

HORMISDALLEN SCHOOLS

ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY TWO TERM 1 2023

GRAMMAR

THEME: OUR SCHOOL AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

SUB THEME: Location, symbols and benefits of our school

Names of things at school (Nouns)

That add “s”

Lesson 1

One (singular)

many (plural)

ruler

rulers

book

books

bell

bells

table

tables

chair

chairs

ruler

rulers

pencil

pencils

pen

pens

flag

flags

uniform

uniforms

school

schools

duster

dusters

badge

badges

basket

baskets

cup

cups

plate

plates

flower

flowers

tree

trees

girl

girls

Activity

Give the plural form of the underlined words

1. The badge has many colours.

2. That is a school uniform

3. The flower is in the pot.

4. I use a ruler to draw lines

5. The girl is drawing a picture

Lesson 2

Names of things that add “es”

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
bench	benches
church	churches
watch	watches
torch	torches
match	matches

branch	branches
cockroach	cockroaches
box	boxes
fox	
tax	taxes
class	classes
glass	glasses
dress	
bus	
mattress	mattresses
brush	brushes
dish	
mango	mangoes
potato	potatoes
tomato	
mosquito	

Activity

1. Complete the table below

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
bench	
	buses
Fox	
	mangoes

Give the singular form of the circled words.

2. Those dressess are dirty

3. There are many cockroaches in the cupboard.

4. Mangoes are sweeter than apples.

Lesson 3

Article a/an

A is used with words that start with a consonant letter sound

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

Examples

a chair	a door	a girl
a ball	a flower	a house

An is used before nouns / words that begin with a vowel sound.

a, e, i, o, u

Examples

<u>an</u> apple	an egg	an insect
<u>an</u> axe	an arrow	an owl
an ox	an umbrella	an hour

1. Write a/an before the words below

_____ mango	_____ inkpot	
_____ aeroplane	_____ hour	
_____ box	_____ eagle	_____ hut

2. Fill in a/an in the gaps below

- a) I have _____ umbrella and _____ book.
- b) Jane is carrying _____ bag
- c) _____ ostrich is a wild bird.
- d) That is _____ flag.

Lesson 4

Names of things that drop 'y' and ies

One (singular)	Many (plural)
baby	babies
lorry	lorries
story	stories
puppy	puppies
city	cities
fly	flies
party	
family	
berry	berries
country	
community	communities
factory	factories
activities	activities
library	libraries
body	

Change the words brackets to plural form

1. We have two _____ at our school. (library)
2. The dog has many _____ (puppy)
3. The _____ are crying for milk. (baby)
4. There are five _____ in the parking. (lorry)
5. Most _____ have children. (family)

Lesson five

Things that add “s” to “y” in plural form

One	many
boy	boys
key	keys
Toy	toys
tray	trays
bay	bays
monkey	monkeys
valley	valleys
trolley	trolleys
donkey	donkeys
turkey	turkey s

Complete correctly

One	many
boy	
body	
	ferries
key	
	donkeys
turkey	
family	

Lesson six

People at school

One	Many
teacher	teachers
head teacher	head teachers
nurse	nurses
cook	cooks
guard	guards
cleaner	cleaners

bursar	bursars
driver	drivers
conductor	conductors
matron	matrons

Activity

Write in singular form

1. conductors _____
2. teachers _____
3. drivers _____
4. head teachers _____
5. bursars _____

Give the plural form of the underlined words

6. The cleaner is slashing the compound
7. Our nurse is so kind
8. The driver is washing the car
9. That matron washes our uniforms every morning
10. The teacher is marking books

Lesson seven

Punctuation

Use of a capital letter

a. A capital letter is used when beginning sentences, names of places, people, roads, mountains, etc

Examples

My name is Betty

This is a broom

b. When writing names of people

Examples

Alex , Charity, Opio, Kato, Wasswa

His name is Tavor.

