Activity

1. Read and draw

Sun glass

Vest

Umbrella

Hat

Use a or an to complete the sentences

This is _____ hat.

It _____ vest.

That is _____ sunglass.

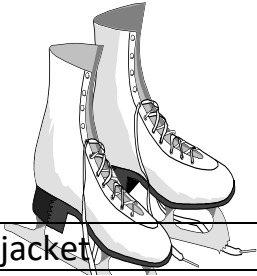
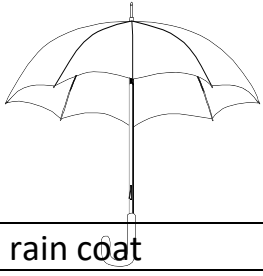
This is _____ umbrella.

LESSON 21

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Effects and Management of Weather

CONTENT: Things we use on rainy weather, vocabulary gumboots, umbrella, coat Jacket, rain coast, sweater, banana leaf

gumboots	umbrella	sweater	coat
			
jacket	rain coat	banana leaf	

Activity

Use “yes, it is or no, it is not

1. Is this is an umbrella (yes)

2. Is this a banana leaf. (No)

3. Is this gumboot (No)

4. Is this a jacket (Yes)

LESSON 22

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Effects and Management of Weather

CONTENT : Arrange these orders in abc /alphabetical order

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

Example

1. Rain	tree	coat	grass
3	4	1	2
cat,	grass,	rain,	tree

2. Bucket,	umbrella	vest,	hat
1	3	4	2
Bucket,	hat,	Umbrella,	Vest

Activity

Arrange these words in abc/alphabetical order

Shirt, dress, leaf

Gumboots, sweater, coat

Short, trouser Jacket

LESSON 24

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Effects and Management of Weather

CONTENT: Singular and plural pronouns

Use is, are and am to complete the sentences

“is” used on singular pronouns.

“are” goes with plural pronouns.

Example He }
 She } is
 It }

He is wearing a hat

She is under the tree

They }
We } are
You }

They are planting trees.

You are mulching.

I am going to school.

Activity

Use is, are and am to complete the sentences

1. It _____ an umbrella.
2. I _____ planting trees.
3. She _____ wearing a nice dress.
4. We _____ mulching the garden.
5. They _____ wearing vests.

LESSON 25

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Effects and Management of Weather

CONTENT: Singular and plural pronouns
Structure

Use **has** or **have** to complete the sentences.

Has goes with singular pronouns or nouns.

Example

It
She
He
Sara
Peter

} has

Example

She has a niece dress.

He has good shirts.

Peter has a sweater.

Have goes with plural pronouns or nouns

We
They
I
you
Tom and John
The boys

} have

Example

We have a big house.

The boys have good shirts.

Activity

Use has or have to complete the sentences

- 1 I _____ an umbrella.
2. She _____ a niece skirt.
3. He _____ a big house.
4. They _____ many animals.

LESSON 26

THEME: WEATHER

SUB-THEME: Effects and Management of Weather

CONTENT: read and write

Read the guided composition below and fill the correct words from the box below

The weather is now _____, rain gives us water for _____ and _____ rain makes grow well _____ get water for drinking from rain. Some rain water goes into _____ and _____ when the rain is too much, it destroys _____ and _____

Plants, animals, drinks, cooking, rain, lakes river, crops, houses

Activity

1. Read the words given in the box
2. Read the guided composition and fill the correct words from the box

LESSON 27

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety

CONTENT: An accident is a sudden happening that harm the body.
An accident is a quick happening that cause injury.

Safety: to be free from danger.

Examples of accidents at home.

Vocabulary

Burn, cut, fall, snake bite, sting, drowning
poisoning, over does, electric shock, dog bite

Activity

Fill in the missing letters

B__rn
c__t
f__ll
st_____ng
drown__ng
d_g b__te

LESSON 28

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY
SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety
CONTENT: singular and plural
Singular means one object
Plural means many objects

Singular	plural
Knife	knives
Spar	spears
Pin	pins
Fire	fire
Safety pin	safety pins
Sharp stone	sharp stones
Nail	nails
Thorn	thorns
Razor blade	razor blades

Activity

Write plurals of these words

Needle	_____
Dog	_____
Snake	_____
Panga	_____
Fire	_____
Hoes	_____
Axe	_____
Coin	_____

