**SIR APOLLO KAGGWA SCHOOLS**

**ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM I 2016**

**THEME: OUR SCHOOL**

**SUB THEME: PEOPLE IN OUR SCHOOL**

**Vocabulary**

Afternoon, evening, good, morning, fine, how

**Greeting/ structure**

Good morning, David?

Good morning Anne – Response

How are you?

I am fine. Thank you – response

Hallo, Sarah?

Hallo, Jane – response

Hallo to you

Activity

**Answer these greetings**

1. Good morning Andrew? Good ……..Kolo

How are you? I am…………………….

1. Hallo, David? ………………..to you
2. Good morning, class? ……………….morning, Sir.

How are you, class? We are …………….. Thank you

**Vocabulary**

Teacher, bursar, cook, secretary, head teacher, children

**Structures**

This is a ………..

These are …………….

**Examples**

This is a teacher.

These are children.

This is a bursar.

These are bursars

**Activity**

**Fill in the missing letters**

1. Te\_\_\_ch\_\_\_r
2. Coo\_\_\_
3. Se\_\_\_ret\_\_\_ry
4. Burs\_\_ \_\_\_

**Complete sentences with correct words from the brackets**

This is a …………….(teacher, teachers)

These are …………………….(child, children)

These are……………(secretaries, secretary)

**Verbs**

Verbs are doing words

**Examples**

Sweep, mop, arrange, write, cook, collect

**Structures**

The children are sweeping the classroom.

The teacher is writing on the chalkboard

**Activity**

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets

1. The cleaner is mopping the …………………….(chalkboard, classroom)
2. The children are arranging………………………..(classroom, roof)
3. The teacher is writing on the ……………………(desk, book)

**SUB THEME: THINGS IN CLASS**

Pencils, books, tables, desks, chairs, chalk

Structures

This is a book

These are pencils.

**Activity**

Form sentences using these pictures



1. These are books.
2. This is a desk.
3. ………………………………
4. …………………………………
5. ……………………………………..

**Fill in the missing letters**

B\_\_ \_\_k

D\_\_sk

Ch\_\_ \_\_rs

P\_\_nc\_\_ls

Ta\_\_ \_\_es

**Structures**

Is this a …………….?

No, it is not. It is a ………………… Or Yes, it is ……………………….

Are these ……………?

No, they are not. They are…………….Or Yes, they are ……….

**Examples**

Is this a book?

No, it is not. It is a pencil

 Are these tables?

Yes, they are tables.

**Activity**

Answer correctly



1. Is this a pen?

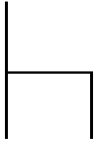
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1. Are these pencils?



1. Are these chairs?



1. Is this a chair?

**Adjectives**

Adjectives are words that talk more about a noun.

Examples of adjectives

Big, dirty, small, clean, white, long, short

**Structure**

The …………………..is………………

The ………………..are…………………..

**Examples**

1. The table is dirty.
2. The desks are clean.
3. The book is big.

**Activity**

Form correct words from these letters

1. ooksb ……………….
2. eancl ………………..
3. allsm ………………..
4. rtydi ………………..
5. itewh ……………….

**Form sentences from the table**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The | book  pens  tables  chair | is  are | clean  small  white  dirty  long  big |

1. ………………………………………………….
2. ………………………………………………..
3. ……………………………………………….
4. …………………………………………………

**THEME : OUR HOME**

**Sub theme: people found at home**

**Vocabulary**

Mother, father, uncle, brother, sister, aunt, baby, grandmother, grandfather

**Structures**

Use of …….is……)

…………is cooking food. {……………….is………………} (mother)

Mother is cooking food.

Brother is fetching water.

Grandmother is sleeping.

**Activity**

**Write these words correctly**

1. thermo ………………………
2. atherf ……………………..
3. stersi ……………………
4. ntau ……………………..
5. byba …………………….

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Mother  Aunt  Father  Sister  Grandmother | is | cooking food  sweeping the compound  going to work  playing  weaving the baskets. |

1. ……………………………………
2. ………………………………..
3. …………………………………
4. …………………………………..
5. …………………………………….

Structures

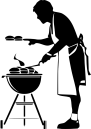
Is ……….(mother, father) …………………..(cooking food)?

Yes, ………………is or No, ………………not.

Examples

1. Is sister dancing?

Yes, she is dancing.



1. Is mother sleeping?

No, she is not. She is cooking.

**Activity**

**Answer correctly**

1. Is father sitting?
2. Is sister cooking food?
3. Is aunt fetching water?

**SUB THEME: THINGS FOUND AT HOME.**

**Vocabulary**

Saucepan, plate, cup, television, basin, bucket, brush

**Structures**

This / that is………………

These / those are………………

**Examples**

1. This is a saucepan.
2. That is a saucepan.
3. These are plates.
4. Those are plates

**Activity**

**Fill in the missing letters**

1. Tele\_\_ \_\_sion
2. B\_\_sin
3. T\_\_ \_\_thbrush
4. Cu\_\_\_
5. Saucep\_\_n

**Form correct sentences**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| This  These  Those  That | is  are | a | television  plates  cups  basin  toothbrush |

1. …………………………………………….
2. …………………………………………
3. ………………………………………….
4. ………………………………………….
5. ………………………………………..

SUB THEME: **PEOPLE IN OUR HOME**

THE ALPHABET (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

Examples

G g E \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

J \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

K \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Changing words from small to capital letters

e.g

leg LEG

dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

hen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ordering letters. Writing letters in abc order

d, a, c, b \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

t, c, h, g \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

l, i, j, k \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What letter comes after

b, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ j, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ x, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ m, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What letter comes before?

\_\_\_\_\_, b \_\_\_\_\_, f \_\_\_\_\_\_, j \_\_\_\_\_, v \_\_\_\_\_, x \_\_\_\_\_, p

Lesson 3

**Nouns**

A noun is a naming word e.g

a) Names of people e.g. Mary, Jane, e.t.c

b) Name of schools e.g. Kampala city, Mengo Primary School

c) Names of objects e.g. spoon, table, chair, desk e.t.c

d) Name of lakes, hospital, animals, birds e.t.c

Lesson 4

Identifying nouns from the given sentences

1. I live at Mengo.

2. Mary is here.

3. The cat is running.

4. Lake Victoria is a big lake.

Lesson 5

Using article “an” before single nouns starting with vowels a, e, i, o u as shown below.

Example

an elephant, an eagle, an egg, an ox e.t.c

**We use “a” before single nouns which begin with consonants.**

**Activity**

**Write a or an to fill the gaps**

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book.

2. Show me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_orange.

3. She is eating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_egg.

4. Musa has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pen and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book.

5. Bring me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_umbrella and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_book.

Lesson 6

Plurals of nouns adding s

Some words change to plural by adding s

e.g.

One hen - two hens

One pen - two pens

One ship - two ships

Note: similar means one and plural means more than one

**Activity**

Change the following nouns to plural

**Singular plural**

farm farms

school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ball \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

table \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

flower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

pen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity**

Complete the sentences correctly

1. Tom has one book but Mary has many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. One orange but many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Seven girls but one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. One \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but six pencils.

Lesson 7

**Plurals by addinges**

Some nouns which end with x, o, ch, sh, s we add es to change to plural form

e.g.

one bus - two buses

onetomatoe - many tomatoes

one fox - many foxes

**Activity 1**

**Change these nouns to plural form**

box - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ranch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

mango - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ potato \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ash - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bench \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

glass - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Activity 2

Fill in the gaps with the plural of the word in brackets

1. Put the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the basket. (tomato)

2. Are these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (bus)

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are fruits?(mango)

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_live in the bush. (fox)

Lesson 8

Use of is and are

Is is used for singular and are is used for plural

a) the girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reading a book.

b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this a dog?

c) This mango \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sour.

d) The boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_playing football.

e) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_those your books?

f) The mangoes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rotten.

Activity 1

Making sentences using “is” and “are” orally

Activity 2

Make sentences from the substitution table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| She  The boy  These  This box | is  are | playing.  mangoes.  eating food.  full of apples. |

Activity 3 structures (Are these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?) (is this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?)

Lesson 9

Use of has and have

Has is used for one thing and pronouns she, it, he

**Have is used for more than one thing and pronouns “I ” “you” “they” and “we”**

**Examples**

a) I have a good bag.

b) The boys and girls have black shoes.

c) She has a car.

d) I have two ears.