c. Writing names of places

Gayaza , Kyebando, Mengo, Iganga, Nakawa

I am going to Makerere

Days of the week and months of the year

- ❖ Monday
- ❖ January
- ❖ Friday
- ❖ Sunday

Today is Tuesday

My birthday is in December

Activity

Use a capital letter where necessary

1. nakaye is going to church.
2. monday is the second day of the week.
3. tom is going to gayaza.
4. today is a cold day.
5. moslems go for prayers on Friday.
6. annet and mary are sisters.
7. i go to hormisdallen primary school.
8. we eat meat every Saturday.
9. mummy is cooking food now.
10. february is the shortest month of the year

Lesson eight

Compound nouns

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
head teacher	head teachers
Chalkboard	chalkboards
Playground	playgrounds
Signpost	signposts
Cupboard	cupboards
flower vase	flower vases

main hall watch dog	watch dogs
gatekeeper	gatekeepers
head boy	
timetable	
class teacher	class teacher
class monitor	

Join the words to form one word

head + teacher _____

gate + keeper _____

chalk + board _____

sign + post _____

dust + bin _____

book + shelf _____

Separate the words to form two words

playground _____ + _____

classroom _____ + _____

cupboard _____ + _____

timekeeper _____ + _____

football _____ + _____

Give the plural form of the words below

head boy _____

head girl _____

flower vase _____

Name of things change f to v and add 'es' (Nouns)

(one) Singular	Plural (many)
knife	knives
wife	wives
calf	calves
half	halves
shelf	shelves
leaf	leaves
loaf	loaves
life	lives
wolf	wolves
self	selves

Names of things that do not change f to 'ves'

handkerchief	handkerchiefs
chief	chiefs
handcuffs	handcuffs
roof	roofs
hoof	hoofs

Change the nouns in brackets to plural form

1. Those _____ are blunt. (knife)
2. The _____ are very dirty. (roof)
3. Most _____ are green. (leaf)
4. Our cow has two _____ (calf)
5. I have many _____ in my bag. (handkerchief)
6. Daddy bought four _____ of bread. (loaf)
7. The policeman arrested the _____ last night (thief)

Lesson nine

Punctuation

Use of a full stop (.)

A full stop is used at the end sentence

Examples

Jane is crying

Our teacher is smart

Those are books

A full stop is also used in some short forms

- ◆ Reverend – Rev
- ◆ Doctor – Dr
- ◆ Road – Rd
- ◆ School – Sch
- ◆ Wednesday – Wed
- ◆ Thursday – Thur
- ◆ January – Jan
- ◆ September – Sept

A question mark (?)

A question mark is used at the end of a question. (how, what, when, where, who, is, are)

Examples

What is your name?

Where do you live?

How old are you?

Is this a table?

Are you sick?

How old are you?

Why are you late?

Activity

Put a full stop or a question mark where necessary

1. I am eating food
2. Why are you running
3. Who is your teacher
4. Mother is washing clothes now
5. I come to school to learn
6. When is your birthday
7. How many brothers do you have
8. They are dancing now

Lesson 10

Use of a comma (,)

A comma is used to separate / list many things in a sentence

Examples

1. I went to Nakawa, mengo and kololo last week.
2. Tom, Peter, Musa and Otim are friends.
3. My aunt, uncle and grandfather are kind.
4. Apples, mangoes, oranges and guavas are fruits.
5. We have tables, chairs and benches.

Activity

Rewrite and punctuate the sentences correctly.

1. What is your name.
2. this is a table
3. they are eating meat rice and beans
4. we are going to Iganga
5. lam six years old

6. Jane Mary Ben and Ann are in Primary Two.
7. Do you have a bag

Lesson 11

Benefits to the neighbourhood from school

Prepositions (position)

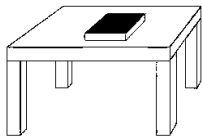
A word / groups of words used to show positions/ place of something.

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

Examples



The ball is under the chair



The book is on the table

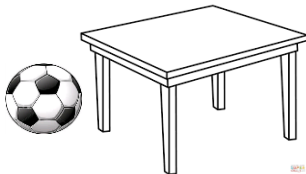


The water is in the tin

Activity

Write the correct positions in the gaps

1.



The ball is _____ the table.

2.



The school is _____ trees.

3.



The car is _____ of the house

4.



The tree is _____ the shop.

5.



The bird is flying _____ the tree.

6.



