

ENGLISH NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM ONE GRAMMAR

THEME : OUR SCHOOL

SUB-THEME : People in our school

Lesson: THE ALPHABET

Letters of alphabet a-z

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

Activities

- Reading the letters
- Writing the letters of alphabet
- Filling in the missing letters

Lesson; CAPITAL LETTERS

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

Activities

- Reading
- Writing
- Matching capital to small letters.

Lesson Capital and small letters

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn
Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Exercise

(a). **which letter comes after**

a, b, __ , __ ,e f

m, __, o, __, __, r

(b) **Change these letters from capital to small letters**

A_____ B_____ C_____ D_____

(c) **What letter comes before?**

_____, b _____, f _____, p _____

(d) **What is the next letter?**

b, _____ k, _____ h, _____

(e) **Arrange the letters in a, b, c order**

c, d, a, b _____

g, e, f, h _____

LESSON

Changing words from capital to small letters

Examples

BOOK = book DUSTER = duster

CUP = cup GIRL = girl

BAG = bag PENCIL = pencil

Exercise

Change these words from capital to small letters

TABLE = _____ TREE = _____ HOUSE = _____

BALL = _____

Lesson

Changing words from small to capital letters

Examples

cat = CAT pot = POT ruler = RULER desk = DESK

Exercise

Change these words from small letters to capital letters

pen = _____ boy = _____

flower = _____ drum = _____

door = _____ stool = _____

LESSON

Use of capital letters

We use a capital letter to start a **sentence** or **name**

Examples

1. The cat is running.
2. I am going to school.
3. Rose is three years old.
4. He lives in Kawuku.

Exercise

Put a capital letter where necessary

1. peter is a good boy.

2. _____
here is a hat.

3. She is going to gulu.

Lesson

Use of a full stop / question mark

These are used when ending sentences.

Examples

1. Full stop 

This is a tables.

My name is Agaba.

I can see a fat man.

Exercise

Punctuate using a full stop

It is a big bus

I am six years old

I can see a church

These are bags

2. Question mark

We use a question mark at the end of a question.

Examples

How old are you?

Where is your teacher?

What is your name?

Who is that boy?

What can you see?

Exercise




Punctuate using a question mark

What is this

Who is crying

Where do you live

Put a  or  correctly

1. The boy is crying 
2. Where do you live 
3. That is teacher Ruth 

LESSON

NOUNS

What is a noun?

1. A noun is a naming word.
2. A noun is a name of anything.

Examples

Names of people. e.g. Tom, Ruth, Jane etc.

Names of objects e.g. cup, stone, bag, etc.

Names of places e.g. Entebbe, Kitende, Kampala

Activity

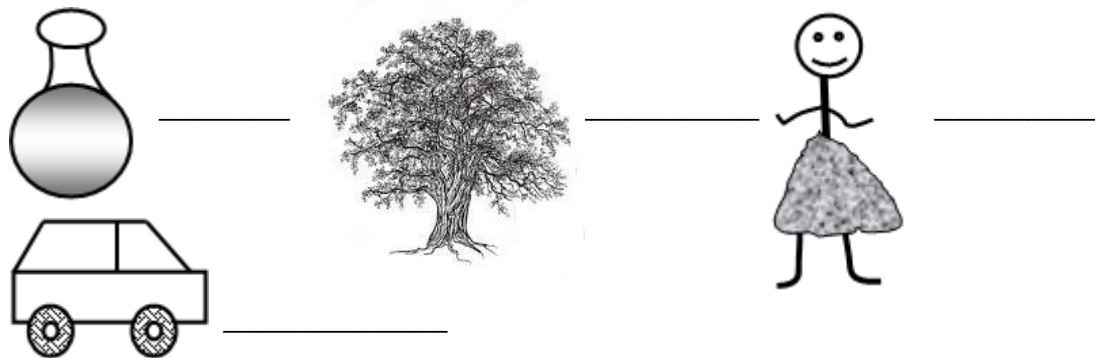
Identifying the nouns

Examples

- (a) go door sit old
- (b) Masaka see here
- (c) This book is big.
- (d) Mukisa is running.

Exercise

- 1 Name these pictures



2. **Identify nouns from the sentences given**

This is my chair.

I live at Kajjansi.

Her name is Chloe.

Do you want a banana?

LESSON

Articles “a” and “an”

A We use article “an” before a noun which begins with a vowel letter.

Vowel letters

a e i o u

Examples

an apple

an elephant

an orange

an ant

an umbrella

an egg

an inkpot

an ox

an aeroplane

an axe

Exercise

1. Name these pictures









2. Fill article “an” in the gaps

I can see _____ elephant.

I have _____ apple.

This is _____ inkpot.

He has _____ umbrella.

That is _____ axe.

I like _____ egg.

4. Write “an” before the given word.

_____ arrow _____ eye _____ ostrich

_____ hour (**h** sounds as a vowel)

Lesson

Commands

stand up, sit down, go out, come here

Practice

What are you doing? I am

Lesson

B Article "a"

We use article "a" before a noun which starts with a consonant letter .

Consonant letters

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

Examples

<u>a</u> table	<u>a</u> bed	<u>a</u> book
<u>a</u> gun	<u>a</u> hat	<u>a</u> cup

Exercise

1. Fill "a"/ "an" in the gaps correctly.

___ axe	___ chair
___ orange	___ envelope
___ tree	___ answer
___ ox	___ umbrella
___ basket	___ old man
___ dog	___ nest

She is eating _____ egg.

Give me _____ rubber.

Here is _____ old man.

Sam has _____ box.

_____ elephant is big.

That boy is _____ Indian.

This is _____ fan.

LESSON

Plurals of nouns

-**Plural** means **many** things or **more than** one.

-**Singular** means one.

Plurals which add ("s")

A Some nouns add "s" in plural form.

Examples

bag	–	bags
tree	–	trees
house	–	houses
egg	–	eggs
hen	–	hens

Exercise

Change the given nouns to plural form by adding "s"

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.	broom	_____
2.	cat	_____
3.	girl	_____
4.	flower	_____
5.	door	_____
6.	tree	_____
7.	hen	_____
8.	girl	_____
9.	bed	_____
10.	pot	_____

SUB-THEME : THINGS IN OUR SCHOOL

Classroom objects

chalkboard



book



chalk



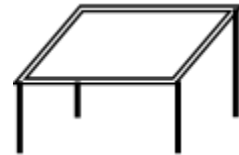
chair



pencil



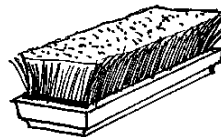
table



bag



duster



tin



ruler



LESSON

Structures

1. What is this? This is a -----



This is a _____.



This is a _____.



This is a _____.

Lesson: What is that?

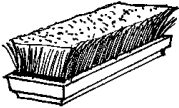
That is a.....



That is a _____.



That is a _____.



That is a _____.

Exercise

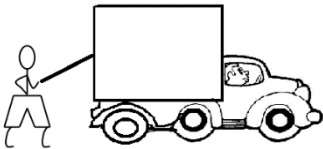
Use This/That correctly.



_____ a ball.



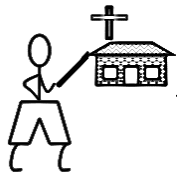
_____ is a box.



_____ is a lorry.



_____ is a chair.



_____ is a church.



_____ is an umbrella.

LESSON

Plurals of nouns found in a classroom

These add “s”

One

book

chair

pencil

table

ruler

desk

door

ball

tin

broom

stick

pen

many

books

chairs

pencils

tables

rulers

desks

doors

balls

tins

brooms

sticks

pens

These add “es”

Some nouns which end with x, o, s ch, add “es” in plural form.

Examples

box - boxes

bench - benches

glass - glasses

dish - dishes

church - churches

bus - buses

dress - dresses

mango - mangoes

tomato - tomatoes

Exercise

1. Give the plural of these words

pen _____ box _____
ruler _____ bench _____
pencil _____ church _____

2. Write the plural of the underlined words.

Here is my ruler.

The box is heavy.

Put the book there.

He is sitting on the bench.

The pencil is on the floor.

Lesson

Structures

1. Is this /that is a.....?

(a) Yes, it is a.....



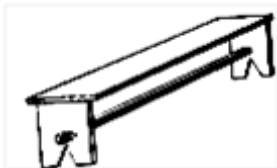
Is this a tin?

Yes, it is a tin.



Is this a flower?

Yes, it is a flower.



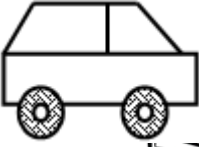
Is this a bench?

Yes, it is a bench.

Exercise Answer: Yes, it is a -----



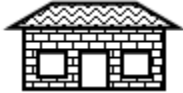
Is this a book?



Is this a car?



Is this a bed?



Is this a house?

LESSON:

Is this/ that a -----?

No, it is not a -----



Is this a table?

No, it is not a table.



Is this a pen?



Is that a bed?



Is that a ruler?



Is this a basket?

1. What are these? These are-----



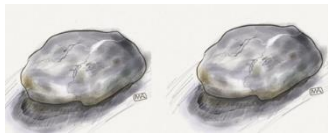
These are pencils.



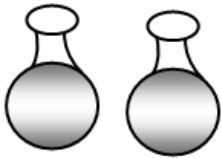
These are cups.



These are _____.



These are _____.



These are _____.



