

P.2 ENGLISH NOTES

TERM ONE NOTES

TOPICAL BREAKDOWN

TERM I

WEEK 1

THEME ONE: OUR SCHOOL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

Subtheme: Location symbols and benefits of our school.

MONDAY VOCABULARY

food, child, broom, medicine, money, on, in, under, water, near, behind, in front of, over, flag, tree, red, yellow, black, white, grey, Orange, blue, green, uniform, black, badge, sign post, (colours should be according to the school uniform)

Activities:

- Pupils will read the vocabulary.
- Pupils spell the vocabulary
- Pupils construct oral and written sentences.
- Fill in missing letters.
- Arrange letters to form correct words.

TUESDAY: STRUCTURES (Singular Structures)

Some structural patterns should be written and others oral decide which.

- What is this/that?
 - This is a/an _____
 - That is a/an _____
- Is this a/an _____? is that a/an _____?
 - Yes, it is.
 - No, it is not.
- What colour is this/that? (oral)
 - It is _____
 - It's _____

WEDNESDAY: STRUCTURES (Plural Structures)

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

- Yes, they are.
- No, they are not.
- How many colours are on _____? (oral)
- school uniform
- school flag
- National flag
- East African flag

THURSDAY: PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Prepositions of place are words used to show the place or position of something.

Examples:

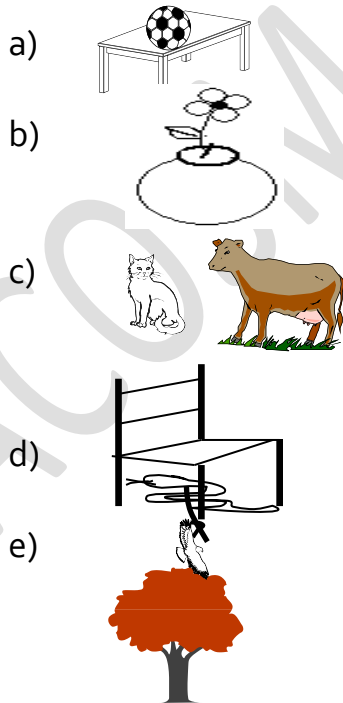
in , on , over , under , in front of , behind, near , between , along , at, across

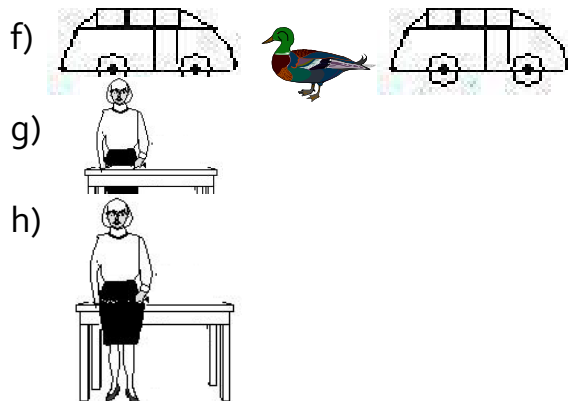
Activities

- Reading the words
- Spelling the words
- Placing objects
- Making sentences
- Drawing pictures depicting the preposition
- Writing words correctly.

Exercise

Write sentences about the given pictures.





NB: When making sentences using the position/ place prepositions, we talk about the small object, in some cases the mobile.

FRIDAY: Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

- The chalkboard is _____ the classroom.
- Our school is _____ the road.
- The teacher's home is _____ the farm.
- My mother is _____ home.
- The aeroplane is _____ the air.
- The bag is _____ my bed.
- The rat is _____ the hole.
- The children are _____ School.
- His shirt is _____ the hanger.
- The visitors are _____ the sitting room.

NB: In this case avoid writing verbs whatsoever.

References

- MK Primary English Bk 2 Pg 46-47.
- Oxford Primary English Bk 2 Pg 22.
- Junior English Bk 2.

MONDAY: PREPARATIONS OF VERBS.

Verb prepositions always come immediately after a given verb.

Examples

To, at, over, against, next, along, across, for, into, after, of, from, on, by, about

Verbs and prepositions

Look - at	think - about	suffer- from
Look - for	accused- of	listen - to
Look - after	proud – of	announce - over
Look - into	used - to	interested - in
Look - up	lean - against	point - to/at
Look - down	run - away	swim - across
Look - away	run - after	swim - along
Look - forward	walk - along	shout - at
Walk - on		

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the suitable preposition.

- Kato is running _____ the ball.
- He was leaning _____ the table.
- We should listen _____ our teachers.
- Grace is suffering _____ headache.
- The children are interested _____ the story.
- Mark is looking _____ the chalkboard.
- Ann was looking _____ her book in the bag.
- Is Tom interested _____ the story?
- Did he go to school _____ foot?
- Was it announced _____ the radio?

TUESDAY: FORMING PLURALS OF NOUNS BY ADDING “s”.

We add “s” on nouns that end with consonant sound which are not s, ch, sh, x.

- a) We add “s” on nouns that end with vowel sound “a” and “e”

1. **Examples:** (Nouns that end with consonants)

Bag	School	Cupboard
Ball	Book	Flask
Bed	Seed	Desk
Bell	Basin	Cup
Pencil	Chart	Pen

	<table><tr><td>Rubber</td><td>Thing</td><td>PAPER</td></tr><tr><td>broom</td><td>Blank</td><td></td></tr></table>	Rubber	Thing	PAPER	broom	Blank											
Rubber	Thing	PAPER															
broom	Blank																
	<p>1. <u>Nouns that end with vowels</u></p> <p>Table</p> <p>Umbrella</p> <p>Apple</p> <p>Panga</p> <p>Bale</p> <p>Samba</p> <p>Tree</p> <p>Riddle</p> <p>Nana</p> <p>Handle</p> <p>Paddle</p> <p>Sickle</p>																
	<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reading the given work.• Spelling the words.• Giving more words in the same category.• Drawing pictures <p><u>Exercises</u></p> <p>1. <u>Write the plurals of the given words</u></p> <table><tr><td>Broom</td><td>-</td><td>Stool</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Pencil</td><td>-</td><td>Chair</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Doll</td><td>-</td><td>Tree</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Umbrella</td><td>-</td><td>Nana</td><td>-</td></tr></table>	Broom	-	Stool	-	Pencil	-	Chair	-	Doll	-	Tree	-	Umbrella	-	Nana	-
Broom	-	Stool	-														
Pencil	-	Chair	-														
Doll	-	Tree	-														
Umbrella	-	Nana	-														

	<p>1. <u>Use the words in brackets in the correct form.</u></p> <p>a) Janat has two _____. (rubber)</p> <p>b) There are many _____ in our classroom. (table)</p> <p>c) They _____ are in the shelves. (book)</p> <p>d) The teacher made many _____ for our class. (chart)</p> <p>e) The children bought many _____ at school on a rainy day. (umbrella)</p> <p>f) There are many _____ in the forest. (tree)</p>
	<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spell the plurals of the nouns given. • Give the plurals of some nouns. • Draw singular and plural expressions. • Giving nouns in the same category. <p><u>Exercises</u></p> <p>1. <u>Write the plurals of these words.</u></p> <p>a)</p> <p>b) box -</p> <p>c) bus -</p> <p>d) dress -</p> <p>e) bush -</p> <p>f) match -</p> <p>g) fox -</p> <p>h) tomato -</p> <p>i) potato -</p> <p>mango</p>
	<p>1. <u>Fill in the gaps with the plural of the words in the brackets.</u></p> <p>a) Allan uses _____ to clean the carpet. (brush)</p> <p>b) They _____ were too heavy for him to lift. (box)</p> <p>c) The children carried the _____ to the main hall. (bench)</p> <p>d) _____ lay their eggs on stagnant water. (mosquito)</p> <p>e) Some _____ are not bright at night. (torch)</p> <p>f) We saw three _____ on the streets. (bus)</p>

	<p>g) _____are wild animals. (fox)</p> <p>h) Her two _____ were stolen. (dress)</p> <p>a) Suzan ate many _____yesterday. (mango)</p> <p>b) Running water made _____in the road. (ditch)</p>
	<p><u>SYMBOLS.</u> (Teacher composes relevant compositions)</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading • Filling in the guided composition. • Composing short stories about school symbols <div style="border: 3px double black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>FRIDAY: COMPREHENSION EXERCISE</p> </div> <p>(Teacher to choose among the following)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dialogue - short story - rhyme <p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reciting the rhyme • Acting a dialogue • Reading the story • Drawing the most interesting part of the; - story - rhyme - dialogue <p><u>Reference:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Teacher Resource Bk English Bk 2.</i> - <i>Word Perfect Spelling Bk 2 Pg 17.</i> - <i>Oxford Primary English Bk 2 Pgs 29/25</i> - <i>Read and write English Standard 2 Pg 2</i> - <i>Junior English Bk 1 Pg 21.</i>

SUB THEME: BENEFITS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD FROM SCHOOL.

WEEK 3

MONDAY: VOCABULARY

ball , hall , near , in , on , cupboard , books , compound , field , ruler , piece of chalk

Activities

- Pupils read the vocabulary
- Spell the vocabulary
- Construct oral sentences using the vocabulary.
- Filling in the missing letters.
- Arranging letters to make correct words.
- Making small words from the big words.

Exercises

1. Write the words correctly.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) ablet _____ | e) ilarrby_____ |
| b) airch _____ | f) lalh _____ |
| c) sked _____ | g) cklah _____ |
| d) ifeld _____ | h) lerur _____ |

2. Write any three sentences using these words.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| a) compound | _____ |
| b) chalkboard | _____ |
| c) Piece of chalk | _____ |

3. Make small words from these

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| a) blackboard | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b) cupboard | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c) chair | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d) compound | _____ | _____ | _____ |

TUESDAY: FORMING PLURALS OF NOUNS BY DROPPING “v” AND ADDING “ies”

We

drop “y” only when the noun is ending with another consonant before “y” like:
by , cy , dy , fly , fry , gy , ky , ly , ry , py , my , ny , sy , ty , zy , etc

Examples

Baby	-	babies
Fly	-	_____
Puppy	-	_____
Family	-	_____
City	-	_____
Fairy	-	_____
Ferry	-	_____
Lorry	-	_____
Bunny	-	_____
Story	-	_____
Lady	-	_____
Library	-	_____
Pony	-	_____
Army	-	_____
Body	-	_____
Fry	-	_____

Activities

- Reading words and their plurals.
- Spelling the plurals of words.
- Giving more words in the category.
- Drawing single and plural pictures.

Exercises

1. Write the plurals of these words.

- a) fly
- b) lorry
- c) puppy
- d) baby
- e) story
- f) city
- g) library

lady

1. Fill in the gaps with plurals of the words given in the brackets.

- a) David likes to read _____ about birds. (story)
- b) The nurse treated many _____ in the hospital. (baby)
- c) Many _____ came from the rubbish pit. (fly)
- d) Those _____ are very smart. (lady)
- e) The two _____ sank in the lake. (ferry)
- f) We ate _____ at Rhoda's birthday party. (berry)
- g) Kampala and Nairobi are big _____. (city)
- h) _____ feed on milk. (puppy)
- i) The two _____ had a terrible accident. (lorry)
- j) Paul and Tom come from different _____. (family)

References:

- *Read and Write English Standard 2 Pg 28.*
- *Word perfect Spelling Bk 2 Pg 34*
- *English Aid Bk 3 Pg 57.*

WEDNESDAY: FORMING PLURALS OF NOUNS THAT END WITH “y” LIKE.

ay, ey , oy , uy

Examples

Key
Bay
Turkey
Boy
Tray
Donkey
Monkey
Guy
Toy

Activities

- Reading the words
- Giving the plurals of the nouns
- Giving similar words.

Exercises

Fill in the gaps with the plurals of the words given in brackets.