The stone is _____ the bench

Positions of places

to, at, from, of, by, against

Examples

1. She is going to school
2. The girl is looking at the flower
3. I am pointing to the sun
4. I come to school by van
5. The bicycle is leaning against the wall

Activity

6. Dan went to Nairobi _____ an aeroplane.
7. They are looking ____ the chalkboard
8. Mukasa is suffering _____ measles

Our home and the community

Punctuation

An apostrophe (')

- a. We use an apostrophe to show ownership of something.

Examples

Joy's bag

Anna's baby

The dog's house

Teacher's table

Mukasa's bicycle

Mr.Ntege's wife

b. To write contractions (short forms) to show the missing letter

Examples

do not	don't
cannot	can't
she is	she's
we are	we're
are not	aren't
did not	didn't
was not	wasn't
will not	won't
has not	hasn't
does not	doesn't
have not	haven't
is not	isn't
he is	he's

Activity

1. Write the following in short form

did not - _____

was not - _____

they are - _____

2. Write the following in full

won't - _____

can't - _____

isn't - _____

we're - _____

3. Punctuate these sentences correctly

That is Marys chair

Mr. Opio s wife is a nurse

Here is my sister s uniform

Nouns that change completely in plural form

One (singular)	Many (plural)
man	men
woman	women
child	children
ox	oxen
person	people
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
goose	geese
mouse	mice
louse	lice

Nouns that do not change in plural form

sugar	sugar
furniture	furniture
wood	
fire	fire
food	
soil	soil
salt	salt
saliva	
bread	
sheep	
fish	
luggage	
blood	blood
air	

Give the plural form of the nouns in brackets

1. He has some _____ in the cup. (sugar)
2. A shepherd looks after _____ (sheep)
3. My _____ are white. (tooth)
4. A barber cuts off _____ (hair)
5. Those _____ are good. (child)
6. Many _____ like dresses. (woman)
7. There are two _____ in the stove. (mouse)

People found at home

Singular	Plural form
grandfather	grandfathers
mother	mothers
father	fathers
uncle	
aunt	aunts
niece	
nephew	
sister	sisters
brother	
son	
daughter	
grandmother	grandmothers
cousin	

Opposites of people at home

father	mother
brother	sister
uncle	
grandfather	
nephew	niece
son	daughter

Write the opposite of the underlined words

1. My uncle has a new car.
2. Mary's brother is three years old
3. Mr. Kapiito's daughter is sick
4. Our grandfather is sleeping
5. Their nephew is tall

Activities done at home

Verbs that add 'ing' to now tense

Verb	Now tense
cook	cooking
sweep	sweeping
watch	
sleep	
fry	frying
clean	
learn	learning
wash	washing
eat	
drink	drinking
boil	
smash	
peel	
kneel	
dry	
lay	
brush	brushing
polish	
slash	
talk	

Change the verbs in brackets correctly

1. He is ____ meat now. (eat)
2. Sam is _____ the house. (sweep)
3. It is _____ now. (rain)
4. They are _____ clothes (wash)
5. Timothy is _____ home now. (go)
6. The baby is _____ milk. (drink)
7. My aunt is _____ irish potatoes. (peel)
8. Sarah and her friends are _____ firewood. (collect)
9. Misu is _____ food. (cook)
10. Daddy is _____ his shoes now. (polish)

Pronouns for people at home

Pronouns

Examples

I, she, he, it, they, you, we

Write a pronoun for the given noun

1. Mary is in Primary Two.
2. Ntege has a ball.
3. The dog is in the kennel.
4. The children are playing.
5. Musa and I are going to the mosque
6. Uncle has a big phone.

Possessive pronouns ownership of something

Examples

his, hers, its, my, our, mine, ours, us, their, theirs, him, them

Examples

That cup belongs to me. It is mine.

Here is your bag. It belongs to you. It is yours.

The cow has a calf. It is its.

Activity

Use the correct possessive pronoun to complete the sentences correctly

- a) This is John bottle. It is.....
- b) We have a big school. It is.....
- c) That class belongs to us. It is.....
- d) This car belong to me, so it is.....

