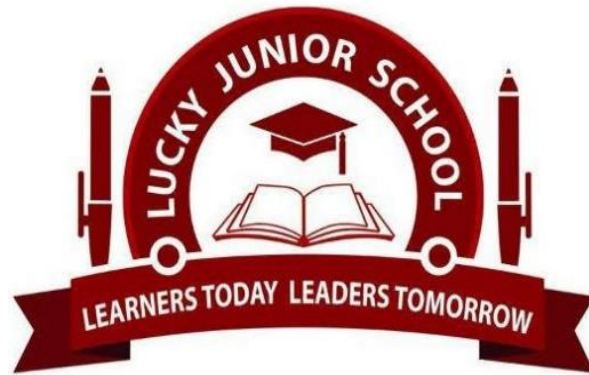


LUCKY JUNIOR SCHOOL - KYENGERA



P.1 ENGLISH

LESSON NOTES

TERM 1 2024

Guidance to the Teacher:

- ❖ These Lesson notes should be used with guidance from **Syllabus** and **Curriculum** .
- ❖ Always refer to **textbooks** for any content that is not clear.
- ❖ Your lesson Plan should reflect Content from **Syllabus, Lesson Notes** and **Textbooks**.
- ❖ Apart **from correction** , Never **Write anything** or **Tear any Paper** from this book, **A fine** on **buying New Book** will be charged.

P.1 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR TERM I

OUR SCHOOL

A school is a place where people go to learn.

Greetings and farewell

Vocabulary

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
Hello Good morning Good afternoon Alright Good evening We	i am fine how thank you are sir pupils	teacher madam do bye children class

Listen and write

No	Word	Mark	Correct1	Correct2
1.				
2.				
3.				

Activity: The teacher gives a filling in exercise.

Te.....cher , goodm...ning ,

Structures (Present simple tense)

Using:

Good morning/afternoon/ evening children.

Good morning/afternoon/evening teacher/sir/madam

How are you/class/pupils/children?

We are alright teacher, thank you.

Activity: Learners read through in groups and pairs.

Dialogue

Teacher: Hello.....

.....: Hello teacher

Teacher: Good morning/afternoon/evening

.....: Good morning/afternoon/evening teacher

Teacher: How are you?

.....: I am alright/fine, thank you

Activity:

Learners act the dialogue and do filling in exercise.

Dialogue

Jane: Good afternoon, Paul.

Paul: Good afternoon Jane.

Jane: How are you?

Paul: I am fine, thank you.

Jane: Good bye.

Paul: Good bye

Guidance to the teacher

Allow Pupils to do more practice and encourage them to try it even at home.
Encourage them to always greet.

Activity

the teacher writes a dialogue for the learners to fill in.
The teacher writes questions about the dialogue two.

VOCABULARY

boy girl, man, woman

Listen and write

No	word	mark	Correct 1	Correct 2
1				
2				
3				
4				

Illustration

			
boy	girl	man	woman

GRAMMAR

Plural and singular nouns

Singular

boy

girl

woman

man

Plural

boys

girls

women

men

Note: A **noun** is a name of a person, place, or anything.

Structures and tense work

Structure

Using: What is your name?

My name is.....

Example



What is your name?



My name is Sam I am a boy.



My name is Tina
I am a girl

Activity

Fill in the missing letters

wo__an gi_l (b) oy ma_

Write these words correctly

byo..... amn

Change the words to small letters

WOMAN

GIRL

Read and draw

man	girl

What is your name?

PEOPLE FOUND AT SCHOOL

Titles of people found at school.

Sir ,teacher, cook, nurse, mr, mistress, madam ,cleaner, librarian , bursar
headteacher secretary gatekeeper children/pupils

No	word	mark	Correct 1	Correct 2
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				



Mr. Omala



Mrs. Omala



Madam Juliet

Activity:

1. Filling in the missing letters
2. Writing the words correctly

Guidance to the teacher:

For any words from above titles and let the pupils fill in the missing letters

Structures.



Who is his?
This is a



Who are they?
They are

Activity.

Drawing pictures and using structures to name.

Giving the plural form of people found at school.

one	many
teacher	bursars
teacher	teacher
secretary	secretaries
child	children, etc.

Guidance to the teacher:

Give many plurals so that learners can understand.
Always encourage them to try out.

In sentences

This is a _____ (teachers, teacher)
They are _____ (secretary, secretaries)

Activities/verbs that people do at school.

Verbs are activities people do.

Verbs are action words or doing words.

Examples are;

Verb/Activity	Happening
read	reading
mop	mopping
arrange	arranging
cook	cooking
write	writing
read	reading
mop	mopping
collect	collecting
pick	
draw	

learn	
skip	
clean/rub	

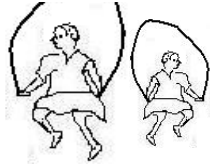
Structures

Ali

What is Ali doing?