- a) The _____ for the classrooms are lost. (key)
b) All schools must have _____. (sickbay)
c) _____ are very big birds. (turkey)
d) Those _____ are very stupid. (boy)
e) There are very old _____ in that hotel. (tray)
f) _____ do not run very fast. (donkey)
g) The babies lost their _____. (toy)
h) The _____ ate all the corn in the garden. Monkey

THURSDAY: NOUNS WHOSE PLURALS ACQUIRE “ves”

Nouns get to end with “ves” when they end with “f” or “fe” in the singular form.

Knife
Wife
Thief
Loaf
Hoof
Life
Wolf
Shelf
Self
Leaf

Activities

- Reading the words
- Giving the plurals
- Giving similar words and different words.

NB: In words like chief, cliff, staff, roof, etc. We do not add “ves” we add “s” on their plural forms.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the plural of the words given in brackets.

- a) _____ are dangerous weapons. (knife)
- b) Tom has four _____. (wife)
- c) The two _____ were shot dead. (thief)
- d) I ate two _____ of bread last week. (loaf)
- e) A cow has four _____ (hoof)
- f) The red-cross people are there to save _____. (life)
- g) _____ are wild animals. (wolf)
- h) The book _____ are broken. (shelf)
- i) The tree lost all the _____. (leaf)

FRIDAY: SUB-THEME: Causes of problems between school and the neighborhood.	
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Vocabulary

Gun away uniform police policeman
 Policewoman thief land fight steal black
 Green brown yellow red white blue

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary
- Spelling the vocabulary
- Making sentences about the words.
- Filling in the missing letters.

Structures

Some structures to be carried out in oral form and others in written form.

- Show me a/the.....
- This/That is
- What do you/don't you like?
- I like
- I don't like
- What are they doing?
- They are
- What colour is?
- It is.....
- What is she/he wearing?
- She/he is

Exercises

1. Fill in the missing letters.

- a) th__ef
- b) un__fo__m
- c) pol__ceman
- d) f_g__t
- e) st__al
- f) a__my

2. Answer these riddles correctly.

Who am I?

- a) You wear me when coming to school.
- b) I am _____
- c) I keep law and order.

- d) I am _____
- e) We keep peace and security in our country.
- f) We are _____

WEEK 4

MONDAY: NOUNS WITHOUT PLURALS

There are two types of such nouns;

a) **uncountable nouns**

b) **No plural nouns**

NB: Uncountable nouns are inseparable items like liquids, solids and gases, etc. We use only "is", "was" and "has" to talk about them.

Water	food	beer	oxygen
Petrol	rice	blood	carbon dioxide
Oil	ice	meat	hydrogen
Soda	milk	mutton	grass
Paraffin	butter	pork	acid etc.

No plural nouns can be counted, but they do not change in plural e.g.

Cattle	sheep	deer	chicken
People	fish	furniture	bread, etc.

Activities

- Reading the words correctly
- Spelling the words.
- Giving the plural forms.

Exercises

1. Give the plurals of these words.

- sheep
- deer
- water
- fish
- sugar
- ink

2. Give the plural of the underlined words.

- Please, give me some water. _____
- I don't eat fish. _____
- Her hair is long and black. _____
- The people sang nice songs. _____

	<p>e) Blood is red but water is colorless. _____</p> <p>f) A deer runs fast. _____</p> <p>g) The child saw a sheep in the field. _____</p> <p>NB: In the above case we can use plural expressions even if the nouns do not change. e.g;</p> <p>Is - are Was - were Has - have This - these That - those</p> <p>This is because the nouns can be counted.</p> <p>3. Rewrite the sentences in plural form.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A sheep is a humble animal. 2. The fish is swimming very fast. 3. A deer has many horns. 4. The cattle is grazing. 5. That chicken is very big.
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">TUESDAY :PLURALS OF IRREGULAR NOUNS</div> <p>Irregular nouns have plurals which are completely different from their original state.</p> <p>Tooth- teeth Foot - Feet Man - men Woman -women Person-people Mouse-mice Goose-geese Louse-lice Child -children Ox -oxen Policeman-policemen Policewoman-policewomen</p>
	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading the nouns • Spelling the plural forms • Giving words in the same category.

Exercises

Give the plural of the underlined words.

1. My tooth is paining. _____
2. That man is the best runner. _____
3. Where is the policeman? _____
4. The goose does not fly high. _____
5. The mouse is under the chair. _____
6. Did she hurt her foot? _____
7. The child is going to school. _____
8. The girl has a louse in her hair. _____
9. That ox is very fast. _____
10. Is the policewoman pregnant? _____

WEDNESDAY: VOCABULARY

grandmother, grandfather, aunt, sister, brother, niece, cousin, nephew

Structures

- Show me your
- This is my.....
- She/he is my
- These are my
- Those are my
- They are our/my/ their
- How many.....have you got?
- I have

Exercises

- Reading the words
- Spelling the words.
- Forming small words from the big ones.
- Constructing oral sentences.
- Answering questions using the structures orally.

Exercises

1. Fill in the missing letters.

- a) br__th__r
- b) un__le
- c) sist__r
- d) moth__r
- e) d__ught__r
- f) a__nt
- g)

	<p>2. Arrange the letters to form correct words.</p> <p>a) anut</p> <p>b) ons</p> <p>c) thfaer</p> <p>d) phewne</p> <p>e) encie</p> <p>f) scouin</p>																								
	<p>3. Make sentences using these words.</p> <p>a) grandfather: _____</p> <p>b) daughter: _____</p> <p>c) grandmother _____</p> <p>4. Form small words from the big ones.</p> <p>a) mother _____</p> <p>b) grandfather _____</p> <p>5. Match the gender opposites correctly.</p> <table><tr><td>Male</td><td>Female</td></tr><tr><td>Father</td><td>aunt</td></tr><tr><td>Brother</td><td>daughter</td></tr><tr><td>Uncle</td><td>grandmother</td></tr><tr><td>Son</td><td>mother</td></tr><tr><td>Grandfather</td><td>sister</td></tr></table> <p>Personal pronouns are words that stand for nouns/names.</p> <p>Examples.</p> <p>I, we, they, you, he, she, it</p> <p>Personal pronouns are grouped into singular and plural expressions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Singular pronouns: I, she, he, it• Plural pronouns: we, they <p>NB: "Yes" is both singular and plural depending on whether one person or group of people being talked about.</p> <table><tr><td>First person</td><td>Second person</td><td>Third person</td></tr><tr><td>Singular i</td><td>you</td><td>he, she, it</td></tr><tr><td>Plural we</td><td>you</td><td>they</td></tr><tr><td>Both you</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying pronouns• Making sentences using pronouns	Male	Female	Father	aunt	Brother	daughter	Uncle	grandmother	Son	mother	Grandfather	sister	First person	Second person	Third person	Singular i	you	he, she, it	Plural we	you	they	Both you		
Male	Female																								
Father	aunt																								
Brother	daughter																								
Uncle	grandmother																								
Son	mother																								
Grandfather	sister																								
First person	Second person	Third person																							
Singular i	you	he, she, it																							
Plural we	you	they																							
Both you																									

- Forming possessive pronouns

Exercises

1. Match A and B correctly.

A	B
I	the dog
We	Jane
They	Peter
He	I and Sarah
She	Tom and Annet
It	

2. Rewrite the sentences by using the pronouns of the underlined words.

a) Peter is a good boy.

b) I and Suzan are clever children

c) Elizabeth is a beautiful girl.

d) A cat is a wise animal.

e) John and Fatuma are friends.

- **Possessive pronouns** are the words used to show ownership/belonging.
- **Possessive pronouns** are got from personal pronouns.

Examples

my , mine , me , our , ours , us , your , you , yours , their , theirs , them , his , him , her , hers , its

Activities

- Reading the pronouns
- Grouping the possessiveness
- Making oral and written sentences.
- Matching to "has" and "have".

Exercises

1. Match the pronouns to "has" and "have"

I	
She	
We	has
He	
They	have
It	
You	

2. Complete the table correctly.

Personal pronouns

possessive pronouns

I	my	-	mine	-	me	
We	-	_____	-	ours	-	us
They	-	their	-	theirs	-	_____
You	-	your	-	_____	-	you
He	-	_____	-his	-	him	
She	-	her	-	her	-	_____
It	-	its	-	_____	-	it

3. Use all the pronouns following the given example.

1. a) I have a car. a) _____ a) _____
- b) It is my car. b) _____ b) _____
- c) The car is mine. c) _____ c) _____
- d) It belongs to me. d) _____ d) _____

WEEK 5

1. We are hungry. Please give _____ some food.
2. He is thirsty, let's give _____ some water.
3. The girls are noisy. Tell _____ to keep quiet.
4. The boys are late. _____ have missed the bus.
5. The cat is under the tree. _____ is resting.
6. You are my friend. I have known _____ for many years.
7. The queen has much money. _____ is happy.
8. The frog jumped into the soup. _____ is dead.
9. _____ very bad. Your teacher beat you.
10. _____ is playful. His shirt is torn.

References:

- Basic Primary English Bk 2, Pg 3.
- Junior English Bk 3 Pg 21.

Punctuation marks are symbols used to write English in the correct form They are;

- capital letters
- full stops
- question marks
- commas
- apostrophe, etc.

CAPITAL LETTERS AND FULL STOPS.

- Capital letters are upper case letters like;

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

They must be used to show;

- a) The beginning of sentences.
 - b) Names of people
 - c) names of places
 - d) names of vehicles
 - e) Days of the week
 - f) Months of the year
 - g) Titles, etc.
- Full stops are put at the end of telling sentences. It is a dot.

Examples

- a) It is a lovely dress.
- b) My mother's friend is Sarah.
- c) Joy went to Jinja.

Activities

- Reading words and sentences.
- Identifying proper nouns
- Punctuating given sentences.

Exercises

1. Write out words which should start with capital letters.
train peter flower kampala table sarah snake benz pot doctor
broom Monday January
2. Punctuate these sentences
 - a) I have two brothers
 - b) he must work very hard
 - c) joan has lost mark's pencil
 - d) we went to gulu last monday
 - e) aunt carol is a nurse
 - f) we go for swimming on tuesday
 - g) January is the first month of the year
 - h) kapere has a blue benz

References.

- Junior English Bk 3 Pg 23
- Junior English Bk 2 Pg 22
- Standard 2 English Page 11-12
- Basic English Bk 2 Pg 52.

- When writing days of the week and months of the year in short forms, we write the first three letters and put a dot.
- For Thursday and September we write the first four letters. Thur. /Sept.
- Titles that end with "r" we write the first letter and the last letter and put a dot.

Activities

- Reading the words.
- Writing in short form

Exercises

1. Write in short

Monday - _____
 Tuesday - _____
 Wednesday - _____
 Thursday - _____
 Friday - _____
 Saturday - _____
 Sunday - _____
 January - _____
 February - _____
 August - _____
 September - _____
 October - _____
 November - _____
 December - _____

2. Write titles in short

Mister - _____
 Teacher - _____
 Father - _____
 Doctor - _____
 Sister - _____
 Junior - _____

• **Question marks** are also called interrogation marks. They are used in asking questions, and they come at the end.

• **The questioning words are:**

What
 Where
 Will
 Is

Shall
Why
When
Do
Was
Has
Which
Who
Did
Were
Have
How
Whom
Can
Are
Had, etc

Examples

- a) Why are you late?
- b) Will you be here tomorrow?
- c) Is he going to school?
- d) What is your name?

Activities

- Reading asking words.
- Forming questions and answering them.
- Punctuating sentences

Exercises

1. Write any five sentences of your own.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

2. Punctuate these sentences

- a) When will the doctor come
- b) Which book are you reading
- c) How old is Deborah
- d) Who is your father.
- e) What is your name
- f) Is the headmaster in the office

- g) Am I your brother
- h) Are the children playing
- i) Did you come late
- j) Was it raining when you left

Vocabulary

Doctor , nurse , teacher , policeman , policewoman
 Carpenter , patient , show maker , shop keeper , driver , dentist ,
 oculist , barber , cobbler , farmer , butcher , fisherman , fishmonger
 , inside , near , in , on, etc

NB: (Include work places and their tools)

Structures

Show me a/the

- This/That is a .(nurse, teacher, etc)

Where is the.....?