Our Home and community

Roles of people in the community:

Verbs that double the last letter in now tense

Verb	Now tense
sit	sitting
clap	clapping
skip	skipping
swim	swimming
drum	drumming
stop	stopping
shut	shutting
hit	hitting
run	running
slap	slapping
worship	worshipping
hop	hopping
get	
cut	
put	
set	
beg	
travel	
dig	
shop	
mop	
drop	
model	

Activity

Change the verbs in brackets to now tense

1. The gardener is _____ in the garden. (dig)
2. Mary's mother is _____ in the market. (shop)
3. Who are those _____ the desks. (hit)
4. The girls are _____ on the bench. (sit)
5. We are _____ now. (now)

Verbs that drop 'e' in now tense

Verb	Now tense
give	giving
take	taking
come	coming
make	making
drive	
dance	
care	caring
share	sharing
forgive	forgiving
use	
name	naming
love	
abuse	
move	moving
bake	
smile	

Activity

Use the verbs in brackets correctly

1. Jane is _____ now. (come)
2. The teachers are _____ our work (prepare)
3. They are _____ sweets. (share)
4. The driver is _____ the bus to Kampala. (drive)
5. The policemen are _____ a thief.(chase)
6. The cat is_____ under the bed. (hide)
7. Tim and Ali are _____ bicycles. (ride)
8. The pastor is preaching about _____ each other. (forgive)
9. Aunt is _____ a cake. (bake)
10. The children are _____ now. (dance)

HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

Parts of the body


Singular (one)	Plural (many)
eye	eyes
ear	ears
cheek	cheeks
finger	fingers
hand	hands
elbow	elbows
arm	arms
toe	toes
knee	knees
thigh	thighs
heel	heels
foot	feet
nail	nails
tongue	tongues
neck	necks
back	backs
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
hair	hair
mouth	Mouths

Give the plural form of the words in brackets

1. I use my _____ to kneel. (knee)
2. Most people have ten _____ (finger)
3. His _____ are hurt. (toe)
4. Ostriches have long _____ (neck)
5. Owls have big _____ (eye)
6. We use our _____ for walking (leg)
7. Barbra has long _____ (hair)
8. Your _____ are dirty. (tooth)
9. Uncle has big _____ (foot)
10. We use our _____ for hearing (ear)

Use of has and have

We use has with singular pronoun / noun

Jane		has
She		
He		
It		
Tom		

Examples


Jane has a black bag.

Tom has a ball.

The cat has a long tail.

It has a bone.

Have is used with plural nouns/ pronouns and I

I		have
You		
They		
We		
Bob and Janet		

Examples

I have a new toy.

You have many oranges.

They have a big school.

We have much food.

Musa and Hassan have bicycles.


Activity

Use has or have in the sentences

1. They _____ good teachers at school.
2. Most children _____ new books.
3. Apio _____ a red dress.
4. I _____ a box of sweets.
5. Daddy _____ a big car.
6. _____ she kept money safely?
7. We _____ a new head teacher.
8. The boys _____ short finger nails.
9. The dog _____ sharp teeth.
10. The babies _____ new toys.

Every day tense

Verbs that add 's' to every day

She		add 's' to every day
He		
It		
Betty		

Verb	Every day
write	writes
read	reads
drive	
sit	
cook	cooks
burn	
boil	
cut	cuts
scrub	
bathe	bathes
dance	dances
skip	skips
run	runs
eat	eats
drink	drinks
peel	peels
cook	
fight	
clap	

Use the verb in brackets correctly

1. Tom _____ the book every day. (read)
2. He _____ an egg every morning. (eat)
3. She _____ off her nails every Sunday. (cut)
4. Mother _____ bananas every day. (peel)
5. Aunt _____ food every Friday. (cook)

Verbs that add 'es' to everyday tense

Verb	Every day
brush	brushes
polish	polishes
go	goes
do	does
wash	washes
watch	watches

scratch	scratches
slash	slashes
teach	teaches
box	Boxes
punch	punches
hatch	hatches
cross	crosses

Activity

Change the given verbs in brackets to everyday tense

1. The man _____ water every day. (fetch)
2. The teacher _____ us English every day. (teach)
3. The hen _____ its eggs after twenty one days. (hatch)
4. That cat _____ people when it is angry. (scratch)
5. Babirye _____ to church every Sunday. (go)
6. Our matron _____ the uniforms every evening. (wash)