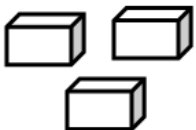
These are _____.

2. What are those?

Those are.....



Those are balls.



Those are boxes.



Those are mangoes.

Exercise



Those are _____.



Those are _____.



Those are _____.

Exercise

1. Give the plural of the word in brackets.

He put the _____ in the box. (stick)

The _____ are in the tin. (pencil)

_____ live in nests. (bird)

Here are our _____. (bus)

These _____ are new. (broom)

The girl is washing _____. (dish)

Those _____ are ours. (desk)

Structures

Are these /those.....?

1. Yes, they are.....

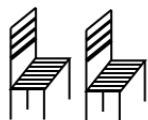


Are these books?

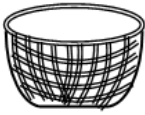
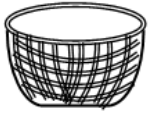


Are these glasses?

2. No, they are not -----



Are those desks?



Are those bags?

Exercise

Give the plural form of the following

Singular

plural

bus

door

potato

boy

school

broom

Write the singular form

Singular

plural

brooms

churches

chairs

flowers

LESSON

A. Number names/words

1-one

6-six

20-twenty

2-two

7-seven

30-thirty

3-three

8-eight

40-forty

4-four

9-nine

50-fifty

5-five

10-ten

60-sixty

B. Ordinal numbers (1st- first, 2nd -second, 3rd-third, 4th-fourth)

Exercise

1. **Count and write in words.**



These are ____ sweets.



I can see ____ girls.



Here are ____ trees.

2. **Write the number name of the figure in brackets.**

I have _____ books in my bag. (5)

He is _____ years old. (10)

_____ days make a week. (7)

LESSON

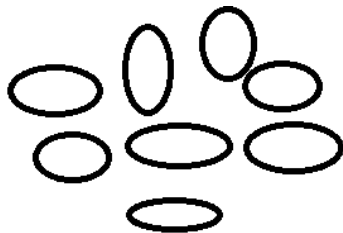
Structure

How many.....are there?

There are



There are _____ cups.



These are _____ eggs.

LESSON

Use of “is” and “are”

1. We use **“is”** to talk about **one** thing.

Examples

This is a ball.

That **is** a cow.

It **is** an ostrich.

He **is** a good boy.

She **is** sleeping.

2. We use **“are”** to talk about **many** things.

Examples

These **are** our books.

Those **are** classrooms.

John and Peter **are** going to school.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with “is/are”

1. This_____my umbrella.
2. The teacher _____marking books.
3. The children_____playing.
4. Those_____good shoes.
5. That_____an aeroplane.
6. The books_____marked.
7. These mangoes_____sweet.
8. The baby_____sleeping.
9. Lisa_____is a good girl.
10. The dogs _____barking.

LESSON

Prepositions

1. in ,on, near, between, under, over
2. Fill in the gap with a correct preposition
3. Structure: Where is the.....?

The.....is.....

SUB-THEME : ACTIVITIES IN OUR SCHOOL

Verbs

What is a verb?

1. A verb is an action word.
2. A verb is a doing word.

Examples

read ,sweep, sit, clean, walk ,run ,eat, play, drink

Exercise

Identify a verb in the sentence

- I eat food everyday.
- We sweep the classroom everyday.
- They sit down.
- She will read the story for me.
- A cow eats grass.

LESSON

Now tense

- Now tense talks about what is just happening.
- We add **"ing"** to a verb in now tense.

Examples

go - going

wash - washing

walk - walking

cook - cooking

read - reading

teach - teaching

Exercise

1. Add **"ing"** to these verbs

eat - _____

do - _____

point - _____

sleep - _____

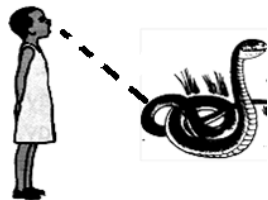
2. **Match pictures to words correctly.**



looking



sitting



running



carrying



standing

LESSON

Structure

What is.....doing?

He/she/----- is.....



He is _____ the compound.



She is _____ clothes.



Mother is _____ food.



Ali is _____ over the box.

Lesson: Changing verbs to now tense

1. Verbs that drop /remove letter "e" then add "ing"

Examples

write - writing

come - coming

drive - driving

dance - dancing

make - making

Exercise

Change these verbs to now tense.

	Verb	now tense
1.	ride	_____
2.	wave	_____
3.	take	_____
4.	give	_____
5.	hide	_____

Lesson

Verbs that double the last consonant letter then add “ ing”

Examples

sit - sitting

dig - digging

run - running

mop - mopping

clap - clapping

cut - cutting

Exercise

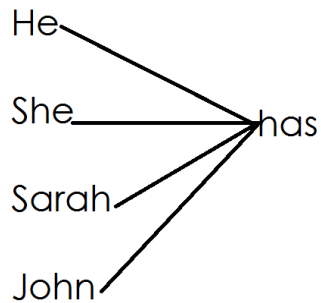
Change these verbs to now tense

1. clap - _____
2. swim - _____
3. cut - _____
4. drop - _____
5. mop - _____
6. shut - _____
7. dig - _____

Lesson

Use of “has” and “have”

1. “**Has**” is used on one person/thing.
2. It is used with pronouns **He/She/ It** or a name.

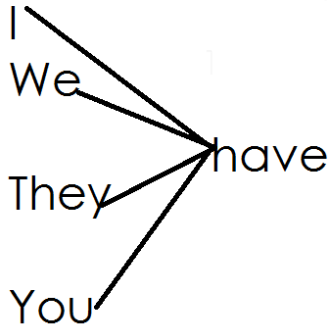


Examples

1. He **has** a pencil.
2. She **has** long hair.
3. It **has** a long tail.
4. John **has** a watch.
5. Sarah **has** an umbrella.

Use of “ have”

1. **Have** is used on many people/things.
2. It is also used with pronouns **We/ They /I/ You**



Examples

1. I **have** an apple.
2. You **have** a nice bag.
3. They **have** pencils.
4. We **have** sweater.

Exercise

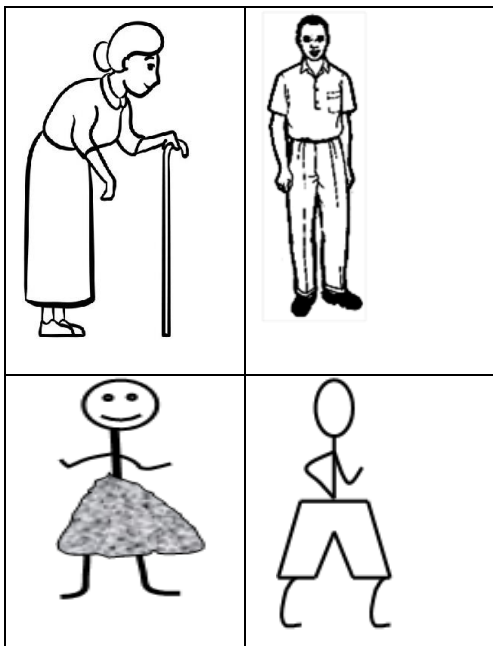
Fill in **has/ have** correctly.

1. He _____ a ball.
2. She _____ a nice doll.
3. The cat _____ a rat.
4. They _____ many buses.
5. You _____ my ruler.
6. It _____ big eyes.
7. It _____ nice colour.

THEME: 2 : OUR HOME

SUB-THEME : People in our home

LESSON : Naming people found in a home



Lesson

Pronouns He / She/It

1. He is used on a boy or man.

Examples

1. The boy is kicking a ball.
He is kicking a ball.
2. John is going to church.
He is going to church.
3. The man has a hat.
He has a hat.
4. My father has a car
He has a car.
5. Uncle is fat.
He is fat.

Exercise

Re-write the sentence giving the pronoun of the underlined word

-Tom has a bicycle.

-The boy is crying.

2. **She** is used on a girl or woman.

Examples

1. Sarah has a doll.
She has a doll.
2. Mummy is washing clothes.
She is washing clothes.

Exercise

1. Re-write the sentence using **she** for the underlined word

The girl is riding a bicycle.

Our mother is cooking food.

Mary has a nice dress.

The queen was happy.

Jovia was in her room.

3. **It** is used on babies, animals, objects

Examples

The baby is sleeping.

It is sleeping.

That is a cow.

It is a cow.

Here is the knife.

It is here.

Exercise

2. **Re-write giving the pronoun of the underlined word.**

1. Mr.Kaggwa is a doctor.

He is a doctor.

The boy is crying.

The baby is sleeping.

Sarah is six years old.

OPPOSITES

he - she
fat - thin
boy - girl
clean - dirty
man - woman
old man - old woman
tall - short
strong - weak
father - mother
brother - sister
good - bad
kind - unkind
happy - sad

Give the opposites of these words.

brother - _____
father - _____
king - _____
grandfather - _____
nephew - _____
husband - _____
daughter - _____

Plural forms of people at home.

father - fathers
mother - mothers
boy - boys
brother - brothers
child - children

man - men

woman - women

sister - sisters

baby - babies

girl - girls

relative - relatives

Give their plurals

girl - _____

baby - _____

woman - _____

child - _____

Write the plural forms for the underlined word.

My sister has an apple.

Father has a lorry.

The child is going to school.

