

TekArt Learning

PRIMARY TWO

ENGLISH

WORK BOOK

TERM 3

P.2 ENGLISH WORK BOOK TERM III GRAMMAR

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

SUB-THEME: ROLES OF PEOPLE WHO KEEP PEACE AND SECURITY

Date _____

Spellings		
Words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

LESSON 1.

Vocabulary and structure

Prefect

Teacher keep priest

Matron preach monitor

Army nun criminal

Policeman church

Prison mosque

Parent convent

Imam arrest

Activities

Complete the words correctly.

a) ch__rch f) pr__est

b) m__tr__n

c) pr__f__ct

d) pr__son

e) a__my



What is this?

This is a _____

This is a



1. Who am I?

I work at school. I teach children.

Who am I?

You are _____

2. I keep peace in the community. I work at the police station.

Who am I?

You are a _____

3. I preach the word of God in a mosque.

Who am I?

You are a _____

4. I cover my head with a veil.

I live in the convent.

Who am I?

You are a _____

Form sentences using these words.

a) Policeman

b) prefect

c) prison

Corrections

[illegible]

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

LESSON 2.

Present simple tense related to roles of people who keep peace and security

S is added to the main verb after the pronoun he / she it or after Singular nouns e.g

The teacher, the prefect, the priest, e.t.c

Examples:

Activities done regularly by people who keep peace and security.

The priest preaches the word of God every day.

The policeman arrests thieves every night.

Parents take us to church every Sunday.

The class monitor keeps in class every day.

What does a teacher / matron/ parents do every day?

The matron keeps _____

She keeps _____

I keep _____

He keeps _____

Fill in the word given in the brackets in the correct form (present simple)

- a) The prefect _____ the bell every day. (ring)
- b) The nun _____ in the convent. (live)
- c) The prisoners _____ hard every day. (work)
- d) The policeman _____ law and order every day. (keep)
- e) The matron _____ our clothes every Saturday. (wash)
- f) Our Imam _____ softly. (talk)
- g) He _____ the compound every evening. (sweep)

Date _____

Spellings	
words	corrections
1.	
2.	
3.	

LESSON 3.**Present simple tense**

Verbs ending with y will change the y to i before adding es for singular nouns or pronouns.

e.g

The priest tries his best.

He tries his best to perform well.

We try to come to school early.

Verbs which end with y.

Hurry	marry	spy	Cry	empty
Carry	burry	fry	copy	
Worry	dry	tidy	Fly	

Complete these sentences in the present simple tense.

- a) The cook _____ good food every Sunday. (fry)
- b) The pilot _____ an aeroplane every evening. (fly)
- c) He _____ me all the time about his sick child. (worry)
- d) The prefect _____ her work neatly. (copy)

Corrections

[illegible]

Date _____

Spellings		
words	corrections	
1.		
2.		
3.		

Revision Exercise

Use the given words in bracket to fill in the gaps correctly.

1. Mary _____ her bag every day. (carry)
2. Mother _____ her clothes every Friday. (wash)
3. The baby _____ every night. (cry)
4. My aunt _____ me to school every morning. (bring)
5. Bob _____ very well. (write)
6. Pat _____ every Thursday. (swim)
7. Dan _____ the bus every morning. (catch)
8. Anita _____ her room every evening. (tidy)
9. She _____ cakes every Sunday. (bake)
10. Ali _____ his homework at school. (do)

Date _____

Spellings		
words	corrections	
1.		
2.		
3.		

LESSON 4.

Subtheme:-

Ways of promoting peace and security

Vocabulary and structure

Thank you	obey	gift
Give	forgive	play
Happy	greet	happy
Friend	joy	sharing
Share	pray	
Respect – respecting		

Structure

What do you like?

I like sharing / helping/ gifts/ teachers.

Do you like sharing / helping?

Yes, I do.

Yes, I like sharing.

Activities

Complete these sentences using a correct word.