- Theis.....the.....

What does ado?

- A treats/builds/ mends/ sells/ teaches, etc

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary
- Spelling the vocabulary
- Constructing sentences using the vocabulary
- Answering structural questions correctly.
- Filling in missing letters.
- Matching the people with roles/tools/places of work, etc.
- Answering riddles.

Exercise

1. Fill in the missing letters.

a) t__ach__r

b) nu__se

c) c__rp__nter

d) dr__ver

e) p__tie__t

f) do__t__r

2.Match the people with the places of work.

Doctor	shop
Teacher	salon
Pilot	butchery
Driver	Lake
Shopkeeper	hospital

	<p>Barber school</p> <p>Butcher airport</p> <p>Fisherman taxi-park</p> <p>3. Choose the correct word to fill in the gaps</p> <p>a) I am a _____. I treat sick people in the hospital.</p> <p>b) I am a _____. I teach children.</p> <p>c) I go on lakes. I catch fish with my nets. I am a _____.</p> <p>d) I repair cars, buses and Lorries. I am a _____.</p> <p>e) I make chairs, beds and tables from wood. I am a _____.</p> <p>f) I mend people's shoes when they are torn. I am a _____.</p> <p>4. Write in short form.</p> <p>a) teacher _____</p> <p>b) doctor _____</p> <p>c) captain _____</p>
	<p>a) When listing items/things ideas.</p> <p>b) When pausing in a statement.</p> <p>c) After writing "Yes", "No" or "Please".</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>a) Susan, Brenda, Carol and Anne are in class.</p> <p>b) We went to the shop and bought sugar, butter, tea leaves and bread</p> <p>c) Yes, she is my friend.</p> <p>d) No, he is not a thief.</p> <p>e) Please, tell me the story.</p> <p>NB: A comma does not come before "and"/never put and after a comma because a comma is also a conjunction.</p> <p>Exercise</p> <p>Use commas to punctuate the sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I went to the market to buy oranges tomatoes bananas and beans. 2. Peter Mark Joel Annet and John are in the field. 3. Please pick up your sweater and put it in the bag. 4. Yes I went to the village last week. 5. No I don't like to play football. 6. At the zoo, we saw lions zebras monkeys birds and buffalos. 7. Nurses doctors teachers pilots and barbers are people in our community. 8. They were looking for Okello Opio Okia Okot and Ongwen

TUESDAY:

Vocabulary

walk, read, wrote, sweep, play, clean, pray, eat, sing, comb, wash, brush, dance, cook, run, present

Structures:

- What do you do every day?
- I/We.....every day.
- What does he/she do every day?
- He/ Sheevery day.

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary.
- Writing the verbs in present simple tense considering third person singular. (he/she/it)
- Spelling the verbs.
- Using the verbs in the given structures.
- Writing words correctly.

Exercises

1. Write these words correctly.

- a) gisn _____
- b) pyla _____
- c) mboc _____
- d) alwk _____
- e) sewep _____
- f) tewir _____
- g) nceda _____
- h) swah _____

2. Write sentences using these words

- a) pray _____
- b) sweep _____
- c) wrote _____
- d) comb _____
- e) cooks _____

3. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

- a) The priest _____ for us in the church every day. (pray)
- b) A cook _____ food at school. (cook)
- c) John _____ the classroom every morning. (sweep)
- d) Suzan _____ the dishes at home every day. (wash)
- e) Peter _____ football every Saturday. (play)
- f) She _____ her hair every morning. (comb)

- g) Patrick _____ the anthems every day. (sing)
h) He _____-to school on foot every day. (walk)

The apostrophe is used;

- a) To show ownership/possession.
b) To write in short form/to join two words

Examples

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|
| - The teacher's bag | we've | Moses' |
| - Bosco's pencil | he's | Amos' |
| - isn't | they're | James' |
| - can't | you're | etc |

Activities

- Reading the given words.
- Writing the words in short.
- Showing the significance of these words in writing short forms. "Is", "are", "has" and "have" using the apostrophe.

's = has/is/

re = are

've = have

n't = not

is for nouns ending with "s" e.g Moses = Moses'

- Writing sentences to show possession
- Show the negative expressions.

Exercises

1. Write possession on sentences using "It is" e.g
John has a car.

- It is his car.

a) Peter has a book.

b) Sarah has a dress.

c) Kato has a bag.

d) Moses has a bus.

e) Amos has a ball.

2. Write these words in short/join using apostrophe

Was not -

Is not -

Cannot -

Does not -

Do not -

Has not -

Have not -
 Could not -
 Will not -
 Shall not -
 Did not -
 He has -
 It has -
 John has -
 Tom has -
 She has -
 The dog has -
 We have -
 They have -
 You have -
 We are -
 You are -
 They are, etc -

3. Fill in the gaps with the short form of the words given in brackets.

- a) Rogers _____ coming to school. (is not)
- b) The dog _____ inside the kennel. (was not)
- c) We _____ work when there is noise. (cannot)
- d) _____ laugh at lame people. (do not)
- e) My grandmother _____ like eating meat. (does not)
- f) _____ raining now. (it is)
- g) _____ two eyes on my head. (I have)
- h) _____ Very short. (You are)

This tense is used to describe an action taking place at that particular time.

We add "ing" at the end of the verb to show a perpetual action. (Continuing action)

Examples

Buy -buying
 Eat -eating
 Tie- tying
 Fill- filling
 Push -pushing
 Do- doing

Activities.

Pupils read the given words.

Pupils spell the words.
Pupils add "ing" at the end of the verbs.
Pupils use the words to make correct sentences.
Pupils use "is", "am", and "are" as guides.

Exercises

1. Change these verbs to present continuous tense

Slash -
Cook -
Look -
Walk -
Talk -
Point -
Paint -
Show -
Grow -
Pay -
Play -
Die -
Tie -
Do -
Go -
Read -
Clean -
Fill -
Kill -
Cover -
Order -
Seek -
Peel -
Push

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

- a) The children are _____ their books. (read)
- b) She is _____ food now. (cook)
- c) The children are _____ the compound now. (sweep)
- d) I am _____ my money now. (count)
- e) The cat is _____ milk now (drink)
- f) We are _____ English now. (learn)
- g) I am _____ my shoe laces now. (tie)
- h) He is _____ rubbish from the floor. (collect)

- i) They are _____ the school anthem now. (sing)
 j) I am _____ beans in the garden. (plant)

Examples

- Dance - dancing
 Make - making

Activities

- Pupils read the words that end with "e".
- Pupils learn that "e" must be coming after a consonant not a vowel.
- Pupils drop "e" and add "ing"
- Pupils use the words in correct sentences.
- Pupils identify verbs without "ing" expressions.

Exercises

1. Write these verbs into present continuous tense.

- Bathe -
 Take -
 Live -
 Move -
 Ride -
 Drive -
 Create -
 Hate -
 Hide -
 Debate -
 Vote -
 Dive -
 Save -
 Brake -
 Make -
 Dance -
 Wave -

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

- a) Daddy is _____ his car now. (drive)
 b) The babies are _____ behind the hut. (bathe)
 c) I am _____ for the visitors. (dance)
 d) The train is _____ along the rail. (locomote)
 e) The frogs are _____ into the pool. (dive)
 f) John is _____ a letter to his friend. (write)
 g) I am _____ to the Pope. (wore)
 h) Moses is _____ a basket. (weave)

- i) The boys are _____ their bicycles. (ride)
- Verbs double the last letter when they are ending with single consonant/or the last two letters must be vowel and consonant. e.g
an, eg , op , et , ip , etc
- Ban - banning
Mop - mopping
Swim - swimming
Cut - cutting

Activities

- Reading the words.
 - Doubling the last letters.
 - Learning that there is no word that has two vowels and double consonant together.
- NB: Never double the last letter in cases like clean, feel, peel, beat, dream.

Exercises

1. Write these verbs into present continuous tense

- Stop -
Clap -
Skip -
Slap -
Tap -
Swim -
Cut -
Rob -
Hop -
Rot -
Ban -
Slap -
Hit -
Chop -
Mop -
Cut -
Get -
Beg -
Put -
Shut -
Knit -
Wet -
Stab -

Slip

2. Fill in the gaps with the present continuous tense of the words in brackets.

- a) Mummy is _____ meat now. (cut)
- b) I am going for _____ now. (swim)
- c) The horse is _____ at a high speed. (gallop)
- d) We are _____ to build a big house. (plan)
- e) The boys are _____ around the classroom. (run)
- f) Janat is _____ the bathroom now. (scrub)
- g) They are _____ mangoes in the basket. (put)
- h) She is _____ in the garden now. (dig)

- All verbs appear in the present simple tense.
- The verbs in the present simple tense are affected when we use the third person singular pronouns e.g he, she, it, a single noun. They acquire "s" or "es" or "ies"
- In present simple tense we use these indicators.
 - everyday
 - always
 - sometimes
 - of the
 - daily
 - all the time
 - every week
 - every year
 - every month

Examples.

Walk - walks

Pray - prays

Read - reads

Sing - sings

Activities.

- Reading the verbs
- Spelling the words.
- Using the words in sentences with third persons singular.
- Giving more words in the category.
- Changing the verbs in accordance to the third person singular.

Exercises.

1. Change these verbs to present simple tense by adding "s".

Play -

Sweep -

Com -

Write -

Run -

Walk -

Sing -

Learn -

Dance -

Put -

Cook -

Feel -

2. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

a) The doctor _____ sick people every day. (treat)

b) Sarah _____ well in her book. (write)

c) Mary _____ her prayers every morning. (say)

d) A policeman _____ law and order every night. (keep)

e) The cobbler _____ shoes every day. (mend)

f) He _____ an apple every morning. (eat)

g) She _____ on sportswear every Thursday. (put)

h) It _____ heavily every evening. (rain)

i) He _____ his shoe-laces alone every day. (tie)

j) She _____ the moon every night. (see)

• We add "es" to verbs that end with

sh , ch , ss , s , x , o

Examples:

Watch - watches

Dress - dresses

Box - boxes

Gas - gases

Go - goes

Exercises

1. Change the verbs to present simple tense by adding "es".

Brush -

Touch -

Watch -

Match -

Teach -
 Dress -
 Go -
 Do -
 Echo -
 Fax -
 Box -
 Mix -
 Pinch -
 Miss -
 Gas -
 Hiss -
 Reach -
 Hatch

2. Fill in the gaps by using the words in brackets in the correct form.

- Mummy _____ my uniform every day. (wash)
- Jane _____ her homework every evening. (do)
- Denis _____ to town every Saturday. (go)
- The rat _____ mice every Saturday. (catch)
- Elizabeth _____ her teeth after every meal. (brush)
- Our teacher _____ us English every day. (teach)
- David _____ milk with soup. (mix)
- He _____ his friends in class. (pinch)
- She _____ food every evening. (miss)

• In this category we see verbs that end with consonant clusters with "y" e.g by , dy, ly, py, my, fly, ply, vy, etc.

- "y" changes to "i" and we add "es" in the present simple tense.

Examples

Fly- flies
 Cry -cries
 Apply -applies
 Deny -denies

Activities

- Pupils read the verbs.
- Pupils give the consonant clusters with "y".
- Pupils give similar words in the category.
- Pupils use the verbs in correct sentences.