SUB-THEME : Roles of different family members

Tenses

1. Everyday tense/present simple tense

What do you do everyday? (play, eat,sweep,bathe)

I / We.....everyday.

I eat food everyday.

I bathe everyday.

We sweep the compound everyday.

We play everyday.

2. Now tense

What is.....doing?

Mother is washing clothes.

The girl is carrying a baby.

I am fetching water.

He is slashing the compound.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with a correct word.

(cooking, drinking ,sleeping, playing, driving)

1. Alice is _____ some water.
2. She is _____ food.
3. We are _____ with a ball.
4. The baby is _____.
5. Father is _____ a car.

Add “ing” to the given verbs to form doing words

sweep + **ing** = sweeping

go + **ing** = _____

eat + **ing** = _____

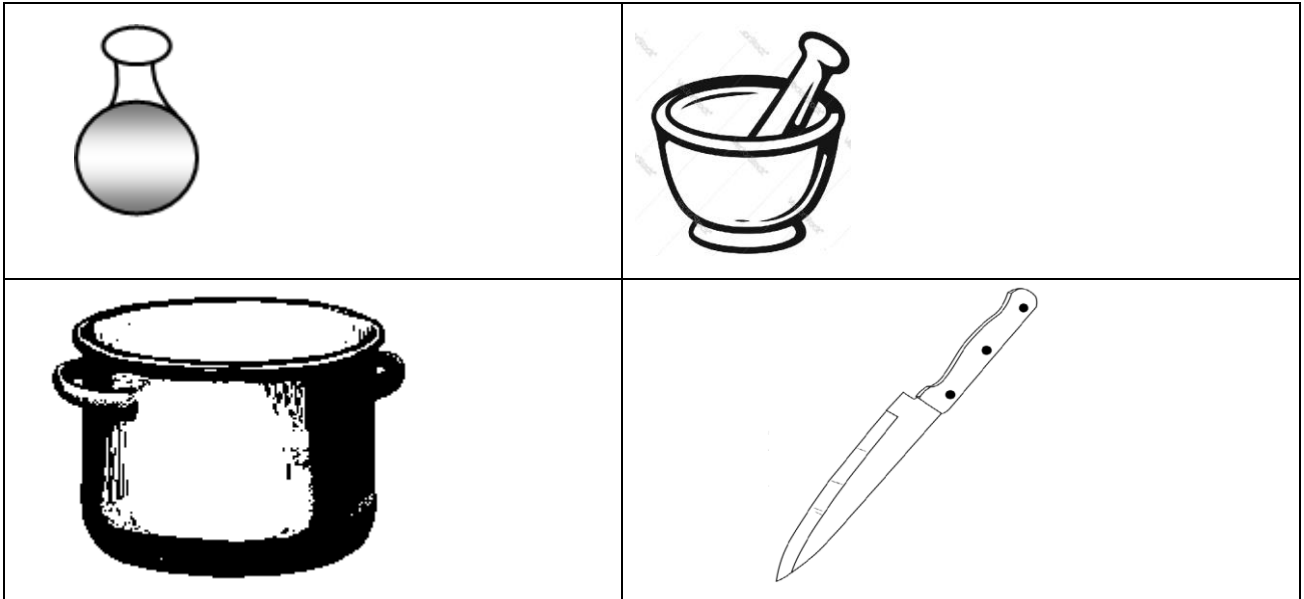
come + **ing** = _____

teach + **ing** = _____

peel + **ing** = _____

SUB-THEME : THINGS FOUND IN OUR HOME

Naming things found in our home



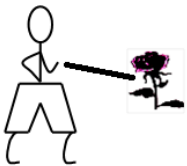
Structure:

What is this /that?



What is this?

This is a cup.



What is that?

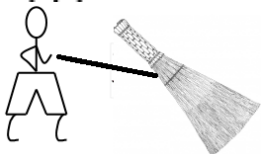
That is a flower.

Exercise

Answer correctly.



What is this?



What is that?

Plural forms that change fe/f to ves

leaf	-	leaves
knife	-	knives
calf	-	calves
shelf	-	shelves
wife	-	wives
life	-	lives
loaf	-	loaves
thief	-	thieves
wolf	-	wolves

The use of “was”/”were”

1. We use “**was**” for one thing/person.

Examples

- The knife **was** on the table.
- The dog **was** in the compound.
- The girl **was** crying.
- The woman **was** in the garden.

2. We use “**were**” for more than one item/people

Examples

- The boys **were** playing football.
- The cups **were** washed.
- The people **were** shouting.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with “was/”were” correctly.

- The books _____ marked.
- The fruits _____ in the basket.
- The calves _____ in the kraal.
- The house _____ mopped.

The dress _____dirty.

Suzan _____absent yesterday.

The ruler _____stolen.

Lesson: Structures

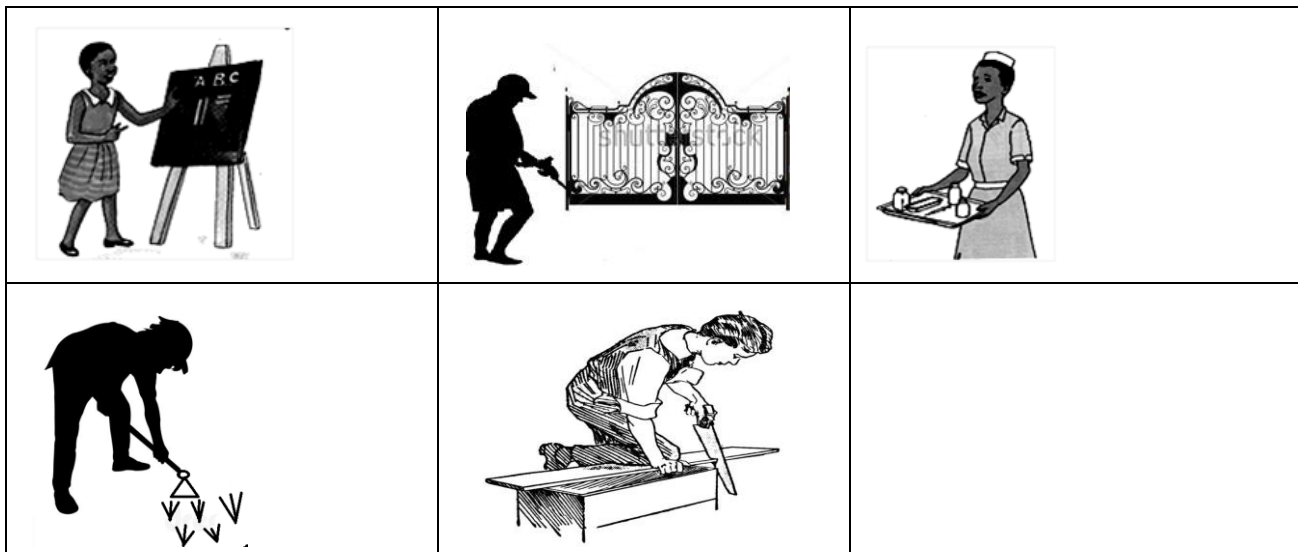
1. What are these/those? These/those are.....
2. Are these/those.....? Yes, they are..... / No, they are not.....

THEME : OUR COMMUNITY

SUB-THEME : People in our community

Lesson

Naming important people in our community.



Structures

Who is this/that?

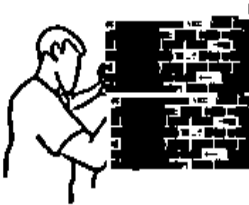
This is a...../That is a.....



This is a _____.



This is a _____.



That is a _____.



That is a _____.

LESSON

Compound words

A compound word is formed by joining two words.

Examples

head + teacher = head teacher

police + man = policeman

old + man = old man

fisher + man = fisherman

fish + monger = fishmonger

Exercise

Join the following words to form one word

1. school + boy = _____

2. class + teacher = _____

3. time + keeper = _____
4. police + woman = _____
5. gate + keeper = _____

Write a compound word by joining two underlined words.

1. A pot used for tea is a **teapot**.
2. A room for bath is a _____.
3. A man who sells milk is a _____.

Separate the compound words to write as two words.

1. butterfly = _____ + _____
2. homework = _____ + _____
3. bedroom = _____ + _____
4. football = _____ + _____
5. classroom = _____ + _____
6. shopkeeper = _____ + _____

Join the words to form a big word

sun - brush = toothbrush

door - board = _____

tooth - shine = _____

black - mat = _____

Lesson

Plurals

One many

1. police man - policemen
2. teacher - teachers
3. fisher man - fishermen
4. shop keeper - shopkeepers
5. driver - drivers

Exercise

Give their plural forms

man - _____

teacher - _____

car - _____

house - _____

policeman - _____

Write these in full

Sch. _____ Rev. _____ St. _____

Dr. _____ Rd. _____ Tv _____

SUB-THEME : ACTIVITIES DONE IN OUR COMMUNITY

Forming doing words (add-ing)

Verb	doing word
------	------------

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. teach | teaching |
| 2. drive | driving |
| 3. keep | keeping |
| 4. sell | selling |
| 5. buy | buying |
| 6. treat | treating |

Exercise

Form doing words with the given verbs

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. build | _____ |
| 2. dig | _____ |
| 3. fly | _____ |
| 4. care | _____ |
| 5. cut | _____ |

Use the verbs in the brackets correctly.

