

RAISE UP A CHILD NUR. & PRI. SCHOOL-LUYINJA , NAMUNGOONA  
**TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR ENGLISH TERM ONE 2022**  
**P.2**

**THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT**

**SUB THEME: Common animals.**

**Lesson 1.**

**A composition about how I spent my holiday.(Narrative)**

**Lesson 2. Comparison of Adjectives.**

**A.** Adding er, est to adjectives to show the comparative and superlative degrees.

**Examples**

cold	-	colder than	-	the coldest
tall	-	taller than	-	the tallest
short	-	shorter than	-	the shortest

**B. Filling in correctly**

	<b><u>Adjective</u></b>	-	<b><u>Comparative</u></b>	-	<b><u>Superlative</u></b>
1.	old	-	older than	-	the oldest
2.	long	-		-	
3.	wide	-		-	
4.	warm	-		-	
5.	Sharp	-		-	
6.	neat	-		-	
7.	high	-		-	
8.	fine	-		-	
9.	nice	-		-	
10.	wise	-		-	
11.	pale	-		-	
12.	tame	-	tamer than	-	the tamest
13.	pale	-	paler than	-	the palest

14. young - younger than - the youngest

**C. Using some of the above adjectives in sentences orally.**

**D. Using the adjectives in brackets correctly to fill in the gaps.**

1. The church is the \_\_\_\_\_ building in our village. (high)
2. Samuel is \_\_\_\_\_ than John. (tall)
3. Tom's pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine. (long)
4. Grandmother's blanket is \_\_\_\_\_ than ours. (old)
5. The knife is \_\_\_\_\_ than yours. (sharp)
6. The pear was \_\_\_\_\_ than the banana. (ripe)
7. King Solomon was the \_\_\_\_\_ of all men. (wise)
8. I am the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in the family. (old)
9. Carol has the \_\_\_\_\_ writing in class. (neat)
10. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ jam I have ever tasted. (nice)
11. The juice is \_\_\_\_\_ than soda. (cold)
12. An elephant is \_\_\_\_\_ than a hippopotamus. (large)

**Reference**

**(i) Junior English BK 1, page 80**

**Lesson 3**

**Alphabetical order**

**Revision of arranging words in alphabetical order by the first letter.**

**Examples:-**

Car, dog, apple, bed

Apple, bed, car, dog,

Kennel, flower, elephant, girl,

Elephant, flower, girl, kennel

**Activity:**

**Arrange these words in alphabetical order.**

a) cup, axe, goat, ball

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

b) fork, den, house, jug

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

c) kite, lion, wall, pan

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 4. Alphabetical order by second letter.**

**Examples:**

crow,	cat,	cow,	chicken
cat,	chicken,	cow,	crow

**Activities**

**Arranging words in alphabetical order following the second letter.**

a) squirrel, sheep, snake, slug

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

b) hyena, hawker, hen, hippopotamus

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

c) duck, deer, dog, dragon

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

d) lion, lamb, leopard, locust

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

e) ogre, owl, ostrich, octopus

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

f) turtle, tiger, tadpole, tortoise

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

g) moth, mat, milk, mean

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**Reference**

- 1) Standard Eng BK 3 Pg 7 – 8
- 2) Junior Eng Bk 2 Pg 28
- 3) Junior Eng Bk 3 pg 32

### **WEEK 3.**

#### **Lesson 5      Alphabetical order by the third letter.**

##### **Example**

- |    |       |       |       |      |
|----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| a) | dream | drunk | drink | drop |
|    | drank | dream | drip  | drop |

Arrange these words in abc order.

- |    |       |        |        |       |
|----|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| a) | steal | stalk  | strong | study |
| b) | grass | greed  | grind  | grow  |
| c) | drop  | drink  | dream  | drunk |
| d) | pat   | pawpaw | palm   | pack  |
| e) | radio | rack   | rapid  | rash  |
| f) | loaf  | local  | lost   | long  |
| g) | home  | honey  | hope   | horse |
| h) | flock | fleet  | flop   | fly   |

**Ref: Primary School Curriculum for Uganda.**

#### **Lesson 6. Animals and their young ones.**

##### **Vocabulary:**

Cow, calf, duckling, sheep, piglet, cub, elephant, weaverbird, parrot, dove, monkey, eagle etc

##### **Match the animals to their young ones.**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| Sheep    | cub      |
| Goat     | duckling |
| Elephant | baby     |

Eagle	puppy
Pig	lamb
Monkey	eaglet
Lion	kid
Tiger	piglet
Duck	cub
Dog	calf

### **Activities**

- \_ Reading the vocabulary
- \_ Matching animals to their young ones.
- \_ A written exercise about animals and their young ones.