Activity 1

Making sentences using “has” and “have”

Activity 3

Use “have” and “have” to fill the gaps correctly

a) Mary and Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ long hair.

b) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a nice plate.

c) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a blue dress.

d) You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a good pencil.

Make sentences from the substitution table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| She  They  I  We  Mary | has  have | a doll.  books.  a nice bag.  mangoes and oranges. |

Lesson 10

Verbs

Verbs are words that can be acted

Examples

Look, eat, come, stand, clap, sit, go. Sleep, run, beat etc

Activity

Listening/ mentioning different verbs

**Activity 2**

**Identifying verbs in sentences by underlining**

a) I can eat slices of bread.

b) She walks slowly.

c) The baby is crying.

d) Who is sleeping?

e) Did she go home?

**Lesson 11**

**The present Continuous Tense (Now tense)**

We add “ing” to some verbs to change them to present continuous tense

Words ”is” and ”are” are used in the present continuous tense

Examples of present Continuous tense

**Verb present continuous tense**

reach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

point \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Activity 1

Making sentences using continuous tense orally

Activity 2

Fill in correctly using the verbs in the brackets

a) I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my teeth now. (brush)

b) Grace and Diana are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the floor. (sweep)

c) The milk is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (boil)

d) We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard (work)

e) Are they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (eat)

f) Why are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_out? (go)

Lesson twelve

Dropping “e” and adding “ing” to the verbs

Examples

drive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

dance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ close \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ save \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Activity 1

Discussing the verbs which end with “e” orally

Activity 2

Change the verbs in brackets to present simple tense to fill the gaps

1. Daddy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a car. (drive)

2. Is teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the chalkboard? (write)

3. They are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit us. (come)

4. Mummy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cakes. (bake)

5. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very well. (dance)

6. We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very fast. (move)

**Lesson fifteen**

Using “was” and “were”

We use “was” for one item or person.

We use “were” for more than one item or person.

Examples (was)

1. One egg was cracked.

2. The apple was in the basket.

3. Was it a good pen.

Examples “were”

1. The eggs “were” cracked.

2. The apples were on the table.

3. The oranges were sweet.

Activity 1

Make sentences using “was “ or “were” correctly (oral)

Activity 2

Fill the gaps with was or were correctly

1. The boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reading their books.

2. The dress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_beautiful.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the oranges ripe?

4. The birds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_flying in the river.

5. The cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_playing with the kitten.

6. The apples \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_green.

Make sentences from the table below

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The girl  The boys  Mary  He | was  were | Sleeping on the mat.  Reading books.  Eating food.  Saying prayers. |

Lesson sixteen

Missing letters in verbs and nouns

ba \_\_ke c\_\_\_\_air tab\_\_\_\_e fl\_\_\_\_wer

s\_\_\_nd co \_\_\_e sch \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_l pen\_\_\_il

Lesson seventeen

Writing words correctly (jumbled letters)

bkoo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ husoe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

byo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pecnil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

gril \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Lesson eighteen

Punctuation capital letters

**Capital letters**

a) Starting telling sentences

b) Starting asking sentences

c) Starting names of people, places, titles of books, plays, films etc.

d) Writing days of the week and months of the year.

Examples

1. Where do you live?

2. She is a good girl

3. Yesterday was a Tuesday

Activity 1

Write a capital letter where necessary

1. rose is a girl.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. her mother’s name is mary.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. mengo is a big school.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. My name is esther.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Anita is my sister.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson nineteen**

**Punctuation (full stop)**

A full stop is a dot which is put at the end of a telling sentence

Example

1. A dog is a domestic animal.

2. Butter is made from milk.

Activity 1

Constructing telling sentences orally

Reading sentences

Activity 2

Put a full stop at the end of each sentence

1. Sugar has a sweet taste.

2. Honey is made by bees.

3. A young cat is called kitten.

4. I am seven years old.

5. The boys are playing football.

6. The teacher is teaching.

**Lesson twenty**

**Punctuation (Question mark)**

Asking questions

Asking sentences ask questions

Examples

a) What is your name?

b\_ Why are you crying?

c) Who is that?

\* Every asking sentence must end with a question mark

Activity 1

\* Forming asking sentences orally

Activity 3

Use a question mark (?) to punctuate the following

1. What is your name?

2. Why are you crying?

3. What do you do?

4. Have you seen the cat?

5. Which of these toys do you live???

Activity 3

Put a full stop, capital letter or question mark to punctuate these sentences

1. today is Monday.

2. my school is fairways primary school.

3. Who is your friend

4. Sunday is the first day of the week

5. alice is going to school.

6. we like going for trips.

Lesson twenty two

Opposites of adjectives and verbs

Tall - short go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

hot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

poor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dirty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

fat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

wrong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Activity 2

Given the opposite of the underlined words

1. Pretty is a fat girl. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. This is a big animal. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Will you come home today?

4. The horse is a weak animal. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. A hot meal, A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_meal

6. A poor man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. A young man. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson twenty six**

**A compound word is formed by joining together two or more words e.g**

tea + pot - teapot

rail + way - railway

Activity 1

Join these words to make one work

arm + chair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key + board \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

bed + room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hand + bag \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

table + cloth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ match + box \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

dust + bin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ butter + fly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sick + bay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school + bag \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Activity 2

Make one word by joining two underlined words

A pot used for tea is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A room for bath is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A bell used in a school is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Work to be done at home is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A man who brings milk at your home is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Lesson twenty seven

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that show positions

Examples

Under, on, in, over, behind, infront of, hear, between, to

Activity 1

Making correct sentences using the prepositions above

e.g The flower is in the pot.

Activity 2

Filling in the correct preposition



The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tree.



The pencil is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tin.



The tree is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the house.



The ball is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the boys.

The cat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the box.

**Lesson twenty eight**

Forming small words from big words

Examples - school girl prepositions positions

School girl - tea, her he doing do in

Teacher -

Office - off, ice, of pigeon pig, on

Compound - pound, un donkey do key

Afternoon - after, noon, on

**Lesson twenty nine**

**Finding the odd word out**

a) ear dress, leg hands

b) chair pen, orange, pencil

c) vest, shirt, dress, cup

TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS FOR TERM I P.1 2012 ENGLISH

The Alphabet

Write the missing

2. Write these letters in capital

S n r b d g

3. Write these letters in small

F H I M J L K

4. Arrange these letters in order

a) d, a, c, b \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) f, e, h, g \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) p , m, o, n \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) v, x, u, w \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) s, q, r, t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) l, i, j, k \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Write these words using capital letters

a) car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) table \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e) cook \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) cupboard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f) bursar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Write these words using small letters

a) PENCIL \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e) BENCH \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) BOOK \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f) BOY \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) DESK \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g WATER \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i) NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

h) MUG \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Which letter comes after

a) b, \_\_\_\_\_\_ c) v, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e) s,t, \_\_\_\_\_

b) f, \_\_\_\_\_\_ d) y, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f) p, \_\_\_\_\_\_

8. which letter comes before

a) \_\_\_\_\_\_, b d) \_\_\_\_\_, t g) \_\_\_\_\_, r

b) \_\_\_\_\_\_, h e) \_\_\_\_\_, o h) \_\_\_\_\_, m

c) \_\_\_\_\_\_, n f) \_\_\_\_\_, e i) \_\_\_\_\_, i

1. What is a noun?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write their noun



\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Draw a line under the nouns from these sentences

a) Her name is Jane.

b) She lives at Kabaragara

c) Here is a book.

d) Today is Friday.

e) That is a river.

f) March comes before April.

g) Gertrude is sick.

h) I go to Sir Apollo Kaggwa Primary School.

i) There is Mulago Hospital.

j) Lake Victoria is large.

4. Read and draw

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Teacher | tree | blackboard | cupboard | basket |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**1. Match the nouns with “a” or “an”**

a) \_\_\_\_\_ ox e) \_\_\_\_ mango j) \_\_\_\_\_egg n) \_\_\_\_\_bicycle

b) \_\_\_\_\_ elephant f) \_\_\_\_ eagle k) \_\_\_\_\_bench o) \_\_\_\_\_bus

c) \_\_\_\_\_ ruler h) \_\_\_\_ umbrella l) \_\_\_\_\_owl p) \_\_\_\_\_school

d) \_\_\_\_\_ dog e) \_\_\_\_ book m) \_\_\_\_\_arrow q) \_\_\_\_\_inkpot

**2. Fill in the sentences with “a” or “an”**

a) That is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_angel.

b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_orange is a fruit.

c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ship sails on water.

d) Mary is eating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an egg.

e) Come with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_apple and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_berry.

f) Show her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dress and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_umbrella.