6. We are _____ on benches. (sit)
7. The farmer is _____ in the garden. (dig)
8. Our teacher is _____ us. (teach)
9. He is _____ a bus. (drive)
10. An aeroplane is _____ over the lake. (fly)

Write the sentences in now tense

I go to school everyday.

I am going to school now.

She washes clothes everyday.

She is washing clothes now.

They play everyday.

Mother cooks food everyday.

We sweep the compound everyday.

LESSON

Animals and their young ones

<u>Animal</u>	<u>young one</u>
Cow	calf
Dog	puppy
Cat	kitten
Goat	kid
Sheep	lamb
Pig	piglet
Woman	baby
Lion	cub
Elephant	calf
Horse	foal
Duck	duckling
Hen	chick
Bird	nestling

Exercise

Match animals and their young ones

1. dog cub
2. cow nestling
3. lion puppy
4. bird lamb
5. sheep calf

LESSON

Animals and their homes

<u>Animal</u>	<u>home</u>
Dog	kennel
Sheep	fold
Pig	sty
Lion	den
Goat	pen

Cow	kraal/byre
Man	house
Bird	nest
Fish	water
Rabbit	hutch/burrow

EXERCISE

- Match animals to their homes correctly

A

Cat

Pig

Monkey

Fish

B

water

basket

sty

forest

- pig - _____
- monkey - _____
- fish - _____
- cat - _____

LESSON

Animal sounds

Animal

sounds

Dog

barks

Cat

purrs/mews

Lion

roars

Snake

hisses

Goat

bleats

Sheep

bleats

Pig

grunts

Cow	lows/moos
Baby	cries
Person	talks
Elephant	trumpets
Donkey	brays

Complete the sentences with animal sounds

1. A cat purrs.
2. A dog _____
3. A baby _____
4. An elephant _____
5. A donkey _____
6. A horse _____
7. A cow _____
8. A person _____
9. A snake _____

Animal Meat

<u>Animal</u>	<u>meat</u>
Cow	beef
Pig	pork
Sheep	mutton
Goat	beacon
Hen	chicken
Fish	fillet
Calf	veal

Exercise

Write their meat

1. pig - _____
2. cow - _____

3. Sheep is to mutton as goat is to _____.

4. Hen is to chicken as fish is to _____.

Choose the right word from the brackets.

We ate _____ yesterday. (pork, fork)

I like eating _____. (kitchen, chicken)

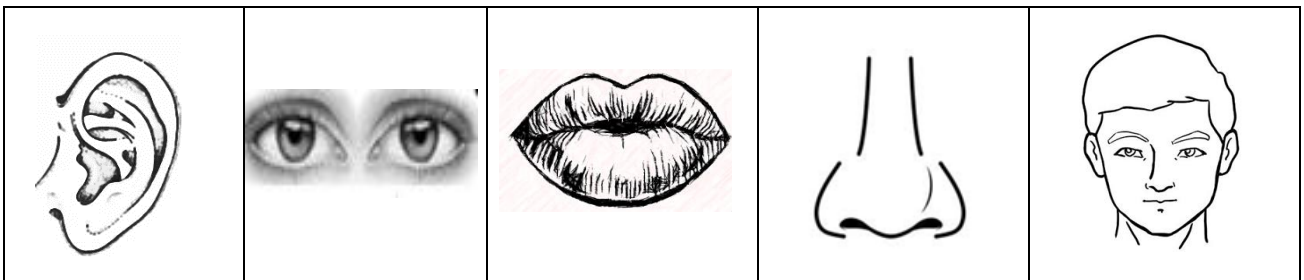
Mother is cooking _____. (beef, beat)

THEME : HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

SUB-THEME : Parts of the body and their uses

LESSON

Name these body parts



Structure

Show me your.....

1. This is my.....

2. These are my.....

LESSON

Plural forms

One

many

1. ear

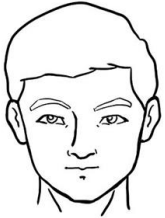
ears

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 2. finger | fingers |
| 3. tooth | teeth |
| 4. foot | feet |
| 5. hair | hair |
| 6. eye | eyes |
| 7. leg | legs |
| 8. arm | arms |
| 9. toe | toes |
| 10. knee | knees |

Exercise

Use this/these correctly

1. _____ is a head.



2. _____ are eyes.



3. _____ is an ear.



4. _____ are feet.



5. _____ is a leg.



LESSON

Structure : How many.....do you have?

I have.....

1. I have _____ head. (1)
2. I have _____ eyes. (2)
3. I have _____ fingers. (10)
4. I have _____ toes. (10)
5. I have _____ nose. (1)

Write the number names

6. 2 = _____
7. 10 = _____
8. 12 = _____
9. 15 = _____
10. 20 = _____

LESSON

Structure: How manydoes he/she/.....have?

1. He has _____ legs.
2. She has _____ nose.
3. Sarah has _____ ears.
4. Tom has _____ fingers.
5. Two girls have _____ eyes.
6. Wasswa and Kato have _____ toes.
7. Three children have _____ legs.

Write in figures

Fourteen - 14

Two - _____

Eleven - _____

Thirty - _____

LESSON

Structure: What do you use your.....for?

I /We use.....for.....

1. I use my eyes for_____
2. I use my ears for_____
3. I use my legs for_____
4. We use noses for_____
5. We use our hands for_____

Structure: What do you use your.....to?

I / We useto

1. I use my legs to _____
2. I use my nose to _____
3. I use my hands to _____
4. I use my mouth to _____
5. We use our knees to _____
6. We use our ears to _____

SUB-THEME : PERSONAL HYGIENE

Structure : What is he/she/they doing?

He/She/They.....

(collecting, brushing, washing, slashing)

He is _____ his teeth.



She is _____ clothes.

They are _____ the compound.

We are _____ rubbish.

The use of “do/does”

Does is used for one thing or person

Do is used for many things or people.

Examples

“Does”

1. She **does** the homework every day.
2. John **does** his things well.
3. The baby **does** not like milk.

“Do”

1. I **do** my homework everyday.
2. We **do** our work well.

3. We **do** not like posho.

Exercise

Write do/does in the gaps

1. Lucy_____her work neatly.
2. Those boys _____not like to clean the house.
3. I always _____my house work.
4. We_____our best to write well.
5. You must_____well in your exams.
6. They_____not like fighting.
7. My mother_____her best to help me.
8. Winnie_____her art in the evening.
9. _____Sarah like dancing.

LESSON

YESTERDAY TENSE/PAST TENSE

-It talks about what happened back.

Examples

Verb	yesterday tense
1. clean	cleaned
2. wash	washed
3. boil	boiled
4. work	worked
5. collect	collected
6. go	went
7. come	came
8. eat	ate
9. teach	taught
10. buy	bought

Write the past tense of the verb in the brackets.

1. Mummy_____a new dress yesterday. (buy)
2. I_____an egg yesterday. (eat)
3. She_____some water yesterday. (boil)
4. My father_____back from Kenya last week. (come)
5. John_____Our books yesterday. (collect)

TERM TWO

P.1 GRAMMAR

THEME : WEATHER

SUB-THEME : Elements and types of weather

Lesson

Punctuation

Capital letters(A-Z)

A capital letter is used when starting:

a -**sentence**

b -**name of person/place/months/day**

c -**question**

Punctuate these sentences using capital letters

1. rose is a good girl.

Rose is a good girl.

2. She is going to masaka.

She is going to **Masaka**.

3. Tomorrow will be tuesday.

Tomorrow will be **Tuesday**.

4. where is the key?

5. anita and belinda are sisters.

LESSON

Question mark ?

-A **question mark** is put at the end of asking sentences.

-These words are used when asking questions

What, Where, Which, Who, How, Why, When, Is, Do, Does, Are

Examples

1. **What** is your name?
2. **Is** this an orange?
3. **How** many sisters do you have?
4. **Who** is your friend?

EXERCISE

Put a question mark at the end of each sentence

1. How are you
2. Do you like meat
3. Where is the teacher
4. Are these books
5. When did you come

Fill the correct questioning word in the gaps

6. _____ do you live?
7. _____ colour do you like?
8. _____ are you doing?

LESSON

An apostrophe

- A. We use **an apostrophe** to show ownership of something.

Examples

1. It is David's book.
2. Here is mother's hat.
3. This is our baby's doll.

Exercise

Re-write using an apostrophe correctly.

1. It is Cates skirt.

2. It is daddys car.

3. It is Johns pencil.

B. We use an apostrophe  to shorten words

Examples

1. he is = he's
2. is not = isn't
3. are not = aren't
4. does not = doesn't
5. cannot = can't

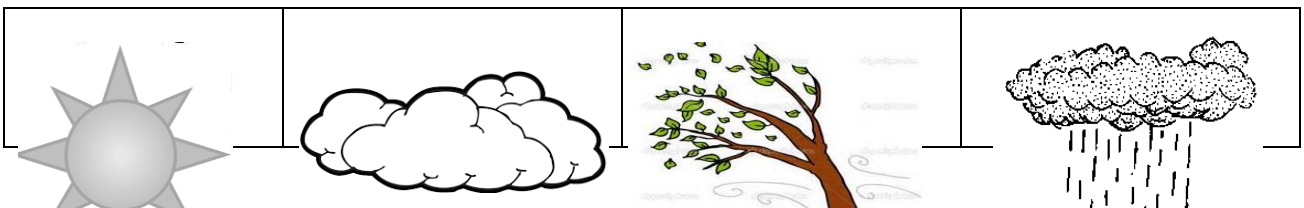
EXERCISE

Use an apostrophe  to write in short form

1. was not = _____
2. were not = _____
3. have not = _____
4. did not = _____
5. do not = _____

LESSON

Name these elements of weather (rainfall wind sunshine clouds)



Structure

Is it.....?