### **Exercise**

#### **Complete correctly.**

- A young one of a duck is a \_\_\_\_\_
- A young one of an elephant is a \_\_\_\_\_
- A young one of a pig is a \_\_\_\_\_
- A young one of a monkey is a \_\_\_\_\_
- A young one of a lion is a \_\_\_\_\_
- A young one of a sheep is a \_\_\_\_\_

**Ref: MK Junior Literacy bk 1**

### **LESSON 7: COMPREHENSION. A passage about animals.**

#### **Animals.**

In our environment we have two groups of animals. The domestic and wild animals. Domestic animals are kept in our homes and they include cows, goats, hens, cats, dogs and many others. These animals are useful to us. Dogs guard our homes, cats chase rats in our houses, donkeys and horses are used for transport, cows provide us with milk, hens and ducks provide us with eggs and meat.

Wild animals are those found in bushes, forests and water bodies. Others are kept in zoos and game parks. They include lions, crocodiles, antelopes, monkeys, snakes and many others. Wild animals are tourist attraction. The country gets money from the tourists. We also learn about these animals and some provide us with meat.

#### Questions

1. What are domestic animals?

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2. Where do we find domestic animals?

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3. How is a dog useful in our home?

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4. Why do we keep hens and ducks in our homes?

5. Apart from bushes and water bodies, where else do we find wild animals?

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6. How do we call people who go to look at wild animals in the zoos and game parks?

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7. Draw and name three wild animals.

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#### **Re- writing sentences using When.....**

1. I was going home. I met a mad man. { Begin; When.....}
2. The dog was barking. We locked it in the kennel.
3. Joseph was playing in Namboole. He fell down.
4. We went to the market. It started raining.
5. He finished the work. He handed in the book for marking.

## LESSON 8.

### Comparison of Adjectives

#### Doubling the last letter and adding -er, -est

hot - hotter - hottest  
big - bigger - biggest

#### **A. Fill in correctly**

	<u>Adjective</u>		<u>comparative</u>		<u>superlative</u>
1.	flat	-	flatter than	-	the flattest
2.	wet	-		-	
3.	thin	-	thinner than	-	the thinnest
4.	sad	-		-	
5.	red	-		-	
6.	fat	-		-	

#### **B. Make sentences using the above words.**

#### **C. Use the given adjectives correctly to fill in the gaps**

- a) This is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week. (hot)
- b) April was \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year. (wet)
- c) It was the \_\_\_\_\_ day of his life. (sad)
- d) The clown's nose was \_\_\_\_\_ the a cherry. (red)
- e) Jumba is the \_\_\_\_\_ boy in class. (fat)
- f) Your slice of bread is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine. (thin)

### Reference

- 1) Junior English Bk 1, Page 86

## WEEK 4.

### LESSON 9

Sub theme: Common insects

### COMPREHENSION

A passage about insects.

**Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences.**

#### **Insects**

Insects are living things. They breathe, grow, die, feed, excrete and reproduce.

Examples

of insects are houseflies, grasshoppers, termites, bees, wasps and many others.

Insects have three main body parts. These are head, thorax and abdomen. Insects use spiracles for breathing. Some insects are useful and others are harmful. The useful insects are bees, grasshoppers and white ants. Some harmful insects are houseflies, tsetse flies and mosquitoes. Mosquitoes spread malaria. Tsetse flies spread sleeping sickness to people and nagana to animals. Houseflies spread diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and trachoma.

#### **Questions**

1. Why are insects grouped under living things?

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2. How many main body parts has an insect?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do insects use for breathing?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Mention four examples of insects in the story?

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

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Which insect spreads sleeping sickness?

\_\_\_\_\_



6. Why are bees useful insects?

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Draw and name an insect and the main body parts.



**Ref: Curriculum**

## **LESSON 10**

### **Use of some or any. Lesson 8**

**Some** is used to show that there is a little, but not much or many.

#### **Examples**

There is some milk in the cup.

We have some flowers in the garden.

**Any** - Is used to tell us that there is nothing left.

We use any to ask questions also.

We use any in negative sentences.

#### **Examples**

a) There aren't any bananas in the basket.

b) Do you have any cabbage left?

c) Have you any ink in the pot?

#### **Activities**

- a) Constructing oral sentences using any or some.
- b) Doing written exercise.