Ali is



What are they doing?

They are

Completing the given sentences.

- 1) The cleaners are mopping the(chalkboard, classroom)
- 2) The children are arranging the(roof , books)

THINGS FOUND IN A CLASSROOM

Drawing and naming things found in a classroom.

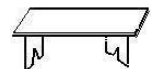
a duster

a book

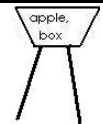
a chair

a ruler

a bench



Structures.



What is this?

This is a



What is that?

This is a

Giving **plural** form of the classroom objects

One

many

a pen

pens

a piece of chalk

pieces of chalk

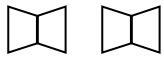
a desk

desks

a bench

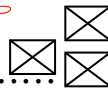
benches

Structures



What are these?

These are.....

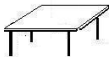


What are those?

Those are

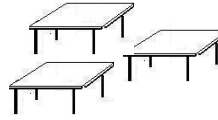
.....

Answering questions using Yes or No.



Is this a table?

Yes, it is.



Are these tables?

Yes, they are.



Is this a pencil?

No, it is not.



Are these dusters?

No, they are not.

ADJECTIVES

Words describing the classroom objects i.e

dirty, small, clean, white, long, short, big, blue

Structures to be used

Theis

The.....are.....e.g

Activity

the table is dirty.

The chairs are short.

The book is big.

Guidance to the teacher:

Help the pupils to form many sentences using adjectives of different kind

Activity

1. Writing and using the describing words correctly e.g
it ydr _____ leanc _____

2. Forming sentences from the table using describing words.
etc..

The	book	is	clean
	pens		small
	cupboard		white
	chairs	are	dirty
	rulers		big
			long

Guidance to the teacher:

Start by defining a home

Let pupils brain storm things found at home


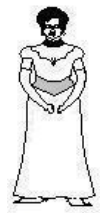


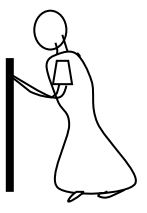
OUR HOME

Describe a home.

Vocabulary about people found at home.

mother , sister , uncle , grandfather , cousin , niece , father , brother , grandmother , nephew

- Drawing and naming people found at home.

				
sister	mother	brother	father	grandmother

Structures

Use ofisto talk about what people are doing..

.....is cooking food.

Mother is cooking food.

.....is sleeping.

Grandmother is sleeping.

.....is fetching water.

Uncle is fetching water.

Using these structures to talk about what they are doing.

Is mother or father.....?

Yes, she is. Yes, he is.

No, she/he is not.

He/She is

THINGS FOUND AT HOME

Vocabulary about things found at home i.e saucepan , plate , cup , television , bed , basin , bucket , kettle , brush , how , jerrycan.

Structures

What is this?

This is a



What is that?



That is a

Is this a?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

Giving the plural form of things found at home i.e

Singular (one)

Plural

saucepan

saucepans

basin

basins

plate

.....

hoe

.....

Structures



What are these?

These are



What are those?

Those are

Are these?

Yes, they are

No, they are not.

Forming sentences from the table using these are/ this is /
those are/that is

This			television.
Those	are		plates.
These		a	chair.
That	is		benches.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

The alphabetical letters (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

Changing letters from capital to small.

G ⇒ g
B ⇒ b
J ⇒ j

E ⇒ e
A ⇒ a
D ⇒ d

Changing words in capital letters to small letters.

LEG	-	leg	SCHOOL	-	school
DOG	-	dog	TABLE	-	-table
HEN	-	hen	SPOON	-	spoon
KETTLE	-	kettle	CHAIR	-	-chair

Changing letters from small to capital letters.

f	-	F	m	-	M
p	-	P	s	-	S
v	-	V	y	-	Y

Changing words in small into capital letters

teacher	-	teacher	bag	-
bursar	-	bursar	ruler	-
mother	-	mother	duster	-
cupboard	-	cupboard	pupil	-

Which letter comes just after?

d , _	n , _	e , _	t , _
p , _	y , _	B , _	k , _

Which letter comes just before?

_ , g	_ , o	_ , B	_ , y
-------	-------	-------	-------

Arranging letters in alphabetical order

d , a , c , b	_____
l , l , j , k	_____
t , c , h , g	_____

NOUNS

- What is a noun?
- A noun is a naming word

Identifying nouns

- Names of people e.g Mary , Jane , etc
- Names of schools e.g Lucky Junior school , etc
- Names of places e.g Kampala, Kawempe , Nakasero , Kireka, etc
- Names of objects e.g stone, ball, bag
- Names of lakes , days, months, rivers

Activity

Identifying nouns from the written sentences.