When you are given something,

- a) You say _____.
- b) You should _____ class rules.
- c) We should _____ elders.
- d) We should _____ our parents in the morning.
- e) _____ sir can I use your pencil? (Help, Excuse)

Corrections

[illegible]

Date _____

Spellings	
words	corrections
1.	
2.	
3.	

LESSON 5.

Topical test

1. Fill in the missing letters.

- a) m__s__que c) t__ach__r
b) ch__r__ch d) p__l__ce

2. (a) Whom am I?

I keep law and order.

I work at the police station.

Who am I? _____

b) I help children to learn.

I work at school.

Who am I? _____

3. Use these words correctly in sentences.

- a) policeman b) nun c) priest d) cleaner
e) gardener

i) The thief was arrested by the _____.

ii) The _____ planted the flowers.

iii) The _____ keeps our compound clean.

iv) The _____ covers her head with a veil.

v) A _____ preachers the word of God in church.

Make sentences using these words.

a) greet

b) gift

c) friend

Similar related to the theme

small words for big words.

Similar are words with the same meaning.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---------|------------|---|-----------|
| 1. gift | - | present | 7. Pile | - | heap |
| 2. rich | - | wealth | 8. Stop | - | halt |
| 3. weep | - | cry | 9. Collect | - | gather |
| 4. large | - | big | 10. Start | - | begin |
| 5. end | - | finish | 11. Speak | - | talk |
| 6. difficult | - | hard | 12. Joy | - | happiness |

Write one word which means the same as the underlined

1. The teacher gave me a gift. _____
2. Please assist me with your pencil. _____
3. The rich man has a lot of respect. _____
4. She wept at the death of his brother. _____
5. The father put on halt all his work when it rained. _____

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

LESSON 6.

Vocabulary and structure

Work	slap	insult
Share	pinch	backbite
Bite	take	disturb
Steal	abuse	fight
Push	forgive	
Tackle	steal	

Structure

It is good to forgive.

It is bad to steal / beat / pinch.

Do you _____? No, I do not steal books.

Do not steal / abuse _____

Activities

Fill in the gaps correctly.

Sl__p Ab__se

b__t st__al

p__nch

Corrections

Make small words from these words

Abuse _____

Beat _____

Forgive _____

Fill in the correct form of the word given in the brackets

1. The children _____ everyday. (fight)
2. She _____ me everyday. (beat)
3. Ritah _____ her friend everyday. (push)
4. Dan _____ us everyday. (forgive)
5. The boys _____ books everyday. (share)

Punctuate correctly.

Yes i share with my friends

no annet does not beat me

Present simple tense in negative form related to the theme

We use not to show negative form.

Children will mention activities they do at school e.g writing, singing.

Example

1. Do you slap your friend?
No, I do not slap my friend.
2. Does he slap his friend?
No, he does not slap his friend.
3. Joan moves in class everyday.
Joan does not move in class every day.

Activity

Change these sentences in negative form.

1. The teacher abuses us everyday.

2. The children fight every afternoon.

3. We talk in class everyday.

4. Dora does good work in class.

5. I listen to the teacher everyday.

Fill in the correct form of the word in brackets

- a) They do not _____ everyday. (work)
- b) The teacher does not _____ Sarah every time. (punish)
- c) My daddy does not _____ me everyday. (slap)
- d) Allen _____ the bell everyday. (ring)
- e) The prefect _____ books in class every after a lesson.
(collect)

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

LESSON 7.

Subtheme:-

Importance of promoting peace and security.

Vocabulary

Touch report

Fight rest

Hunger abuse

Beat work

Stranger clean

Activities

Write these words correctly

1. a) bsuae _____ c) ptorer _____
b) rset _____ d) ghfti _____

Complete these sentences correctly

- a) We must _____ bad people to the teacher.
b) We should never talk to _____
c) Children should not _____ each other.
d) We must keep our classroom _____ all the time.

Make small words from these big ones

- a) stranger _____
b) beat _____
c) clean _____

Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of word in the brackets

- a) The maid is _____ the baby. (beat)
b) The girls are _____ now. (fighting)
c) The boy is _____ to the teacher. (talk)

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings	
words	corrections
1.	
2.	
3.	