### **Exercise**

#### **Complete the sentences using some or any**

- 1. Joan does not eat \_\_\_\_\_ white ants.
- 2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ beans in the dish.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ insects do not have wings.
- 4. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ milk left for the baby?
- 5. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ body here?
- 6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ weeds in the garden.
- 7. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes in the store.
- 8. We do not have \_\_\_\_\_ water left in the pot.
- 9. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ thing for me in your house?
- 10. He doesn't want \_\_\_\_\_ food.

**Ref.**

**English aid bk 2 pg 46**

### **LESSON 11**

#### **Revision of opposites of adjectives.**

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a) taller - shorter | o) high - low    |
| b) dry - wet        | p) clean - dirty |
| c) early - late     | q) empty- full   |
| d) big - small      | r) wild - tame   |
| e) hard - soft      | s) long - short  |
| f) bad - good       | t) hard - soft   |
| g) clean - dirty    | u) bad - good    |
| h) Smaller - bigger | v) strong - weak |
| i) Kind - cruel     | w) first - last  |

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| j) fast - slow   | x) shallow - wide |
| k) narrow - wide | y) new - old      |
| l) heavy - light | z) poor - rich    |
| m) dark - light  |                   |
| n) thick - thin  |                   |

### **Activities**

- Reading the adjectives and giving opposites.
- Making oral sentences using the opposites of adjectives.
- A written exercise about opposites of adjectives.

### **Exercise**

Give the opposites of the underlined words.

1. Wasps have longer wings than mosquitoes. -  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The sty was very dirty. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Pigs are fat animals. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The test was difficult. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Bring the empty bottles of soda. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Some horses are wild and some are \_\_\_\_\_
7. James is a tall boy but his brother is \_\_\_\_\_
8. I was late for school yesterday but I am \_\_\_\_\_ today.
9. Tom is a strong boy. \_\_\_\_\_
10. My dress is wet. \_\_\_\_\_

**Ref: Junior English Bk 1 Pg 38 and 57.**

**Junior Eng bk 2 pg 44 and 77.**

## **LESSON 12**

### **Possessive pronouns**

#### **Examples**

my	-	mine
our	-	ours
your	-	yours
her	-	hers
their	-	theirs
his	-	his
it	-	it's

That is Suzan's pencil. It belongs to her. It is hers.

There are their clothes. They belong to them. They are theirs.

### **Exercise**

#### **Complete the sentences using the correct pronoun.**

1. This is Joel's bag. It is \_\_\_\_\_
2. Can you please give me that bag? It is \_\_\_\_\_
3. The dog wagged \_\_\_\_\_ tail.
4. Take the book to Rhoda. It is \_\_\_\_\_
5. That is your car. It is \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Choose the correct word from the brackets to complete the sentences.**

- a) These are our shoes. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (yours, ours)
- b) These toys are for Rita. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (hers, her)
- c) The man chased \_\_\_\_\_ wife. (him, his)
- d) We could not hear \_\_\_\_\_ talk. (him, he)
- e) The donkey hurt \_\_\_\_\_ eye. (it, its)

**Ref: Standard 3 Eng Aid 3 page 61.**

### **WEEK 5.I**

### **LESSON 13**

#### **Reflexive pronouns.**

Reflexive pronouns are these which end with the word self or selves.

### **Examples**

- |   |          |   |            |
|---|----------|---|------------|
| - | Myself   | - | ourselves  |
| - | Yourself | - | himself    |
| - | Itself   | - | themselves |
| - | Herself  | - | yourselves |

- a) The cat has hurt itself.
- b) The thief killed himself.

### **Activities**

- Reading the reflexive pronouns.
- Giving examples of reflexive pronouns.

### **Exercise**

Complete the sentences using the correct pronoun from the box.

- |   |            |   |           |   |         |
|---|------------|---|-----------|---|---------|
| - | Myself     | - | yourself  | - | himself |
| - | Itself     | - | ourselves | - | herself |
| - | Themselves |   |           |   |         |

- a) Elizabeth can dress \_\_\_\_\_
- b) I did the homework \_\_\_\_\_
- c) You must discipline \_\_\_\_\_ first.
- d) The cat chokes \_\_\_\_\_ while eating meat.
- e) We \_\_\_\_\_ tell lies sometimes.
- f) The children hid \_\_\_\_\_ in the bush.
- g) The man had an accident and hurt \_\_\_\_\_
- h) I wash \_\_\_\_\_ when I go home.
- i) The tree fell down \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Penina and Richard went to Jinja \_\_\_\_\_

Ref: **Beginners eng grammar 3 page 47.**

**Standard 3 eng page 35.**

## **LESSON 14**

### **COMPOSITION**

#### **Jumbled sentences**

**Re-arrange these sentences to make a good story.**

- A. He puts on his uniform.  
John wakes up early in the morning.  
He gets his school bag and runs to school.  
He has a shower.  
He takes his breakfast

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- B. He stops playing when he sees the friends.  
Simon has a pet cat  
He plays with it everyday.  
Its name is Bobbie.  
It is very playful.