**Nouns plurals of nouns**

1. Fill in the table correctly

**One Many**

a) teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hens

d) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boxes

e) glass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

f) watch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

g) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ umbrellas

h) cow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

i) tomato \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Give the plurals of the underlined word given in brackets

a) Mummy has two sweet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the garden. (potato)

b) We sit on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in church. (bench)

c) There are eight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the tray. (glasss)

d) Are these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? (bus)

e) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are examples of furniture. (chair)

f) One (flag) but ten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

g) One (cook) but four \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

h) One (book) but ten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

i) There are thirteen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mango)

j) Those are two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (anthem)

**Use of is or are**

**Fill in the gaps with “is” or “are”**

a) The teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_eating food.

b) The boxes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_broken.

c) My pencil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sharp.

d) This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our guard at school.

e) These \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cups and plates.

f) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this a secretary.

g) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these nurses?

h) Here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the duster.

i) Mary and Justine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_smart.

2. Make sentences from the substitution table below

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| She  These  Agnes  The boy and the girl  This tin  They | are  is | reading a book.  good flowers.  full of water.  running to school.  mangoes |

a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

f \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

g \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Use “has “ or “have” to fill the gaps**

1. The bursar and the secretary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_long hair.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seven reading books.

3. Madina \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pink skirt.

4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_two brushes.

5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a good home.

6. Ritah and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_long skirts.

7. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_gone to school.

8. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a nice flower.

Use the substitution table to make correct sentences

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| She  We  They  Suzan  He | have  has | two dolls.  eaten sweet bananas.  a nice bag.  come late. |

a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

f \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

g \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**What is happening?**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Use the correct form of the verb in brackets**

1. Mother is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food. (cook)

2. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_football yesterday. ()play

3. Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her teeth everyday. (brush)

4. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to their new house last week. (move)

5. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the market. (go)

6. Tom and Peter re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (dance)

7. The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lorry. (drive)

8. The bursar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of money yesterday. (save)

9. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school everyday. (go)

**Fill in the missing letters**

Ba \_\_\_\_ket c\_\_\_\_air da\_\_\_\_ce

Tab\_\_\_e flowe\_\_\_\_ jum\_\_\_\_\_

Sch\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_l c \_\_\_r c\_\_\_\_me

Pen\_\_\_\_il lor\_\_\_\_y sw \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_p

W\_\_\_\_ite l \_\_\_\_\_arn w\_\_\_\_\_ter

Lo\_\_\_\_k t \_\_\_\_\_pe coll\_\_\_\_\_ct

Te\_\_\_\_ch

2. Write these words correctly

Sarbur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

huose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gril \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

chertea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ iceoff \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

earln \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oolsch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

omeh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oonsp \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

aicrh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chben \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Name these objects

1+2 = 4

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Punctuation**

Use capital letters, full stops or question marks to punctuate correctly

1. where is your book.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. my name is nagayi.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. are you sick.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Here is the school flag.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. i am going to town.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. how many days make a week.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. what is your name.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. which day comes after tuesday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. today is friday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. i live in mengo.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. she was born in december.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. wednesday comes before.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Use “was” or “were” to complete the sentences correctly

1. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a fly in my porridge.
2. Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_given seven yellow dresses.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_many people in the room.
4. The baby and the girls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sleeping.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_late to school yesterday.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all green apples.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the exams passed well?
8. The aeroplanes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_flying over the school.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he given the right dosage?
10. The cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_playing with the kitten.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the oranges ripe?
12. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_no water in the pot.

Use the substitution table below to make good sentences

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| We  The girls  Mary  He  Peter | was  were | sleeping on the mat.  reading books.  eating food.  saying prayers. |

a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

f \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Opposites**

**Write the opposites of the listed words**

**Word opposite**

1. big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. cold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. poor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. tall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. empty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. cry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. narrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Complete the sentences by giving the opposites of the words in brackets

a) It is too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_today. (cold)

b) Her sweater is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(dry)

c) A chameleon is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (quick)

d) Grace has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_skirt. (old)

e) My daddy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (thin)

f) We were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school today. (late)

g) Satan is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good)

h) Mad people are ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(clean)

i) I shall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tomorrow. (come)

j) It is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_road. (narrow)

k) He is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_man. (poor)

**Compound nouns**

**Join and form compound words correctly**

1. Dust + bin = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Herds + man = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Wall + chart = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Butter + fly = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

bottle

bed

sick

school

arm

chair

boy

room

top

bag

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Make one word by joining two underlined words

a) A cloth for the table is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) A man who brings milk is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) A bell for school is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) A vase for a flower is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e) A room for a bath is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

f) A pot for tea is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

g) A bay for sick people is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Prepositions**

**1. Fill in the correct preposition**



a) The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tree.

b) The ball is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the box.



c) The tree is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the house.

d) The ball is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the stone.

e) The chair is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the girls.

2. Underline the correct preposition in the sentences

a) The fish are swimming on, in, under water.

b) They are looking behind, off, at the thief.

c) The aeroplane is flying infront , over, under the house.

d) He goes to school on, by, at foot.

e) He is pointing to, at, over, the sun.

**3. Make sentences about these pictures**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Find the odd one out**

a) Flag, anthem, motto, name, pencil

b) ear, dress, leg, hands, nose

c) vest, shirt, dress, bottle

d) teacher, headmaster, milkman, cook

e) pot, mat, rope, hoe, chair

f) cassava, stone, chair, basket book

g) Jane, paul, Sarah, Agnes

h) bench, chair, stool, water

i) tent, bungalow, ruler, hut

**PRIMARY ONE ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM II YEAR 2015**

**THEME: WEATHER**

**Sub theme: elements of weather**

Content: vocabulary

Sun, rain, clouds, wind

Structures

Is it……………? (raining)

Yes, it is …………………….. Or No, it is not………………….. It is………………

**Examples**

1. Is it shining?

No, it is not. It is raining.

1. Is it shining?

Yes, it is shining.

**Activity**

**Answer correctly**

1. Is there wind?
2. ………………………………
3. Is it raining?
4. ………………………………

**Vocabulary (types of weather)**

Windy, rainy, cloudy, sunny

**Structures**

What is the weather like?

It is …………………….

Is it …………………?

Yes, it is .

No, it is not.

**Examples**

1. What is the weather like?

It is rainy.

Is it rainy?

Yes, it is

1. What is the weather like?

It is sunny

Is it rainy?

No, it is not.

**Activity**

**Answer correctly**

1. What is the weather like?

……………………………………………………………..

1. Is it sunny?

……………………………………………………………….

**Vocabulary**

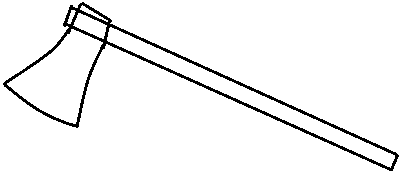
Water, axe, knife, panga, hoe, spade, rake

**Structures**

What is this / that?

It is a………………….

This / that is a ………………………

**Examples**

1. What is this?

It is an axe.

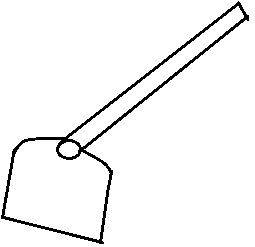
1. What is that?

It is a spade.

**Activity**

**Answer correctly**

1. What is this?

……………………………………….

1. What is that?

…………………………………………..



1. What is this?

………………………………….

**Vocabulary**

Seed, plant, weed

**Structures**

Is he/ she ………………..(weeding)

Yes, he/ she is.

Examples

1. Is it a seed?

Yes, it is a seed.



1. Is he digging?

……………………………..

Vocabulary

Shirt, dress, sweater, hat, jacket, socks, umbrella, gumboots

Structures

What is this/ that?

This / that is a ………………………

It is a ……………………..

Examples

1. What is this?

It is a dress.



1. What is that?

………………………….



1. What is this?

…………………………………………………………………..

**THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY**

**Vocabulary**

Pin, knife, fire, razorblade, stone, broken glass, needle

**Structures**

Show me a…………….

This is a ………………..

Don’t play with a ………………

That is a …………………..

**Examples**

1. Show me a knife.

This is a knife.