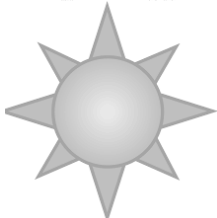
Yes, it is.....

No, it is not.....



Is it raining?

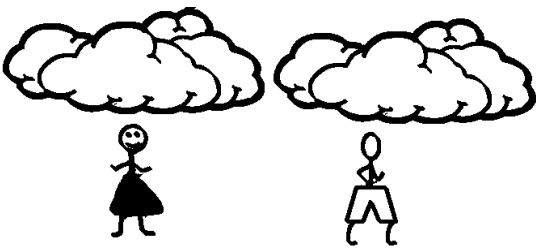
Yes, it is raining.



Is it shining?




Is the wind blowing?





Is it cloudy?

Types of weather

Structure: It is..... (sunny, windy, cloudy, rainy)

	
---	--



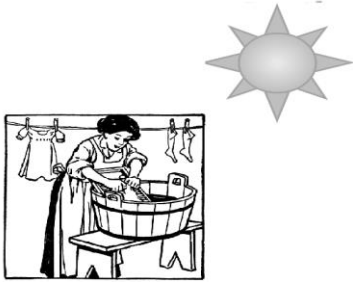
It is _____	It is _____
	
It is _____	It is _____

Structure: What is the weather like?

It is.....

What is the weather now?

The weather now is.....



It is_____.

The weather now is_____.



It is_____.

The weather now is_____.



It is_____.

The weather now is_____.





It is rainy.

The weather now is rainy.

LESSON

SUB-THEME : Activities for different seasons

Name these pictures

Structure: What is this /that?



What is this?



What is that?

Structure: Is this a?



Is this a hoe?



Is this a slasher?

Plurals which end with "y" then change to "ies"

One

many

granary

granaries

fly

flies

lorry

lorries

activity

activities

puppy

puppies

baby

babies

lady

ladies

family

families

story

stories

Complete the sentences using the words in brackets correctly.

1. David likes reading _____ about animals. (story)
2. There were some _____ on the floor. (fly)
3. The dog has fat _____. (puppy)
4. The woman has three _____. (baby)
5. There are _____ in the village. (granary)

What is/aredoing?

digging, drying seeds, watering crops, harvesting



She is _____ crops.








He is _____ in the garden.

SUB-THEME: Effects and management of weather.

Clothes we wear


Naming


			
			

Structures:

What is this/that?


This /that is a /an.....

1.  What is this?

2.  What is that?

Is this /that a.....?

Yes. it is a...../No, it is not.....

 Is this an umbrella?

Is that a pair of shoes?

Exercise

Form doing words with the given verbs. (Add-ing)

Verb	Doing word
1. wear	wearing
2. wash	_____
3. carry	_____
4. buy	_____
5. keep	_____
6. hold	_____
7. dirty	_____

B. **Double the last letter and add-ing to change the verb in now tense.**

Verb	now tense
shop + p + ing	shopp ing
clap + p + ing	_____
rub + b + ing	_____
swim + m + ing	_____
skip + p + ing	_____
put + t + ing	_____
stop + p + ing	_____
hop + p + ing	_____

Exercise

Use the word in brackets correctly.

1. She is _____ a sweater. (wear)
2. I am _____ an umbrella in my bag. (carry)
3. He is _____ on a jacket. (put)
4. The boy is _____ his shirt. (dirty)

LESSON

Everyday tense/present simple tense

-**Everyday tense** talks about what happens every day.

-It also shows actions that happen every day.

Examples

wash buy brush

sit skip cook

eat dig go

drink write do

EXERCISE

Fill in the gaps with correct words from the list

I/We/They.....every day.

1. I _____ my teeth everyday.
2. I _____ to church every Sunday.
3. We _____ food everyday.
4. They _____ utensils everyday.
5. We _____ in the garden everyday.
6. I _____ water everyday.
7. They _____ in the books everyday.

LESSON

What do you do everyday?

I/We.....everyday.

I/We.....on.....

(sweep, wash, fetch, comb, read, draw)

1. I _____ my hair everyday.
2. We _____ pictures everyday.
3. I _____ my books everyday.
4. We _____ water on Saturday.

5. We _____ our classroom every evening.

LESSON

What does he/she “do” everyday/on.....

We add “s”/”es” on the verb with pronouns

He/She/It

Examples

wash	-	washes
cook	-	cooks
go	-	goes
sweep	-	sweeps
dig	-	digs
walk	-	walks
rain	-	rains
shine	-	shines

Use the verb given in brackets correctly.

1. He **goes** to work every day. (go)
2. She _____ clothes everyday. (wash)
3. It _____ everyday. (shine)
4. She _____ maize every week. (cook)
5. John _____ the house everyday. (sweep)
6. Mother _____ in the garden on Saturday. (dig)

Exercise

Give the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. She _____ the toilets everyday.(clean)
2. I _____ my hands everyday.(wash)
3. We _____ rice on Wednesday.(eat)
4. It _____ every night. (bark)
5. They _____ rubbish everyday. (collect)

6. Sarah _____ a rope everyday. (skip)
7. You _____ water everyday. (fetch)
8. She _____ pupils everyday. (teach)

LESSON

Yesterday tense/past tense

Verbs which add “ed” in the past tense

Examples

	Verb		past tense (-ed)
1.	cook	-	cooked ed
2.	open	-	opened ed
3.	clean	-	cleaned ed
4.	collect	-	collected ed
5.	jump	-	jumped ed
6.	play	-	played ed
7.	pray	-	prayed ed
8.	wash	-	washed ed
9.	help	-	helped ed
10	rain	-	rained ed

Exercise

Give the past tense of these words.

play _____

clean _____

wash _____

rain _____

collect _____

Use the verbs given in brackets correctly.

It _____ heavily yesterday. (rain)

They _____ the shop yesterday. (open)

The man _____ a child yesterday. (help)

The dog _____ a thief yesterday. (chase)

LESSON

PLURALS

Singular

plural

hat

hats

skirt

skirts

short

shorts

sunglass

sunglasses

dress

dresses

vest

vests

umbrella

umbrellas

shoe

shoes

Exercise

1. Give the plural of the words below

skirt _____

dress _____

sunglass _____

2. Write the singular forms of the given plural words.

Singular

Plural

hats

jackets

pens

chairs

eggs

boxes

3. **Change the plural forms to singular.**

1. She has a nice_____.(bags)
2. A hen laid one_____. (eggs)
3. Daddy is wearing a_____ (hats)
4. Here is a white_____. (puppy)
5. Sarah has a big _____. (leaves)

Structures

What are these/those? These/ Those are-----



What are these?

What are those?

Structures: Are these...../those.....?

Yes ,they..... /No, they are not.....

Are these gumboots?



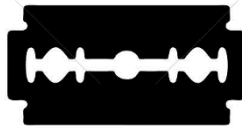
Are those earrings?

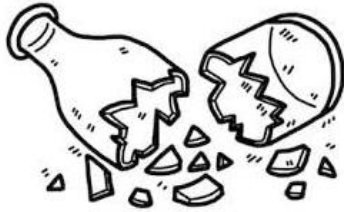
THEME : ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

SUB-THEME : Accidents and safety at home

Name these dangerous objects.

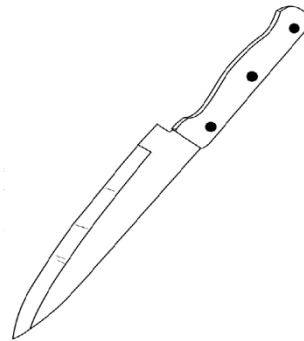




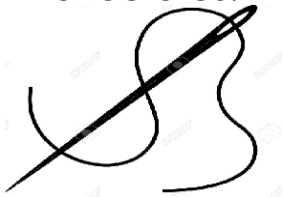








Structures:



What is this/that?

This is a.....

That is a-----

What is this?

What is that?

Plural forms.

One

One knife

One pin

One nail

One stone

One needle

many

three_____

two_____

four_____

six_____

nine_____

PREPOSITIONS

under, in, near ,between, on, in front of, behind

Where is the.....?

1.



The stone is _____ the table.

2.



The knife is _____ the basket.

3.



The snake is _____ the chairs.

4.



The pot is _____ fire.

5.



The needle is _____ the table.

Use the words in brackets to fill the gaps.

1. Where is the book? (.....**in**.....)
The book is **in** the bag.
2. Where is the table? (.....**near**.....)
The.....is.....the tree.
3. Where is the cup? (.....**on**.....)
Theis.....the cupboard.
4. Where is the broom? (.....**behind**.....)
The.....is.....the door.

Structure: What are these/those?

These are.....

Those are.....

What are these?

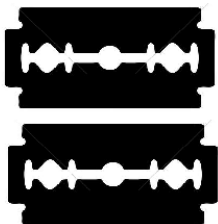


What are those?

Structures: Are these...../those?

Yes, they are.....

No, they are not.....