Exercises

1. Write these verbs into present simple tense.

Marry -
Bury -
Carry -
Dry -
Fly -
Fry -
Cry -
Apply -
Deny -
Shy -
Try -
Defy -
Hurry -
Identify -
Comply

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

- a) The baby _____ for milk every day. (cry)
- b) He _____ two wives every year. (marry)
- c) She _____ meat with cooking oil daily. (fry)
- d) It _____ the rats on its mouth every day. (carry)
- e) The sun _____ the dresses every day. (dry)
- f) She _____ to church every Sunday. (hurry)
- g) The sniff dog _____ the thieves all the time. (identify)
- h) The bird _____ over our house daily. (fly)

Vocabulary

Head fingers leg ears lips eyes toes nose heel foot knee
Elbow hair ankle mouth breast thigh

Structures

- Show me your.....
- This/These is/are my
- How manyhave/has you/he/she got?
- I/he/she has/have.....
- What do you use yourfor?
- I use myfor
- What is she/he doing?
- She/he is

Activities:

- Reading the vocabulary
- Naming the parts of the body.
- Spelling the words correctly.
- Constructing the sentences using the words given.
- Using the structures correctly.

Exercises**1. Write the plurals of these words.**

Ear -
Toe -
Knee -
Ankle -
Nose -
Foot -
Tooth -
Mouth

2. Write five sentences using the learnt words.

- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____

3. Match the parts of the body with their uses.

Ears for walking
Nose for touching
Eyes for seeing
Hands for smelling
Legs for hearing

WEEK 8**MONDAY:**

- The past simple tense is used to show that the action stopped taking place.
 - Sometimes it is called yesterday tense.
 - We add "d" or "ed" or "ied" to some verbs.
- Past tense where we add "d"
- We add "d" to verbs that end with letter "e".

Examples

Dance - danced
Bathe - bathed

Activities

- Reading the verbs
- Giving similar words.
- Using the verbs in correct sentences.
- Changing the verbs in past simple tense.

Exercises

1. Write these verbs in past simple tense.

- The baby _____ using toilet soap. (bathe)
- We _____ Yoweri Museveni to power. (vote)
- God _____ everybody on earth. (create)
- She was _____ of stealing meat. (ashame)
- Daddy _____ his money purse. (misplace)
- He _____ his mother for two years. (hate)
- She _____ very well in the disco. (dance)
- We _____ primary one last year. (complete)

TUESDAY: PAST TENSE WHERE WE ADD "e".

We add "ed" on verbs that end with consonants.

Examples

Play - played
Plant - planted
Show - showed
Rain - rained

Activities

- Reading the given verbs.
- Giving similar words in the category.
- Using similar words in the category
- Using the learnt words in correct sentences.
- Writing verbs in past simple tense.

Exercises

1. Change these verbs to past simple tense

Play -
Pray -
Stay -
Add -
Collect -

Touch -
 Cover -
 Help -
 Push -
 Clean -
 Cook -
 Work -
 Laugh -
 Jump -
 Wait -
 Miss -
 Deep -
 Heap -

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct forms.

- a) The boy _____ the tree yesterday. (climb)
- b) We _____ for the bus for six hours. (wait)
- c) Rhoda _____ her uniform yesterday. (wash)
- d) It _____ heavily last Monday. (rain)
- e) Deborah _____ the windows last night. (open)
- f) The teacher _____ the girls to bring seeds. (ask)
- g) The children _____ at their teacher yesterday. (laugh)
- h) We _____ many games last week. (play)
- i) Tom _____ for his sister yesterday. (pray)
- j) She _____ her teeth twice yesterday. (brush)

3. Group the words according to ending sounds "t" and "d"

laughed, cleaned, touched, covered, cooked, needed, washed, rained.

- We add "ied" on verbs that end with consonant clusters that end with "y" e.g.
- ry, ly, fry, cry, dry, fy, ny, etc
- "y" changes to "i" and we add "ed" in the Past Simple Tense.

Examples

Cry - cried
 Try - tried
 Bury - buried
 Marry - married

Activities

- Reading the verbs
- Pupils give words with consonant clusters of "y".
- Pupils give similar words in the category.
- Pupils use the words in correct sentences.

- All words in this tense form take sound "d".

1. Write the past tense of these verbs,.

Bury -
 Carry -
 Hurry -
 Dry -
 Fry -
 Spy -
 Cry -
 Apply -
 Deny -
 Shy -
 Try -
 Identify -
 Comply -
 Simplify -
 Marry

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

- He _____ the cat in a box. (carry)
- She _____ for a new job last year. (apply)
- The policeman _____ on the case of his murder last month.
- The corn _____ in the garden. (dry)
- Mary _____ for breast milk yesterday. (cry)
- She _____ to run fast but she failed. (try)
- He was _____ last Sunday. (bury)
- Daddy _____ another wife last week. (marry)

THURSDAY: VOCABULARY

throw, burn, boil, clean, collect, cover, slash, wash, cook, brush, cut, dig

Structures

- What are you doing?
- I am /we are
- What is he/she doing?
- He/ She is
- What are they doing?
- They are
- Did you.
- Yes, I did.
- No, I did not.

- What did you/he/she/they do.....yesterday/last Monday/last week, etc?

- They/He/She.....

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary.
- Using the words in correct sentences.
- Answering the structures correctly.

Exercises

1. **Make five sentences using any of the words learnt.**

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. **Form small words from these words.**

Clean _____
 Brush _____
 Wash _____

- "and" is used to join two ideas/objects/subjects.
- When using "and", articles change.
 - "is" becomes "are"
 - "was" becomes "were"
 - "has" becomes "have"
 - "singular" becomes "plural expressions"

Examples:

- Mark is a good boy.
 Richard is a good boy.
 - Mark and Richard are good boys.
- Joan is smart.
 Joan is beautiful.
 - Joan is smart and beautiful.
- Tom has a shirt
 Tom has a coat.
 - Tom has a shirt and a coat.
- Peter has a car.
 Ali has a car.
 - Peter and Ali have cars.
- Ian was absent.
 Rose was absent.

Ian and Rose were absent.

Activities

- Reading both sentences.
- Joining the sentences.
- Pupils give their own contributions.

1. Join the sentences using "and".

Teacher to give sentences following the above examples. (Five joined expressions)

2. Write your own sentences and join them using "and".

Three expressions to be written.

MONDAY:

SUB-THEME: CLASSIFICATION OF FOODS.

Vocabulary

cassava, potato, orange, egg, rice, milk, pea, mango, yam, pawpaw, fish
groundnut, cabbage, green, brown, yellow, blue, white (other colours)

Structures

- What are these/those?
- These/Those are
- They are
- Do you like.....?
- Yes I do.
- No, I do not.
- What colour is/are the?
- It is/they are
- What is this/that?
- It is a/an.....
- This is a/an.....

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary learnt.
- Spelling the words.
- Answering oral questions related to the structures given.
- Grouping the foods.
- Writing small words from the given words.

Exercises

1. Write small words from these words.

- a) cabbage _____
- b) mango _____
- c) groundnut _____

d) potato _____

2. Fill in the gaps with "a" or "an"

a) Rose is eating _____ potato.

b) Our hen has laid _____ egg.

c) _____ Fish is a body building food.

d) _____ orange is a health giving food.

e) Did you eat _____ pineapple alone?

f) Sarah is cutting _____ onion.

g) _____ cabbage is eaten as vegetable.

h) _____ yam is an energy giving food.

i) Dad bought for me _____ apple.

j) I enjoy eating _____ yellow banana.

1. Use the plural form of the words in brackets.

1. We eat _____ at School on Mondays. (potato)

2. Do you want _____ for lunch? (orange)

3. _____ grow under the ground. (groundnut)

4. The milkman sold all the _____ in the morning. (milk)

5. Where did you put the _____? (mango)

6. We eat _____ daily at school. (bean)

7. The hen's _____ are broken. (egg)

8. _____ are green when they are raw. (pea)

9. They _____ are rotten. Don't eat them! (pawpaw)

2. Circle the food that have no plural form.

Bean rice banana posho

Milk pea juice pawpaw

WEDNESDAY:

- We use "a" on nouns that start with consonant sounds.
- We use "an" on nouns that start with vowel sounds.

Examples

a table

a box

a cat

an eagle

an hour

an umbrella, etc

Activities

- Reading the words.
- Using the words in correct sentences.

- Spelling the words.

Exercise

1. Write "a" or "an" before the noun given.

____ chair
 ____ owl
 ____ bag
 ____ elephant
 ____ axe
 ____ bell
 ____ hour
 ____ book
 ____ shirt
 ____ under pant
 ____ knife
 ____ umbrella

2. Use "a" or "an" to fill in the spaces.

- Ali saw ____ owl flying.
- She cut her finger with ____ knife.
- He ate ____ pawpaw for ____ hour.
- ____ elephant is a huge animal.
- John is sitting on ____ chair
- She used ____ umbrella to shelter herself from the sun.
- He is reading ____ story book.
- ____ eagle has sharp claws.

THURSDAY: ADJECTIVES

- Adjectives are words which tell us more about nouns.
- Adjectives are in different forms like
 - size
 - nature
 - length
 - colour
 - mood/manner
 - space, etc.

Examples

Fat strong short tall happy dull ugly kind quick
 Rich early thin good slow poor late clean easy big

Activities

- Reading the adjectives.
- Spelling the adjectives.

- Comparing adjectives using analogies.
- Constructing sentences using analogies
- Giving opposites of adjectives.
- Identifying adjectives

Exercises

1. Write out the adjectives from the sentences.

- Denis has a dirty uniform. _____
- The clever girl is sick. _____
- Diana has a heavy bag. _____
- I swam in the shallow pool. _____
- We had a busy day yesterday. _____
- It is an easy question. _____

2. Fill in the analogies correctly.

- Beautiful is to girl as _____ is to boy.
 - _____ is to trees as long is to snakes.
 - Big is to ball as _____ is to pig.
 - Little is to water as _____ is to mango.
- Opposite means the contrary or the different but in the same nature/status or category.

Examples:

Good - bad
 High - low
 Rich - poor
 Simple - hard

Activities:

Reading the adjectives
 Spelling the words.
 Using the words in opposite form
 Considering the degrees of adjectives.

Exercises:

1. Give the opposites of these adjectives

Fat -
 Bad -
 Big -
 Tall -
 Slow -
 Deep -
 Clean -
 Early -

Poor -
High -
Blunt -
Below -
Lazy -
Strong -
Wide -
Simple -
Beautiful -
Asleep -
Hot -
Smart -
Heavy -
Black -
Clever -
Alive -

2. Write the opposite of the underlined words.

- a) Dad is a very good man.
- b) She is a hardworking girl.
- c) The road is very narrow.
- d) My pencil is blunt.
- e) The aeroplane is slow.
- f) That dog is dead.
- g) She is sitting under the tall tree.
- h) Our family members are poor.
- "Un" is used as a prefix. (a syllable written before the adjective/word)
- "Un" in other words may be used as "not"
- We use "un" when using such opposites.

Examples

Happy-unhappy
Kind-unkind, etc.

Activities

- Reading the adjectives
- Spelling the words
- Affixating /prefixing the adjectives to form the opposites.
- Constructing correct sentences using opposites.

Activities.

- 1. Write the opposite of the words.
Happy -

Kind -
 Sociable -
 Faithful -
 Comfortable -
 Real -
 Equal -
 Grateful -
 Tidy -
 Acceptable -
 Available -
 Peaceful -
 Grateful

2. Re-write the sentences using the opposite of the underlined words.

- She is a happy girl.
- Mummy is a kind woman.
- It is a peaceful animal.
- It is a real ball.
- It is a comfortable bed.

• Adjectives appear in three degrees

- positive degree
- Comparative degree
- Superlative degree
- In the comparative degree we add "er" and in the superlative degree we add "est".
- When dealing in sentences we identify the adjective degree following;
 - Positive degree – "a"
 - Comparative degree – "than"
 - Superlative degree – "the"

Examples

Tall - taller - tallest
 a tall - taller than the tallest

1. Complete the table below.

Positive DEGREE	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Short	shorter than	the shortest
Strong		
Clean		
Slow		
Quick		
Cheap		

Deep
Clever
Weak
Fine
Bright

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

- a) Tom is a _____ boy. (short)
 - b) Peter is _____ than Joseph. (strong)
 - c) Sarah is the _____ girl in class. (clever)
- (Teacher to give about ten similar work)

Activities:

- Completing the table.
- Doubling the last letter.
- Using the adjectives in the correct degree.

