

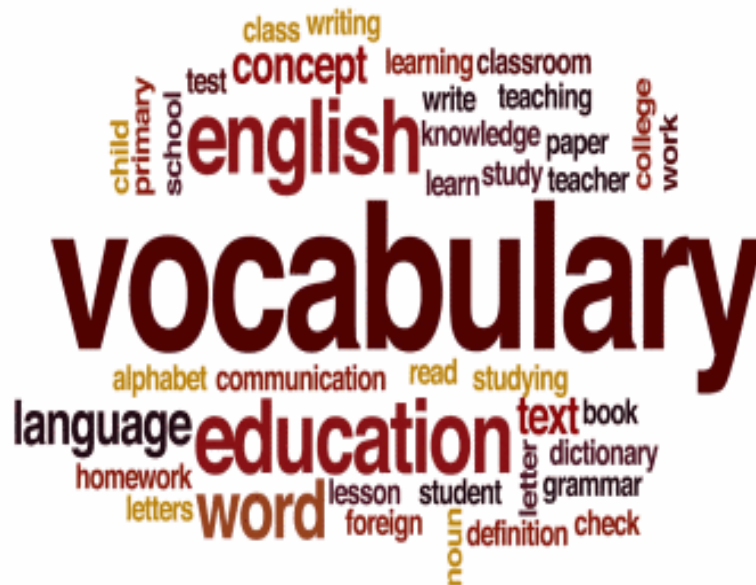
# REVISED ENGLISH 2024

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PRIMARY FOUR

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TERM ONE SYLLABUS



WRITTEN BY:

KIVUMBI ABED

## **INTRODUCTION**

Dear teachers welcome to Primary Four. This is a very critical point in a learner's academic journey. Primary Four was marked by NCDC as a transitional class, this therefore means that the teaching approach changes significantly.

In that line therefore, we designed this booklet to act as a ray of light to teachers. **English Language** should be presented to learners in a simplified but detailed way and this booklet we believe you will find it very helpful.

The author of this booklet has studied and seen many English books on market and noted many missing gaps, for example many books don't cover the Part of English Comprehension so well, this booklet comes with an introduction to English Comprehension and lays down many aspects in that regard.

The author of this booklet has given a good number of vocabularies and explained them in a friendly and simplified way. In addition the author lays down lively examples to the vocabularies here in.

The author believe if this booklet is used so well, it can make our learners fall in love with English Language. You as a teacher, if you use this book so well, be rest assured of a good performance of your learners in English Language right from Primary Four till Primary Seven

Enjoy the notes here in. Success to you all. 🤝

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**Term One 2024 English Language [Primary Four] BY: KIVUMBI ABED**

# DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND OBJECTS

## TOPIC ONE: DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND OBJECTS

### DESCRIBING PEOPLE

#### Vocabulary

tall  
short  
beautiful  
handsome  
kind  
gentle  
smart  
bright  
cleaver  
honest  
ugly

#### Meaning

1. **tall:** a person whose height is tall
2. **short:** a person whose height is short
3. **beautiful:** a girl or woman who is good looking and attractive
4. **handsome:** a boy or man who is good looking and attractive
5. **kind:** a person with a good heart to others
6. **gentle:** a person who is smart, kind and does things in a careful way
7. **smart:** a person who is clean
8. **bright:** a person who is good at doing his/her work
9. **cleaver:** a person who is good at doing his/her work
10. **honest:** a person who says the truth
11. **ugly:** something that is not beautiful

#### Sentence construction

1. Musoke is a very tall man
2. Melisa is a very short girl
3. Joseph is a handsome boy
4. Our teacher is a very kind woman
5. Isaac is a very gentle boy
6. Our head boy was voted by many pupils because he is always smart
7. Nabukeera is the most honest girl at our school

## OPPOSITES

<u>Word.</u>	<u>Opposite</u>
tall.	short
beautiful.	ugly
entrance.	exit
come.	go
handsome.	ugly
kind.	unkind
cleaver.	dull
smart.	dirty

### **EXERCISE**

- Fill in the missing letters
  - u \_\_\_\_ ly (**ugly**)
  - \_\_\_\_ all (**tall**)
  - bea \_\_\_\_ ti \_\_\_\_ ull (**beautiful**)
- Write these words correctly
  - lyug \_\_\_\_\_ (**ugly**)
  - llat \_\_\_\_\_ (**tall**)
  - fullbeauti \_\_\_\_\_ (**beautiful**)
- Give the opposite of the underlined word
  - dull \_\_\_\_\_
  - smart \_\_\_\_\_
  - entrance \_\_\_\_\_
  - woman \_\_\_\_\_
  - short \_\_\_\_\_

### **PUNCTUATION**

- Punctuation means the proper way of writing English
- Punctuation marks are symbols used to write English properly

#### Examples of Punctuation marks

1. Full stop (•)
2. Comma (,)
3. Exclamation mark ( ! )
4. Question mark ?

#### USE OF A FULL STOP (•)

- ✓ A full stop is used at the end of every sentence  
For example: **Musa is a very handsome boy.**
- ✓ A full stop is also used on abbreviations eg. P.L.E , C.A.O , P.T.O  
For example: **P.L.E , C.A.O , P.T.O**

## USE OF A COMMA

- ✓ A comma is used to list items in a sentence
- ✓ For example: **Sauda bought milk, sugar, tomatoes and onions.**
- ✓ A comma is used to pause a bit in a story  
For example: **Once upon a time, there lived a tall and dark man.**
- ✓ A comma is used to end lines of a poem  
For example:

Mother Mother Mother  
So kind you are,  
So hardworking is mother,  
So generous she is,  
Oh!!!! Mother.