LESSON 29

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY
SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety
CONTENT: WRITING WORDS IN ABBC/ ALBEPHATIC ORDER

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

Pin	Knife	Fire	Razor Blade
3	2	1	4
Fire , knife, pin razor blade			
Hoe, axe, coin, button			
4	1	3	4
Axe, button coin, hoe			

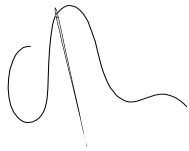
Activity

Write these words in abc/alphabetical order

Water, panga, thorns, spear
 Falls, cuts, burns stings
 Poison, water, drown coin
 Needle, snake, knife , dog

LESSON 30

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY
SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety
CONTENT: Changing sentences from singular to plural



This is a needle



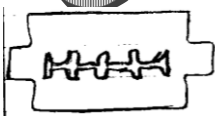
These are needles



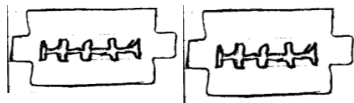
This is a coin



These are coins .



This is a razor blade.

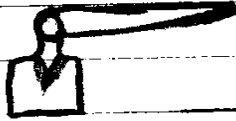
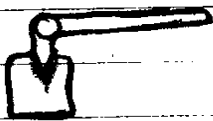
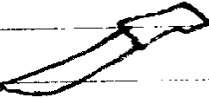
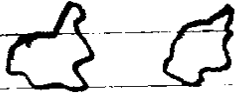


These are razor blades

ACTIVITY

Write correct sentences using

"this is a.....or" these are.....



LESSON 31

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety

CONTENT: Common accidents

Vocabulary

Electric shock, motor accident, snake bite, falling, thorns, dog bite

Structures

A knife cuts but fire burns.

A nail can pierce but a snake can bite.

A panga can cut you but a dog can bite.

A broken bottle can cut but a thorn can pierce.

ACTIVITY

1. Fill in the missing letter

Th____rns

acc____dent

el____ctric sh____ck

2. Complete correctly

A nail can pierce but a snake can _____

A dog can bite but a thorn can _____

A panga can cut but a fire can _____

LESSON 32

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety

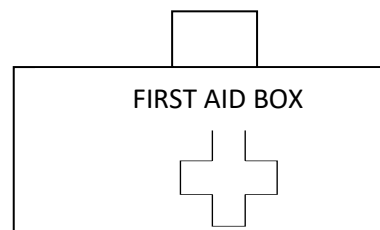
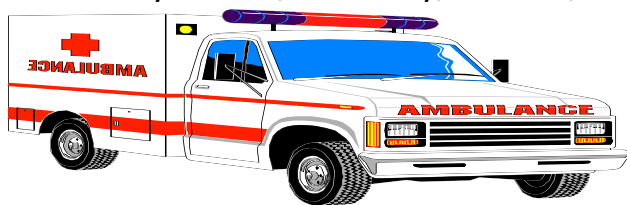
CONTENT: First aid is the first help that is given to someone who has got an accident.

First aid box is a small box which keeps things used to give first aid.

Casualty is a person who has got an accident.

Ambulance is a vehicle which takes casualties or Ambulance is a vehicle which takes sick people to the hospital.