1. That is a broken glass.

Don’t play with a needle

**Activity**

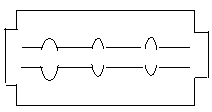
**Answer correctly**

1. Show me a stone.
2. Show me a razorblade.
3. Show me a broken glass.

Form a sentence using “That is a ………”



……………………….



……………………….



………………………

Vocabulary hurt, cut, burn, poison, fall

**Structures**

…………………kills. (poison, juice)

A…………………. cuts. (razorblade, needle)

The tree is falling.

**Vocabulary**

Ill, sharp, prick, drown, fracture

**Structures**

Are you ill?

Is he hurt?

**Activity**

Answer correctly using the words in brackets

1. Are you………………….? (ill, prick)
2. Is it………….? (drown, sharp)
3. Are you ………….? (hurt, hat)

**THEME: LIVING TOGETHER**

**Vocabulary**

Mother, sister, brother, father, baby, uncle, aunt, daughter, niece, nephew, son, grandfather, grandmother.

Structures

He is my……………..

Examples

She is my mother

He is my nephew.

Activity

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets

1. Andrew is my …………………(sister, brother)
2. Sanyu is Mrs. Kalule’s ………………(daughter, son)
3. Arnold is Jane’s ……………..(nephew, niece)
4. She is my ………………….(grandfather, grandmother)

Theme: food and nutrition

Vocabulary

Examples of food

Potatoes, fish, bananas, beans, millet, peas, eggs, hens

Structures

What are they?

They are ……………..

What are these?

These are…………….

Examples

What are they?

They are fish.



What are these?

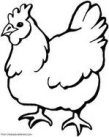
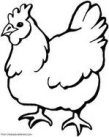
These are eggs.

**Activity**

Answer correctly

What are they?

………………………



What are these?

…………………………….

Places where we get food

Vocabulary

Shop, market, garden, farm, lakes, animals, plants

Structures

Where do you get eggs?

I get eggs from hens.

Do you like fish?

Yes, I like fish, or No, I don’t like fish

Activity

Write these words correctly

1. denrga ………………………….
2. ketmar …………………………
3. opsh ……………………..
4. armf ………………………….

**Answer correctly**

1. Where do we get beans?
2. Where do we get fish?
3. Do you like peas?

**Vocabulary**

Goat, cow, pig

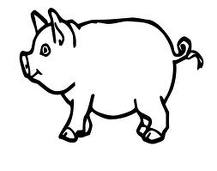
**Structures**

This is a ……………..

That is a ………………..

Activity

Form correct sentences



1. ……………………………… (pig)



1. ………………………………. (cow)
2. go\_\_t
3. p\_\_g
4. co\_\_\_

**THE ALPHABET**

Arranging letters in a b c order

Arranging words in alphabetical order or a b c order

**Activity**

Arrange these letters in a b c order

1. d , c, a 3. m, j, k, l

2. h, f, e, g 4. w, y, x, z

Arrange these words in alphabetical or a b c order.

a) cat, apple, bag

b) flower, dog, cow, boy

c) jug, hut, kennel, leaf

d) umbrella, zoo, web, yam, tree

**PREPOSITION**

in, on, under, over, near, next to.

Activity I

**Fill in a correct word**

On, under, near, in over

a) The pencil is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tin.

b) The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the church.

c) The ball is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the box.

d)  The basket is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the bottle.



e) The fish is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the basket.



c) The cat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the table.

**Activity 2**

**Fill in the correct preposition**

a) Mary is sitting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the mat.

b) The boy is pointing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the sun.

c) The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tree.

d) The fish is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_water.

e) Is she looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the flower.

**Underline the preposition in the sentence**

a) Tom is looking ( to, on, at ) the aeroplane.

b) Marvin is pointing ( under, to, over) the bird.

c) The aeroplane is flying ( near, over ) the church.

d) She comes to school ( by, on, in ) foot.

e) Mother goes to work ( on, by ) car

**Make correct sentences using the picture.**

 a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PLURALS**

**Changing y to ies**

Lorry lorries fly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Puppy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lady \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Society \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 1**

**Complete the sentences by filling in the plurals of the words in the bracket.**

1. A dog had two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (puppy)

2. My aunt has four \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (lorry)

3. There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the toilet. (fly)

4. Those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are very smart. (lady)

5. The woman is carrying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (baby)

**Activity 2**

**Change the underlined nouns to the plural form**

1. It is a big family. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. I like my country. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. she is a smart lady. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Kampala is a big city. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Tom is driving a lorry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PLURALS**

Changing f to v before adding es

Leaf - leaves half - halves

Calf - calves shelf - shelves

Knife - knives hoof - hooves

Thief - thieves loaf - loaves

Wife - wives

**Activity 1**

**Complete these**

One leaf three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One knife four \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One thief two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One loaf five \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One shelf six \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One wife seven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PRESENT CONTINOUS TENSE**

**Verbs which double the last letter**

get getting shut shutting

sit sitting swim swimming

dig digging mop mopping

run running win winning

cut cutting shop shopping

stop stopping put putting

skip skipping clap clapping

**Activity 1**

**Add ing to the words in brackets and fill in the gaps**

a) The man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. (dig)

b) The children are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their hands. (clap)

c) We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school. (run)

d) She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the chair. (sit)

**PUNCTUATION**

**a) comma**

A comma is used to separate items and to show a pause in a long sentence.

Example

1. Peter, Jane and Sarah are my friends.

2. Marvin bought sweets, cakes, toys and pencils.

Activity 1

Put a comma where necessary

1. My mother gave me bread milk and eggs.

2. I have books pencils and money in my bag.

3. Kato Mary Bbosa and Jane are my friends.

4. John bought tomatoes meat fish and rice.

5. I have a bag a dress and a pair of shoes.

Capital letters

Write capital letters where necessary

a) today is Monday.

b) my name is alice.

c) He is going to bukoto.

d) bob and Alvin are friends.

e) I was born in december.

**Short forms**

**Days of the week**

Sunday - Sun.

Monday - Mon.

Tuesday - Tue.

Wednesday - Wed.

Thursday - Thur

Friday - Fri

Saturday - sat.

**Activity 1**

**Write the names of days in short**

a) Friday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Saturday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d) Monday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Write in full**

e) sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f) Thur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

g) Wed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ h) Fri \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Months of the year**

e.g. January - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ February - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 1**

1) Write in short

a) December \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) March \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) October \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d) November \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write in full

a) Aug \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) Feb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Jan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

NB - There are some months which do not have short forms e.g.

April May June July

Short forms of other words

Doctor Dr. School Sch.

Hospital Hosp. Teacher Tr.

Road Rd number No

Master/mister Mr.

Activity

Write these words in short

Master \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hospital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Write in full form

a) Dr. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) Tr. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Mr. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d) Hosp. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e) No. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**OPPOSITES**

**Give the opposites of these words e.g.**

Long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ open \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ short \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Clean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Describing objects**

* A tall tree
* A big box
* A dirty shirt

**Activity 1**

**Use these words correctly**

(big, short, tall, small, long)

 A is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tree.

A B B is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tree.

B

A

A is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ box.

B is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_box.

****

**** A is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pencil.

B is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pencil.

A B

**Adjectives - comparisons**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| long | longer | longest |
| tall | taller | tallest |
| small | smaller | smallest |
| short | shorter | shortest |
| smart | smarter | smartest |

**Complete the table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| tall | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | tallest |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | smaller | smallest |
| short | smarter | smartest |
| long | longer | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**The present simple tense**

**Vocabulary**

Sleep store

Keep drive

Sweep cook

Peel dig

Move clean

Take bathe

Boil pay

**Add “s” to the verb below**

**Verb present simple tense**

Sweep sweeps

Bathe

Boil

Clean

Take

Pay

Move

Sleep

Cook

Change the word in brackets to present simple tense

1. Rose …………………food every evening. (eat)
2. Musa……………water every day. (boil)
3. Daddy……………….us to school every morning. (drive)
4. That boy…………….three times a day. (bathe)

Lesson twenty four

Present simple tense by adding “es”

Vocabulary

Wash watch preach teach hatch match go box do brush

NB: Verbs that end with sh, x, ch, o, s we add ‘es’ to form present simple tense

Examples

Wash washes

Watch

Preach

Brush

Box

Fetch

Activity I

Use the word in brackets to fill the gaps correctly

1. Joy ……………her dresses every day. (wash)
2. The hen……………….many eggs every month. (hatch)
3. Sarah…………………her teeth every night. (brush)
4. Who …………….water every morning? (fetch)

Lesson twenty five

Changing ‘y’ to ‘I’ before adding ‘es’

Examples

Cry cries

Fly flies

Carry carries

Marry marries

Copy copies

Try tries

Activity

Add ‘ies’ to the words in brackets

1. The baby ………….every day. (cry)
2. A bird……………..(fly)
3. He………………..a big box on his heads. (carry)
4. She………………groundnuts every day. (fry)
5. Peter…………..his friend’s work every day. (copy)

Lesson twenty six

The present simple tense “do and does”

Does - is used for one thing or person. (he, she, it)

Do – is used for I, you, they, we

Examples

1. I do my homework every day.
2. Do you like that teacher?
3. He does his best to help me.

Activity I

Make correct sentences from the table

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| He  She  It  Joy and Ruth  They | does  do | his  her  its  their  our | work weekly  homework  things daily  work. |

……………………….