## USE OF AN APOSTROPHE (')

- Used to replace an omitted letter  
For example: **can't , don't** etc .
- Used to indicate ownership or possession e.g.  
For example: **Mary's dress, Uganda's** etc
- Used to form the plural of letters, signs and figures.  
For example: **Mary writes her Ts' correctly**
- For nouns which end with letter 's' we only add the apostrophe  
For example: **Moses' shirt, Jesus' name**

## EXERCISE

Punctuate the following sentences correctly

1. My sister is called jovia  
My sister is called Jovia.
2. in my bag I carry a book pencils rubbers and a long ruler  
In my bag I carry a book, pencils, rubbers and a long ruler.
3. It is good to Wash your hands Daily  
It is good to wash your hands daily.
4. our teacher is very Kind  
Our teacher is very kind.
5. Write updf in full  
Write U.P.D.F in full.
6. That is Mariams book  
That is Mariam's book.

## USE OF AN EXCLAMATION MARK !

- ✓ Used to show fear and surprise  
For example

1. My God!
2. What a handsome man my father is!
3. Oh! That is wonderful

### USE OF A QUESTION MARK

- ✓ Used to ask a question
- ✓ A question mark has to be put at the end of a question  
For example
  1. How old are you?
  2. Who is the most beautiful girl in Primary Four?
  3. Are you sure your teacher is the tallest man?
  4. Which meal do pupils at Horizon Junior School feed on?

### USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

- ✓ A capital letter is used at the beginning of a sentence.  
For example: **Who is the most clever boy in your class?**
- ✓ Capital letters are used when writing proper nouns

Note

- Proper nouns are names of people and places
- For example:
  1. **Kampala**
  2. **Horizon Junior School**
  3. **Nsaggu**
  4. **Ivan**
  5. **Joan**
  6. **Lisa.**                      etc

- ✓ Capital letters are also used when writing abbreviations

For example

- UPDF
- CAO
- PTO.                      Etc

### **EXERCISE**

#### **Punctuate the following sentences correctly**

1. The largest lake in uganda is lake victoria  
The largest lake in Uganda is Lake Victoria.
2. What a nice person our teacher is  
What a nice person our teacher is!
3. Joan what is the name of your mother  
Joan what is the name of your mother?

## ADJECTIVES

- Adjectives are words which describe a noun
- To describe means to talk about something

### Degrees of adjectives

There are three degrees or forms of adjectives

1. Positive degree
2. Comparative degree
3. Superlative degree

### Positive degree

- We use it when talking about one noun
- For example

**Haulah is a very beautiful girl.**

### Comparative degree

- We use the comparative degree when talking about two nouns
- We use the word than to compare two nouns.
- On some adjectives we add "er" to form the comparative degree.
- On adjectives where we don't add "er" we use more plus the adjective.
- For example

**Haulah is more beautiful than Irene.**

**Mukasa is smarter than Mutoni.**

### Superlative Degree

- We use the superlative degree when describing many nouns.
- On some adjectives we add "est" to form the superlative degree.
- On adjectives where we don't add "est" we use most and the adjective
- For example

**1. Haulah is the most beautiful girl at Horizon Junior School.**

**2. Mukasa is the smartest boy in Primary Four.**

## EXERCISE

Use the given word in the brackets to complete the sentence

- My mother is a very \_\_\_\_\_ woman. (beauty)
- River Nile is the \_\_\_\_\_ river in the whole world. (long)
- Aminah is \_\_\_\_\_ than Mariam. (short)

Underline an adjective in the given sentences

- My father is a rich man.
- Our home is the best in the whole village.
- Brenda is fatter than Samuel.
- It is a long journey to our school.
- I like eating red apples.

## Degrees of adjectives

POSITIVE DEGREE	COMPARATIVE DEGREE	SUPERLATIVE DEGREE
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
rich	richer	richest
long	longer	longest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
smart	smarter	smartest
bright	Brighter	brightest
wise	wiser	wisest
small	smaller	smallest
black	blacker	blackest
young	younger	youngest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
delicious	<b>more delicious</b>	<b>most delicious</b>
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
expensive	More expensive	most expensive
attractive	more attractive	most attractive
<b>good</b>	better	best
<b>bad</b>	<b>worse</b>	<b>Worst</b>
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
strong	stronger	strongest
hot	hotter	hottest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
weak	weaker	weakest
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
kind	kinder	kindest
dark	darker	darkest
successful	more successful	most successful
angry	angrier	angriest
hungry	hungrier	hungriest
easy	easier	easiest
happy	happier	happiest
old	older	oldest



## ENGLISH STRUCTURES

- English structures it's where we join two sentences to form one.
- We normally use a conjunction to join the two sentences

### Conjunctions

A conjunction is a joining word

### Examples of conjunctions

because	both	although
and	than	also
as	while	but

### Use of .....because.....

- We use **because** to give a reason for something
- We use **because** to answer the question of (Why)
- For example:

**Why did you not hand in your book for marking?**

**I never handed in my book for marking because I was late.**

Join these sentences using (.....because.....)