Vocabulary first aid, casualty, vehicle, ambulance



ACTIVITY

1. Fill in the missing letters

C ____ sualty

Veh ____ cle

h ____ spital

Amb ____ lance

Fir ____ t a ____ d

2. Read and raw

Ambulance



first Aid



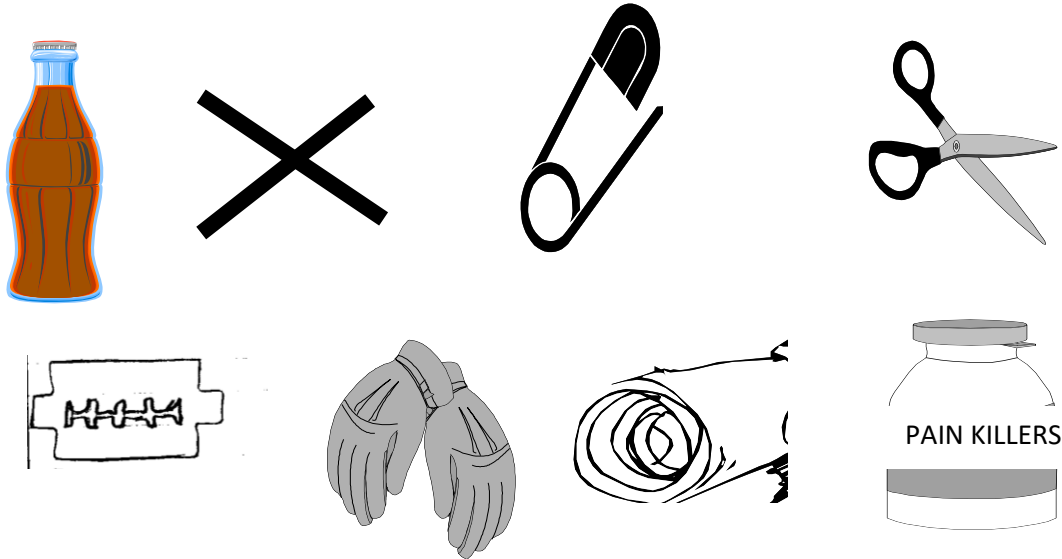
LESSON 33

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety
 CONTENT: things/ materials found in the first box
 Vocabulary
 Plaster, spirit, gloves, safety pin bandage, cotton, wool, razor blade, tablets

Structure :

This is aor that is



ACTIVITY

1. Fill in the missing letters

Pl____ster

Sp____rit

gl____ves

Safety P____n

b____ndag_____

2. Read and draw

Pair of scissors

Safety pin

Plaster

spirit

LESSON 34

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety

CONTENT: Vocabulary fire, snake, razor blade

STRUCTURE

“Use “yes, I do” or no, I do not”

Do you like fire?

No, I do not

Do you like a car?

Yes, I do.

Do you have a razor blade?

Yes, I do

Activity

Use “yes, I do” or “ no, I do not”.

1. Do you like a dog?

2. Do you like a snake?

3. Do you fear fire?

4. Do you fear a dog?

LESSON 30

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety

CONTENT: Opposites

Example

Big- small

Clean dirty

Few – many

Yes No

Near far

Activity

Give opposites of these words

No _____

In _____

Bigger _____

Near _____

Hot _____

Good _____

LESSON 36

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety

CONTENT: Write sentences in singular pronouns and plural pronouns

Write sentences using **has** and **have**

Has is used when dealing with singular nouns or pronouns.

Example

She	}	has
He		
It		
The girl		
John		

Have is used when dealing with plural nouns or pronouns,

We	}	have
I		
They		
Tom and John		
The boys		
The teacher		

Example

She has a big car.

I have two knives.

Tom has a plaster.

The girls have many stones.

ACTIVITY

Mary	_____	a razor blade.
We	_____	a dog at home.
He	_____	a pair of scissors.
The nurse	_____	a lot of cotton wool.

LESSON 38

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety

CONTENT: safety precautions

Vocabulary

Pin , razorblade burn, knife ,fall

Grammar

Yes, I am No, I am not

Structure

Are you hurt? (yes)

Yes I am

Are you burnt? (No)

No I am not.

John are you cut? (Yes)

Yes, I am

Activity

Use Yes, I am or No, I am not"

1. Mary, are you burnt? (yes)

2. Are you cut? (No)

3. Peter, are you hurt? (Yes)

LESSON 38

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety

CONTENT: Vocabulary water, keep, fire, medicine.

Structure

Don't

Don't play with fire, it can burn you.

Don't play with a dog, it can bite you.

ACTIVITY

1. Fill in the missing letters

W__ter

f__re

med__cine

ke__p

2. Fill in the missing words to complete the sentences

Don't _____

Don't play with fire, it can _____ you

Don't play with a dog, it can _____ you.

Don't play with a snake, it can _____ you

Don't play with a knife, it can _____ you.

LESSON 39

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety at school and in class

CONTENT: Effects of accidents
Vocabulary blind, deaf, lame, sick, death

Grammar

Write the words in abc/alphabetical order

Abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Sick	lame,	deaf	blind
4	3	2	1

Blind, deaf, lame, sick

Insect	snake,	death
2	3	1

Death, insect, snake

Activity

1. Fill in the missing letters

Bl__nd

D__af

l__me

de__th

2. Arrange the words in abc/Alphabetical order

lame, blind, sick

Sick, death, accident

LESSON 40

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME: Accidents and safety at school and in class

CONTENT: Read and write
Read the story and answer the questions that follow

A road accident

On Tuesday, charity and Elinah were going to school. They had a ball and were playing with it on the road. A speeding car knocked Elinah and she fell down. It broke her leg. Charity shouted for help

The police came with an ambulance and took Elinah to Rubaga Hospital.