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## LESSON 15

### Comparing irregular adjective.

These are adjectives which change comparative completely in the comparative and superlative forms.

#### Examples

Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Much	more	most
Little	less	least
Many	more	most
Far	farther	furthest

#### Activities

- Reading the irregular adjectives
- Spelling the irregular adjectives

#### Exercise

##### Fill in the gaps using the correct form of word in the brackets.

1. Your handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine. (good)
2. The patient is \_\_\_\_\_ today than yesterday. (bad)
3. Jim collected the \_\_\_\_\_ number of eggs. (many)
4. Alice has the \_\_\_\_\_ mark in the class. (good)

##### Complete this table correctly.

a)	good	better	_____
b)	_____	farther	farthest
c)	little	_____	least
d)	bad	worse	_____

## **LESSON 16**

### **Comparing adjectives which add more and most.**

#### **Examples**

Active	more active	most active
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Interesting		
Careless		
Dangerous		
Handsome		
Graceful		

#### **Activities**

- Identify the adjectives in the category.
- Spell the adjectives

#### **Exercise**

1. Complete this table correctly.

a)	interesting	_____	Most interesting.
b)	_____	more dangerous	most dangerous.
c)	careless	_____	most careless.
d)	_____	more handsome	most handsome.
e)	active	more active	_____.

2. **Use the correct form of the word in the bracket to complete the sentences.**

- a) Joseph is an \_\_\_\_\_ boy. (active)
- b) The basket is \_\_\_\_\_ than the mat. (beautiful)
- c) Granny's story was the \_\_\_\_\_ of all. (interesting)



- d) The children were very \_\_\_\_\_ in the bus. (careless)  
e) Mr. Lule has the \_\_\_\_\_ sons in the village. (handsome)

**Ref: Basic eng 2 – 3 pp 20 – 21**

## **WEEK 6.**

### **LESSON 17.**

#### **Use of was and were**

We use were for one person or thing.

We use were and was for past forms of are and is.

#### **Examples**

The egg was cracked.

The girls were skipping a rope.

I was going to the market.

I was looking at the animals.

#### **Activities**

Constructing oral sentences using was and were.

#### **Exercise**

**Fill in the blanks with was or were.**

- a) The dogs \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping in the kennel.  
b) My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ happy to see me.  
c) He \_\_\_\_\_ absent yesterday.  
d) Our car \_\_\_\_\_ in the garage yesterday.  
e) The girls \_\_\_\_\_ skipping in the field.  
f) There \_\_\_\_\_ many apples in the basket.  
g) The nest \_\_\_\_\_ in the tree.  
h) My birthday \_\_\_\_\_ last Wednesday.  
i) Monkeys \_\_\_\_\_ jumping from tree to tree.

- Ref: i) Junior English BK 1 pg 31.  
ii) Standard 2 Eng pg 57 – 58.

## LESSON 18

Joining sentences using Who.....

- 1 This is the girl. She lost her book.{ Join using who.....}
2. Here is the man. He got an accident.
3. That is the teacher. She teaches English.
4. Those are the farmers. They visited our school.
5. There are the doctors. They work in Mengo hospital.

## LESSON 19

**Wed: interrogative pronouns.**

These are pronouns which are used for asking questions.

### **Examples.**

#### **Who, what, which**

- **Who** is used when talking about people.
- **What** is used for talking about things and animals.
- **Which** is used to talk about things and animals.
- **Where** is used to talk about a place.
- **Why** is used to ask for a reason.
- **When** is used to talk about time.
- **How** is used to talk about the way things are done.
- **Whose** is used to ask who some thing belongs to.

### **Activities**

- Reading the interrogative pronouns.
- Defining the interrogative pronouns.

### **Exercise**

Choose the correct word from the list to complete the sentences.

What            why            where            which

When            how            whose            who

1. \_\_\_\_\_ did you keep the book?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ do you live?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is your brother's name?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ old are you?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are you coming for the party?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are they late for school?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ toy do you want?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is crying now?

Write any two sentences using who, where.

**Ref:            Basic eng 3 pg 44**

**Beginners' eng grammar 3 pg 48 -9.**

## **LESSON 20**

### **Picture composition (description)**

#### **Understanding integrated Science book 2 page 5**

#### **Pre-activities**

1. Naming animals found in the picture orally.
2. Naming the young ones of the animals and where they live. E.g. calf – kraal, chick – pen etc.
3. Identifying wild and domestic animals.
4. Writing the composition.