Exercises:

1. Complete the table correctly.

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative Degree
Fat	fatter than	the fattest
Big		
Thin		
Hot		
Wet		

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

- a) Sunday was the _____ day last week. (wet)
- b) A pot is _____ than a ball. (big)
- c) Today is a _____ day. (cool)
- d) Doreen is _____ than Diana. (thin)
- e) Friday was the _____ day this week. (hot)
- f) She is a _____ girl. (fat)
- g) Mariam is _____ than Joan.

• Adjectives that end with "y" replace it with "i" and add "er" and "est" in the comparative and superlative degrees.

Examples

Happy - happier - happiest
Early - earlier - earliest

Activities:

- Reading the adjectives
- Changing "y" to "i" and adding "er" or "est"

- Giving more adjectives in this category.
- Completing the table.
- Using the adjectives in correct sentences.

Exercises

1. Complete the table correctly.

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Lazy		
Easy		
Early		
Dirty		
Ugly		
Crazy		
Busy		

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

- Who is the _____ boy in class? (dirty)
 - Lucy is _____ than Edella. (ugly)
 - Kampala is the _____ town in Uganda. (busy)
 - Tom came _____ than Peter. (early)
 - Have you seen a _____ woman? (crazy)
 - Patrick is the _____ man at school. (happy)
 - English is _____ than numbers. (easy)
- We add "more" to adjectives in the comparative degree and "most" in the superlative degree and "most" in the superlative degree.
 - The adjectives do not change at all.

Examples

Beautiful more beautiful most beautiful
 Handsome most handsome most handsome

Activities

Reading the adjectives
 Spelling the adjectives
 Putting "more" and "most" before the adjective.

Exercises

1. Complete the table correctly.

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Active	more active	most active
Honest		
Polite		
Dangerous		

Peaceful
Grateful
Precious
Stubborn

2. Use the words in the correct form.

- a) Zakia is the _____ girl at home. (polite)
- b) Tracy is _____ than Paula. (active)
- c) A lion is a _____ animal. (fierce)
- d) Is silver _____ than gold? (precious)
- e) Priests are the _____ people in a community. (honest)
- f) Bolingo is a _____ boy at school. (stubborn)
- g) Peter was the _____ to see me. (grateful)
- h) A butterfly is a _____ insect. (peaceful)

- 1. Common animals
- 2. Animal homes
- 3. Animal sounds
- Comprehension (Old Madanda)
- 4. Animal movements
- 5. Alphabetical order (first letter)
- 6. Alphabetical order (second letter)
- 7. Alphabetical order (third letter)
- 8. Common insects
- 9. Structures

Comprehension about insects

- 10. Use of "was" and "were"
- 11. common plants
- 12. structures
- 13. adjectives
- 14. opposites of adjectives
- 15. comparing adjectives (Add "er" "est")
- 16. Adjectives that double the last letter
- 17. Adjectives that end with "y"
- 18. Irregular adjectives
- 19. Adjectives where we use "more" and "most"
- 20. Pronouns (Personal pronouns)
- 21. Possessive pronouns
- 22. The use of "some" and "any"
- 23. Things we make

Vocabulary

24. Structures

Rhyme about things we make.

25. Reflexive pronouns

26. Interrogative pronouns/questioning words

27. Propositions (prepositions of place)

28. Prepositions of verbs

29. Vocabulary (material and source)

30. Prepositions of verbs

31. Vocabulary (material and source)

32. Conjunctions ("and")

33. Conjunction ("because")

34. Conjunction ("but")

35. Transport (means of transport)

36. Uses of transport

37. Opposites using "un"

Comprehension about transport.

38. Common accidents (Vocabulary)

39. Structures

40. Collective nouns

TERM TWO NOTES

Common animals

Vocabulary:

Cat	elephant
Dog	horse
Hen	lion
Sheep	pig
Duck	goat
Bird	man
Rabbit	fish

Structures

What is this / that?

This / That is a _____

Activities:

1. Answering oral questions using the structures.

2(a) Write the words correctly

atc _____	dgo _____
eeppsh _____	phantele _____
shif _____	hne _____

(b) Fill in the missing letters

r__bb__t	ho__se
d__ck	m__n
go__t	h__n

Animal young ones

Cat	-	kitten
Dog	-	puppy
Hen	-	chick
Cow	-	calf
Sheep	-	lamb
Bird	-	nestling
Duck	-	duckling
Rabbit	-	bunny/rack
Elephant	-	calf
Horse	-	foal
Lion	-	cub
Pig	-	piglet

Goat	-	kid
Man	-	baby
Fish	-	fry
Monkey	-	baby

Animal homes

Cow – byre / kraal

Sheep – fold

Goat – shed

Pig – sty

Bird – nest

Fish – water

Lion - den

Man - house

Dog - kennel

Horse - stable

Rabbit - hutch/burrow

Bee - hive

Hen - pen

Cat - basket

Rat - hole/burrow

Activity

Matching animals to their young ones.

Animal sounds:

A dog barks

A cat purrs / mews

a sheep bleats

A goat bleats

A bird sings / whistles

A monkey chatters

A duck quacks

A rat / mouse squeaks

A lion roars

A cow lows / mows

A pig grunts

A snake hisses

An elephant trumpets

A hen clucks

A cock crows

A horse neighs
A donkey brays

Comprehension about animals sounds

Activity

Completing analogies about animal sounds.

1. Dog is to _____ as cow is too low.
2. _____ is to snake as roaring is to lion.

Animal movement/meat

Snake	-	slithering (gliding)
Bird	-	flying
Dog	-	running
Cow	-	walking
Person	-	walking
Frog	-	jumping/hopping
Rabbit	-	jumping/hopping
Duck	-	wobbling

Alphabetical order

Arranging words in alphabetical order considering the first letter.

Examples:

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|-----|
| 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 1. Cat, | apple, | egg, | ball, | dog |
| 2. Man, | lady, | woman, | boy | |
| Boy | lady, | man, | woman | |

Exercise:

1. dish, axe, cap, bus
2. table, chair, bed, desk
3. elephant, dog, cat, ass
4. cow, sheep, hen, goat
5. child, boy, girl, man

Second letter

Alphabetical order considering the second letter.

Examples:

1. boy, bag, best, bird
Bag, best, boy, build
2. most, meat, mat, milk
Mat, meat, milk, most

Exercise:

Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.

1. bench, box, basket, big

2. desk, dog, dig, duck
 3. mug, man, meat, millet
 4. fight, fly, fought, fall
- Alphabetical order considering the third letter.

Examples:

1. stool, stand, still, stung
 2. drip, drum, dream, drop
- Dream, drip, drop, drum

Exercise:

Arrange the words below in ABC order.

1. smell, small, smile, smoke
2. broom, brand, break, brick
3. crow, crane, crush, cream

Common insects

Vocabulary: cockroach, bees, wasp, mosquito, ant, spider

Structures:

Answer correctly

Are these insects?

Yes, they are...../ No, they aren't

Is this a/an.....?

Comprehension exercises about insects

Once upon a time there lived a very beautiful insect the butterfly. Everyone liked the butterfly. It had beautiful legs and wings. One day, Nakato was catching grasshoppers, jumping up and down. When she looked sideways, she saw a butterfly. She left all the grasshoppers and followed the butterfly because it was very beautiful.

Questions

Uses of was and were

- Was is used for one
- Were is used for more than one

Examples:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| one | many |
| 1. I was late | we were late |
| 2. The boy was coming | the boys were coming. |
| 3. She was absent | they were absent |
| 4. He was playing | they were playing |
| 5. The child was dancing | the children were dancing |

Exercise:

Fill in the correct answer.

1. The cup was broken.
2. _____ the children playing?
3. The dogs _____ barking.
4. _____ it a good picture?
5. He _____ absent yesterday.

Common plants

Vocabulary on plants

Banana plant
Cassava plant
Sugarcane plant
Coffee plant
Mango plant
Maize plant
Pineapple plant
Pawpaw plant
Sweet potato plant

Structures:

What is this / that?

This / that is a _____

What are these / those?

These / Those are _____

Exercise:

1. Draw these plants

Pineapple plant	Banana plant	Maize plant Yam plant

2. Write these words correctly.

nabana _____
apple pine _____
pwapwa _____
vassaca _____
antspl _____
ngoma _____

An adjective is a word which tells more (describes) about a noun.

Examples:

Opposites of adjectives/degrees of adjectives

Good	-	bad
Fat	-	thin
Clever	-	stupid
Small	-	big
Strong	-	weaker
Shortest	-	tallest
Sweet	-	sour
Clean	-	dirty
Heavier	-	lighter

Comparisons of adjectives.

Tall	taller	tallest
Fat	fatter	fattest
Clean	cleaner	cleanest
Big	bigger	biggest
Happy	happier	happiest
Small	smaller	smallest
Lazy	lazier	laziest
Poor	poorer	poorest

Degrees of adjectives

Positive	-	comparative	-	superlative
Big	-	bigger	-	biggest
Fat	-	fatter	-	fattest
Small	-	smaller	-	smallest
Large	-	larger	-	largest
Slow	-	slower	-	slowest
Deep	-	deeper	-	deepest

Exercise:

1. Complete the table correctly.

Clean	Cleanest
Good	Better
Thinner	
Strong	Strongest
Weaker	Weakest
Lazy	Lazier

2. Give the opposites of the underlined word.

a) The classroom is dirty. _____

- b) Musa is taller than Jane. _____
 c) Is Andrew a weak boy? _____
 d) Our chalkboard so smooth. _____
 e) That cupboard is small. _____
 f) Are elephants heavy animals? _____
 g) Does God like poor father? _____
 h) Was the room dark? _____

Words that end with 'y' we remove 'y' and add 'ier' or 'iest'

Lazy	lazier	laziest
Ugly	uglier	ugliest

Exercise

1. Kauma is thegirl in our class. (lazy)
2. Who isthan you? (happy)

Adjectives that add 'more' and 'most'

Examples

Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Honest	more honest	most honest
Active	more active	most active
Proud	more proud	most proud
Peaceful	more peaceful	most peaceful

Activity

Complete correctly

Honest	Most honest
.....	Most active
.....	more beautiful
Prominent	more prominent	most prominent
Sociable	more sociable	most sociable

Irregular adjectives

Examples

Many	more	most
Good	better	best
Bad	good	worst
Many	more	most
Little	less	least

Complete correctly using the correct form of adjectives in brackets

1. Sam isthan Mark. (good)
2. She has put.....sugar in the cup. (much)
3. Cathy has thehandwriting in our class. (bad)

Pronouns:

Pronouns are words used instead of nouns.

Examples:

She	they
He	him
I	you
It	we

Possessive pronouns:

These are words that show ownership.

Examples:

his, hers, ours, yours, mine, its, theirs

Exercise:

Fill in his, hers, ours, mine, its, yours and theirs to complete the sentences correctly.

1. This is our house. It is
2. That is their car. It is
3. This is my book. It is
4. The dog has a puppy. It is.....
5. That is your car. It is

Use of "some" and "any"

Some is used to tell that there is little but not much or many.

Any is used to tell that there is nothing left. (in negative and interrogative sentences)

Examples:

1. There is some milk in the jug.
2. Some body is sitting on the chair.
3. Are there any flowers in the school?
4. She doesn't have any money.

Exercise:

Fill in "some" or "any"

1. There isn't _____ water in the jerry can.
2. There is _____ juice in the fridge.
3. Are there _____ people in the classroom?
4. There are _____ grasshoppers in the market.
5. Menya has _____ mangoes.
6. The headmaster doesn't do _____ marking of books.
7. Do you have _____ water?
8. Does she have _____ book?

Things we make

Vocabulary

Pots, balls, baskets, dolls, ropes

Structures

1. What are you going to make?

I am / we are going to make.....