The doctor put a bandage on her leg. She will get well soon. She says she will never play on the road again.

Questions

1. Name the two children who were going to school

2. Who was knocked by the car?

3. Who shouted for help?

4. The police came with an _____ and took Elinah to hospital.

5. What did the doctor put on Elinah's Leg?

6. What did the doctor put on Elinah's Leg?

7. Write the title of the story

LESSON 41

THEME:

LIVING TOGETHER

SUB-THEME:

FAMILY

CONTENT:

Family is a group of people living together and related by blood.

Types of family.

Nuclear family .

Extended family.

Vocabulary father, mother, brother, sister

Structure

Who is this?

This is my father.

This is my brother.

This is my mother.

ACTIVITY

Fill in the missing letters

F__ther

N__clear

Ext__nded

M____her
bro____her

3. Read and draw

Father

Brother

Mother

sister

LESSON 42

THEME: LIVING TOGETHER

SUB-THEME: Family

CONTENT: Vocabulary

Grandfather, grandmother, aunt, uncle

Grammar

Number names

1 one

2 two

3 three

Structure

How many aunts do you have?

I have _____ aunts.

How many uncles do you have?

I have _____ uncles.

ACTIVITY.

COUNT MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

1. How many brothers do you have?

2. How many sisters do you have?

3. How many grand mothers do you have?

4. How many uncles do you have?

LESSON 43

THEME: LIVING TOGEHER

SUB-THEME: Family

CONTENT: Vocabulary, dig, fetch, carry, sweep

Grammar

Verb	Now tenses
Dig	digging
Fetch	fetching
Sweep	sweeping
Carry	carrying

Structure

What is she/he doing?

What is she doing?

She is carrying a basket.

Father is digging.

ACTIVITY

CHANGE THESE VERBS TO NOW TENSES

Dig _____

Sweep _____

Drive _____

Write _____

Carry _____

Cry _____

Weave _____

Cook _____

LESSON 44

THEME: LIVING TOGETHER

SUB-THEME: Family

CONTENT: Vocabulary, far, near, sit, stand

Grammar write the opposites

Far near

Sit stand

Grandfather grand mother

Big small

Brother sister

ACTIVITY

Give the opposites of the following

Mother _____

Father _____

Niece _____

First _____

Bad _____

Uncle _____

LESSON 45

THEME: **LIVING TOGETHER**

SUB-THEME: Living together in the school

CONTENT: Tenses

Vocabulary

talk, play, learn, help, care

Grammar	present tense	Present continuous tense
	Talk	talking
	Play	playing
	Learn	learning
	Help	helping
	Sing	singing

Structure

What is he/she doing?

He is playing foot ball.

She is cooking food .

ACTIVITY

Read and draw

She is dancing_____

He is playing_____

She is sweeping _____

LESSON 46

THEME: **LIVING TOGEHER**

SUB-THEME: Living together in the school

CONTENT: Writing sentences in plural form

Grammar .

Use of “is” or “are” to complete the sentences

1. Tom and Tim.....learning.
2. Heplaying with a cat.
3. Theysharing a cake.
4. you playing?

LESSON 47

THEME: **LIVING TOGEHER**

SUB-THEME: Living together in the school

CONTENT: Writing sentences in present tense

Vocabulary

Dance

Eat

Brush

Clean

Grammar	I	}	verb in its infinitive form eg eat
	We		
	They		

Structure

I eat everyday.

We brush our teeth every day.

Activity

1. Change these verbs to the present tense

Dance	dancing
Eat	eating
Brush	brushing
Clean	cleaning

2. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences

Ifood every day. (eat)

We.....the compound everyday.(clean)

Imy teeth every day .(brush)

We.....food every day. (eat)

LESSON 48

THEME:

LIVING TOGETHER

SUB-THEME:

LIVING TOGETHER IN THE SCHOOL

CONTENT:

WRITING SENTENCES IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Vocabulary

Share

Read

Sleep

Play

Grammar

He	}	reads
She		
It		
Peter		

Structure

What is he/she doing?
What are they doing?

Example

He reads the book every day.
She shares food every day.
Peter plays every day.
They read every day.
We sleep every day.