Rhyming words are words pronounced in the same way but carrying different meaning

eye	I
hear	here
son	sun
write	right
bird	bad
hut	hat, heart, hurt
meat	meet
week	weak
let	late
by	bye
first	fast
to	two/too

Activity

Complete the sentences with the correct word from the brackets

1. _____ am sick today. (eye, I)
2. The _____ is flying over the pole. (bad, bird)
3. Namuli was the _____ in her class. (first, fast)
4. Can you come _____ please? (here, hear)
5. His _____ is a very good boy. (son , sun)
6. The baby is too _____ to stand. (week, weak)
7. Seven days make a _____ (weak, week)
8. I have a red _____. (hut, hat)

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Classification of food

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
banana	bananas
bean	beans
yam	yams
onion	onions
groundnut	groundnuts
pawpaw	pawpaws
orange	oranges
cassava	cassava
sugarcane	sugarcane
fish	fish
meat	meat
pineapple	pineapples
mango	mangoes
sweet potato	sweet potatoes

Activity

Complete the table below

One	Many
	eggs
bean	
onion	
	tomatoes
orange	
	apples

Use of 'some' and 'any'.

Examples

We use some on positive statement

1. There is some sugar in the tin.
2. Give me some mangoes please
3. Put some pencils in the bag
4. There are some children in the classroom

Any is used with questions and negatives

- a) There isn't any water in the flask.
- b) Are there any apples in the baskets?
- c) I don't have any money.

Activity

Fill in 'some' or 'any' in the gaps

1. Is there _____ food in the saucepan?
2. Namata and Teddy have _____ dolls.
3. They don't have _____ pencils.
4. Will uncle give us _____ money?
5. He _____ groundnuts on the plate.

Verbs that drop 'y' and add 'ies'

Verb	Every day
carry	carries
fry	fries
copy	copies
bury	buries
cry	cries
marry	marries
dry	dries
try	tries
worry	worries
hurry	hurries

Activity

1. Jumah _____ an aeroplane every morning. (fly)
2. The baby _____ for milk every night. (cry)
3. Dan _____ his bag every day. (carry)
4. Mother _____ eggs every morning. (fry)
5. Mr. Ben _____ every year. (marry)

Past tense (yesterday tense)

Verbs that add 'ed'

Verb	Yesterday
talk	talked
cook	cooked
look	looked
rush	rushed
clean	cleaned
wash	washed
mop	mopped
play	played
peel	peeled
push	pushed
laugh	laughed
boil	boiled
plant	planted

Activity

Use the verbs in brackets correctly

1. I _____ food yesterday. (cook)
2. He _____ for his book yesterday. (look)
3. They _____ clothes last week. (wash)
4. We _____ water yesterday. (fetch)
5. Daddy _____ to the head teacher yesterday. (talk)

Verbs that add 'd'

Verb	Yesterday
dance	danced
move	moved
like	liked
love	loved
use	used
taste	tasted
change	changed
bathe	bathed
bake	baked
chase	chased
name	named
smile	smiled
blame	blamed

Activity

Use the verbs in brackets correctly

1. The teacher _____ late yesterday. (arrive)
2. Peter and Sam _____ very well yesterday. (dance)
3. Our mother _____ us for breaking the plates last week.
(blame)
4. I _____ the party last Sunday. (like)
5. The cake _____ bitter yesterday. (taste)

Verbs that change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ed'

Verb	Yesterday
marry	married
try	tried
copy	copied
study	studied
apply	applied
worry	worried
hurry	hurried
cry	cried
dry	dried
bury	buried

Activity

1. The baby _____ yesterday. (cry)
2. I _____ the work yesterday. (copy)
3. Uncle _____ his wife last year. (marry)
4. She _____ to walk yesterday. (try)
5. We _____ our sister last week. (bury)
6. The children _____ to the bus yesterday. (hurry)
7. Cissy _____ from America last year. (study)