………………………….

……………………………..

Activity 2

Use ‘do’ or ‘does’ to fill the gaps

1. Lucy ……………….her work neatly.
2. I ……………….my homework every evening.
3. You must………………..well in your exams.
4. She…………….her work quickly.
5. They………………..their work confidently
6. ……………………..she sing sweetly.
7. ………………you know your school anthem?
8. ……………..it eat rats?

**Lesson thirteen**

**The past tense**

Adding “d” to verbs to change them to past tense

We add “d” to some verbs to change them to past tense

Examples

save - saved waste \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

move - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sneeze \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

love - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taste \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

bathe - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

live - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

chase - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

activity 1

discussing the verbs which take “d” in the past tense

activity 2

change the verbs in brackets to past tense and fll the blank spaces

1. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_loudly. (sneeze)

2. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all the sugar. (use)

3. Joy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her new dress. (like)

4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ loudly last night. (snore)

5. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the new home. (move)

Lesson fourteen

Adding “ed” to verbs to change them to past tense

Look - looked help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

push \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ end \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wash \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

stay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ touch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

fill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ borrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ post \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

paint \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity** 1

**Make sentences using “any” of the above words orally**

e.g. 1. James touched the hot saucepan.

2. she helped me to sweep the house.

3. Joy played with a doll yesterday.

**Verbs which double the last letter before adding ‘ed’**

Stop – stopped

Clap – clapped

Drop – dropped

Mop – mopped

Skip – skipped

Shop – shopped

Activity

**Add ‘ed’ to the verbs in brackets and fill in the gaps**

1. I ……………………..a rope yesterday. (skp)
2. The children……………their hands in the classroom. (clap)
3. Daddy………………..at school last Friday. (drop)
4. The policeman…………………the cars last week. (stop)
5. She……………….the house neatly. (mop)

**Verbs which drop ‘y’ and add ‘ied’**

Examples

Verbs past tense

Dry dried

Fly flied

Cry cried

Marry married

Carry carried

Burry buried

Activity

**Write the past tense of the following verbs**

1. Hurry
2. Study
3. Try

**Complete the sentences with the words in brackets**

1. The baby ………….loudly. (cry)
2. Father………………my mother. (marry)
3. He…………………..driving a car. (try)

**Pronouns**

Pronoun is a word that is used in the place of a noun

**Pronouns in singular and plural form**

**Singular plural**

He they

She we

It you

You you

Examples

1. Jerry is going to school. He is going to school.
2. Mother is sleeping. She is sleeping.
3. Paul and John are friends. They are friends

Activity 1

**Constructing sentences using any of the above pronouns orally**

Activity 2

**Reading sentences**

Activity 3

**Match words to their correct pronouns**

The children he

Paul it

The cat she

Mary and Jane thye

Daddy he

Juma and I we

Activity 4

**Use the given pronouns in place of nouns correctly (it, she, they, he)**

1. Joan is cooking.
2. The boy is washing the shirt.
3. The cat has a rat.
4. Annet and Aisha are playing.
5. The cow is eating grass.
6. Julius is running.

Activity 5

**Underline the pronouns from these sentences**

1. He is eating a banana.
2. We are going to attend a wedding
3. They were school symbols.
4. I was given one book.
5. You opened the door widely.

**TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR TERM II P.1 2015**

**The alphabet**

1. Arrange these letters in alphabetical order

a) d, c, b, a b) m, j, k, l

c) h, f, e, g d) w, y, x, z

2. Arrange these words in alphabetical order

a) sun, clouds, wind, rain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) cat, apple, bag \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) jug, hut, kennel, leaf \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Arrange these words in alphabetical order

a) umbrella, jacket , gumboots, sweater

**The prepositions**

1. Write the correct prepositions for each picture





\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the correct prepositions

a)

 The aeroplane is flying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tree.

b) The pencils are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tin.

c) The bottle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the basket.



d) The ball is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the chair.

3. Read and fill in the correct prepositions

a) The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the mosque.

b) Sarah is pointing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the sun.

c) The boy is sitting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the chair.

d) The pencils are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tin.

4. Tick the correct preposition in these sentences

a) Mary is pointing (under, to, at) the sun.

b) The aeroplane is flying (near, over) the hills.

c) Mummy goes to work (by, on, in ) car.

d) Safina comes to school (by, on, in ) foot.

e) Peter is looking (at, over, in ) the snake.

5. Make correct sentences using the snake.

a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Plurals**

1. **Give the plurals of these words**

a) lorry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e) family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) berry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f) lady \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) puppy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g) city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ h) fly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. **Give the plurals of the words in the brackets**

a) Daddy has four \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lorry)

b) There were many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the saloon. (lady)

c) Mrs. Bbale has produced two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(baby)

d) There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the pit. (fly)

e) Kampala and Nairobi are good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (city)

**Change the nouns to plural**

a) Uganda is my country. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) Bob is carrying a baby. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Dad has a lorry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) We have a big family. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e) She is a beautiful lady. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Plurals f to v**

1. Complete these

a) One leaf ten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) One wife two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) One shelf seven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d) One loaf three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e) One thief six \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Give the plural of the words given

a) hoof \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d) calf \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) knife \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e) half \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) wife \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Change the underlined word to plural form**

a) The cow has a calf. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) Mr. Musis married a beautiful wife. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) The thief was found stealing our hens.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) The leaf is on my bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the plurals of the words in brackets**

a) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are green. (leaf)

b) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were killed and burnt. (thief)

c) Betty bought two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of bread for break. (loaf)

d) Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are sharp. (knife)

**Present continuous tense.**

1. Change the given verbs to present continuous tense

a) get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e) clap \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f) win \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g) swim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) skip \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ h) mop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Use the given verb in the bracket and add “ing”

a) We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the floor. (sit)

b) The children are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the visitors. (clap)

c) The girl is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school. (run)

d) Bbale is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the garden. (dig)

**3. Write a correct sentence about the pictures using these verbs**

Sitting, skipping, digging, running

a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Past tense

1. Give the pas tense of the given verbs

a) stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d) clap \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) mop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e) skip \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) drop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f) shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Add “ed” to the verbs in brackets and fill in the gaps**

a) The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the visitors. (clap)

b) The girls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their classrooms last Saturday. (mop)

c) Sarah and Betty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a rope yesterday. (skip)

d) Our driver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us at school in the morning. (stop)

**Punctuations (comma)**

1. Put a comma where necessary

a) Patricia has a book a pencil and a rubber.

b) Mary bought ice cream soda and safi juice.

c) My mother gave me bread milk and eggs.

d) Betty Berna and Bridget are sisters.

e) Mummy has a bag a coat and a scarf.

**Capital letters**

2. Write capital letters where necessary

a) my name is jane.

b) I live at busega.

c) my school is kampala model.

d) betty and bosco are friends.

e) I was born in april.

f) today is Friday.

**Punctuate these sentences correctly**

a) alice is a beautiful girl.

b) today is monday

c) keith is going to bwaise.

d) I have a bag a coat and an umbrella.