2. What is this/ that?

This / that is a

3. Is this a?

Yes, it is a

No, it isn't a.....

4. Are these/ those?

Yes, they are.....

Activity

Rhyme about things we make.

I am going to make a little ball.

I will use banana fibres.

I am going to make a little pot.

I will use clay or kneaded anthill soil.

I am going to make a little rope.

I will use sisal or raffia.

I am going to make a little mat.

I will use banana fibers or palm leaves

We can make a lot things using

All things God made

Ref. Teachers English Resource Bk for P.2.

Fill in the missing letters

ba__et

__ope

dol__

Write these words correctly

pero

pto

tams

refibs

Leaves palm

Reflexive pronouns:

These pronouns show that the action of the verb is performed on its subject e.g.

1. He cut himself

Cut is the reflexive verb and himself is the reflexive pronoun.

More examples include:

Myself	oneself	himself
Herself	themselves	ourselves
Ourselves	itself	yourself

I did the work myself.

She dug in the garden herself.

One should do the work oneself.

They worked in the shamba themselves.

Interrogative pronouns / questioning words

Examples:

1. What is your name?
 2. How old are you?
 3. Where do you live?
 4. Whose book is that?
- Every asking sentence must end with a question mark (?)
 - Words used to begin questions. What, How, Where, Who, Whose, Which, Do, Can, When, Is, Are

Exercise:

Complete the sentences by adding the right questioning word from the list below.

Who, Where, Can, Whose, Do, Which, How

1. _____ many brothers have you?
2. _____ is your teacher?
3. _____ is her school?
4. _____ are we going out?
5. _____ they know your name?

Questioning words;

Can	will	is	were
May	shall	are	should
Did	do	was	would, etc

Prepositions:

Prepositions are words used to show place or position of something.

Preposition of place.

In, on, under, over, between, near, across, along, behind, in front of, at

Exercise:

Fill in the correct preposition

1.



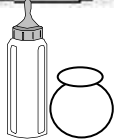
The ball is _____ the table.

2.



The house is _____ the trees.

3.



The bottle is _____ the pot.

4.



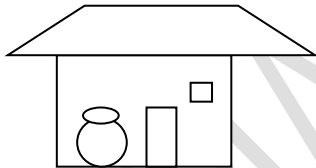
The tree is _____ the house.

5.



The plane is flying _____ the hills.

6.



The pot is _____ the house.

7.



The ball is _____ the chair.

Prepositions of verbs

Examples

at, after, over, from, against, in, next to, of, to

Activities:

Pupils will use the prepositions in oral sentences.

Exercise:

Make four sentences using the prepositions given below:

After, from, of, against

<p>Theme Sub theme Conte nt</p>	<p>Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences correctly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kato is running _____ the ball. 2. He was leaning _____ the table. 3. Grace is suffering _____ headache. 4. The children are interested _____ the story. 5. Alice was looking _____ her book from the bag. 6. John is looking _____ the chalkboard. 						
<p>Lesson activit y</p>	<p>Materials and sources</p> <p>Things we make:</p> <p>Vocabulary on things we make and their importance.</p> <p>Vocabulary Materials Sources</p> <p>Ropes</p> <p>Pots</p> <p>Mats, hats, bags</p> <p>Drums Fibres</p> <p>Clay</p> <p>Palm leaves</p> <p>Skins and wood Banana plant</p> <p>Swamps</p> <p>Palm trees</p> <p>Skins of animals</p> <p>Exercise</p> <p>Match materials with their sources</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Fibers</td> <td>palm trees</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clay</td> <td>swamp</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palm leaves</td> <td>banana plant</td> </tr> </table> <p>Exercise:</p> <p>Join these sentences using 'and'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have a book. I have pencil. _____ 2. Moris is playing. Mary is playing. _____ <p>Conjunctions</p> <p>Use of "and"</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mark is a good boy. Richard is a good boy. Mark and Richard are good boys. 2. Mummy has a car. Daddy has a car. Mummy and Daddy have cars. 	Fibers	palm trees	Clay	swamp	Palm leaves	banana plant
Fibers	palm trees						
Clay	swamp						
Palm leaves	banana plant						

Transport

Means of transport

Vocabulary

Bus lorry bicycle aeroplane
Ship boat motorcycle car train ferry
Canoe foot pedestrian

Uses of transport.

- For carrying people
- For carrying food
- For carrying firewood
- For carrying building materials

Comprehension about transport

My father is a lorry driver. He drives a school bus of Viva Primary School. I go to Viva Primary School. Our bus can carry eighty children altogether. It is blue in colour. Sometimes older children stand when they don't get where to sit.

When the bus, we put on our hats unlike in the class. We also sing songs when travelling on the bus. We usually see cyclists, pedestrians and by-pass other buses, cars, Lorries, motorcycles. Sometimes my friends are brought to school by their parents in their cars.

Questions

Join using...but.....

Examples:

1. James is sick. He did not go to the hospital.
James is sick but he did not go to the hospital.
2. Mother's car is red. Father's car is yellow.
Mother's car is red but father's is yellow.

Exercise:

Opposites using 'un'

Examples

Kind _____ unkind
Tie _____ untie
Happy _____ unhappy
Equal _____ unequal
Fortunate _____ unfortunate
Lucky _____ unlucky

Activity:

Give the opposites of the underlined words.

Common accidents

Vocabulary on common accidents

Bites, falls, knocks, drowning, poison, burns, cuts, stings, poisoning, shock

Structures:

1. Don't _____ it will _____.
2. Don't play with fire, it will burn you.

Dangerous things on the road.

Vocabulary

Broken bottles

Razorblades

Needles

Nails

Wires

Fire

Structures:

This / That is a _____.

These / Those are _____.

Join sentences using "but"

Collective nouns

A herd of cattle

A flock of sheep

A bunch of keys/bananas

A swarm of bees

A fleet of ships

A gang of thieves

A congregation of worshippers

A bouquet of flowers

A choir of singers

A heap of sand

A team of players

A staff of teachers

A band of musicians

A crowd of people

A set of tools

A crew of sailors

A flight of aero planes

A bench of bishops/judge

A company of actors

A pack of wolves

TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR ENGLISH TERM II.

WEEK 1:

1. **Write the words correctly.**

a) hpantele - _____

b) atog - _____

2. **Fill in the missing letters.**

a) r____bb____t

b) ho____se

3. **Write animals and their young ones**

a) Bird _____

b) Man _____

4. **Completing analogies about animal sounds.**

a) Dog is to _____ as a cow is to _____

b) _____ is to snake as roaring is to _____

Match animals and their homes.

a) Dog _____ sty

b) Pig _____ fold

c) Sheep _____ kennel

WEEK TWO:

1. **Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.**

a) Bench, axe, cup, desk

b) Elephant, turkey, hen, cat

2. **Arrange in alphabetical order considering second letter.**

a) Man, meat, milk, most

b) Bag, boy, best, bird

3. **Arranging alphabetical order considering the third letter.**

a) Drip, drum, dream, drop

b) Stool, stand, still, stung

4. **Write the words correctly.**

a) oipson _____

b) llsfa _____

5. **Make sentences using these words.**

a) Drowning: _____

b) Burns: _____

WEEK THREE:

1. **Fill in "any" or "some".**

a) Are there _____ people in the classroom?

- b) There isn't _____ water in the jerrycan.
 2. Fill in his, hers, ours, mine, its to complete the sentences.
 a) This dress belongs to Mary. It is _____.
 b) That is Peter's shirt. It is _____.
 c) This is our house. It is _____.

3. **Write the words correctly.**

- a) vassaca _____
 b) nabana _____
 c) pwapwa _____

4. **Draw these plants.**

Maize plant	Yam plant

WEEK FOUR:

1. **Fill in was or were.**

- a) _____ the children playing?
 b) The child _____ dancing.

2. **Match the opposites correctly.**

- Stronger sour
 Sweet bad
 Good weaker

3. **Give the opposite of the underlined words.**

- a) Musa is taller than Jane. _____
 b) Are elephants heavy animals? _____

4. **Complete the table correctly.**

Clean		cleanest
Good	Better	
	thinner	

WEEK FIVE:

1. **Write these words correctly.**

- a) refibs _____
 b) tams _____

2. **Complete correctly using the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

- a) She has the _____ handwriting in class. (bad)
 b) Rebecca is _____ than Mark. (good)

3. Complete the table correctly.

One	Two	More than two
much		most
	Less	least
bad		

4. Complete the sentences by adding the right questioning word.

- a) _____ is your teacher?
b) _____ brothers do you have?

WEEK SIX:

1. Use the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

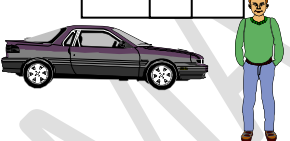
- a) Tom is the _____ boy in our class. (stubborn)
b) Mary is _____ than Jane. (beautiful)

2. Complete the table by adding more and most.

adjective	two	many
active		most active
beautiful	more beautiful	
honest	more honest	

3. Fill in the correct preposition.

- a)  The house is _____ the trees.

- b)  The boy is _____ the car.

4. Make sentences using these preposition.

- a) over: _____
b) Behind: _____

WEEK SEVEN:

1. Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences correctly.

- a) Kato is suffering _____ malaria.
b) He was leaning _____ the table.

2. Make sentence using the preposition given below.

- a) After: _____
b) In: _____
c) Of: _____

3. Write the words correctly.

anitr _____

atbo _____

4. **Draw these means of transport.**

Bus	Aeroplane	Bicycle

WEEK EIGHT:

1. **Match the opposite.**

Tie unlucky
Kind unkind
Happy untie
Lucky unhappy

2. **Join these sentences using "and"**

- a) I have a book. I have a pen.
b) Mary is playing. Maris is playing.
c) Mark is a good boy. Richard is a good boy.

3. **Join these sentences usingbut.....**

- a) James is sick. He did not go to the hospital.
b) Mother's car is red. Father's car is blue.
c) Sarah came late. She did not go to school.

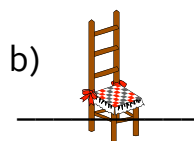
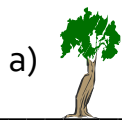
WEEK NINE:

Fill in the missing word correctly.

- a) A _____ of cattle.
b) A _____ of bees.
c) A _____ of sheep.
d) A _____ of thieves.
e) A _____ of sand.
f) A _____ of teachers.
g) A _____ of singers.
h) A team of _____
i) A bouquet of _____
j) A flight of _____

WEEK TEN:

1. **Name these objects.**



2. **Write the words correctly.**

a) ehñ _____ b) werflo _____

3. **Make sentences using these words.**

Near - _____

On _____

4. **Write their homes.**

Rabbit - _____

Lion - _____

5. **Arrange in alphabetical order.**

Cat, fish, axe, bag

MARKING GUIDE FOR ENGLISH TERM II.

WEEK 1

1(a) elephant

b) Goat

2(a) rabbit

b) Horse

3(a) nestling

b) Baby

4(a) barking, lows

b) Hiss, lion

5(a) kennel _____ pig
Sty _____ sheep
Fold _____ dog

WEEK 2:

1(a) axe, bench, cup, desk

b) Cat, elephant, hen, turkey

2(a) man, meat, milk, most

b) Bag, best, bird, boy

3(a) dream, drip, drop, drum

b) Stand, still, stool, stung

4(a) poison

b) Falls

5(a) I was drowning in the water }
The baby has burns on the hand } any good sentence

WEEK THREE:

- 1(a) some
 b) Any
 2(a) hers
 b) His
 c) Ours
 3(a) cassava
 b) Banana
 c) Pawpaw
 4. Draw any good picture

WEEK FOUR:

- 1(a) were
 b) Was
 2(a) strong sour
 Sweet bad
 Good weaker
 3(a) shorter
 (b) Light

4. Complete the table correctly.

clean	cleaner	cleanest
good	better	best
thin	thinner	thinnest

WEEK FIVE:

- 1(a) fibers
 b) Mats
 2(a) worst
 b) Better

3(a) complete the table completely

one	two	more than two
much	more	most
few	less	least
bad	worse	worst

- 4(a) Who
 b) How

WEEK SIX:

- 1(a) most stubborn
 b) More beautiful

2. Complete the table adding more and most.

adjective	two	many
active	more active	most active
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
honest	more honest	most honest

3(a) between

b) in front of

4(a) make suitable sentences.