Verbs that change completely in past tense

Verb	Yesterday
dig	dug
eat	ate
go	went
come	came
give	gave
do	did
sweep	swept
draw	drew
drive	drove
ride	rode
give	gave
kneel	knelt

sit	sit
stand	stood

Activity

Use the verbs correctly

1. Juma _____ to the mosque yesterday. (go)
2. Daddy _____ the car last week. (drive)
3. We _____ meat yesterday. (eat)
4. Sarah _____ on the mat yesterday. (sit)
5. I _____ the house last night. (sweep)

Good feeding

Describing words. (Adjectives)

tall	dirty	clean	short
hot	cold	white	red
sad	small	weak	strong

Opposite of adjectives

Adjective	Opposite
small	big
long	short
sweet	sour
dirty	clean
dry	wet
thin	fat
weak	strong
happy	sad
tall	short
smart	shabby
quick	slow
old	new /young
sharp	blunt

white	black
handsome/beautiful	gly
heavy	light

Give the opposite of the underlined words

1. He is happy today.
2. An ox is a strong animal.
3. These tablets are sour.
4. Our desks are dirty.
5. Sofia is a short girl.
6. My father bought a new car.
7. Tim has a short pencil.
8. Our school is very far.
9. It is good to greet others.

Comparing adjectives

Adjectives that add “er”

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
long	longer	longest
short	shorter	shortest
old	older	oldest
young	younger	youngest
new	newer	newest
small	smaller	smallest
quick	quicker	quickest
slow	slower	slowest
weak	weaker	weakest
sharp	sharper	sharpest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
poor	poorer	poorest
rich	richer	richest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
fast	faster	fastest
thick	thicker	thickest

cheap	cheaper	cheapest
cold	colder	coldest
soft	softer	softest
tall	taller	tallest
large	larger	largest

Activity

1. That room is _____ than mine. (small)
2. Bananas are _____ than apples. (sweet)
3. Akello is _____ than Alice. (tall)
4. A rat is _____ than a cat. (small)
5. My uniform is _____ than yours. (clean)
6. The lion is _____ than a zebra. (strong)
7. Maria is _____ than Peter. (smart)
8. Mukasa is the _____ boy in our family. (young)

Adjectives that double the last letter

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	bigger	biggest
Thin	thinner	thinnest
Fat	fatter	fattest
Wet	wetter	wettest
Red	redder	reddest
Flat	flatter	flattest
hot	hotter	hottest

Activity

1. My tea is _____ than yours. (hot)
2. A pig is the _____ animal of all. (fat)
3. She is the _____ girl in our class. (thin)
4. Our road is _____ than theirs. (flat)
5. His house is the _____ in our village. (big)
6. Tuesday is the _____ day of the week. (hot)

7. A pancake is _____ than bread. (flat)
8. An elephant is _____ than a buffalo. (big)
9. March is the _____ month of the year. (wet)
10. Nakato is _____ than Babirye. (thin)

Adjectives that drop y and add 'er' / 'est'

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
lazy	lazier	laziest
dry	drier	driest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
busy	busier	busiest
funny	funnier	funniest
easy	easier	easiest
lucky	luckier	luckiest
early	earlier	earliest
dirty	dirtier	
ugly	uglier	
dry	drier	
hungry	hungrier	
dirty	dirtier	
heavy	heavier	heaviest

Activity

Complete the sentences using the given words in brackets

1. Aminah is _____ than Tom. (lazy)
2. May is the _____ month of the year. (dry)
3. English is _____ than mathematics. (easy)
4. Tom's uniform is the _____ of all. (dirty)
5. Juliet is _____ than Namale. (pretty)
6. Bees are the _____ insects. (busy)
7. Stones are _____ than feathers. (heavy)
8. A baboon is the _____ animal. (ugly)
9. Cartoon is _____ than music. (funny)
10. I came _____ than yesterday. (early)

Similies

- as cold as ice
- as black as charcoal
- as green as grass
- as white as snow
- as sweet as honey
- as happy as a king
- as slow as a snail
- as busy as a bee
- as hot as fire
- as easy as abc
- as brave as a lion

Complete the sentences correctly

1. My teacher is as busy as a _____
2. The sun is as hot as _____
3. That skirt is as black as _____
4. It is as green as _____
5. His teeth are as white as _____
6. Our Daddy is as brave as a _____
7. The weather is as cold as _____