2. Write these words in full

a) sun. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) Tue. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Thur. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the names of the days in short

a) Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) Saturday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Monday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Fill in the missing days of the week

a) Sunday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Tuesday, Wednesday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Friday, Saturday

5. Write in short these months of the year.

a) December \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) October \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) November \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Write in full

a) Aug. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) Feb. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Jan. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Write the short forms of these words

a) Doctor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) Teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Write in full

a) Hosp. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) Rd. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) No. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Opposites

1. Give the opposites of these words

a) long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) clean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d) near \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Give the opposite of the word given in brackets to complete the sentences

a) Mary’s pencil is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (long)

b) Our compound is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (dirty)

c) I have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ head. (small)

d) The baby’s tea is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (cold)

3. Write the opposite of the underlined word

a) Sarah comes from far. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) Our school is big. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) A giraffe is very tall. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) The tea is very hot. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Describing objects**

**Use these words correctly**

(big, short, tall, small, long)



Tree A is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tree.

A B Tree B is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tree.

B

Box A is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ box.

A

Box B is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_box.

 Ruler A is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruler.

Ruler B is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ruler.

A B

**Adjectives**

**Complete the given table correctly**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| tall | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | tallest |
| short | shorter | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| long | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | longest |
| big | bigger | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| small | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | smaller |

**Doing words**

1. Add ies to the given verbs

a) try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c) dry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) cry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d) fly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Use the verb given in brackets to complete the sentences**

a) My grand mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_groundnuts everyday. (fry)

b) The baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for milk.

c) An aeroplane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over our school everyday. (fry)

d) Teo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a basket of yellow bananas every evening. (carry)

**ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM III 2015**

**THEME : TRANSPORT**

Sub theme : types of transport

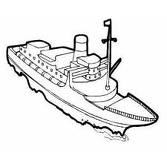
**Vocabulary**

Road, water, air, railway

**Structures**

What is this / that?

This/ that is ……………………………

**Examples**

What is this?

This is water transport



What is that?

That is railway transport

**Activity**

Answer correctly

What is this? (aeroplane)

……………………………………………..



What is this? (car)

………………………………………..

**SUB THEME: MEANS OF TRANSPORT**

**Vocabulary**

Car, bus, train, aeroplane, bicycle

**Structures**

What are these/ those?

These are ……………….

Those are ……………………………..

**Examples**

What are these?

These are bicycles.





What are those?

Those are cars.

**THEME: THINGS WE MAKE**

**Sub theme: things we make**

**Content: vocabulary**

Pots, ropes, baskets, balls, stools

**Structures**

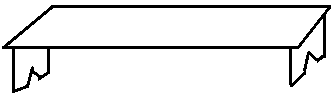
Where is the…………….?

What are these?

**Examples**

What are these?

These are……………….



Where is the ball?

****The ball is under the bench.

**Activity**

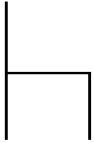
1. What are they?

……………………………………..



1. Is this a stool?

………………………………………

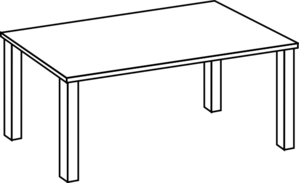


1. Where is the pot?

……………………………………..

1. Are these ropes?

……………………………….



1. What is this?

…………………………….

**Sub theme: things we use to make crafts**

**Vocabulary**

Banana fibre, strings, paper, papyrus, leaves

**Structures**

What do you use to make……………………….?

I use ……………….to make……………

**Example**

What do you use to make a mat?

We use palm leaves.

**Activity**

1. What do you use to make a ball?

…………………………………………………

1. What do you use to make a stool?

……………………………………………….

**THEME: ENVIRONMENT**

**Sub theme: things found in our environment**

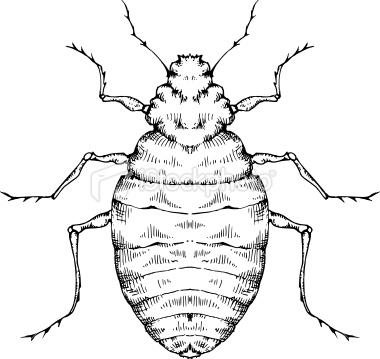
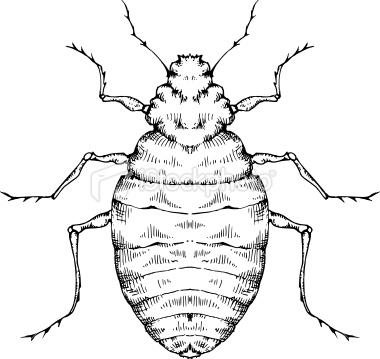
Content: vocabulary

Animals, plants, stones, buildings, birds, insects

**Structures**

What are they? They are……………..

What are these? These are ……………..

**Examples**

What are these?

These are insects.

Are these stones?

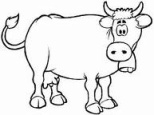
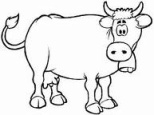
Yes, they are.

**Activity**

**Answer correctly**

1. Is this a bird?

……………………………………………..

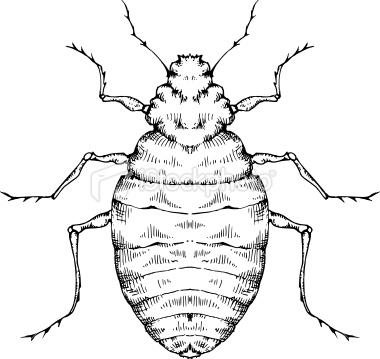
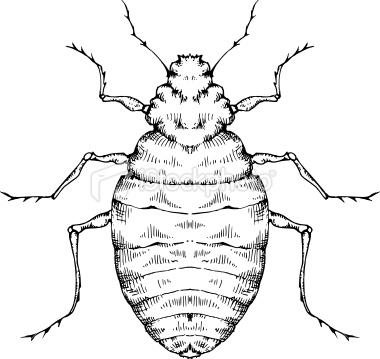


1. Are these animals?

……………………………………………..

1. Are these buildings?

………………………………………………



1. These are ………………………



1. They are……………………………

**SUB THEME: ANIMALS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT**

**Vocabulary**

Cow, pig, goat, sheep, monkey, lion, zebra, snake

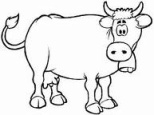
**Structures**

What is this………..?

This is a ………………..

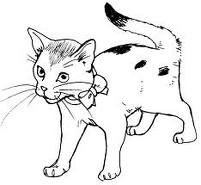
Is this a ……………….?

Yes, or No, it is ……………….

**Examples**

What is this?

This is a cow.



Is this a pig?

No, it is not.

**Activity**

1. What is this?

……………………………………………………..



1. Is this a monkey?

…………………………………………………..



1. What are these?

…………………………………………………..

1. Are these snakes?

………………………………………………….

**THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY**

**Sub theme: good behavior**

Content: vocabulary

Peace, love, safe, share, work, pray

**Structures**

What are they doing?

They are ………………….

**Examples**

We should work together.

We should love one another.

**Activity**

1. We should keep………………………
2. We should………………………
3. We should ………………..one another.

**Sub theme: things that cause harm**

**Vocabulary**

Gun, spear, knife, needle, stone, stick

**Structures**

Do you have a ………………?

Yes or No

**Examples**

Do you have a gun? No, I don’t have a gun.

Do you have a knife? Yes, I have.

**Activity**

1. Do you have a spear?
2. Do you have a needle?

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types of transport

CONTENT : Conjunctions

Joining sentences using “and”

Examples

1. Ali is going to the lorry. Ann is going to the lorry.

Ali and Ann are going to the lorry.

2. The bird is flying in the air. The aeropland is flying in the air.

The bird and the aeroplane are flying in the air.

Exercise

1. John drove the car very fast. Peter drove the car very fast.

2. Henry rode the bicycle. He went home.

3. Tom is a fat boy. Tim is a fat boy.

4. My father has a boat. My mother has a boat.

5. The baby is eating food. The baby is drinking milk.

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : joining sentences using “but”

Examples

1. Musa went to the airport. He did not see the aeroplane.

2. Musa went to the airport but he did not see the aeroplane.

3. My brother went to the stage. He missed the bus.

My brother went to the stage but he missed the bus.

Exercise

1. Sarah has a bicycle. She doesn’t know how to ride it.

2. Tim fell off his motorcycle. He did not get hurt.

3. They went to the port. The ship had gone.

4. Sandra is ill. She does not want medicine.

5. The fox chased a rabbit. It did not catch it.

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : joining sentences using “because”

**Examples**

1. Tom went to the hospital. He was sick.

Tom went to the hospital because he was sick.

1. I didn’t go to school. It rained heavily.

I didn’t go to school because it rained heavily.