Are these razorblades?

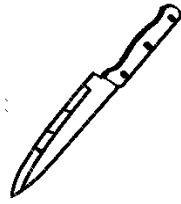


Are these stones?

Use of"and".....

"And" is used to join two things, actions or people.

Examples



a hoe and a knife.



a needle and thorns



sitting and standing



dancing and singing

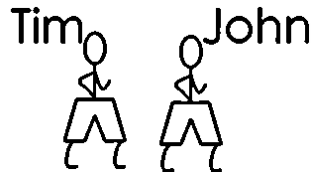


father and mother

Complete the sentences correctly.



Tom has a _____ and a _____.



_____ and _____ are running.



I can see a _____ and a _____.

Using “and” to join sentences

Examples

1. I have a book. I have a pencil.
I have a book **and** a pencil.
2. Peter has a bag. Peter has a ball.
Peter has a bag **and** a ball.

Exercise

Join the sentences usingand.....

1. I like fish. I like meat.

2. I can read. I can write.

3. Dad has a car. Daddy has a lorry.

Changing has to have when joining usingand.....

Examples

Tom has balls. Musa has balls.

Tom and Musa have balls.

Daddy has cars. Mummy has cars.

Daddy and mummy have cars.

Exercise

Join sentences usingand.....

1. A hen has eggs. A duck has eggs.

2. I have sweets. Mary has sweets.

3. A cow has horns. A goat has horns.

4. Akello has a doll. Asaba has a doll.

SUB-THEME: ACCIDENTS AT SCHOOL/CLASS

Structures: Are you.....?

Yes ,I am .

No, I am not.

Are you sick?

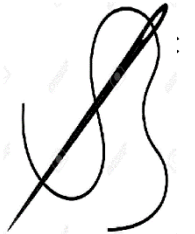
Are you fine?

Are you hurt?

Structure: Be careful with----- It can _____ you.



Be careful with fire. It can _____you.



Be careful with a needle. It can _____you.



Be careful with an _____. It can cut you.



Be careful with _____. It can kill you.

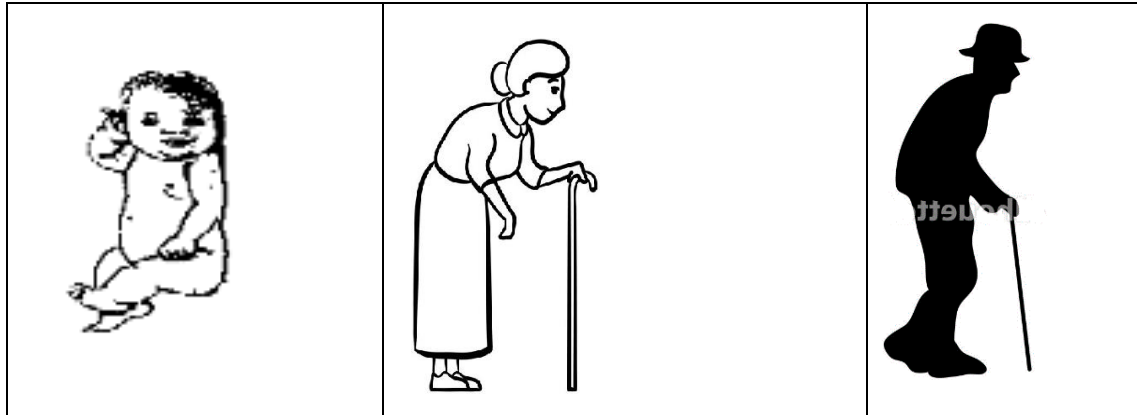


Be careful with a _____. It can hurt you.

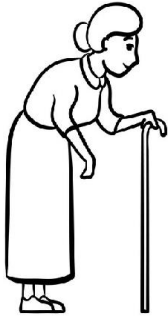
THEME : LIVING TOGETHER

SUB-THEME : The Family

Name the pictures of family members



Structures: Who is this? This is my-----



Who is this?



Who is this?

This is our.....



Who is that?

Gender

Gender means being a **female** or a **male**

Male(He)

boy

man

he

uncle

father

king

prince

bull

cock

brother

son

female(She)

girl

woman

she

aunt

mother

queen

princess

cow

hen

sister

daughter

Give the gender of the word in brackets

1. My _____ is a doctor. (mother)
2. I love my _____. (grandfather)
3. Her _____ was sick. (sister)
4. _____ has not come to school. (she)
5. My _____ is hard working. (daughter)

Match correctly

bull

cock

son

brother

King

Queen

daughter

hen

cow

sister

SUB-THEME : Ways of living together in the school.

Change these verbs to Now tense

love	loving
clean	_____
eat	_____
respect	_____
play	_____
wash	_____
share	_____
sing	_____
greet	_____

Use the words in brackets correctly

The woman is _____ the toilets. (clean)

We _____ the teacher every morning. (greet)

The boys are _____. (fight)

The teacher _____ us yesterday. (teach)

Mary _____ with me everyday. (share)

Structure: What is she/he/they doing?



She is _____ on the bed.



They are _____,



He is _____.

Structure: What does she/he do every day?

He /she.....everyday.

1. He _____ a kite every day. (fly)
2. She _____ a baby every day. (carry)
3. Tom _____ his shoes every day. (dirty)
4. Uncle _____ beans every day. (dry)
5. The baby _____ every night. (cry)

PAST TENSE

Verb

Past Tense

pay

paid

say

said

eat

ate

go

went

see

saw

sit

sat

come

came

write

wrote

cry

cried

Choose the correct word from the brackets.

1. I am _____ food now. (eats, eating)
2. She _____ to the market every day. (went, goes)
3. They _____ the compound everyday. (sweeping, sweep)
4. Mother is _____ food now. (cooked, cooking)
5. We _____ utensils everyday. (washed, wash)

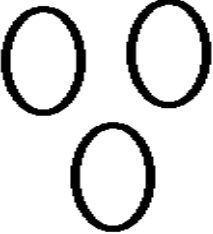


Write the past tenses of these words

6. go - _____
8. wash - _____
7. write - _____
9. see - _____

THEME : FOOD AND NUTRITION

SUB-THEME : Names and sources of food.

Naming foods

Structure: What is this/that?



What is that?
That is a_____.

SUB-THEME : USES OF FOOD TO OUR BODIES

STRUCTURES : Do you like-----?

Yes, I do. / No,I don't.



Do you like bananas?



Do you like tomatoes?

Plurals which don't change

water

water

fish

fish

sugar

sugar

food

food

sheep

sheep

meat

meat

maize

maize

cassava

cassava

rice

rice

milk

milk

fruit

fruit

Give the plural form of the underlined word.

1. Joan is eating maize.

2. The food is on the plate.

3. We ate fish yesterday.

4. This mango is sweet.

5. Daddy bought sugar.

One word for many

1. orange ,apple, mango, pineapples = _____

2. eggs, fish, yams, beans = _____

3. cabbage, carrots, onions, tomato= _____

4. cows, goat, sheep, pig= _____

5. beans, soya beans, g/nuts, peas= _____

Circle the odd man out

1. cow, goat, hen, dog

2. apple, eggs, mango, orange

Complete correctly

as sweet as _____

as red as _____

as big as _____

as soft as _____

as cold as _____

(honey, blood, ice ,elephant ,butter)

The use of “but”

We use “**but**” to compare two things/ activities or people that are different.

Examples

1. I like fish **but** I don't like beans.
2. Mangoes are sweet **but** oranges are bitter.
3. Apples are green **but** tomatoes are red.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with but to complete the sentences.

1. I like apples _____ I don't like oranges.
2. John likes football _____ he does not like swimming.
3. A pumpkin is big _____ a tomato is small.
4. He eats posho _____ he does not eat millet.
5. Daddy is fat _____ mummy is small.
6. A cow gives us beef _____ a pig gives us pork.

Join sentences using “but”

Examples

1. I like milk. I don't like porridge.
I like milk but I don't' like porridge.
2. Mary likes fish. She does not like pork.
Mary likes fish but she does not like pork.
3. Lule is tall. His brother is short.
Lule is tall but his brother is short.

Exercise

Join the sentences using “but”

1. I like cassava. I don't like yams.

2. Mary likes posho. She dislikes rice.

3. He likes bananas. He dislikes sweet potatoes.

4. I like singing. You like dancing.

5. I live far. You live near.

SUB-THEME: KEEPING FOOD SAFE

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that talks more about a noun.

Examples

long, sweet, good, new, clean, old, expensive, wet, small, big, heavy, bad, ripe, short, dry, cheap, beautiful, full

Write a suitable adjective for each gap

a _____ pencil a _____ dress

a _____ girl a _____ season

a _____ house a _____ woman

Underline the adjective in the sentences below.

1. David has a new watch.
2. That woman is very kind.
3. The mangoes are sweet.
4. Suzan is a beautiful girl.
5. His car is expensive.
6. Sera is a clever girl.
7. These uniforms are dirty.
8. Our house is big.

SUB-THEME: IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING FOOD SAFE

Comparing things using adjectives.

Adjective	Add-er	Add-est
short	shorter	shortest
smart	smarter	smartest
tall	taller	tallest
small	smaller	smallest
long	longer	longest
old	older	oldest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
fast	faster	fastest
strong	stronger	strongest
slow	slower	slowest

Double the last letter and then add-er/-est

Adjective	-er	-est
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
fat	fatter	fattest
thin	thinner	thinnest
others		
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

Exercise

Complete the table correctly.