1. I live at kyengera.
2. Mary is here.
3. The cat is running.
4. Lake Victoria is a big lake.
5. Today is Friday.
6. Suzan was born in December.

Using articles “a” and “an”

“A” is used when a noun begins with a consonant sound.

“An” is used when a noun begins with a vowel sound.

Using article “An” on words and in sentences.

“an” is used on single nouns that begin with vowel sounds e.g. a, e , l, o , u

Examples of single nouns.

an elephant

an egg

an owl

an arrow

an ox

an inkpot

an insect

an umbrella

an ant

an apple

an axe

an ostrich, etc

“a” is used on single nouns that begin with consonant sounds e.g.

a book

a chair

a table

a knife

a television

a snake

a pencil

a door

a mat

a nest, etc

Activity

1. Give an activity about **filling "a" or "an"** using single nouns.
2. An exercise about using "a" or "an" in sentence form. e.g
 - a) This is _____book.
 - b) Show me _____orange.
 - c) She is eating _____egg.
 - d) Musa has _____pen and _____book.
 - e) _____apple is a fruit.
 - f) _____cow is a domestic animal.
 - g) Bring me _____ umbrella and _____book.

Plural of nouns by adding "s".

Giving the plural form of nouns by adding "s" in list form and sentence form.

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
one hen	two hens
one pen	two pens
one ship	two ships
one farm	_____
one home	_____
one school	_____
one spoon	_____
one basket	_____
one boy	_____
one flower	_____

Activity:

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. Tom has one book but Mary has seven _____
2. Dorothy has one chair but Rose has nine _____
3. One orange but three _____.
4. One bicycle but twelve _____
5. One _____but many houses.
6. One _____ but many tables.
7. Christine is carrying four _____(mat)

8. Maureen is pushing many _____. (baskets)

Plurals by adding "es"

Some nouns which end with **x , o , ch , sh , s** , add **es** to change into plural e.g

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
a bus	buses
a tomato	tomatoes
a church	churches
a fox	foxes
a dress	_____
a potato	_____
a mango	_____
a glass	_____
a bench	_____
a brush	_____
a brush	_____
a mosquito	_____
ash	_____

Activity:

Change the nouns from singular (one) to plural (many) to complete the given sentences.

1. Put the _____ in the basket. (tomato)
2. Are these _____? (bus)
3. _____ are fruits. (mango)
4. _____ live in the bus. (fox)
5. _____ are dangerous insects. (mosquito)
6. All my _____ are dirty. (dress)

"is" or "an"

1. "Is" is used when talking about one thing and in now time.
2. "Are" is used when talking about many things and in now time e.g

Talking about one one

1. The girl is reading a book.
2. There is an egg on the tray.
the tray.
3. She is carrying a Bible.
4. Is this a dog?
5. Is the girl sick?
6. The mango is rotten.

Talking about more than

The girls are reading books.
There are four eggs on
They are carrying bibles.
Are these dogs?
Are the girls sick?
The mangoes are rotten.

Activity:

Use "is" or "are" to complete the sentences.

1. The boys _____ playing football.
2. _____ those your books?
3. The child _____ sick.
4. There _____ a cup on the table.
5. This mango _____ sour.
6. _____ this a butterfly? etc.

Making sentences from the substitution table orally and written ones using "is" or "are".

She	are is	nine apples in the
The boy		basket.
These		playing with the doll.
This box		mangoes
There		eating food. full of berries.

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

Using "are" or "is" at the beginning of a statement.

“Are”⇒

- It can begin a question and it should be written with a capital letter at the beginning like below.
- It is used when asking about many things. e.g
 1. Are these fruits?
 2. Are there many people in the room?
 3. Are they singing the anthem?
 4. Are those red apples ?
 5. Are tomatoes fruits?
 6. Are we going home now?
 7. Are you sick?
 8. Are you sick?

“is”

It can begin a question and it should be written with a capital letter at the beginning like in the sentences below.

It is used when talking about one thing e.g

1. is this a bench?
2. Is Mary going to school?
3. Is a mango a fruit?
4. Is Ruth a musician
5. Is Ruth sick?
6. is the orange rotten?

Activity:

Fill in the gaps with “is” or “Are” to complete the sentences.

1. _____ Halima our head girl?
2. _____ we putting on the black shoes today?
3. _____ Agnes a nurse?
4. _____ the kitten burnt?
5. _____ all the girls fat?
6. _____ he visiting the uncle today.
7. _____ the vegetables ready?

Using “has” or “have” to complete the sentences.

“Has” is used on these pronouns.

She
He
It

has

Note: Nouns can also be used in the place of pronouns.