**Exercise**

1. The baby is crying. It is hungry.
2. We go to school. We want to learn.
3. The girl is using an umbrella. It is raining.
4. The children are laughing. They are happy.
5. Sarah was punished. She failed the work.

**SIMILES**

Examples

1. As green as grass

2. As cold as ice

3. As sweet as honey.

4. As hot as fire.

5. As white as snow.

7. As black as charcoal.

8. As fat as a pig.

9. As busy as a bee.

10. As easy as ABC

Exercise

Complete these sentences

This water is as cold as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The tea is as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as fire.

Her blouse is as white as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

My friend is as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a pig.

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : Group names

Examples

1. Oranges, mangoes, apples, pineapples are fruits.
2. Flat, bungalow, hut, unipot, are houses.
3. Shirt, blouse, skirt, dress are clothes.
4. Chairs, tables, beds, cupboards are furniture.

Exercise

Circle the odd word out

1. Hen, turkey, monkey, duck.
2. Monkey, cow, lion, elephant
3. Plates, cups, saucepans, forks
4. Blue, yellow, goat, black

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : collective nouns

Examples

1. A bunch of bananas/keys
2. A pair of shoes.
3. A suit of clothes.
4. A herd of cattle.
5. A flock of sheep.
6. A crowd of people.
7. A bouquet of flowers.
8. A heap of sand.

Exercise

Complete these sentences using a correct word from the list below.

Bunch, bar, pair, people, cattle

1. I am going to buy a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of soap.
2. I saw a crowd of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Daddy bought a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of bananas.
4. A herd of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. She was given a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of shoes.

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : punctuation

Use of a comma (,)

Why do we use a comma?

To separate items on the list and to show a pause.

We do not use a comma after “and”

Examples

1. Peter, James and Sarah are my friends.
2. My sister bought sweets, cakes toys and pencils.

Exercise

Put a comma where necessary.

1. My brother gave me an egg a sweet and bread.
2. I have books pencils and rubbers.
3. Kato Bbosa and Brian are friends.
4. Jane bought mangoes oranges pineapples and apples.
5. We learn English Maths News and Literacy

HEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : punctuation

Use of a question mark (?)

We put a question mark at the end of an asking sentence

Examples

What is your name?

Is this your pencil?

How old are you?

Exercise

1. Why were you crying this morning?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Can you lend me a pen?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Have you seen that cat.?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Is this your book?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Where are you going?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : Past Simple tense

Examples

Go - went drive - drove

See - saw do - did

Eat - ate fall - fell

Run - ran sit - sat

Write - wrote draw - drew

Exercise

Verbs which don’t change

Example

Cut - cut burst - burst

Put - put cost - cost

Shut - shut set - set

Beat - beat read - read

Hurt - hurt hit - hit

Exercise

Give the past tense of these words

Put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Beat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Burst \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb given in brackets

1. The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a snake under the 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 yesterday. (write)

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : plurals

Plurals of nouns which change

Examples

Man - men ox - oxen

woman - women child - children

tooth - teeth louse - lice

goose - geese mouse - mice

foot - feet

Exercise

Give the plurals of the underlined word

1. My tooth is broken. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The child is running in the field. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The cat caught a mouse. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mukasa is a man. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The woman is carrying a baby. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school

CONTENT : words with similar meaning (synonyms)

Examples

Close - shut big - large

correct - right sick - ill

begin - start happy - glad

fast - quick money - cash

Exercise

Make sentences using these words

big: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sick: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

money: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

shut: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

right: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school

CONTENT : analogies (comparing things)

Examples

A cat is to kitten as a cow is to calf.

A driver is to car as a pilot is to an aeroplane.

A puppy is to dog as a duckling is to duck.

Exercise

Complete these sentences

1. A chick is to hen as a kid is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is to barking as a snake is to hissing.
3. A teacher is to teach as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is to cook.
4. A cow is to kraal as a lion is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A pencil is to write as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is to sweep.

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school

CONTENT : Homophones

These are words with similar sound but different meaning.

Examples

Hear - here their - there

It - eat ship - sheep

Shut - shirt sun - son

Meet - meat sit - seat

Write - right knows - nose

Exercise

Match words with similar sounds

Ship son

It there

Meet sheep

Their eat

Sun meat

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school

CONTENT : Vocabulary

Examples

mat toys

ball hats

rope chairs

pot stools

basket dolls

exercise

name these things we make

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

THEME : Peace and Security

SUB THEME : People who keep peace and security

CONTENT : Gender

Examples

**Male Female**

Boy girl

Man woman

King queen

Prince princess

He she

Mr. Mrs.

Lion lioness

Tiger tigress

Bull cow

Horse mare

Cook hen

Uncle aunt

Exercise

Change the female noun to male

1. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is hardworking. (daughter)
2. I love my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (grandmother)
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has not come to school. (she)
4. All the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_stood up. (girls)
5. Faridah spent holidays with her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (aunt)

THEME : Peace and Security

SUB THEM : People who keep peace and security

CONTENT : Adjectives

Comparing adjectives

Examples adjectives which double their last letters

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| big | bigger | biggest |
| Thin | Thinner | Thinnest |
| fat | fatter | fattest |
| Wet | Wetter | Wettest |
| Hot | Hotter | Hottest |
| Sad | Sadder | saddest |

**Examples**

A cow is bigger than a goat.

Father is fatter than mother

Activity

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets

1. Annet is ………………….than Lynn. (tall)
2. My tea is ……………..tha yours. (hot)
3. An elephant is……………..than a pig. (big)

Exercise

Complete this table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wet | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Wettest |
| thin | thinner | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Bigger | Biggest |
| Sad | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Saddest |
| Hot | Hotter | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Apostrophe**

It shows ownership or belonging

Sarah’s bag

Daddy’s car.

**Activity 1**

**Put the apostrophe where necessary**

Peter s bicycle

Mum s bag

Daddy s coat

Teacher s phone

Annets dress

**Joining other words to pronouns in sentences**

**Examples**

He is running

He’s running

**Activity**

**Write the underlined words in short**

She is sitting on the chair.

I am going to school.

It is raining.

I have a bag.

**Activity**

**Write the short way of these sentences**

1. The car which belongs to Jane. Jane’s car.
2. The den of the lion.
3. The toil of the cat.
4. The book belonging to Tom.
5. The horn of the cow.

**The apostrophe used to join two words**

Not – n’t

Write in short using an apostrophe

Is not isn’t

Do not don’t

Have not haven’t

Does not doesn’t

Are not aren’t

Has not hasn’t

Did not didn’t

Cannot can’t

**Activity**

**Write the short forms of the underlined words**

1. Peter does not like porridge.
2. He did not go to school.
3. I have not eaten food.
4. Joshua is not my friend.

**Write in short form using an apostrophe**

Is – ‘s

Are – ‘re

Have – ‘ve

She is - she’s

We are – we’re

That is – that’s

They have – they’ve

It is – it’s

I have – I’ve

She has – she’s

**Sentences**

She is my friend

She’s my friend

That is her bag

That’s her bag.

**Activity**

**Write the short form of the underlined words**

1. I have a book.
2. We are singing.
3. It is a bottle
4. They have gone to school.

**Possessive pronouns**

**Examples**

Yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, mine

**Sentences**

This is your bag. It is yours.

That is our school. It is ours.

**Activity**

**Fill in the correct pronoun below**

1. This is our dog. It is …………………..
2. Here is my cat. It is …………………….
3. This is Tom’s pencil. It is ……………………
4. Here is Mary’s dress. It is ……………………

**TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS FOR TERM III PRIMARY ONE**

**Join these sentences using “and”**

1. John is a boy. Tom is a boy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Sarah has a car. Sarah has a lorry.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Use “but” to join these sentences**

a) Mary has a mat. Ann has a ball.

b) We went to the airport. We didn’t not see the aeroplane.

c) James fell off his bicycle. He was not hurt.

**3. Complete these sentences**

a) As green as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of sound.

c) Her porridge is as hot as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) We saw a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of cattle when going to village.