#### **Guiding Questions**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. What are domestic animals?           | e. Which animals give us wool?                   |
| b. Name some domestic animals.          | f. Give any other uses of animals in the picture |
| c. What are wild animals?               |  |
| d. Which domestic animals give us meat? |  |

## **WEEK 7. LESSON 21**

### **Forming adverbs by adding 'ly'**

Some adverbs can be formed by adding – ly- to the adjectives.

#### **Examples**

Slow	slowly
Proud	proudly
Kind	kindly
Soft	softly
Neat	neatly
Safe	safely
Quick	quickly
Calm	calmly
Loud	loudly

#### **Activities**

- a) Reading the adverbs.
- b) Spelling and forming the adverbs correctly.

#### **Exercise**

1. Use the correct form of the word in the brackets to complete the sentences correctly.
  - a) The dog barked \_\_\_\_\_ at the thief. (loud)
  - b) The children sang \_\_\_\_\_ in the concert. (sweet)
  - c) We read \_\_\_\_\_ in the library. (quiet)
  - d) He walked \_\_\_\_\_ because his foot was hurt. (slow)
  - e) The man ran very \_\_\_\_\_ to save the baby. (quick)
  - f) My mother looked \_\_\_\_\_ at the basket she had made. (proud)
  - g) Sam painted the house \_\_\_\_\_ (neat)

**Ref: Junior eng bk 2 pg 43.**

**Standard 3 Eng pg 52-3.**

## LESSON 22

### Adverbs formed from adjectives

Ending with -y-

#### **Examples**

Angry          angrily

Easy          Easily

Happy          happily

Busy          busy

#### **Activities**

Spelling the adverbs.

Forming adverbs from adjectives ending with y.

#### **Exercise**

1. Form adverbs from these adjectives.

Heavy          -

Lucky          -

Day          -

Hungry          -

Steady          -

Greedy          -

Noisy          -

2. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences correctly.

a) The boys collected clay from the swamp \_\_\_\_\_ (easy)

b) We fetch water from the well \_\_\_\_\_ (day)

c) It rained \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday and we failed to go to the garden. (heavy)

d) Grace jumped over the rope \_\_\_\_\_ (easy)

e) The children made the mats \_\_\_\_\_ (happy)

f) The potter walked away \_\_\_\_\_ when the pots broke. (angry)

g) Nancy ate all the food from the plate \_\_\_\_\_ (greedy)

**Ref:**

**Junior English Book 2**

## LESSON 23

### Sub theme: Common plants

#### COMPREHENSION

1 What are natural plants ?

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2. What do we get from big trees?

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3. Why do we need plants in our environment?

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4. How do we care for plants?

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5. Draw and name two plants in our environment.

#### Ref: Curriculum

## LESSON 24

**Vocabulary** a piece of Lesson 18

Knife	glass	peeling
Dish	bench	cutting
Dress	box	sewing
Brush	torch	

#### **Structures**

- What is this / that?  
That / this is a \_\_\_\_\_
- What are these / those  
These are \_\_\_\_\_

Those are \_\_\_\_\_

- Show me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

This / that / is / these / those / are \_\_\_\_\_

### **Activities**

- a) Reading the vocabulary.
- b) Answering orally the structures.
- c) Constructing oral and written sentences.

### **Exercise**

1) Write the plurals of these words.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) knife _____ | e) bench _____ |
| b) dish _____  | f) brush _____ |
| c) glass _____ | g) torch _____ |
| d) dress _____ |                |

2. Write five nouns using the word a piece of \_\_\_\_\_

### **Examples**

A piece of chalk.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ (glass)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ (chalk)
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ (wood)
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ (cloth)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ (soap)

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

- a) There are only two \_\_\_\_\_ in the box. (piece of chalk)
- b) The benches were made from \_\_\_\_\_. (piece of wood)
- c) The tailor cut many \_\_\_\_\_ to make a skirt. (piece of cloth)
- d) There were ten \_\_\_\_\_ in the cooking pot. (piece of meat)

e) The children made masks from \_\_\_\_\_ (piece of paper)

## WEEK 8

### LESSON 25

Ref: Curriculum

### LESSON 26

#### JOINING SENTENCES USING WHOSE

- 1 That is the man. His car had an accident. {Join using Whose.....}
- 2 Here is the parent. Her daughter got a prize.
- 3 This is the farmer. His animals ate our crops.
- 4 Those are the children. Their father went to London.
- 5 This is the lady. Her bag was stolen.