Adjective	comparative	superlative
tall	_____	tallest
big	_____	_____
_____	smarter	smartest
short	_____	shortest
old	older	_____
_____	longer	longest
good	better	_____
_____	worse	worst
beautiful	_____ beautiful	_____ beautiful

Plurals

Plurals that change the spelling

man - men

woman - women

foot - feet

tooth - teeth

goose - geese

ox - oxen

child - children

mouse - mice

TERM THREE

NOTES GRAMMER FOR P.1

THEME : OUR TRANSPORT

SUB-THEME : Types and means of transport

Punctuation

-Use of capital letters for days of the week/months of the year.

Days

-Seven days make a week.

-We must start with capital letter when writing a day of the week.

Sunday Thursday

Monday Friday

Tuesday Saturday

Wednesday

Exercise

1. **Write the days in order**

Wednesday, Thursday, Sunday, Friday, Tuesday, Saturday, Monday

1st- _____

3rd- _____

2nd- _____

4th- _____

5th- _____

6th- _____

7th- _____

2. **Punctuate these days**

friday- _____

thursday- _____

Writing the days in short.

Sunday Sun.

Monday Mon.

Tuesday Tue.

Wednesday Wed.

Thursday Thur.

Friday Fri.

Saturday Sat.

Exercise

1. Write these in short

Sunday- _____ Wednesday - _____

2. Write in full.

Fri. _____ Tue- _____

3. Punctuate these sentences

Today is tuesday.

Mother goes to market on friday.

MONTHS

There are twelve months in a year.

January July

February August

March September

April October

May November

June December

Write these months correctly.

may- _____ august- _____

Short forms

January Jan.

February Feb.

March Mar.


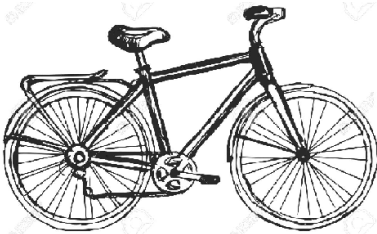
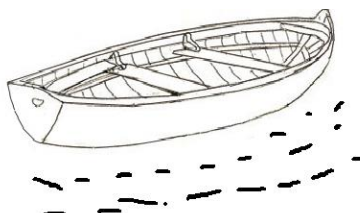
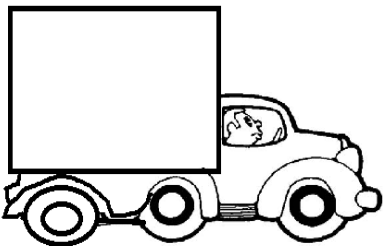


April Apr.

May May

June Jun.

July	Jul.
August	August
September	Sept.
October	Oct.
November	Nov.
December	Dec.

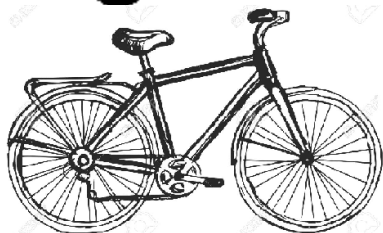
Name the means of transport

Structure: What is this/that?



What is this?



What is that?

PLURALS

One

car

boat

train

bus

motorcycle

donkey

ship

horse

lorry

aeroplane

cart

wheelbarrow

Many

cars

boats

trains

buses

motorcycles

donkeys

ships

horses

lorries

aeroplanes

carts

wheelbarrows

Structure: What is.....doing?

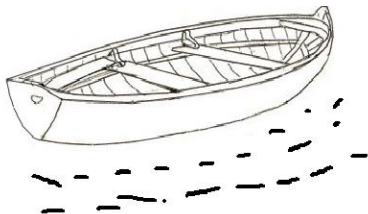
driving, riding, sailing, flying



Tom is _____ a car.



An aeroplane is _____.



The boat is _____ on water.



John is _____ a bicycle.

Prepositions: over, on, in, near, along

1.



The ship is sailing _____ water.

2.



The driver is _____ the bus.

3.



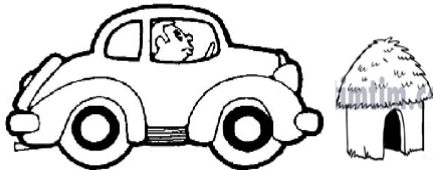
The aeroplane is _____ the tree.

4.



The man is walking _____ the road.

5.



The car is _____ the hut.

Now tense

(add.....ing.....)

drive

driving

walk

walking

ride

riding

go

going

fly

flying

push	pushing
pull	pulling
sail	sailing
row	rowing
stop	stopping
travel	travelling

Fill in the gaps with correct words.

1. The man is _____ a car.
2. They are _____ in a train.
3. He is _____ a donkey.
4. We are _____ along the road.
5. The woman is _____ to the market.
6. Kato is _____ a cart.
7. The oxen are _____ a cart.

Present simple tense

Add “s” and “es”

go	goes
drive	drives
fly	flies
ride	rides
carry	carries
push	pushes
walk	walks
travel	travels
sail	sails
sit	sits

Use the verb given in brackets correctly.

1. A boat _____ on water. (sail)
2. A pilot _____ an aeroplane. (fly)
3. A train _____ on a railway line. (move)
4. He _____ to town everyday. (go)
5. The lorry _____ firewood. (carry)
6. Daddy _____ me in a car everyday. (drive)

PAST TENSE

Verb

Past tense

go

went

drive

drove

ride

rode

stop

stopped

fly

flew

sit

sat

move

moved

see

saw

buy

bought

run

ran

walk

walked

Exercise

1. **Give the past tense of these words.**
go - _____ sit - _____
run - _____ walk - _____
2. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**
My father _____ to Gulu yesterday. (go)
We _____ in a bus yesterday. (sit)

SUB-THEME: Importance of transport

Opposites

big-	-	small
long	-	short
heavy	-	light
far	-	near
clean	-	dirty
expensive	-	cheap
good	-	bad
tall	-	short

Write the opposite of the underlined word

1. That is a new car.

2. An aeroplane moves fast.

3. My home is near the school.

4. The man has a good car.

5. The boy is carrying a heavy bag.

6. A bus is bigger than a car.

7. Musa is a short boy.

SUB-THEME: Measures related to transport

TENSES

Present simple tense

Verbs which change to “ies”

carry	carries
cry	cries
dry	dries
copy	copies
hurry	hurries
try	tries
ferry	ferries
fly	flies
copy	copies
dirty	dirtyies

Use the given verbs correctly.

1. Mary _____ a basket everyday. (carry)
2. The aeroplane _____ over our house every evening. (fly)
3. The sun _____ our clothes. (dry)
4. The girl _____ every night. (cry)
5. Musa _____ the work well. (copy)

LESSON

Using “because” to join two sentences.

Examples

1. John did not come to school. He was sick.
John did not come to school because he was sick.
2. Ruth missed the bus. She arrived late.
Ruth missed the bus because she arrives late.

3. I did not do the work. I lost my pencil.

I did not do the work because I lost my pencil.

Exercise

Join the sentences using “because”

1. Mother did not go to work. She was sick.

2. Mary cut her hair. It was very long.

3. He did not buy the shoes. He did not have money.

4. Kato is crying. He has fallen down.

Joan is hungry. There was no food for her.

LESSON: Use of both

We use.....”**both**” when talking about two things /people

Examples

1. A bus is big. A lorry is big.

Both a bus and a lorry are big.

2. An aeroplane is fast. A train is fast.

Both an aeroplane and a train are fast.

3. A cow has horns. A goat has horns.

Both a cow and a goat have horns.

Exercise

Join the sentences beginning: **Both**.....

1. Mary is a good girl. Mendy is a good girl.

2. An elephant is big. A lion is big.

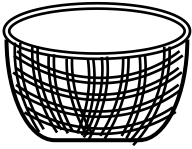
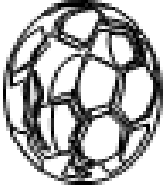
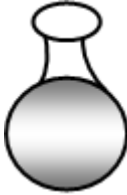
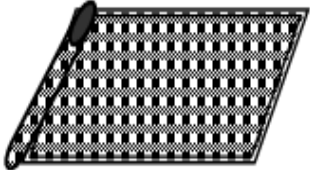
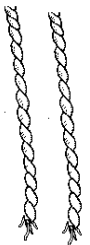
3. A table is made from wood. A chair is made from wood.

4. Alice is singing. Eddy is singing.

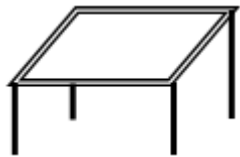
THEME: THINGS WE MAKE

SUB-THEME: Things we make at home/school

Naming things we make

Structures:What is this/that?



What is this?



What is that?



What is that?



What is that?



What is that?

Structure: Is this a.....? Yes,-----




Is this a stool?

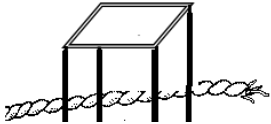



Is this an axe?

Prepositions: in, near, on, between, under


Where is the.....?