4. Underline the odd one out

a) blue mango black red

b) cow goat sheep lion

c) man woman girl tree

**Past tense**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the airport the previous term. (go)
2. Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her finger yesterday. (cut)
3. I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by a stone last night. (hit)
4. The bird \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over the tree yesterday. (fall)
5. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her books on the book shelf last evening. (put)

**Plurals of nouns which change**

**Write the plurals of these nouns**

1. Child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d) woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e) louse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Foot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f) ox \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Write the plurals of the underlined words**

1. My tooth is broken. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We have one ox at home.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A cat caught a mouse. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mukisa is a good man.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. **Change the given words to their correct form of plurals**
6. All the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are very rich. (woman)
7. We have many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at home. (mouse)
8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are playing. (child)
9. There are three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (man)

**Synonyms:**

1. **Match word with similar meaning**

Sick large

Correct glad

Big cash

Happy ill

Money right

1. Make sentences using these words

shurt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Write a similar word of the underlined word

1. My answer is right. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The lesson has started. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Give me some cash. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Close the door. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. My car is fast. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Analogies**

1. **Complete these sentences**
2. A pen is to write as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is to sweep.
3. A dog is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a cow is to kraal.
4. A chick is to hen as a kitten is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A teacher is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a cook is to cock.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is to dog as a duckling is to duck.
7. Carry is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as go is to going
8. Woman is to women as louse is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is to car as a pilot is to an aeroplane.
10. A dog is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a snake is to hissing.

**Homophones**

1. **Match words with similar sounds**

Sheep sun

Their sit

Son ship

Meet hear

Seat there

Here meat

1. **Choose a correct word for the given sentence**
2. My father has one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (son, sun)
3. We ate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last supper. (meet, meat)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my name. (nose, knows)
5. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is small for me. (shut, shirt)
6. We travelled by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on water. (ship, sheep)
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are many cars in town. (There their )
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is mother and daddy. (Hear, Here)

**Things we make at home and at school**

Name these things we make

a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ h) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Write these words correctly

1. oostl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) tbale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c) blal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d) basket \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e) hacir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f) pero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. fill in the missing letters

a) m\_\_\_\_t b) cu \_\_\_\_\_\_ c) st \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_l

d) ta \_\_\_\_le e) de \_\_\_\_k f) be \_\_\_\_\_ch

g) b \_\_\_\_sk \_\_\_\_t h) ch \_\_\_\_ir

**Gender**

1. Fill in a correct gender word

**Male Female**

Lion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Prince \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cow

Cock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ queen

Horse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Change the given female nouns to male
2. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is hardworking. (daughter)
3. I love my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (mother)
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has not come to school. (she)
5. All the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_stood up. (girl)
6. My father’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is dead. (cow)
7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_arrived very late. (queen)
8. Write the opposite gender of the underlined words.
9. Mary is a good girl. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. The lioness is hungry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. The bitch has four puppies. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Mr. Kato is a tall man. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. The cock is scratching \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Comparing adjectives

Complete the table correctly

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| big | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | biggest |
| thin | thinner | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| strong | stronger | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | fattest |
| wide | wider | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR TERM I ENGLISH FOR PRIMARY ONE 2015**

**Theme: our school**

1. Vocabulary: greetings (good morning, evening, good afternoon, fine, how are you)

Structures: a conversation

1. Vocabulary: people in our school (teacher, bursar, cook, secretary etc)

Structures: is this a ……………?

1. Vocabulary: (Things we do at school) mop, learn, sweep, write

Structures: the children are……….

1. Vocabulary: things in the classroom (pencils, books, tables, desks etc)

Structures: is this a …………..?

1. Vocabulary: (describing things) fat, thin, big, small

Structures: The table is……………

The book is ………………..

**Theme 2: our home**

1. Vocabulary: people in our home (Father, mother, sister)

Structures: mother is cooking food.

1. Vocabulary: Things found at home (cup, plate, basin)

Structures: that / this is a …………………

**Theme 3: our community**

1. Vocabulary: People in our community (nurse, farmer)

Structures: Is this a …………?

1. Vocabulary: Places in our community. (bank, shop, mosque)

Structures: where does a nurse work? A nurse works in a ………………….

**Theme 4: the human body and health**

1. Vocabulary: parts of the body (head, hand, toes)

Structures: this is my………………..

These are my…………………….

1. Vocabulary: things we use to learn our bodies. (soap, towel, water)

Structures: Is this a …………….

1. Vocabulary: Common diseases (flu, malaria, cough, mumps)

Structures: Are you well?

No, I have……………

**Sub theme: people in our home**

1. The alphabet
2. Nouns
3. A, or an
4. Plurals (s, es)
5. Is and are
6. Has and have
7. Verbs
8. The present continuous tense (now tense)
9. Dropping ‘e’ and adding ‘ing’
10. Was and were
11. Missing letters in verbs and nouns
12. Writing words correctly
13. Punctuation
14. Capital letters
15. Full stop
16. Question mark
17. Opposites
18. Compound words
19. Prepositions
20. Forming small words from big words
21. Finding the odd word out

**TERM II TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR ENGLISH PRIMARY ONE 2015**

**Theme 1: Weather**

1. Vocabulary on the elements of weather (sun, wind, rain)
2. Structures: (IS this a ………, Is it raining?)
3. Vocabulary on types of weather. (rainy, sunny, windy)
4. Structures: (What is the weather like? It is ……………….)
5. Vocabulary on garden tool
6. Structures: What is this/ that , This / that is ………………)
7. Vocabulary on things we use on during different weather (shirt, sweater, jacket, umbrella)

**Theme 2: accidents and safety**

1. Vocabulary: (things that cause accidents) fire, razorblade

Structures: show me a knife

1. Vocabulary: (Types of accidents) cuts, falls, burns

Structures: A ……………….cuts

**Theme: 3: living together**

1. Vocabulary: (family members) sister, mother, father

Structures: He is my…………

**Theme 4: Food and nutrition**

1. Vocabulary: (examples of food) bananas, fish, beans, peas, eggs etc

Structures: What are they?

Is this a …………….

1. Vocabulary: (Places where we get food from) market, garden, lakes, shop

Structures: Where do we get eggs? / Is this a ………….?

1. Arranging letters in alphabetical order
2. Arranging words in alphabetical order
3. Prepositions
4. Plurals e.g. (y – ies)
5. Plurals (f, ves)
6. Doing words doubling the last letter, then add(ing)
7. Doubling the last letter add(ed)
8. Use of a comma
9. Use of a capital letters
10. Short forms for days of the week
11. Short forms for months of the year
12. Opposites
13. Adjectives
14. Comparing adjectives
15. Pronouns
16. Past tense of adding ‘d’
17. Past tense of adding ‘ed’
18. Past tense of adding ‘ied’
19. Present simple tense of adding ‘s’
20. Present simple tense of adding ‘ies’
21. Do or does

**TERM III TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR ENGLISH 2015 PRIMARY ONE**

**Theme 1: Our transport**

1. Vocabulary: Types of transport (road, air, water, railway)

Structures: What is this / that………?

Where is the ………….?

1. Vocabulary: Means of transport (road – car, bus, bicycle etc and Air – aeroplane

Structures: Is this a car? Yes/ No it is……….

1. Vocabulary: far , near, heavy, light

Structures: The ……………is heavier than a ……………..

Is it far/ near?

**Theme 2: things we make**

1. Vocabulary: (examples of things we make) balls, ropes, baskets

Structures: Are these……….?

Can you make a ………….?

1. Vocabulary: (Things used to make crafts) banana fibres, papyrus, clay

Structures: What do you use to make…………..?

1. Vocabulary: (Where we get things used to make crafts) swamps, plants etc

Structures: Where do we get………?

**Theme 3: our environment**

1. Vocabulary: (animals found in the environment) cow, goat, sheep etc

Structures: Is this a …………?

1. Vocabulary: (plants found in the environment pawpaw, mango, orange

Structures: Is this a………..?

**Theme 4: Peace and security**

1. Vocabulary: (fight, fire, like, hate, play, pray, share)

Structures: What do you like/ hate…………?

1. Vocabulary: (gun, spear, knife, needle, stone, stick)

Structures: Do you have a……….

What is this?

1. Vocabulary: (peace, love, safe, share, play, talk) What are they doing?

Structures: dialogue

1. Vocabulary: (policeman/ woman, teacher, elder, soldier)

Structures: What can you see?

1. What is she/he?
2. And
3. But
4. Similes
5. Because
6. Group names
7. Collective nouns
8. Use of a comma
9. Use of a question mark
10. Past tense
11. Plurals (man – men)
12. Synonyms
13. Analogies
14. Homophones
15. Things we make
16. Gender
17. Comparing adjectives
18. Apostrophe
19. Short forms using an apostrophe