Ref: Curriculum

### LESSON 27

**Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences:**

**Mrs. Mukasa's craft shop. Lesson fourteen**

Mrs. Mukasa has a big craft shop. One day our teacher, Mr. Okot took us to see the crafts shop. He told us to ask questions about crafts. So we asked Mrs. Mukasa what materials the crafts were made of. She said, there are many things we can use to make each of the crafts. Peter asked Mrs. Mukasa, if we can use clay. Oh yes, said Mrs. Mukasa. We can use clay to make pots, charcoal stove, cups and so many other things. She also told the children that, they can use bottle tops, sisal, seeds, feathers, raffia, palm leaves and straws to make crafts. The crafts made can also be sold to get money or used for home use.

1. Who has a big craft shop?

---



2. Who took the children to the crafts shop?

---

3. What is the title of the story? \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ asked Mrs. Mukasa a question.

5. Draw and name there materials we use to make crafts

**Ref: Curriculum**

## **LESSON 28**

**Riddles related to things we make in the environment.**

**What/Who am I?**

I am made in a workshop.

They use a saw to cut me.

They put nails in the pieces.

What am I?

Children sit on me in class

Who am I?

I am made of Sisal.

You use me to skip.

What am I?

You are a\_\_\_\_\_.

I am made of clay.

You use me to cook food.

What am I?

You are a\_\_\_\_\_

I have four legs.

I cannot walk.

I am made of wood.

You sleep on me.

What am I?

You are a\_\_\_\_\_

I am round.

You make me out of banana fibres and sisal.

You play with me.

What am I?

You are a\_\_\_\_\_

**Ref: Curriculum**

## **LESSON 29**

### **Present simple tense – negative Lesson 24**

We use the word 'not' to show that the action did not take place therefore the sentence is negative.

We use a helping verb 'does' before 'not'

#### **Example**

1. My mother wakes up early.  
My mother does not wake up early.

#### **Activities**

1. Pupils will change sentences to present simple tense negative.

#### **Exercise**

1. Write these sentences in negative form.
  - a) I go to school with my grandmother.
  - b) She goes to work by bus.
  - c) Ian likes to play on the road.
  - d) Grace rides her bicycle every evening.
  - e) We cross the road at the Zebra crossing.
  - f) I know how to ride a motor cycle.

- g) He drives very fast.
- h) The time keeper rings the bell in the morning.
- i) He runs to school everyday.
- j) We sing songs in the choir.

**Ref: Oxford primary eng 2 pg 58 – 61.**

## **LESSON 30**

### **Sub-Theme: Dangerous things on the road**

Past simple tense – negative

We use the word no to show that the action did not take place. A helping verb 'did' is used before 'not'

#### **Example**

- 1. Daddy drove very fast.  
Daddy did not drive very fast.

#### **Activities**

Children will change sentences to put simple tense negative.

#### **Exercise**

- 1. Write these sentences in past simple negative.
  - a) The passengers shouted at the bus conductor.
  - b) I came to school on foot yesterday.
  - c) The aeroplane flew high in the sky.
  - d) The conductor put all the luggage in the boot.
  - e) Two ships drowned in the lake last week.
  - f) The policeman crossed the road very safely.
  - g) Tom bought a new car last month.
  - h) My father had a motor boat.
  - i) Jim crosses the road at the Zebra crossing.

## LESSON 31

**Read the story and answer the questions about it in full sentences.**

### **Busy towns**

There are always many vehicles in busy towns. My friend Eric lives in Jinja town.

He says he sees many cars, buses and lorries. He sometimes sees blue, green and white cars. I see many colours of cars and buses but I love white cars most of all.

My grandmother has a donkey. She uses it to transport her millet and maize from the garden to the millet machine.

Mr. Kigongo lives across the lake, He uses a boat or a canoe.

Sometimes he uses a ferry to cross the lake to the islands.

I hope one day to use a ferry and see what it feels like.

1. Where does Eric live?

---

2. What does Eric see in Jinja town?

---

3. What colour of cars does Eric like most?

---

4. Who has a donkey?

---

5. Which means of transport does Mr. Kigongo use to cross the lake?

---

6. Which crops does Eric's grandmother grow?

---

7. Draw and name any four means of transport mentioned in the story.

## **Lesson 32. Conjunction ..... too.....to.**

The boy is very small. He cannot wash the clothes.

The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_ wash the clothes.

I am very tired. I cannot carry the heavy bucket.

I am too tired to carry the heavy bucket.

### **Activities**

1. Pupils will read sentences with too ..... to.....
2. Pupils will construct oral sentences using ..... too ..... to.....