1.  The ball is _____ the box.

2.  The rope is _____ the table.

3.  The girl is sitting _____ the mat.

4.  The pot is _____ the chairs.

5.  The flowers is _____ the vase.

Plurals

One

cup

pot

rope

ball

chair

doll

knife

box

dress

many

cups

pots

ropes

balls

chairs


dolls

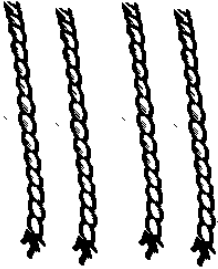
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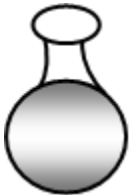
boxes


dresses

Structure: How manyare there?

1.  There are _____ balls.

2.  There are _____ ropes.

3.  There is _____ pot.

4.  There are _____ brooms.

5.  There are _____ hats.

SUB-THEME: Materials we use and their uses

What do we use to make.....?

1. I use banana fibres make a ball.
2. I use clay to make a pot.
3. We use papyrus to make baskets.
4. We use sisal to make ropes.
5. We use threads to make sweaters.
6. I use palm leaves to make a mat.
7. We use wood to make tables.

Exercise

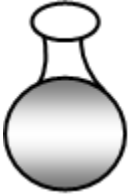
Match picture to words

1.



palm leaves

2.



banana fibres

3.



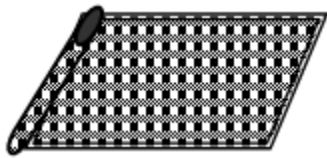
wood

4.



skin

5.



clay

What isdoing?

He is making a_____.

Maria is making a_____.

He is making a_____.

She is weaving a_____.

Sub-theme: Importance of things we make.

Words of same meaning

Examples

close	shut
begin	start
correct	right
big	large
fast	quick
reach	arrive
happy	glad
sick	ill
money	cash

Match words with similar meanings

shut	correct
happy	big
fast	quick
right	glad
large	close

Words with similar sounds but different meaning

Examples

here	hear
it	eat
shut	shirt
meat	meet
their	there
sit	seat
sun	son
ship	sheep

write	right
hill	heel
see	sea
cut	cat

Exercise

Choose the correct word from the brackets.

- (a) _____ the answers in your books (right, write)
- (b) My _____ is in primary one. (sun, son)
- (c) We _____ eggs at breakfast. (it eat)
- (d) The teacher is _____ the books. (collecting, correcting)
- (e) _____ are ten eggs in the basket. (their, There)
- (f) The children are having _____ lunch. (there, their)
- (g) An aeroplane is flying over the _____. (sea, see)
- (h) My answer is _____. (write, right)
- (i) The _____ is chasing a rat. (cat, cut)

Past tense-verbs which don't change.

Examples

cut	cut
put	put
shut	shut
read	read
beat	beat
burst	burst
hit	hit

Exercise

Give the past tense of these words

put	put
shut	_____

read _____

beat _____

cut _____

Give the past tense of the words in brackets.

1. A lice _____ her finger yesterday. (cut)
2. He _____ the door last night. (shut)
3. John _____ a story yesterday. (read)
4. She _____ a snake yesterday. (beat)
5. We _____ balloons last Christmas. (burst)

Verbs which change in past tense

Examples

go went

eat ate

sit sat

write wrote

run ran

tear tore

fall fell

come came

drive drove

buy bought

see- saw

Give the past tense of these words

eat _____

go _____

sit _____

fall _____

take _____

Fill in the past tens of the words in brackets

1. The boy _____ a snake under my bed yesterday.(see)
2. My father _____ to London last week.(go)
3. We _____ rice last night.(eat)
4. Joseph _____ a lorry last week.(drive)
5. My teacher _____ on the chalkboard.(write.)

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

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

Punctuation: Use of a comma

-We use a comma to separate items on the list

Examples

1. I have a book,a pen,a rubber and a ruler.
2. My sister bought sweets,cakes,toys and pencils.

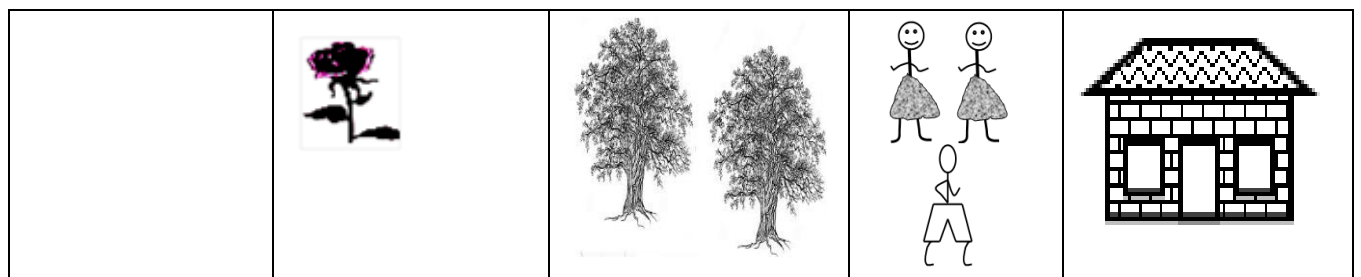
We don't use a comma before "and"

Exercise


Use a comma correctly.


1. My mother gave me an egg bread and tea.
2. I have books pens and money.
3. Kato Bob and Brian are friends.
4. We ate posho beans and rice.
5. Father bought sugar meat milk and mangoes.

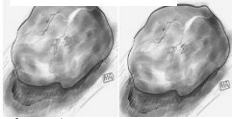
Naming components of the environment



Structure: What can you see?

1.  I can see a _____

2.  I can see a _____

3.  I can see two _____

4.  I can see three _____.

5.  I can see four _____

PLURAL FORMS

One

many

flower

flowers

house

houses

stone

stones

tree

trees

church

churches

man

men

car

cars

child

children

Write the plural form of the underlined word.

1. The tree is behind the house.

2. There is bird at the roof.

3. The cow is grazing.

4. She is fetching water.

5. The man is digging.

Give the plural form of the words in brackets.

1. The _____ are ploughing. (ox)
2. They are planting _____. (tomato)
3. He is making _____. (chair)
4. I am going to the _____. (shop)
5. The _____ are in the forest. (monkey)
6. That man sells _____. (goose)

Re-write the sentence in singular

1. These are big mangoes.

This is a big mango.

2. The brooms are behind the door.
-

2. SUB-THEME: FACTORS THAT AFFECT ENVIRONMENT

Collective nouns

Examples

1. A heap of sand
2. A bar of soap

3. A pair of shoes
4. A crowd of people
5. A bunch of bananas
6. A herd of cattle
7. A swarm of bees.
8. A pool of water
9. A kilo of sugar
10. A gang of thieves




Match correctly

bar	shoes
crowd	bananas
herd	soap
bunch	people
pair	cattle

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

SUB-THEME: Peace and security in our homes

Naming these people who keep peace and security.

Who is this?



Who is this?




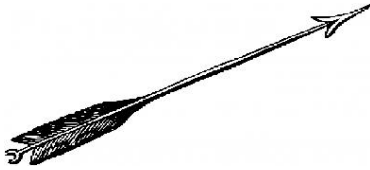
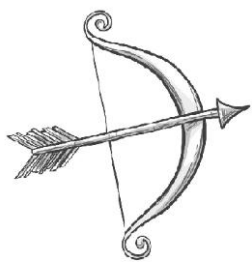
Who is this?



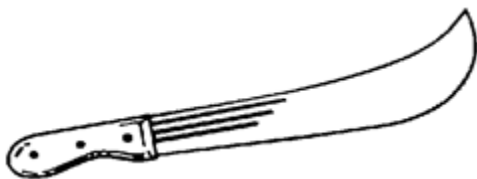
Who is this?

People and their tools

Naming tools

What is this/that?



PLURALS

policeman	policemen
army	armies
parent	parents
priest	priests
imam	imams
child	children
teacher	teachers

SIMILES

Similes are used to compare one thing to another

as green as grass

as hot as fire

as white as snow

as busy as a bee

as black as charcoal

as easy as ABC

as fat as a pig

as big as an elephant

as sweet as honey

as red as blood

as happy as a king

as cold as ice

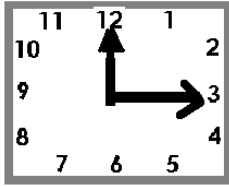
as light as a feather

Complete these sentences

1. The tea is as hot as _____
2. She walks as slowly as a _____

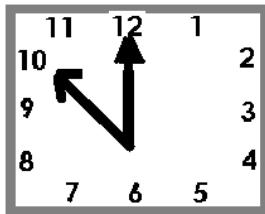
3. Lule is as fat as a_____
4. The juice is as cold as_____
5. Her teeth are as white as_____

Telling time



What is the time?

It is _____o'clock.



It is _____o'clock.

Group names

Write a group name for the following

1. red, blue, yellow and green are_____.
2. skirt, blouse, shirt, dress are_____.
3. wasp, mosquito, housefly are_____.
4. cow, goat, dog, cat, are_____.
5. apple, mango, orange are_____.

(animals, insects, colours, fruit, clothes)

Re-write as instructed in the brackets

1. This is a mango. (**Begin: These -----**)

These are mangoes.

2. I have a pen. I have a book. **(Join using-----and-----)**

3. I eat food everyday. **(End:now)**

4. The box is under the table. **(Give the plural of the underlined word)**

5. skipping Sandra a rope is. **(Re-arrange the words to make a good sentence)**

6. That is the boy _____fell down.

(Choose the correct word; whose, who)