ACTIVITY

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences

He.....every day. (play)
Imy hair every day.(Comb)
Peter.....food every day. (share)
Webooks every day. (read)
Theysleep every day. (sleep)

LESSON 49

THEME:	LIVING TOGEHER
SUB-THEME:	LIVING TOGETHER IN THE SCHOOL
CONTENT:	Ways of living together in the community
	Using : He.....everyday
	She.....every week
	It.....every week
	Vocabulary
	Clean
	Village
	Care
	Share
	Help
	Cook

Grammar

The present tense with singular subjects

He	}	verb + s, es or ies
She		
It		
Jane		

Language structure

He cleans the house everyday.

She plays netball everyday.

Lesson evaluation.

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to fill the blank space.

1. She.....her breakfast with Tom .(share)
2. He.....is brother Tim. (help)
3. She.....food at home. (cook)
4. He.....for the cows. (care)

LESSON 50

THEME: LIVING TOGEHER

SUB-THEME: Ways of living together in the community

CONTENT: Using: They are.....
Vocabulary
Wed
Run
Look

Grammar: Forming verbs in continuous form

Wed	Wedding
Look	Looking
Eat	Eating
Run	running

They are running to school.

Language structure Using.

They are.....

We are

You are.....

They are running to school.

Tom and May are looking at the sun.

Lesson Evaluation

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to fill the blank spaces

1. We are..... a mango. (eat)

2. You are English. (learn)
3. You are the compound. (sweep)
4. Theyat the book. (look)

LESSON 51

THEME: **LIVING TOGEHER**
SUB-THEME: Ways of living together in the community
CONTENT: Using: This is.....
 Vocabulary
 Pumpkin
 Banana
 Rice
 Soya
 Ground nuts

Grammar

Using **a** or **an**

A pumpkin

Structure : Using this is a /an.....

This is a pumpkin.

This is an egg.

LESSON EVLAUTION

1. What is this? (Pumpkin)
2. What is this? (fish)
3. What is this? (orange)
4. What is this (egg)

LESSON 52

THEME: **FOOD AND NUTRITION**
SUB-THEME: Names and sources of food
CONTENT: That is a/an
 Vocabulary
 Meat
 Fish
 Tomato
 Orange
 Apple

Grammar

Using **a** or **an**

A tomato	an orange
A fish	an apple
A pumpkin	an egg

Language structure

What is that? That is a/an.....

What is that?

That is a pumpkin.

Lesson evaluation

1. What is that? (tomato)
2. What is that? (banana)
3. What is that? (egg)
4. What is that? (potato)
5. What is that?(apple)

LESSON 53

THEME: Food and nutrition

SUB-THEME: Names and sources of food

CONTENT: Where do we getfrom?

Vocabulary

Lake

Garden

Market

River

Short

Grammar

Fill in the missing letters

L__k__

R__v__r

Structure: Using: Where do we get.....from?

Example: Where do we get fish from?

We get fish from a river.

Language evaluation

1. Where do we get cabbages from?
2. Where do we get water from?
3. Where do we get cassava from?
4. Where do we get meat from?

LESSON 54

THEME: Food and nutrition
SUB-THEME: Names and sources of food
CONTENT: Do you like....?
Yes, I do
Vocabulary
Animals
shops
plants

Grammar: Writing words correctly

Hosp shop
ntspla plants
malsani animals

Language structure. Do you like.....?
Yes I do.

Examples: Do you like eggs?
Yes, I do.

Lesson Evaluation

Do you like matooke?
Yes, I do.

LESSON 55

THEME: Food and nutrition
SUB-THEME: Names and sources of food
CONTENT: Is this.....?
Yes, it is. No it is not.

Vocabulary

Plant
Mango
Yam
Apple
Water

Grammar: Writing words in plural
Yam yams

Plant	plants
Apple	Apples
Mango	mangoes

Language structure
Is this a mango?
Yes, it is.

LESSON EVALUATION

Is this a plant?
Is this a mango?
Is this an apple?

Use No, it is not.

Is this a banana?
Is this an apple?
Is this a mango?