### **Exercise**

Join these sentences with too ..... to.

1. The boy is very young.  
He can not carry the chair.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. We are very tired.  
We cannot wash the carpet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. She is very fat. She cannot pass through the type.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Florence is very tired. She cannot do homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It is very hot. We cannot go out to play.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We live very far. We cannot come to school at six.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The puppy is very small. It cannot eat that hard bone.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The man is very poor. He cannot build a house.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The woman is very fat. She cannot run.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Musoke is very short. He cannot reach the chalkboard.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **Ref: Curriculum**

### **Lesson 33**

#### **Opposite using ..... un we can also form opposites of words using un. Lesson 23**

Examples

Happy - unhappy

Willing - unwilling

Paid - unpaid

### **Activities**

1. Children will form opposites of word using –un
2. Make sentences using some given opposites.
3. Completing sentences using opposites of words in the brackets.

### **Exercise**

1. Form opposites of these words.

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| a) Safe _____     | fair _____  |
| b) Kind _____     | wise _____  |
| c) Clear _____    | tie _____   |
| d) Friendly _____ | real _____  |
| e) Tidy _____     | screw _____ |
| f) Steady _____   | tie _____   |
| g) Do _____       | roll _____  |

2. Make sentences using these opposites

Unfriendly \_\_\_\_\_

Untidy \_\_\_\_\_

Unkind \_\_\_\_\_

Unpaid \_\_\_\_\_

3. Complete these sentences using the opposites of the words in brackets.

a) The children were \_\_\_\_\_ in the house alone. (safe)

b) The new road is \_\_\_\_\_ (finished)

c) Daddy failed to \_\_\_\_\_ the tyres of the lorry. (screw)

- d) The conductor could not \_\_\_\_\_ the door of the bus. (lock)  
e) Ken was \_\_\_\_\_ to report his friends. (willing)  
f) The pears were \_\_\_\_\_ (ripe)

**Ref: Junior Eng Bk 2 pg 34.**

## **LESSON 34**

### **Compound words**

These are words which are formed by joining two or more small words e.g

Milk + man = milkman.

Hand + bag = handbag

Egg + cup = eggcup

Police + woman = policewoman

Land + mine = landmine

Police + man = policeman

### **Activities**

- Forming compound words
- Reading and writing compound words

### **Exercise**

Make compound words from these ones

Cup + board -----

Flower + pot -----

Arm + chair -----

Snow + man -----

Table + cloth -----

Sun + shine -----

Play + ground -----

Time + table -----

Table + spoon -----

School + girl -----

Play + ground -----  
Foot + ball -----  
Black + board -----  
Pan + cake -----

3. Complete these sentences by joining the two underlined words correctly.

- a) A room for bath is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- b) A pot used for tea is a \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Work to be done at home is \_\_\_\_\_
- d) A rope used for skipping is a \_\_\_\_\_
- e) A shop where books are sold is \_\_\_\_\_
- f) A bag carried in hand is a \_\_\_\_\_
- g) A ball game played with the foot is \_\_\_\_\_
- h) A house in which the pig is kept is a \_\_\_\_\_

**Ref: Junior eng 1 page 55**

**Junior eng 2 page 56**

**Spell well Bk 3 page 9**

**Word perfect spell pg 20.**

## **LESSON 35**

### **Collective nouns**

Collective nouns are those which name a group of things e.g

A group of bees is a swarm.

A group of sheep is a flock

A group of thieves is a gang

A group of cows is a herd.

### **Activities**

Children will give example of collective nouns.

Spell the collective nouns



## **Exercise**

1. Write the missing words

- a) a \_\_\_\_\_ of people
- a \_\_\_\_\_ of thieves
- a \_\_\_\_\_ of bees
- a \_\_\_\_\_ of wolves
- a herd of \_\_\_\_\_
- a bunch of \_\_\_\_\_
- a flock of \_\_\_\_\_
- a \_\_\_\_\_ of players.

2. Write the collective nouns missing in these sentences

- a) A \_\_\_\_\_ of thieves broke in to the house last night.
- b) A \_\_\_\_\_ of bees flew from the hive.
- c) A pack of \_\_\_\_\_ were in the forest.
- d) A \_\_\_\_\_ of fish swam past our boat.
- e) My mother bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers on my birthday.
- f) A \_\_\_\_\_ of people were on the streets.
- g) The farmer took the \_\_\_\_\_ of sheep to graze up the mountain.

**Ref: Junior Eng bk 2 page 35**

**Junior Eng bk 3 page 19**

**Junior Eng bk 1 page 59**

## **LESSON 36**

### **Similes**

Similes are the things which are the same. With similes we compare one thing to another.