LESSON 8

Theme: Child protection

Subtheme: Child work and child abuse

Past simple tense of verbs which end with y

Example

copy	-	copied	bury	-	_____
carry	-	carried	try	-	_____
hurry	-	hurried	dry	-	_____
marry	-	married	fry	-	_____

Activities

Change these words to past simple tense.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) cry - _____ | d) empty - _____ |
| b) copy - _____ | e) spy - _____ |
| c) carry - _____ | f) try - _____ |

Use these words in the brackets correctly

- a) She _____ to run very fast from the stranger last week. (try)
- b) The baby _____ loudly because she had fallen off the bed. (cry)
- c) We _____ the work from the chalkboard yesterday. (copy)
- d) The prefect _____ all the dustbins last evening. (empty)

- e) The sun _____ all the crops in the garden last month. (dry)
- f) Mummy _____ some eggs for the visitors last Sunday. (fry)
- g) The policeman _____ over the thieves last month. (spy)

Date _____

Spellings	
words	corrections
1.	
2.	
3.	

LESSON 9.

Subtheme: Effects of child abuse.

Vocabulary

Fear	worry	lame	blind
Anger	sadness	angry	pain
Deaf	run	death	shame
Hatred	loneliness		

Activities

1. **Re-arrange the letters to make correct words.**

- a) aefd - _____
- b) bldin - _____
- c) alem - _____
- d) smhae - _____

Complete these sentences using a correct word.

- a) Cats are afraid _____ dogs.
- b) The injured man was in a lot _____ pain.
- c) Ronah was angry _____ me.
- d) I am worried _____ my father.

Join these sentences as instructed in the brackets

- a) The baby was angry. He cried. (Join using _____ so _____)

- b) Jero is a blind boy. Jere is a lame boy. (Join using _____ and _____)

Use of their and there

There is used to show ownership.

For example

Their car is new.

There is used to show a place.

For example

My mother is over there.

We shall go there tomorrow.

Activities

Fill in the gap with their or there

- 1. a) _____ are four boys in the field.
- b) _____ is a their at the door.
- c) _____ dog is bad.
- d) _____ are three policemen on the road.
- e) I want to talk to _____ matron.
- f) hey built _____ house on a hill.
- g) _____ is no meat in the saucepan.

h) _____ mother is coming tomorrow.

i) Once _____ was a beautiful prince.

j) Who is knocking _____?

2. Make four sentences using;

i) there

ii) their

Corrections

[illegible]

Date _____

Spellings	
words	corrections
1.	
2.	
3.	

LESSON 10.

Use of to, too, two

To is used for a place.

Too is used to mean very, very

Two is used to mean number.

Use to, too, two to fill the gaps in the following;

- a) There was _____ much work for me.
- b) My _____ brothers are coming today.
- c) She used a knife _____ cut.
- d) Diana gave _____ pencils _____ me.
- e) Aunt is going _____ town with me.
- f) He is _____ old _____ walk.
- g) These _____ girls are friends.
- h) The maid was _____ tied to wash the clothes.
- i) _____ cats hid under my bed.
- j) The road was _____ slippery for us to drive fast.
- k) My _____ friends came _____ see me yesterday.

Date _____

Spellings		
words	corrections	
1.		
2.		
3.		

LESSON 10.

Use of do and does

Does is used for one thing or person.

Do is used for many things or people.

Do is also used when you see pronouns I, you, they, we.

Activities

1. Complete these sentences using do or does.

a) The child _____ her homework neatly.

b) What will you _____ tomorrow?

c) The teacher _____ not like eggs.

d) You _____ not care for your work.

e) I _____ revision exercises every day.

f) Sam _____ not like eggs.

g) _____ you like your teacher very much.

h) The teacher _____ not like to see children who fight.

i) My mother _____ her best to help me.

j) Jonah _____ his art in the evening daily.

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

LESSON 11.