LESSON 56

THEME:	Food and nutrition
SUB-THEME:	Names and sources of food
CONTENT:	Milk
	Food
	Cabbage
	Pawpaw
	Rice

Grammar: Writing capital letters of the alphabet

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

Lesson evaluation: Write the following words in capital letters

Milk
Food
Cabbage
Pawpaw

LESSON 57

THEME:	Food and nutrition
SUB-THEME:	Names and sources of food
CONTENT:	Writing words correctly

Vocabulary

Potato

Millet

Cassava

Rice

Grammar: Write the following words correctly

Ceri rice

lletmi millet

Fill in the missing letters to form correct words.

m__ll__t

P__t__t__

C__ss__v__

LESSON 58

THEME: **Food and nutrition**

SUB-THEME: Names and sources of food

CONTENT: What do you like?

Vocabulary

Health

Strength

Growth

Banana

Grammar: Filling in missing letter

He__lth

Gr__w__h

B__n__n__

Language structure: Using what do you like?

What do you like?

I like fish.

Lesson Evaluation

1. What do you like? (meat)
2. What do you like? (bananas)
3. What do you like? (pawpaw)
4. What do you like? (orange)

LESSON 59

THEME: Food and nutrition

SUB-THEME: Names and sources of food

CONTENT: Using Is e....?/ Is she.....?

Vocabulary

Strong

Weak

Sick

Fat

Grammar (opposites)

Fat thin

Strong weak

Sick healthy

Language Structure

Using: Is he...?/ Is she....?

Is he strong?

Yes, he is.

Lesson Evaluation

Use: No, he/she is not.

Is he sick?

Is she weak?

Is she fat?

Use Yes, he/she is

1. Is she strong?
2. Is he healthy?
3. Is she clean?

LESSON 60

THEME: Food and nutrition

SUB-THEME: Uses of food to our bodies

CONTENT: Writing in alphabetical order

Vocabulary

Health

Strength

Fat

Weak

Sick

Grammar

H__al__h

Str__ng__h

F__t

S__ck

Arranging words in alphabetical order

Fat, sick, thin, health.

Fat, health, sick, thin.

Lesson evaluation

Arrange the following words in alphabetical order

1. Weak, strong, fat, health
2. Sick, fat, clean, healthy

LESSON 61

THEME: Food and nutrition

SUB-THEME: Keeping food safe

CONTENT: Vocabulary

Warm

Cover

Clean

Cook

Salt

Grammar

Filling in the missing letters

C__k

S__lk

Structure

Example

He is covering food.

They are cooking food.

Activity

Write **is** or **are** to complete the sentences

1. He _____ cleaning the table.
2. They _____ cooking food.
3. She _____ salting fish.

LESSON 62

THEME: Food and nutrition
SUB-THEME: FOOD AND NUTRITION
CONTENT: He-----
She.....

Vocabulary

Sundry, wash, smoke, store, warm, boil.

Grammar: The present tense to now tense.

He }
She } verb + ing
Jane }

Example

He is washing clothes.

She is cooking food.

Activity

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to fill the blank space

1. He _____ boiling water.
2. He is _____ water. (boil)
3. Jane is _____ food. (cook)
4. Tom is _____ clothes. (wash)
5. They are _____ fish. (dry)_

LESSON 63

THEME: Food and nutrition
SUB-THEME: Keeping food safe
CONTENT: They
We.....
You

Vocabulary

Roast
Pound
Fry
Boil, salt

Grammar: The present tense to now tense

They }
We } verb + ing
You }

Example

We are roasting meat.

They are frying fish.

Activity

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill the blank spaces

1. They are _____ dinking water (boil)
2. You are _____ meat (roast)
3. We are _____ fish (fry)
4. They are _____ meat (salt)

LESSON 64

THEME: Food and nutrition

SUB-THEME: Importance of keeping food safe

CONTENT: Opposites
Vocabulary
Rot
Bad
Good
Clean

Grammar Opposites

Example

Bad- clean

Structure Use: No, it is not.

Example

Is it good to eat rotten food?

No, it is not.

Activity

Write **No, it is not** to complete the sentences

1. Is it good to eat smelling food?

2. Is it good to eat bad food?

Give the opposites of the following

3. Bad
4. Clean

LESSON 65

THEME: Food and Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Importance of keeping food safe

CONTENT: We.....

They.....

You

Vocabulary

Fish, banana, food, water

Grammar: Plurals

Example

Banana	-	bananas
Water	-	water

Structure

Example

They are eating food.

We are drinking boiled water.

ACTIVITY

Give the plural of the following words

1. Fish
2. Banana
3. Food
4. Water

Write are to complete the sentences

5. They _____ eating food.
6. We-----drinking boiled water.