"Have" is used on these pronouns.

We

They

I

You

haveNote: nouns can also be used to replace pronouns.

Examples of sentences.

"has"

1. She has a blue bag.
2. Ruth has a nice doll.
3. The woman has a sharp knife.
4. It has a long tail.
5. He has a tall bicycle.
6. The lion has big eyes.

"have"

1. I have a good bag.
2. Solomon and Paul have arrived.
3. We have seen the doctor.
4. We have seen seven cars.
5. They have eight trains.
6. Ruth and I have nice bags.

Activity:

Re-write these sentences by filling in the correct word.

1. Mary and Jane _____ long hair.
2. She _____ a nice plate.
3. I _____ a blue dress.
4. You _____ a good pencil.
5. It _____ eaten all the food.

Make sentences from the substitution table below.

She	have	a doll.
They		nice bag.
I		big eyes.
Mary		mangoes and
We	has	oranges.
The snake		books.

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

VERBS

Verbs are doing words or action words.

examples of verbs are;





look	eat	play	learn	sleep
dance	read	draw	kick	beat
write	sweep	run	drive	sit
go	come	walk	ride, etc	

Activity:

Identify verbs from these sentences.

1. I can eat bread.
2. She walks slowly.
3. The baby is crying.
4. Who is sleeping?
5. Did she go there?
6. Martha is reading a Bible.

Writing and using verbs in present continuous tense (now tense)
is , are , now , and "ing" on the verb/action indicate present continuous tense.

			
sweeping	gardening	reading	writing

Writing verbs in present continuous tense.

Verbs that just add "ing"

Verb Present continuous (now) tense.

teach	teaching
learn	learning
eat	eating
read	reading
point	pointing
look	_____
play	_____
work	_____
draw	_____
climb	_____
etc	_____

Use the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. I am _____ my teeth. (brush)
2. Grace and Diana are _____ the floor. (sweep)
3. The milk is _____. (boil)
4. We are _____ hard. (work)
5. Are they _____? (eat)
6. Why are you _____ out? (go)
7. Lule is _____ a tree. (climb)
8. Deborah is _____ a novel. (read)

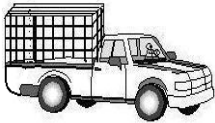
Verbs that drop “e” and then add “ing” in now tense.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Present continuous tense</u>
drive	driving
dance	dancing
move	moving
like	liking
take	taking
make	_____
close	_____
save	_____
drive	_____

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given verb.

1. Dad is _____ a car. (drive)
2. Is teacher _____ on the chalkboard? (write)
3. They are _____ to visit us (come)
4. Mummy is _____ a cake. (bake)
5. She is _____ very well. (dance)
6. We are _____ very fast. (move)

Structures



What is she/he/they, we _____ doing?

What is he doing?

He is _____



What are they doing?

They are _____

WAS OR WERE

Using "was" or "were" in sentences.

"was" is used for one item or person in the past.

"Were" is used for more than one item or person in the past. e.g

"was"

1. One egg was cracked.
the box.
2. The apple was in the basket.
3. Was it a good pen?
market.
4. Was the teacher in the room?
rotten?
5. There was a bee in the hive.
hatched.

"were"

1. There were four tins on
2. Molly and Al were sick.
3. Were there tomatoes in the
4. were the oranges
5. Nine chicks were

Activity:

Fill in the sentences with "was" or "were"

1. The boys _____reading their books.
2. The dress _____beautiful.
3. _____the oranges ripe?
4. The birds _____flying over the airport.
5. _____she taken out?
6. The cat _____playing with the kitten.
7. The apples _____green.

Using the substitution table to form sentences.

The girl	were	sleeping on the mat
The boys		reading books.
Mary	was	eating food.
He		saying prayers.

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

PUNCTUATION

Punctuating using capital letters.

Where should capital letters be written.

- at the beginning of a name of a person, titles of books, plays or films.
- at the beginning of a name of a place.
- at the beginning of a statement.
- at the beginning of days of the week.
- at the beginning of months of the year.

For example

1. Sarah is a doctor in Mulago hospital.
2. Paul lives in Kampala.
3. Gertrude is reading a Bible.
4. Juma watched That's life Mwattu.
5. The baby was born in December.
6. Were there ready guavas?

7. Did you visit the zoo yesterday?
8. The little boy will come on Monday.

Activity:

Use capital letters to punctuate.

1. rose is a girl.
2. her mother's name is mary.
3. Lucky Junior school is a big school.
4. my name is esther.
5. anitah is my sister.

Punctuating using a full stop (.)

- A full stop is a dot written at the end of a telling sentence.
- A telling sentence does not need an answer.