### **Examples**

As hot as fire

As cold as ice

As sweet as honey

### **Activities**

1. Pupils will compare things using similes.
2. Complete sentences correctly using similes.

### **Exercise**

Complete these similes correctly as light as \_\_\_\_\_

As light as \_\_\_\_\_

As black as \_\_\_\_\_

As \_\_\_\_\_ as grass

As \_\_\_\_\_ as honey

As \_\_\_\_\_ as snow

As \_\_\_\_\_ as a snail

As \_\_\_\_\_ as ice

As \_\_\_\_\_ as abc

As busy as \_\_\_\_\_

As easy as \_\_\_\_\_

### **2. Complete these sentences correctly.**

- a) Her dress is as \_\_\_\_\_ as snow.
- b) The medicine is as sweet as \_\_\_\_\_
- c) The dog was as \_\_\_\_\_ as a lion.
- d) The sun is as hot as \_\_\_\_\_
- e) It is bad to be as proud as a \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPREHENSION. A passage about animals.**

**Animals.**

In our environment we have two groups of animals. The domestic and wild animals. Domestic animals are kept in our homes and they include cows, goats, hens, cats, dogs and many others. These animals are useful to us. Dogs guard our homes, cats chase rats in our houses, donkeys and horses are used for transport, cows provide us with milk, hens and ducks provide us with eggs and meat.

Wild animals are those found in bushes, forests and water bodies. Others are kept in zoos and game parks. They include lions, crocodiles, antelopes, monkeys, snakes and many others. Wild animals are tourist attraction. The country gets money from the tourists. We also learn about these animals and some provide us with meat.

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## COMPREHENSION

A passage about insects.

**Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences.**

### **Insects**

Insects are living things. They breathe, grow, die, feed, excrete and reproduce. Examples of insects are houseflies, grasshoppers, termites, bees, wasps and many others. Insects have three main body parts. These are head, thorax and abdomen. Insects use spiracles for breathing. Some insects are useful and others are harmful. The useful insects are bees, grasshoppers and white ants. Some harmful insects are houseflies, tsetse flies and mosquitoes. Mosquitoes spread malaria. Tsetse flies spread sleeping sickness to people and nagana to animals. Houseflies spread diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and trachoma.

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grasshoppers and white ants. Some harmful insects are houseflies, tsetse flies and mosquitoes. Mosquitoes spread malaria. Tsetse flies spread sleeping sickness to people and nagana to animals. Houseflies spread diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and trachoma.

**Re-arrange these sentences to make a good story.**

- A. He puts on his uniform.  
John wakes up early in the morning.  
He gets his school bag and runs to school.  
He has a shower.  
He takes his breakfast

---

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---

---

- B. He stops playing when he sees the friends.  
Simon has a pet cat  
He plays with it everyday.  
Its name is Bobbie.  
It is very playful.

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---

## **A passage about plants**

**Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences.**

### **Plants**

Plants are very important to people. Some plants are planted by people while others are natural. Plants which are not planted by people are called natural plants. These ones do not need much care from people but they need to be protected. Plants make our environment look beautiful and healthy. Plants in our gardens need care like weeding, watering, pruning and mulching them. Some plants are a source of food, medicine and shade. Big trees provide timber for furniture and firewood. A large group of plants help in the formation of rainfall.

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### **Things we make in our community**

#### **COMPOSITION**

**Guided composition about things we make.**

**Complete the story using the using the words given below.**

**( wall, shops, skipping, sisal, two)**

Primary \_\_\_\_\_pupils are outside the classroom.

Girls are\_\_\_\_\_with ropes. Ropes are made out of banana fibres or -----.Boys are playing with the balls which they made out of banana fibres. Banana fibres are got from banana plants. Some other balls are bought from\_\_\_\_\_. Musa is climbing over the\_\_\_\_\_ to get the ball. The teacher is telling him to be careful. Some children enjoy playing with hoops which are made out of sticks.

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Some children enjoy playing with hoops which are made out of sticks.

**Read the story and answer the questions about it in full sentences.**

**Busy towns**

There are always many vehicles in busy towns. My friend Eric lives in Jinja town.  
He says he sees many cars, buses and lorries. He sometimes sees blue, green and white cars. I see many colours of cars and buses but I love white cars most of all.  
My grandmother has a donkey. She uses it to transport her millet and maize from the garden to the millet machine.  
Mr. Kigongo lives across the lake, He uses a boat or a canoe.  
Sometimes he uses a ferry to cross the lake to the islands.

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