1. Victoria is kind. Victoria has a good heart.

**Victoria is kind because she has a good heart.**



**(fact).**



**(conjunction).**



**(A reason for a fact)**

### EXERCISE

1. Jackie is smart. Jackie wears nice clothes.
2. My mother is beautiful. My mother is light skinned.
3. My set was stolen. I left my bag open.
4. Lutaaya is a clever boy. Lutaaya pays attention in class.
5. We never came to school yesterday. Yesterday was a public holiday.

### Use of .....as.....as.....•

#### USES OF AS

1. We use **as** when talking about two things happening at the same time.  
For example
  - i. Switch off that bulb as you are going out.
  - ii. We saw the President as he was coming to Kampala.
  - iii. Namuli fell down as she was playing basket ball.
2. We use .....**as**.....**as**..... when comparing two aspects.

Note:-

- a. When using ....**as**.....**as**....., we begin with the subject.

Look at this sentence

Joan is smart. Melisa is smart.

- In that sentence, Joan is becomes the subject so we begin with that.
- b. After writing the subject, then we put the first **as**  
Joan is as.....
- c. After writing the first **as** we then describe the noun by writing the adjective, and our adjective is smart  
For example  
Joan is as smart.....
- d. Then we write the second **as** plus the noun.  
Joan is as smart as Melisa.

**Note:** 📌 In English structures avoid repetition of the given words in a sentence.  
It's wrong to say; Joan is as smart as Melisa is smart.

### EXERCISE

Rewrite these sentences using: .....as.....as.....

1. Patience is small. Nakatte is small.
2. Fish is delicious. Meat is delicious.
3. An elephant is big. A gorilla 🐼 is big.
4. A ruler is long. A ladder is long.
5. A car is expensive. A computer is expensive.

### Use of .....not as.....•

- While using .....**not as**.....we follow the comparative and superlative degree of adjectives.  
Look at this sentence  
Musoke is wise. Mariam is wiser. (Use.....not as.....)
- Ask yourself, who is more wise on Musoke and Mariam? It's Mariam.

### Explanation

- Therefore, we write the first sentence;- Musoke is.....put the joining word not as, then write the adjective in its positive degree then **as** and the noun in the second sentence.
- Our answer will be;-  
Musoke is not as wise as Mariam.

### EXERCISE

### Join these sentences using (.....not as.....)

1. Kimbuteeri is big. Isaac is bigger.
2. Lawrence is handsome. Ivan is more handsome.
3. The teacher is angry. The headteacher is angrier.

# **ENGLISH COMPREHENSION**

In English Comprehension we are going to learn about the following things:-

1. Stories/Passages
2. Dialogues
3. Poems
4. Notices
5. Jumbled stories

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## **STORIES/PASSAGES**

- A story is an explanation of how something happened
- A person who tells stories is called a story teller
- A person who writes stories is called an author

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## **DIALOGUES**

- A dialogue is a conversation between two or more people
- Dialogues are very entertaining.
- We learn dialogues to understand English and be entertained.

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## **POEMS**

- A poem is a short writing expereasing emotions and ideas
- A poem is written with words of the same sounds
- A man who writes poems is called a poet
- A woman who writes poems is called a poetess
- The action of writing poems is called poetry

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## **JUMBLED STORIES**

- Jumbled stories are stories written in the wrong order
- We have to read them carefully to form a good story
- Jumbled stories are written in short sentences

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## **NOTICE(S)**

- A notice is like an advert
- We have to read them carefully to understand them

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Note  

1. English Comprehension questions are found in Section B of every English Paper.
2. We have to read stories, poems and dialogues carefully in order to pass the questions
3. While answering questions, we should write our answers in full sentences.

## **EXERCISE**

1. How do we call a woman who writes poems?
2. If Isaac's job is to write stories, what would be his title?

**Read the story below and in full sentences answer the questions that follow**

**MY BEAUTIFUL FRIEND**

My name is Nampijja Susan I am in Primary Four and my school is Adonai Junior School. I have many friends at school and my best friend is Benitah Sonia.

I love all my friends so much but I love Benitah Sonia so much, she is such a beautiful girl. All teachers like her because she is also very kind to everyone in the class.

**Questions.**

1. What is the title of the story?

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2. Who wrote the story?

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3. In which class is the writer of the story?

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4. Where does the writer of the story learn from?

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5. Who is the best friend of the writer?

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6. Why does the writer love Benitah Sonia so much?

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7. Why do all teachers like Benitah

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8. Write the superlative degree of the word beautiful?

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9. What is the opposite of the word beautiful?

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10. Write the opposite of the word kind.

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# REVISED ENGLISH 2024

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