For example

1. A dog is a domestic animal.
2. Butter is made from milk.
3. Lule is a handsome man.
4. There are two teachers in the room.
5. She is cooking beans.

Activity:

Punctuate using a full stop at the end of each telling sentence.

1. Sugar is sweet.
2. Bees make honey
3. A young cat is called a kitten.
4. I am seven years old.
5. The teacher is teaching now.

Testing exercise about using capital letters and full stops.

1. i live at kyengera.

2. my name is jane

3. he was born in july

4. today is monday

5. reading is fun

Punctuating using a question mark (?)

- A question mark is written at the end of an asking sentence.
- It is a statement that needs an answer.

For example

1. What is your name?
2. Why are you crying?
3. Were there many soldiers?
4. Is he sick?
5. Where do you live?
6. How old are you?
7. Have you seen the doctor?

Activity:

- Children shall form asking sentences orally.
 - Put a question mark at the end of these asking statement.
1. Which of these toys do you like
 2. Are you a doctor or a nurse
 3. How many days make a week
 4. In which month do we celebrate Christmas?

A mixed exercise about using capital letters. Full stops and question marks.

1. today is friday

2. my school is fairways primary school

3. who is your friend

4. is peter sick

5. the girl is reading a quran

6. how many fingers do you have

7. why are you late

8. where is grace's bag

9. there are thirty eggs on the tray.

OPPOSITES

Opposites of adjectives and verbs

- Adjectives are describing words.

Identify the opposites of these adjectives

word	opposite	Word	Opposite
tall -	short	dirty -	clean
big -	small	new -	old
hot -	cold	quick -	slow
poor -	rich	strong -	weak
fat -	thin	full -	empty
good -	bad	go -	come
first -	last	give -	take
wet -	dry	start -	end
late -	early	hard -	soft

Activity

Give the opposites of the underlined adjectives.

1. Pretty is a fat girl. _____
2. This is a big animal. _____
3. A horse is a weak animal. _____
4. That nail is hot. _____
5. It is a good habit to greet. _____
6. Ritah came early to school. _____
7. Joan had a basket full of tomatoes. _____
8. Sophia has a hard board. _____
9. A young man. An _____ man.

COMPOUND WORDS

Compound words are words formed by joining two words e.g

tea + pot - teapot

rail + way - railway

bed + room - bedroom

Activity

Join the two words together and form compound words

arm + chair - _____
table + cloth - _____
dust + bin - _____
sick + bay - _____
key + board - _____
hand + bag - _____
match + box - _____
butter + fly - _____
school + flag - _____
slower + vase - _____

Read the sentences and form compound words.

A pot used for tea is a _____
A room for bath is a _____
A vase for a flower is a _____
A room for beds is a _____
A bell used at school is a _____
A bell at the door is a _____
Work to be done at home is _____
A man who brings milk is a _____

Identifying compound words from the given sentences.

1. The classroom is dirty.
2. The chalkboard is broken.
3. The teacher will visit the airport.
4. Kaliisa has a handbag.


PREPOSITIONS


Prepositions are words that show positions

Examples of prepositions are ;


under, on , in , over , behind , in front of , near , between , at the side of

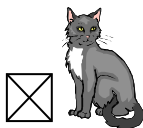
- Writing the correct preposition about the given pictures.
- Making sentences about the given pictures.

1.  The birds are flying _____ the tree.


2.  The pencils are _____ the tin.

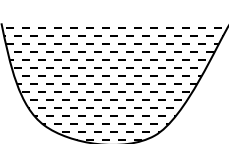
3.  The tree is _____ the house.

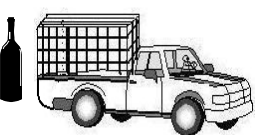
4.  The ball is _____ the boys.


5.  The cat is _____ the box.

Learners writing their own sentences about drawn pictures.

1.  _____

2.  _____

3.  _____

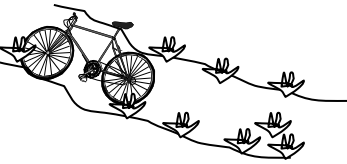
4.  _____



5.



6.



GETTING A SHORT WORD FROM A LONG ONE

Getting a short word from the long word.

schoolgirl - school , girl
prepositions - positions , sit , on
teacher - tea , each , he , her
doing - do , in
compound - pound , un
office - off , of , ice
afternoon - after , noon , on
Pigeon - pig , on
donkey - don , key , on

FINDING THE ODD WORD

The odd word is the one which does not rhyme with others .e.g

a) ear leg hands dress

b) chair pen orange pencil

c) vest per dress vest

d) hen dog cat sheep

Find the odd word going across.