Sub theme:

Vocabulary

Parent gift get
Guide advise
Help listen

Activities

1. Write the odd one out

a) table, chair, bench, gift

b) goat, cat, friend, cow, sheep

c) locust, parent, beetle, wasp

2. Write the plurals of these words

a) gift _____

b) friend _____

c) parent _____

3. Write another word which has the same meaning as the underlined.

a) Do not take my gift.

b) I can't find my father and mother.

c) You should help everybody.

Corrections

Past simple tense of irregular verbs

Examples

get	-	got	bite	-	bit
break	-	broke	feel	-	felt
drink	-	drank	hear	-	heard
sweep	-	swept	stand	-	stood

Activities

1. Change these words to past simple tense

a) see _____

b) take _____

c) run _____

d) fight _____

e) catch _____

f) buy _____

g) come _____

Complete these sentences using the correct form of the words in the brackets

1. We _____ milk from the supermarket yesterday. (buy)

2. Th house was _____ last week. (burn)

3. The two boys _____ for a toy car last evening. (fight)

4. Lutu _____ sorry for the blind man last Sunday. (feel)

5. The old woman _____ under the tree yesterday afternoon. (sit)
6. Our grandmother _____ care of us when we went to the village last year. (take)

Date _____

Spellings	
words	corrections
1.	
2.	
3.	

LESSON 12.

Gender

Nouns referring to females are feminine.

Nouns referring to males are masculine.

Other nouns which refer to either male or female are common.

Examples of feminine and masculine gender.

Feminine

Mother

Wife

Sister

Aunt

Princess

Girl

Landlady

Niece

masculine

father

husband

brother

uncle

prince

boy

landlord

nephew

Common gender

Teacher	cousin	pupil, e.t.c
Friend	reverend	
Child	doctor	

Activities

1. Write each noun in the correct box.

Teacher	wife
Niece	nephew
Husband	head boy
Aunt	prince
Uncle	pupil
Neighbor	child

feminine	masculine	common

2. **Write the feminine nouns for the words underlined.**

a) The policeman arrested a thief.

b) The husband listened to his

c) My uncle abused me last week.

d) Our landlord is coming today.

e) Do you want to see your grandfather in the hospital?

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings		
words	corrections	
1.		
2.		
3.		

LESSON 13.

Forming adjectives using 'full' added to a noun

Examples

Care + full = careful

Help + full = _____

Use + full = _____

Faith + full = _____

Peace + full = _____

Cheer + full = _____

Note: that one 'l' is dropped.

Activity

1. Form adjectives from these nouns.

a) Cheer _____

b) pain _____

c) hope _____

d) wonder _____

e) shame _____

f) delight _____

g) harm _____

2. **Form an adjective from the underlined words**

a) A kitten which is full of play is

b) A village full of peace is -

c) A driver who takes full care is -

d) A cut which is full of pain is

e) A book full of use is

f) a person who is full of thanks is

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

LESSON 14.

THEME: MEASURES

SUBTHEME: TIME

Vocabulary

Time	o'clock	month
Day	first	second
Week	third	February
Hour	fourth	Wednesday
Daily	calendar	January
Diary	quarter	thirty

Structure:-

a) What time is it?

It is six o'clock.

b) What time do you?

I at O'clock.

Activities

1. Make five sentences using these words.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

2. What time is it?

3. Make small words from the big ones.

a) fourth _____,

b) Wednesday _____,

c) calendar _____,

4. Write the short forms of the days of the week.

Monday _____

Tuesday _____

Friday _____

Wednesday _____

Thursday _____

Saturday _____

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings	
words	corrections
1.	
2.	
3.	

Months of the year

There are twelve months in a year. Months of the year are always written with capital letters.

Example

February, April, March, June

Months of the year and their short forms.

January - Jan

Feb - _____

March - _____

April - _____

Activities

1. Fill in the missing letter.

a) Feb__a__ry

d) Ap__il

b) M__rch

e) S__pt__mb__r

c) D__c__mber

f) Au__u__t

2. Write the short forms of these months.

a) February _____ (d) January _____

b) December _____ (e) July _____

c) October _____ (f) August _____

3. Punctuate correctly

a) the ninth month of the year is September.

b) Mummy went to Nairobi in april.

c) their grandmother died in november.

d) february comes after January.

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Use of were and where

Were is use for many people or things. It is the plural of was.

Example

- They were not at home.
- The dogs were barking the whole night.

Where is used to ask questions about places. It always comes at the beginning of the questions.

Examples:-

Where is your home?

Where did your father go?

Activities

1. Fill in the gaps with were or where.

- a) The teachers _____ in a meeting at four o'clock.
- b) Paul and Pamela _____ born in April.
- c) _____ did you go during the holiday?
- d) There _____ many apples in the basket.
- e) _____ you at the theatre last week?
- f) _____ does your grandmother live?
- g) They _____ in the hospital in June.

2. Construct these sentences using;

i) Where a)

b)

c)

ii) Were a)

b)

c)

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Use of shall and will

Shall is used with I and we.

Example

I shall go to the market at five o'clock.

We shall meet them in the classroom.

Will is used with you, he, she

Example

You will ring the bell at three o'clock.

They will come for the party next week.

Activities

1. Make three sentences using will and shall.

a) shall a)

b)

c)

b) will a)

b)

c)

2. Fill in the gaps correctly using shall and will.

a) The matron _____ come to school on Monday.

b) The workers _____ finish painting the house tomorrow.

c) She _____ be coming from Masaka next week.

d) We _____ not go to school on Saturday.

e) Tom _____ learn to ride a bicycle next month.

f) I _____ watch the play on Sunday.

[illegible]

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Subtheme:- Units of measure

Vocabulary

Coin	notes	litre
Money	length	metre
Wide	measure	kilogram
Packet	long	height

Structure

May I have?

Yes you may.

How much is a?

Activities

1. Write these words correctly.

- a) noste - _____
- b) terme - _____
- c) olng - _____
- d) nomye - _____

2. Make sentences using these words.

a) kilogram

b) Shillings

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Punctuation marks

The apostrophe.

We can use the apostrophe to show ownership.

Examples

The cry of the baby.

The baby's cry.

The shoes for Jeremiah.

Jeremiah's shoes.

Activities

1. **Write these sentences using the apostrophe.**

a. The bag for my grandmother.

b) The stick for the old man.

c) The legs for the cow.

d) The books for Grace.

e) The crown for the queen.

-

-

-

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Apostrophe

We can use the apostrophe to write words in short form.

Examples

You are - you're

He is - He's

They are - they're

Activities

1. Write these words in short form.

Who is _____ has not _____

Where is _____ was not _____

There is _____ did not _____

What is _____ that is _____

I am _____ does not _____

Corrections

2. Write out the short forms of the underlined words.

a) Ruth does not like going to town.

b) We cannot work when there is noise in the room.

c) The pears are not quite ripe.

d) I can guess what is in the box.

e) Rhoda is tall and she is pretty too.

f) This is not a lovely flower.

g) We cannot understand his words, because he talks very fast.

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Subtheme: shapes and solids

Vocabulary

Circle

corner

wide

Square

longer

Rectangle

shape

Triangle

green

Ball

white

Centre

side

Activities

Fill in the missing letters

- a) c__rc__e
- b) re__t__ngle
- c) s__uare
- d) tr__ngl__
- e) c__rn__r
- f) c__ntr__

2. Write the odd one out.

- a) cup, plate, square, mug

- b) triangle, blouse, skirt, shorts

- c) Paul, Peter, circle, Tom, Jane

3. Make sentences using these words.

- a) square

- b) longer

- c) Circle

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Theme: **Recreation, Festivals and Holidays**

Subtheme: **Recreation activities at home and school**

Vocabulary

Clean pray resting

Care watch beach

Shop reading mark

Visit picnic praying

Play theatre swim

Activities

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

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

2. Write these words in present continuous tense.

Play _____

visit _____

Rest _____

swim _____

Clean _____

pray _____

Shop _____

read _____

Mark _____

cook _____

3. Write these words correctly.

a) kooc _____

d) aencl _____

b) pyra _____

e) tsivi _____

c) msiw _____

f) rdea _____

Re-arrange these words to make correct sentences.

a) dog Esther her playing with is.

b) is Suzan fruit gathering her with sister.

c) Ronah working is David with.

d) football like I very much.

e) Mary fruit is gathering her with sister.

f) very mummy was happy with me.

g) six bought litres she of milk.

h) teacher is father my a.

i) compound cleaning we the are now.

j) slowly Martin writes.

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings		
words	corrections	
1.		
2.		
3.		

Subtheme: **Cultural festivals**

Vocabulary

Name	mother
Father	relatives
Enjoyment	sing
Uncle	dance
Twin	picnic
Holiday	eat
Brother	grandmother

Activities

1. **Make small words from these.**

- a) enjoyment _____
- b) father _____
- c) brother _____

2. **Write the plurals of these words.**

twin _____

mother _____

relative _____

holiday _____

grandmother _____

3. **Fill in the missing letters.**

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Un__cle | d) p__cn__c |
| b) rel__t__ve | e) d__nc__ |
| c) m__th__r | f) tw__n |

4. **Make sentences using these words.**

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| a) enjoyment | _____ |
| b) picnic | _____ |
| b) holiday | _____ |
| e) twins | _____ |

Corrections

Subtheme: Holidays

Vocabulary

Sing	act	dance
Pray	match	eat
Drink	play	visit
Celebrate	religious	holidays

Activities

1. Write these words in past simple tense

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) act _____ | f) match _____ |
| b) dance _____ | g) visit _____ |
| c) pray _____ | h) drink _____ |
| d) eat _____ | i) sing _____ |
| e) pray _____ | |

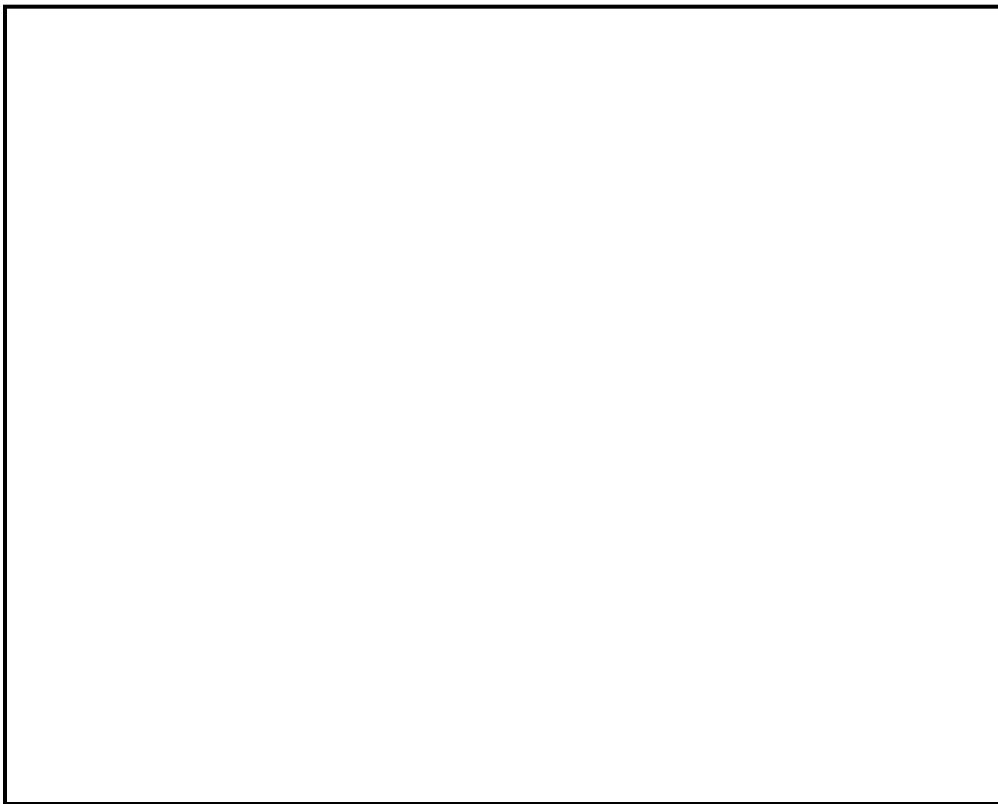
2. **Make sentences using these words**

- a) visit _____
- b) match _____
- c) pray _____
- d) act _____

3. **Complete these sentences using the correct form of words in the brackets.**

- a) I can _____ like a bird in the air. (sing)
- b) We _____ at the party last evening. (dance)
- c) They will _____ their grandmother during the holiday. (visit)
- d) She _____ a lot of milk when she went to Mbarara. (drink)
- e) Diana _____ meat, sausages and a cake at the wedding party. (eat)

4. **Draw yourself and your friends at the party**



Structure

- i) Show me a _____ (teacher, mosque, church)
- ii) What does a _____ do?
- iii) What is the job of your mother?
Aunt / daddy
She / he is a priest, teacher, policeman.

COMPREHENSION TERM THREE

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Theme: **PEACE AND SECURITY**

SUB – THEME: **Roles of people who keep peace and security**

Conversation about roles of people

Teacher: Who are you and what do you do?

Child I : Am a policeman. I keep law and order.

Teacher: What about you?

Child II : Am a teacher. I teach children at school.

Teacher: And you?

Child III: No, I am an Imam. I lead prayers in the mosque.

Teacher: What about you?

Child IV: Am a soldier. I protect the country and keep security.

Teacher: Oh! What a good team we have!

Questions:

1. How many people are in the conversation?

2. Who keeps law and order?

3. Where does an imam lead prayers from?

4. What is the work of a teacher?