WEEK SEVEN:

1(a) from

b) Against

2. Make suitable sentences

3(a) train

b) Boat

4. Draw good pictures

WEEK EIGHT:

1. Match the opposites

Tie ——— unlucky
Kind ——— unhappy
Lucky ——— untie
Happy ——— unkind

2(a) I have a book and a pen.

b) Mary and Maris are playing

c) Mark and Richard are good boys.

3(a) James is sick but he did not go to the hospital.

b) Mother's car is red but father's car is blue.

WEEK NINE:

a) herd

b) swarm

c) flock

d) gang

e) heap

f) staff

g) choir

h) players

i) aero planes

WEEK TEN:

- 1(a) tree
- b) chair
- c) Ball
- 2(a) hen
- b) Flower
- 3(a) make good sentences
- 4(a) barrow / hatch
- b) den
- 5. Axe, bag, cat, fish

PRIMARY TWO ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM III

Topical breakdown Primary two English

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

1. Vocabulary: Teacher, child, prefect, prison
2. Structures: show me a /an/the
This/ that is a /an
Whoteaches, preaches
A teacher / Imam
3. Present continuous tense
Those that add "ing" straight away.
Those that end with "e"
Those that double the last letter.
4. Present simple tense
Verbs that add "s"
Verbs that add "es"
Verbs that drop the last letter "y" and add "ies"
5. Vocabulary : bank, obey, give, friend, share
Structures
What do you like?
Do you like? Play, praying (yes, I do, not I don't)
6. Homophones
Vocabulary: work, share, people, beat, bit
7. Structures:
It is good/ bad to
We should not
Always
8. Synonyms
Vocabulary: fear, worry, pain, blind
Structures
Yes, I am / No, I am not.

Theme: CHILD PROTECTION

9. Vocabulary: parent , advise, guide, help
10. Structures
It is good to
What should you do always?
You/ I/ We should alwaysothers.
11. Comprehension

12.	Gender
13.	Past simple tense Verbs that add "d" Verbs that double the last letter before adding "ed" Verbs that drop 'y' and add 'ied'
14.	Past tense of irregular verbs
15.	Dialogue Adjectives: forming adjectives by adding 'ful'
16.	Rhymes Vocabulary: days of the week Structures What is theday of the week?is theday of the week.
17.	Cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers (1-100) 1- one – 1 st – first 2 – two – 2 nd – second
18.	Months of the year Vocabulary: day, time, week, hour, year, months/January, February etc. Structures Which month comes before?comes before What is themonth of the year?is themonth of the year.
19.	Thyme
20.	Calendar Vocabulary: day. Time. Week, hour, year, months, minutes, quarter past, a half past.
21.	Use of 'some' and 'any'
22.	Apostrophe: ownership / short forms
23.	Commas Vocabulary: shillings, coin Structures May I havekilograms/ litres ofplease How much is a kilo/litre/packet of? It is It costs
24.	Conjunction 'and'
25.	Adjective Examples

26. Opposites
Comparisons
27. Shapes
Vocabulary: triangle, square, circle
Structures
What shape is this?
It is a
How many sides has a triangle?
A triangle hassides
Is this a triangle/ circle/ square?
Yes it is is/ No. it is not.
28. Comprehension
29. Conjunction "but"
30. Similes
31. Conjunction "because"
31. Future tense
33. Proverbs

THEME	:	Peace and Security
SUB-THEME	:	Measure time

Vocabulary

Teacher, child, prefect, army, parent, prison, priest, church, barracks, mosque, num, matron, school, Imam, maids, elders, guards, home, police officers.

Structures:

1. Show me a / an / the
This / That is a / an
2. Is this a/an
Yes, she /he is. No, he/she is not.
3. Who (teaches, preaches)
A teacher / Imam
4. Matching people and the places of work.

Activity 1:

Constructing oral and written sentences using given words.

Activity 2:

Spell words correctly

Ichid _____

unn _____

rentpa _____

sonpri _____

oolsch _____

rchuch _____

Make five sentences using the words below.

Teacher:

Priest:

Army:

Imam:

Church:

Parents:

Elders:

Police man:

Present continuous tense (now tense)

Key words

Is, are, am, now

Examples

Walk – walking

Talk – talking

Eat – eating

Now tense

Verbs that end with 'e'

Remove 'e' and add – ing

Examples

write – writing

drive – driving

chase

strike

save

give

wave

share

shave

dive

ride

weave

amaze

gape

gaze

graze

tame

strive

Verbs that double the last letter before adding – ing

Examples

mop – mopping

scrub – scrubbing

rub

sob

slap

clap

hit

sit

skip

get

put

hop

dig

drop

rob

stop

Activity

Change the verbs correctly to answer

1. Azam isto school now. (run)

2. Alice and Sarah are.....(play)

3. I ama bicycle. (ride)

Present simple tense

Pronouns – She, He, it, we, add 's' or 'es' to the verb to change to present simple tense.

Examples of verbs that add 's'

walk - walks

put - puts

run - _____ give - _____

read - _____ ride - _____

shout - _____

play - _____

Words that add 'es' are:

do - does

teach - teaches

brush - _____

go - _____

push - _____

watch- _____
finish - _____
catch - _____
reach - _____
match _____

N.B:For pronouns I, We, You, and 'They' we don't add 's' or 'es' to the verbs.

Activity 1:

Use the correct form of the verb in brackets to fill the gaps.

1. He _____ at me everyday. (look)
2. They _____ to church every Sunday. (go)
3. Mary _____ Mathematics every morning. (learn)
4. Mummy _____ me to school every morning. (drive)
5. Tim _____ his shirt every evening. (wash)

Activity 2:

Change the underlined verbs into present simple tense.

1. I play football every Saturday. _____
2. We cook food every day. _____
3. They watch football every evening. _____
4. I wash my uniform every afternoon. _____

Present simple tense.

Verbs that drop the last letter 'y' add 'ies'

cry _____ many _____ try _____
dry _____ copy _____ fly _____
carry _____ bury _____ fry _____

Activity:

Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Our baby _____ every night. (cry)
2. Rose _____ fish every day. (dry)
3. She _____ me every morning. (carry)

Vocabulary:

bank, obey, give, friend, share, help, joy, pray, forgive, greet, learn, steal, lie, fight,
love, peace, freedom

teach songs;

1. Am a soldier in the army.
2. Give me peace in my heart.

Structures:

What do you like?

I like

Do you like[playing / praying]?

Yes I do

Activity:

Use the words below to make correct sentences.

1. obey _____
2. friend _____
3. help _____
4. forgive _____
5. pray _____

Homophones:

Homophones are words with the same sound but different meaning.

Examples:

Son - sun

Too - to - two

Their - there

First - fast

Cut - cat

Write - right

Meat - meet

Sea - see

Here - hear

Mad - mud

Fit - feet

Week - weak

Still - steal

By - buy

But - hat/ hurt/ hut / heart

It - eat

Hit - heat

Ban - bun

Fan - fun

Dip - deep

Sum - some

Bird - had - bud

Vocabulary:

Work, share, people, beat, bite, sharp, steal, push, abuse, help, forgive, pray, take,
good, bad, pinch, play, love

Structures:

It is good to _____ one another.

It is good to share.

It is bad to abuse others.

It is bad to.....

We should not

Always love one another

Activity**Write the words correctly.**

tseal _____ velo _____ teak _____

ebta _____ pehl _____

Fill in the missing letters.

w rk sh re p op e f rgiv

g d pr y

SYNONYMS:

Synonyms are words with different sound but same meaning.

Examples:

begin - start close - shut

difficult - hard finish - complete

simple - easy give - offer

sick - ill nice - fine

girl - lass end - stop

boy - lad write - jot

correct - right rush - run

quiet - calm

Activity:**Write similar words for the underlined words.**

1. He did not give me the right answer. _____
2. It was a simple exercise. _____
3. The class was very calm. _____
4. Go and close the door. _____

Write words correctly.

seay _____

tstar _____

pimsle _____

macl _____

selco _____

Vocabulary:

worry, _____ pain, lame, blind, deaf, hungry, cry

Structures:

Are you.....?

Yes, I am / No, I am not

Activity:

Construct oral and written sentences using the given words.

a) _____ Fear:

b) _____ Worry

c) _____ Pain

d) _____ Lame

e) _____ Blind

Fill in the missing letters.

bl nd _____ d af _____ fe r _____

hun ry _____ wo y _____ c y _____

Theme: Child Protection

Vocabulary:

Parent, advise, guide, help, friend, gift, listen, share, forgive, greet, kind, lovely.

Structures:

It is good to.....

You / I / We should alwaysothers.

What should we do always?

Activity:

Construct oral and written sentences using given words.

friend:

parent:

advise:

help:

get:

Write words correctly.

pleh _____

teg _____

seivda _____

Comprehension work

Mrs. Opio is a policewoman. She is very kind and hardworking. She says she uses a gun to keep law and order in the community. One day when she was going to the police station, she met a man carrying a big sac. When she decked the sac, there was a young girl. He wanted to cut off the girl's head for sacrifice. Mrs. Opio tried to arrest the man, but he ran away into the near bush. She ran after him and found him hiding in the far bush. She took the kidnapper to the police station after arresting him.

Activity

Answer questions from the story

GENDER:

Gender is the state of being male or female

Examples:

Male _____ Female _____

boy _____ girl _____

father _____ mother _____

uncle _____ aunt _____

Mr. _____

King _____

Prince _____

Cock _____

Actor _____

Son _____

Headmaster _____

Ram _____

Bitch _____

Tiger _____

Monitor _____

He _____

Jump
Wash
Match
Walk

Verbs that double the last letter before adding 'ed'

Example

Mop – mopped
Scrub – scrubbed
Nod – nodded
Rob
Slap
Clap
Stop
Skip
Shop
Drop
Chop
Rap
Rub
Sob
Hop
jog

Verbs that end with 'y' we remove 'y' and add 'ied'

Examples

Bury – buried
Carry – carried
Hurry – hurried
Cry
Dry
Fry
Try
Marry
Copy
Apply
Worry
Multiply

Activity

Change the verbs given in brackets to complete the sentences correctly

1. Atimthis classroom yesterday. (mop)
2. P2 boysto the dining hall when they saw teacher Jane. (hurry)

TENSES:

Past tense of irregular verbs

Examples:

go	went
sweep	_____
eat	ate
ride	rode
drive	_____
make	_____
wear	_____
tear	_____
sleep	_____
drink	_____
write	_____
dig	_____
stand	_____
come	_____
learn	_____
catch	_____
teach	_____
bring	_____
see	_____
give	_____
steal	_____

Activity:

A.Fill in the gap with the correct tense.

1. My brother _____ a bicycle yesterday. (ride)
2. Kato _____ to church last Sunday. (go)
3. She _____ the compound yesterday. (sweep)

B.Give the past tense of these verbs.

buy _____
catch _____

know _____
steal _____
tell _____
sell _____
fall _____
grow _____
fly _____
draw _____
throw _____

Dialogue

Sarah: How are you Peter?

Peter: I am not well Sarah.

Sarah: What is the problem?

Peter: Sometimes I wish I was born in another family. My mother makes me do all the house work alone.

Sarah: Is that bad Peter?

Peter: Not only that, my father comes back home while drunk and beats me.

Sarah: Oh dear! Am sorry for you Peter, parents should stop abusing us, mistreating us. We have a right to be happy.