1. flag	anthem	motto	<u>pencil</u>
2. <u>cassava</u>	stone	rope	chair
3. teacher	headteacher	<u>milkman</u>	cook
4. on	under	in	<u>big</u>
5. tent	<u>ruler</u>	bungalow hut	

NB: The odd word can be got rid of by;

- a) underlining
- b) circling/ringing
- c) ticking
- d) writing out

2. Give as many exercises as possible depending on the different subtopics in different subjects or learning areas.

Reading simple words

Read and spell these words

Cook	bed	spoon
Father	clean	dig fork
baby	wash	teach
sister	pot	red
brother	sweep	spoon
girl	pot	blue
boy	milk	green
woman	cow	pink
man	goat	home
child	hen	brown
banana	plant	duck
mango	tree	bird

Puzzle

Comprehension Puzzle

Circle and write the words from the puzzle

F	a	m	i	l	y			
								b
A	h	o		s		o		a
t	o	t	u	i	b	t		b

	h	m	h		s	o	n	y	
	e	e	e	v	t	y			
	r	b	r	o	t	h	e	r	
			z		e		i	o	
	T	x			r	n		n	

1.

family

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

THEME: OUR COMMUNITY

People in Our Community

Composition

Guided story

Follow the guidelines on composition writing

Choose the correct words from the box

Mr. kizito

Mr. kizito is a _____ he grows fruits like

_____, bananas and _____

He also keeps animals on his _____ there are _____ and sheep. He gets _____ from cows.

Mr. kizito goes to the market every Tuesday to sell _____ to get money

farmer, milk, pineapples, cows, bananas, farm, mangoes.





Aspect: **Grammar**

Boy , girl , woman , man

Listen and read

No	words	marks	Correct 1	Correct 2
1				
2				
3				
4				

Illustration:

			
boy	woman	man	girl

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Structure

Show me a -----

This/that is a-----

Example: Show me a boy



This is a boy

Activity

Fill in the missing letters

b_y

m_n

gi_l

wom_n

Give the plural form of the words below

Singular	plural
----------	--------

Man
Woman
Girl
Boy

Show me a(woman)



Vocabulary

Policemen , Army, drivers, farmer , priest, Doctors, Nurses, children, teacher ,shopkeeper

Singular nouns and plural nouns

Singular

doctor
nurse
teacher
shop keeper

plural

doctors
nurses
teachers
shopkeepers

Structure and tense work Present

simple tense Structure:

Who is he/she?

He/she is a.....

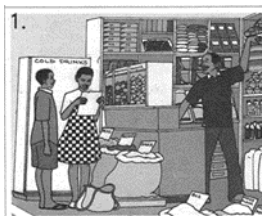
Example



Who is she?

She is teacher

Fill in the missing letters



Who is he?





He is a shopkeeper

t.....acher

d.....ctor

n.....rse

Read and draw

			
teacher	nurse	doctor	shopkeeper

Arrange in abc order.

Teacher nurse doctor shopkeeper





Who is he? He/She is a-----

farmer , fishermen, policeman , carpenter

Read and write

No	words	mark	Correct 1	Correct 2
1				
2				
3				
4				

Illustration

			
farmer	fisherman	policeman	carpenter

GrammarNouns**Singular and plural nouns****Singular**

farmer

fisherman

policeman

carpenter

plural

farmers

fishermen

policemen

carpenters

Example

Point to the-----

I am pointing to the-----



I am pointing to the police man

Point to the carpenter



i am pointing to the carpenter

Activity

Fill in the missing letters

Policem_n , F_rmer , Carp_nte

Name the pictures





Arrange the words in abc order(Alphabetic order)





plant sell harvest fish

Grammar Verbs

Tenses of verbs

Verb	present continuous
Fish	fishing
Plant	planting
Harvest	harvesting
Sell	selling

Illustrations

			
fishing	planting	harvesting	selling

Activity

Fill in the missing letter

S_ll pl_nt h_rvest f_sh

Use the words in brackets correctly.

1. I am _____ mangoes (harvest) 2. We are _____ fish (sell)

3. I am _____ (fish)

We are _____ flowers (plant)

Vocabulary practice

dry weed graze harvest

Grammar Verbs

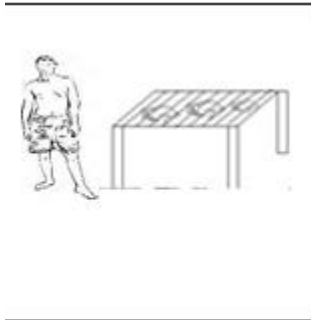
Tenses of verbs

Verb

Dry
Weed
Graze
Harvest

present continuous tense

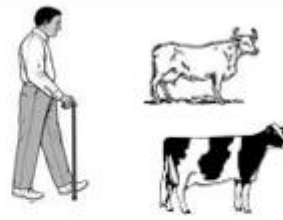
drying
weeding
grazing
harvesting



drying



Planting



Grazing



weeding

Structure and tense work Present continuous tense Structure
 What is he doing? He/she is
Example.