5. Mention any three important people talked about in the conversation.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

6. Write the plural of these words.

a) Child

b) Teacher

c) Policeman

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Jumbled sentences

Arrange the sentences below to make a good story.

A

1. The water burnt the baby.
2. One day, Ruth was playing with the baby.
3. Ruth called her mum.
4. The baby escaped from Ruth and pulled the kettle of hot water.
5. She took the baby to the hospital.

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

B

1. It was exciting and fun.
2. The guide showed us around.
3. When we went to Kajjansi airstrip.
4. Some children sat in the plane.
5. We saw aero planes and fuel tanks.

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

[illegible]

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Free composition to people who keep peace and security

Guiding words

Children	policeman / women
Parents	religious leaders
Teachers	guidance
Disciple	teaching
Law and order	property
Preach	praying
Rules	thanking
Obeying	

Make correct sentences using the words above.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

A story about peace in our community

Mrs. Opio is a policeman. She is very kind and hardworking. She says she uses the gun to keep peace in the village. One day, she saw a man who had a going to the police station. On her way, she saw a man he checked she found a young girl in the sack. He wanted to cut her head off for sacrifice. Mrs. Opio wanted to arrest the man. He took off into the bush and she went after him. She found him hiding in the bush. The thief tried to beat the police woman. She got her gun ready to shoot. The thief put up his hands and asked Mrs. Opio to forgive him. She tied his hands and took him to the police station. Now there is no more kidnapping because of Mrs. Opio.

Questions:

1. What is the name of the police woman?

2. What does she use to keep peace and security in the village?

3. What did the policewoman find in the sack?

4. What did the man want the girl for?

5. Where did the man hide?

6. Why didn't Mrs. Opio shoot the man?

7. What is the work of the police in our community?

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Conversation about child's protection

Children: Mummy is it true that we should never accept sweets from strangers.

Parent : Yes, it is true.

Children : What do strangers do?

Parent : They tell lies to children, give them sweets and carry them away.

Children : Why do they take them?

Parent : To cut off their heads and offer them as sacrifice to the devil.

Neighbour: Uluuu lulu! Catch him.

Guide : Who?

Neighbour: The kidnapper.

Guide : Stop, where are you taking this child?