Activity

Answer questions from the dialogue

ADJECTIVES:

Forming adjectives by adding 'ful'

hope	hopeful
help	helpful
mind	_____
peace	_____
care	_____
faith	_____
need	_____
play	_____
grate	
thank	
joy	
use	
forget	
fruit	

harm
pain
hope
sin

Activity 1

Complete the table correctly.

_____	careful
_____	peaceful
play	_____

Activity 2

Use the word in brackets correctly to fill the gaps.

1. My mother is a _____ woman. (faith)
2. Peter is very _____ to me. (help)
3. I am so _____. (grate)

Theme: Measures
Days of the week

Vocabulary

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, week, before, after

Structures.

What is theday of the week?
.....is the.....day of the week

Number names

Number names (1 – 100)

One – 1st – first
Two – 2nd – second
Three – 3rd – third
Four – 4th – fourth

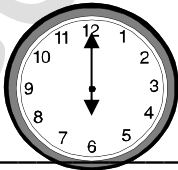
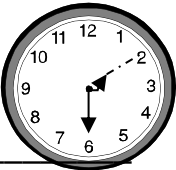
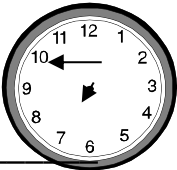
Months of the year

Vocabulary

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, before, after

Structures

Which month comes before.....?
.....comes before.....
What is themonth of the year?
.....is themonth of the year.

	<p>Short forms</p> <p>Days of the week and months of the year</p> <p>Monday February.....</p> <p>Tuesday March.....</p> <p>Wednesday..... April</p> <p>Thursday..... May</p> <p>Songs</p> <p>The baby born on monad</p> <p>Site done, stand up x 2</p> <p>Palalalalala</p> <p>Lalalalalalala</p> <p>The baby born on Tuesday</p> <p>Wednesday</p> <p>Thursday</p> <p>Friday</p> <p>Saturday</p> <p>Sunday</p> <p>Calendar</p> <p>Interpreting the calendar</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <p>day,time,weak,hour, calendar, year,months,daily,quarter,past and ordinal's</p> <p>1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.</p> <p>Number names 1 – 31</p> <p>Days of the week</p> <p>Structures:</p> <p>What time is it?</p> <p>It is _____ o'clock.</p> <p>It is _____ past / to _____</p>
<p>Theme</p> <p>Sub</p> <p>theme</p> <p>Conte</p> <p>nt</p>	<p><u>Activity:</u></p> <p><u>Tell the time</u></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>_____</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>_____</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>_____</p> </div> </div> <p>Days of the week.</p> <p><u>Structures:</u></p> <p>What day is it?</p> <p>It is _____</p> <p>What is the _____ day of the week?</p>

Activity 1:

Write the name of the day in the following gaps.

1. If yesterday was Thursday, today is _____
2. The day before Wednesday is _____
3. _____ is the first day of the week.
4. On _____ many people go to church.
5. _____ comes between Tuesday and Thursday.

Activity 2:

Write the short forms of the following words.

- a) Monday
- b) Wednesday
- c) Sunday
- d) Tuesday

Months of the year:**Structures:**

How many months are in a year?

What is the _____ months in a year?

That is the _____ months of the year?

The _____ month of the year is _____

Activity 1:**Complete correctly**

_____ is the first month of the year.

There are _____ months in a year.

December is the _____ months of the year.

Activity 2:

Write these words in full.

- a) Feb. _____
- b) Aug. _____
- c) Dec. _____
- d) Oct. _____
- e) Jan. _____
- f) Sept _____
- g) Nov. _____
- h) Jan. _____
- i) Oct. _____
- j) Dec _____
- k) Dec _____

	<p>Use of some and any</p> <p>Some is used for many while any is used for one.</p> <p>Some is used in positive statements but nay can be used in question and negative expressions.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is there any milk in the jug? There are some apples in the basket. There isn't any water in the basin. Are there any girls in the classroom? <p>Activity:</p> <p>Fill in some or any correctly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The child does not drink _____ milk. There is _____ dust on the chair. He does not want _____ food. Are there _____ flowers in the garden? John bought _____ eggs yesterday. <p>Use of an apostrophe (')</p> <p>An apostrophe is used to show ownership or possession.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mary's bag is torn. I have taken Peter's bag Where have you put John's book? <p>Activity:</p> <p>Punctuate these sentences correctly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The cows calves are dirty. The dogs tail is long. Daddys car is new The ladys child is very clever. Janes bag got lost yesterday.
Theme Sub the Conte nt	<p>Apostrophe (short forms)</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>Is not – isn't</p> <p>Cannot – can't</p> <p>It is – it's</p> <p>O'clock – of the clock</p> <p>Shall not – shan't</p> <p>He is – he's</p>

<p>Lesson activity</p>	<p>Activity Write these short forms in full</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shan't 2. Isn't 3. She'll 4. There's <p>Write the short form of words given in brackets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Josephine come to school. (has not) 2.a very nice boy. (he is) <p>Use of commas (,)</p> <p>A comma is used to separate words written in a list. Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A farmer planted rice, maize, barley and sugarcanes. 2. John went to the shop to buy sugar, bread, sweets and a cake. <p>Activity: Put a comma where necessary.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suzan Sarah Eddie Rose and Mark are playing. 2. Mummy bought matooke beans rice and maize floor. 3. Peter drew a cat an orange a chair and a woman. <p>MONEY Vocabulary Coins, shillings, note, half litre, litre, metre, Kilograms, measure, long, high wide, cost, packet</p> <p>Structures: May I have _____ kilograms/litres of _____ please. How much is a kilo/litre/packet of _____? It is _____ It costs _____</p>
	<p>Activity 1: Choose the correct word from the table below to complete the sentences. kilograms, litres, half a litre, packets, metres</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Daddy bought two _____ of milk yesterday. b) I have a _____ of biscuits. c) My dress is three _____ long. d) Our baby weighs six _____ e) Sarah gave me _____ of orange juice.

Write the short forms of these words.

Kilogram _____

Metre _____

Litres _____

Conjunctions

Use of 'and'

1. Juma has a ball. Juma has a rope.

Juma has a ball and a rope.

2. Sarah is smart. Josephine is smart.

Sarah and Josephine are smart.

Adjectives

Examples

Busy honest

Thin active

Ugly kind

Weak early

Good

Bad

Slow

Happy

Strong

Heavy

Big

Tall

Beautiful

Black

Blue

Long

Opposites of adjectives

Fat – thin

Ugly – beautiful / handsome

Weak – strong

Poor – rich

Comparing adjectives

When words end with y change to i then add ier or est.

Examples:

busy busier busiest

ugly uglier ugliest

early earlier earliest

happy
lazy
crazy
noisy
heavy
busy

Activity:

Adjectives which are compared by adding more and most

Adjective	Two	Many
Polite	More polite	Most polite
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
	More honest	Most honest
Handsome		Most handsome
Active	More active	
Stubborn		Most stubborn

Complete the table correctly.

early		earliest
	lazier	Laziest
happy	happier	
	uglier	

Activity:

Underline the adjectives in the sentences.

- a) Mary is a happy girl.
- b) Angry people are not good friends.
- c) I come to school very early in the morning.

SHAPES:

What shape is this?

It is a _____

How many sides has a triangle?





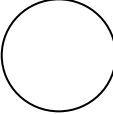

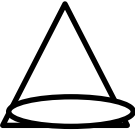

A triangle has _____ sides.

Is this a triangle/circle/square?

Yes, it is / No, it is not

Activity 1

Use: Yes it is or No is it not.

- a)  Is this a triangle?   
- b)  Is this a circle?   

Oval, kite, square, semi-circle, cone, cylinder, star

Activity 1:

Fill in the gaps correctly with the words given in brackets.

- a) Mummy _____ food last Sunday. (cook)
b) I _____ a bicycle last holiday. (ride)
c) Sarah _____ last Sunday. (pray)
d) James _____ our aunt last Monday. (visit)

Activity:

Write these words in sentences.

- a) shop _____ read _____
b) care _____ rest _____

Comprehension.

One Sunday, I felt so hungry. I asked my parents to buy me something. Mummy bought for me a samosa which was in a triangular shape. Daddy bought for me biscuits which were in rectangular shape. When I reached church, my friend Damalie bought for me ice-cream. It was in a big cone. The ice-cone was sweet like the ice-cream.

Mummy and daddy asked me, "Sarah do you want to eat things in all shapes?" at that time Sarah was buying an egg for herself and her friend Damalie. Both eggs were in an oval shape.

Activity

Answer the questions in the story above

Use of 'but'**Examples:**

- Mary fell down. She did not cry.
Mary fell down but she did not cry.
- I called her. She did not come.
I called her but she did not come.

SIMILIES:

Examples:

as black as charcoal / coal

as green as grass

as wise as king solomon

as good as gold

as playful as a _____

as cold as _____

as hot as _____

as happy as a king

as proud as

as tall as

as gentle as

Conjunctions:

Use of "because"

1. He is crying. He is hungry.

He is crying because he is hungry.

2. The farmer fell down. He had a heavy basket.

The farmer fell down because he had a heavy basket.

3. I did not go to school. It was raining.

PROVERBS

A proverb is a wise saying with hidden meaning.

Examples:

One man's meat is another man's poison.

One by one makes a bundle.

Out of a frying pan, into fire.

Two heads are better than one.

Call a spade, a spade

Late comers, eat bones

A stitch in time saves nine.

Let sleeping dogs lie.

An apple for a day sends the doctor away

A bad workman blames his tool

East or west home is the best

Birds of the same feather flock together.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR ENGLISH TERM III

WEEK ONE:

1. **Write these words correctly.**

- a) lchid _____
- b) oolsch _____

2. **Fill in the missing letters.**

- a) te__cher
- b) pr__est
- c) p__rent

3. **Make small words.**

- a) matron _____
- b) army _____

WEEK TWO

1. **Use the correct form of the verbs used in the brackets.**

- a) The boys are _____ food. (cook)
- b) Father _____ to Mbale yesterday. (go)
- c) Who _____ at night every Monday. (cry)
- d) I _____ to the market every morning. (run)
- e) Rose _____ her bag last Friday. (carry)
- f) He _____ his homework every evening. (do)
- g) The birds _____ over the house last night. (fly)
- h) Peter _____ at home every day. (look)
- i) My brother _____ a bicycle yesterday. (ride)
- j) I am _____ the classroom now. (mop)

WEEK THREE

1. **Make sentences.**

- a) help _____
- b) pray _____
- c) forgive _____

2. **Give the opposites of the underlined words.**

- a) Musa is my friend.
- b) Always obey your parents.

3. **Use the correct word to complete.**

- a) My _____ has two play objects. (son, sun)
- b) _____ well in your books. (right, write)
- c) He was the _____ because he was _____. (fast, first)
- d) The butcher gave her two kilograms of _____. (meet, meat)

WEEK FOUR**1. Fill in the correct word from the given words.**

(abuse, love, forgive, share, work, play)

- a) Always _____ one another.
- b) _____ together because two heads are better than one.
- c) It's good to _____ those who wrong you.
- d) Do not _____ your friends.

2. Write the similar word for the underline word.

- a) Why are you very calm today? _____
- b) It was a simple exercise. _____
- c) Go and close the door. _____

3. Write these words correctly.

- a) seay _____
- b) tsatr _____

WEEK FIVE**1. Fill in missing letters.**

- a) c__y
- b) p__in
- c) fr__end

2. Match correctly.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a) uncle | daughter |
| b) king | queen |
| c) prince | princess |
| d) son | aunt |

3. Complete the analogies.

- a) Man is to woman as _____ is to wife.
- b) _____ is to uncle as hen is to cock.
- c) Actor is to _____ as waiter is to waitress.

WEEK SIX**1. Complete the table.**

Word	Adjective
a) _____	Careful
b) peace	_____
c) _____	playful

2. Answer correctly.

- a) What is the first day of the week?

- b) How many days make a week?

- c) There are _____ months in a year.