He is weeding maize

Guidance to the teacher:

Form a story involving the key words mentioned above like drying ,planting etc

Activity

Fill in the missing letters.

gr_ze , h_rvest ,w_ed

write the words correctly.

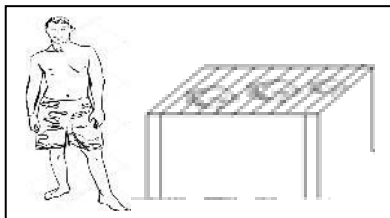
vesthar_____

wede_____

yrd_____

azegr_____




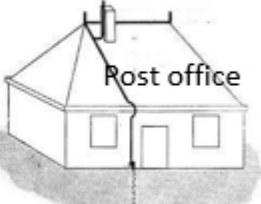
What is he/she doing? She/he is-----



Vocabulary

Post office, hospital ,church, mosque

Illustration

			
hospital	mosque	church	Post office

Grammar

Singular and plural nouns Changing nouns to plural form

Singular

Hospital

Church

Mosque

Post office

plural

hospitals

churches

mosques

post offices

Vocabulary practice.

bank police station markets shop

Illustration.

			
bank	shop	market	Police station

Grammar

Singular and plural nouns changing nouns

to plural form

singular

bank

market

shop

police station

plural

banks

markets

shops

police station

structure and tenses

present simple tense

Using :

What is this /that

Example



this is a shop

activity

fill in the missing letter.

b _ nk mark _ t

p _ lice stationsh _ p

write the words correctly.posh_____

ketmar_____

Write in plural form.

singular

bank

market

shop

police station

plural

use: this/that is.....



Follow the guidelines when answering.

Guided story.

Alex is a



He makes things like



tables, _____ and

stools. His wife is a



She goes to



Every morning. She carries her



_____ and a



_____ in her bag.

Recognizing and reading simple verbs and commands in present tense Read and spell the verbs correctly.

harvest	plant	sell
dry	weed	farm
wash	build	make
fish	treat	teach
keep	clean	sweep

Reading commands in present tense.

For example.

Come in stop it
 Sit down don't do it
 Stand up go away
 Go out get out
 Come here


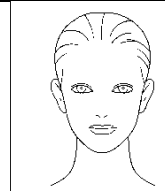


Theme: The Human Body And Health

A) Vocabulary practice.

Head , hand , shoulders , knees, toes ,eyes

No	words	mark	Correct 1	Correct 2
1				
2				
3				
4				

Illustration

			
hand	head	shoulder	knee

B) Grammar Nouns

Singular

head

hand

shoulder

knee

plural

heads

hands

shoulders

knees

Structure and tense work. Structure

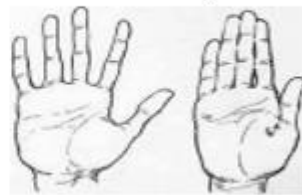
This is my-----

These are -----

This is my hand



these are my hands



Activity

Fill in the missing letter.

sh_ulder

he_d

h-an

write the words correctly.

neek_____

adhe_____

ldershou_____

c) Write in plural.

1. head _____

2. knee _____

3. hand _____

Use: This is my-----/These are my-----

4.  _____





5. 

External parts of the body and their uses

Vocabulary practice

Toes, foot, body back

illustration

				
toes	foot	body	shoulder	back

Grammar nouns

Singular and plural nouns

Singular

Toe
Foot
Body
Back

plural

toes
feet
bodies
backs

Structure and tense work Present simple

tense Structure

How many ----- have you?

I have two feet Example

How many have you? I have two feet.

How many bodies have you?

Activity

Arrange the letters to form correct words

Tofo_____ckba_____esto_____ Arrange

the words in a,b,c----- order:

Foot toe back

How many backs have you? How many

toes have?





Draw your body?

Vocabulary practice

Chest. Hair. Mouth. teeth

Listen and right

No	words	mark	Correction1	correction 2
1				
2				
3				
4				

			
chest	teeth	hair	mouth

Grammar Nouns

Singular and plural nouns

Singular

chest

mouth

tooth

plural

chests

mouths

teeth

Structure tense work Present

simple tense Structure:

How many ----- doe she/he have

He/she has-----

Example

He' has one mouth



He has one chest

Example

Fill in the missing letters

h_ir

m_uth

t_eth

Write the words the words correctly

Seth _____ uthmo _____ irha _____

Name the picture





Answer correctly





She has _____ chest

He has _____ teeth
(Ten ,three)

Vocabulary

Soap , water , towel , finger

illustration

			
<u>soap</u>	<u>water</u>	<u>towel</u>	<u>finger</u>

Grammar

Nouns

Plural and singular nouns

Soap	soap
Towel	towels
Finger	fingers

Structure and tense work Present continuous tense Structure:

What are you doing?