Kidnapper: (shaking and trembling)

Children : We need your protection! Do not abduct us, not kidnap us. We need help!

Questions:

1. Who is a stranger?

2. What is the conversation about?

3. How many people are in the conversation?

4. Why do kidnappers kidnap children?

5. Who said catch him, catch him?

6. Who spoke last?

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Free composition about child protection.

Children's rights and responsibilities.

Vocabulary

Child abuse medical care
Beating kidnapping
Harassing threatening children
Burning
Child labour emotional
Social death
Fear pain
Hatred shame.

Make five sentences from the vocabulary.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

v. _____

Corrections

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Guided composition

Use these words to complete the story.

Gifts, child sacrifice, spirits, beating, battering, places, strange.

_____ is the way children are mistreated. Forms of child abuse include burning, _____, denial of basic needs, child labour, harassing _____ and threatening. Some parents deny responsibilities towards their own children. The rights of _____ should not be abused. _____ is when children are killed. They are offered to evil _____ and witchcraft. Children should also avoid _____ and lift strangers.

Rhyme about days of the week

On Monday morning

Mrs. Omoding.

Bought a ring

On Tuesday at dawn.

She got her dog a bone.

Wednesday afternoon.

She saw a half moon.

Thursday with a box.

She bought a little fox.

Then on Friday night,

She locked her door tight.

For Saturday had come,

Just like another day.

Oh dear Sunday bright,

She woke up with all might.

Questions:

1. Who is the writer of this rhyme?

2. How many stanzas are in the rhyme?

3. Who brought a ring on Monday?

4. What did Mrs. Omoding do on Friday night?

5. How many days are mentioned in the rhymes?

6. Which days of the week are written starting with letter T.

7. Why did Mrs. Omoding get a bone?

8. Write the best little for the rhyme.

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Study the shopping list and answer the questions that follow

Item	Price
1 packet of salt	500/=
1 bar of soap	2000/=
1 kilogram of sugar	3000/=
A pair of shoes	5000/=
1 book	1000/=

Questions:

1. Whose shopping list is shown above?

2. How much does a bar of soap?

3. How many items did she buy?

4. How much will Joan pay for a book and a kilo of sugar?

5. Which item has the lowest price?

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings		
words		corrections
1.		
2.		
3.		

Study the notice below and answer the questions

Gombe Junior School
P .1 and P.2 art exhibition
Date: Friday, 26th July 2012
Time: 10:00 – 5:00pm
Venue: Main hall
Come and see your child's talent.

Headmaster

Questions:

1. Who is the notice about?

2. Which classes have the art exhibition?

3. When will the art exhibition take place?

4. At what time will it start?

5. For which school is the notice?

6. Who wrote the notice?

Corrections

Date _____

Spellings	
words	corrections
1.	
2.	
3.	

1. Make correct sentences from the table.

He	is	one metre	tall
She		two metres	
It			

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the buckets

1. The _____ of a bag of sugar 50 kilograms. (height, weight).
2. My father bought ten _____ a meat for the party. (Centimeters, kilograms)
3. My friend gave me two _____ of cloth to make a dress.

Re – arrange the sentences correctly

A

This is because they can harm people.

A zoo is a place where wild animals are kept.

People visit the zoo to see wild animals.

Some of the animals kept in the zoo are' lions, zebras and cobs.

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

A letter

Gombe Junior School

P.o.Box 1001

Wakiso

21st September, 2010.

Dear Aunt Suzan,

I arrived home safely on Tuesday afternoon. It was a long hot journey in the bus and I was a glad to drink some orange juice and have a rest in my own home again. I enjoyed staging with in Mombasa. I liked going to the harbor and watching the big ships come and go. You and Uncle Peter were very kind to have me for a week and I hope I may come and stay with you another time.

Yours loving,

John.

Questions:

1. Who wrote the letter?

2. When was the letter written?

3. Where does John live?

4. What is the name of John's Aunt ?

5. Did John travel in a bus or a train?

6. What did John drink when he arrived home?

[illegible]

[illegible]

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 horizontal lines.