I am -----ing my -----

Example

I am bathing with
water and soap
am drying myself
with a towel

Activity

Fill in the missing letters

t_wel s_ap w_ter

Personal hygiene

Vocabulary practice

comb, brush, basin. Toothbrush

Listen and write

no	word	mark	Correct 1	Correct 2
1				
2				
3				
4				

illustration

			
comb	brush	Toothbrush	basin

grammar

noun

singular

comb

brush

basin

toothbrush

plural

combs

brushes

basins

toothbrushes

structure and tense work present

continuous tense structure

What are they doing?

They are-----ing their-----

Examples



They are brushing their teeth



They are combing their hair

Activity

Fill in the missing letter





C_mb br_sh t_othbrush

Write the words correctly

Mbco____shru____sinba_

Finger, body, comb, basin

Listen and write

			
finger	Body	Comb	basin

grammar

nouns

▲ singular and plural nouns

Singular

finger

body

comb

basin

plural

fingers

bodies

combs

basins

structure and tense work

present continuous tense

structure

What is he/she doing?

He/she ----- ing his/her

Examples

He is cutting his fingers

2.



She's bathing her body



Activity

Arrange the letters to form the correct word

Doby

ocmb

ngerfi

Choose the correct word to fill in the gap

He is _____ his teeth (brushing bathing)





She is _____ her hair (comb , combing)

She is _____ her clothes (washing .wash)

Vocabulary

headache, malaria , cough, mumps

illustration

			
<u>cough</u>	<u>malaria</u>	<u>polio</u>	<u>mumps</u>

Grammar

Word order

achehead olpio ugcho cough
lariama malaria mpsmu mumps

Structure and tense work Present simple tense

Examples



Yes, I am well

structure:

Are you well?

No , I am not



No, I am not

Activity

Write the words correctly

Lamaria_____oughc_____ache head_____

Fill in the missing letters

H_ad mal_ria c_ught m_mps

Answer correctly

Yes, I am. No, I am not

Vocabulary practice

Word order

Flu, malaria , cough ,mumps

Write the words correctly

Mpsmu_____riasmala _____

luf_____ughco_____

Arrange the words in abc order

Mumps malaria flu cough

Structure and tense workPresent Simple

Tense structure

is he /she well/ill/sick?

Example

Is she well? Yes, she is well.



Is she well? _____



Is he well? _____

Activity

Fill in the missing letter

s_ck, w_ll, _ll, fl_

Arrange the letters to form correct words llwe

_____cksi_____luf_____oughc_ **Write the words in capital letters**

Ill_____sick_____flu_____ Is she /he





well/ill sick

No, he /she is sick/ill

Vocabulary

housefly, pin, mosque ,coach roach

Illustration

			
Mosquito	pin	cockroach	House

Grammar Nouns

Singular and plural nouns

Singular	plural
Housefly	house flies
Pin	pins
Mosquito	mosquitoes
Cockroach	cockroaches

Present simple tense

What is this /that?This ,that is a-

Example



This is a pin



That is a house

Activity

Fill in the missing letter m_squito

h_useflyp_n

Change to small letters

COCKROACH _____ PIN _____

MOSQUITO _____

Activity: Use: this is a.....that is a to answer correctly



_____ (pin)



_____ (cockroach)



_____ (housefly)

Personal hygiene

Arrange the sentences in their correct order

- a) I apply Vaseline on my face
- b) I brush my teeth
- c) when I wake up in the morning
- d) I wash my face
- e) I get my tooth brush

Follow the guidelines on how to answer the storyComprehension

A story

Read the story and answer the questions carefully

Our body parts

Our body parts are useful. The eyes are used for seeing. Ears are used for hearing. nose is used for smelling. Legs are used for walking. The tongue is used for tasting. And the teeth are used for chewing many things. We thank God for the body parts

Write the tittle of the story

Write four body parts in the storyWhich body part is used for

Hearing_____ seeing_____touching_____

How many legs do you have?

3. Draw and name any three body parts

4. Read the rhyme and answer the question in full sentences

Diseases diseases diseases
Diseases are killing us
Oh what should we do to avoid diseases You are
not my friend you make me weakI hate you
Parent, teachers, children, and othersPeople
let's keep our selves clean And a void
diseases
By john p.1

- 1. Write the tittle of the rhyme
- 2. Diseases kill_(stone, people)
- 3. Who wrote the rhyme

PRIMARY ONE ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM II