



ENGLISH
LESSON NOTES TERM ONE 2025
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PRIMARY TWO

THEME: OUR SCHOOL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

SUB THEME: Location and symbols of our school

Week 1

GOING THROUGH HOLIDAY WORK

WEEK 2

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

Food, water, child, broom, money, yellow, black, signpost, medicine, in, near, flag, tree, child, under, badge, black

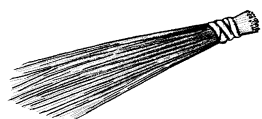
Teaching Aids: water, broom, medicine, school flag, coloured pencils

Activities

1. Reading the words correctly.
2. Using the words correctly in sentences.
3. Writing correct sentences using the vocabulary.

Structures

1. What is this?



This is a _____.

2. Is this a flower?



_____.

3. Are these uniforms?



_____.

EXERCISE

Fill in the missing letters

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| a) med_cin_ | c) un_for_ | e) ba_ge |
| b) bl_ck | d) f_ag | |

Write the words correctly

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) dgeba----- | c) gfla----- |
| b) formuni----- | d) fwloer----- |

Ref; primary School curriculum

Lesson 2

Conjunction..... and.....

Joining sentences usingand.....

Examples:

I have a book.

Sarah has a book.

I have a pencil.

Dorah has a book.

I have a book and a pencil.

Sarah and Dorah have a book each.

Here is a table.

Here is a desk.

Here is a table and a desk.

Exercise

1. She has a doll. She has a bag.
2. We ate fish. We ate posho.
3. They like playing with toys. They like playing with balls.
4. Peter went to school. Paul went to school.
5. He has a book. He has a pen.
6. Peter is my friend. Ruth is my friend.
7. The girls are singing. The boys are singing.
8. Mother is cooking rice. Mother is cooking meat.
9. The ducks are swimming. The fish are swimming.
10. Musa is eating sweets. Ivan is eating sweets.

Lesson 3

Comprehension

Practical: Internal excursion

Vocabulary

Multiple, industry, fuel tanks, Makindye, Mbogo, division, district

LOCATION OF OUR SCHOOL

A school is a place where we go to learn. Our school is White Angels Primary School . It is found along Masajja road Makindye division in Wakiso district.

There are small shops near our school. There is a multiple industry which makes plastic things like chairs, cups, basins, pipes and water bottles. There are fuel tanks near the school field. Some of the important places near our school are churches, markets,

mosques, hospitals and schools. Christians go to church for prayers on Sunday while Muslims to the mosque for prayers every Friday.

Questions

1. What is a school?
2. What is the name of your school?
3. Along which road is your school found?
4. In which division is your school located?
5. List some of the things made from the multiple industry.
6. Write the title of the passage.
7. What is the title of the passage?
8. Draw your children.
9. Name three important places in the passage.
10. -----go for prayers on Sunday.

Lesson 4

Guided composition about the location , symbols and benefits of our school

vocabulary

fire wood

White Angels

shops

churches

marketsMbogo

division

navy blue

education

mosque

My name is Joel. I go to -----Primary School. It is found along
_____ road in Makindye division. Our school uniform is -----
----- and white. There are many important places near our school. These are
_____, churches, hospitals, schools and shops.

The school provides _____ and jobs to the neighbourhood and the
neighbourhood provides water, books, _____ and food to the school.

Ref; Uganda Primary Curriculum

WEEK 3

LESSON 1

VOCABULARY

ball, hall, library, blackboard, whiteboard, desk, table, near, in, cupboard, books, compound,

Teaching Aids: table, chalkboard, library

Activity

1. Reading and spelling the words.
2. Reading and drawing pictures.
3. Using the structures correctly.
4. Showing items in the classroom.

Exercise 1

1. Circle the correct word and draw
Table taelb taebl



2. Dske dske desk



3. Char chiar chair



4. blla ball blal



Teaching Aids: cups, balls, books

Exercise 2

Answer correctly

a) What is that?

That is a cupboard.



b) What are these?



These are balls.

c) Are these flowers?



No, they are not.

d)

a) Are these tables?

b) How many desks can be seen?

c) How many desks are there?

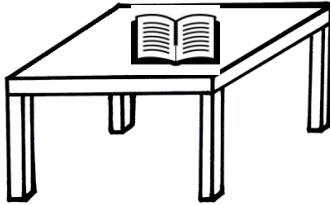
Exercise 3

Where is the:

a) ball



b) book



c) bird



d) flower



e) cupboard



Ref: Uganda Primary Curriculum

Teaching Aids: balls, rubbers, pencils, flowers

Practical: Pupils hold, observe and group 3D objects in the class.

Lesson 2

PLURAL NOUNS

A noun is a naming word. It is a name of a person or some thing.

Examples

- chair - chairs
- pencil-
- rubber -
- chart -
- school -
- table -
- cup -
- spoon-
- flower-
- ball -
- spoon-

Activities

1. Give the plurals of these words.
2. Using the nouns in sentences.
3. Change nouns to plural form.

Exercise 1

Change these nouns to plural by adding 's'

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. boy | 7. plate |
| 2. girl | 8. door |
| 3. book | 9. window |
| 4. pen | 10. toy |
| 5. bag | 11. cat |
| 6. ruler | 12. dog |

Exercise 2

Change the given words to plural form to fill in the gaps.

1. The _____are playing . (boy)
2. The _____are on the table. (book)
3. Are these my _____ (pencil)
4. _____are very beautiful . (flower)
5. Can you arrange the_____. (tables)

6. Paul has many _____. (toy)
7. Jane likes _____. (bean)
8. There are new _____. (cars)
9. Where are my _____. (Shoe)
10. _____ like milk. (cat)

Ref: Work book for primary book 2 pg. 9

English Aid book 2 pg.

Lesson 3

Comprehension about symbols of a school

School symbols are the things which make a school look different from others. These include the school name, school motto, school, school badge, school signpost, school prayer, school mission, school vision and school uniform. Our school motto is Extend Your Horizons. The school motto encourages us to work hard.

We put on the school uniform for identification. Our school uniform is white and navy blue.

Questions

1. What are school symbols?
2. Identify any three school symbols?
3. Why does a Primary Two pupil put on a school uniform?
4. Write your school motto?
5. What are the colours of our school uniform?
6. Draw your school uniform.

Ref: Uganda National Curriculum

Practical: study tour, excursion

Lesson 4

Picture composition about the school and the neighbourhood



Questions

1. How many people do you see in the picture?
2. Name any three important places near your school?
3. What important places are shown by letters?

A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

4. Why do we need a hospital in the community?
5. Where do you go when you want to praise God?

WEEK 4

SUB THEME: Causes of problems between the school and neighbourhood.

Lesson 1

Practical: Invite a police officer/ resourceful personnel

Vocabulary

gun, uniform, army, police, policeman, thief, land, fight, blue, white, green, uniformity, colour

Teaching Aids: pictures, uniforms, colours

Activities

1. Reading and spelling the words.
2. Constructing sentences using the words.
3. Using the given structures orally.

Structure

Show me a policeman / the men.....

This is a /That is a.../Those are.....

What do you like?

I like

What don't you like?

I don't like.....

Exercise

1. Dictation of words

gun police fight white

uniform thief steal green

policeman land blue policeman




2. Answer correctly (Children colour the pictures)

What colour is the



Teaching Aids: skipping rope, books, chairs.....

3. What are they doing?

<p>a) </p>	<p>b) </p>	<p>c) </p>

4. What is she/he doing?



b)



c)



d)



e)



Lesson 2

Plurals of nouns

Adding **es** to change nouns to plural.

Words which end with sounds ch, sh, o, x, s, ss change by adding es

Examples

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. bus –buses | 4.church-churches |
| 2. box-boxes | 5.glass-glasses |
| 3. mango-mangoes | |

Activities

- a) Giving plurals of nouns ending with ch, sh, s, o, x and ss
- b) Using the words in sentences
- c) Changing nouns to plural form.

Exercise

Change these nouns to plural form.

peach-	coach-	match-	rich-
beach-	bench-	church-	
watch-			
torch-	mango-	potato-	tomato
class-	glass-	cross-	glass-
cross-	fox-	box-	brush-
dish-bush			

Change the given words to plural to complete the sentences.

1. There are many _____ near our home. (church)
2. Put the _____ in the basket. (tomato)
3. Mother gave me three _____. (mango)
4. The jeweler sold many _____. (watch)
5. Emma used four _____ to light the fire . (match)
6. _____ live in the bush .(fox)
7. _____ helps us to swim. (coach)
8. _____ give light at night. (torch)
9. I have four _____ in my bag. (peach)
10. May I have six _____ please . (box)

Ref:

Lesson 3

A CONVERSATION

Lule: Hello Jesse.

Jesse: Hello Lule.

Lule: You did not go to school yesterday, what happened?

Jesse: Some bad people damaged our school property.

Lule: What things were damaged at your school?

Jesse: They broke our fence and stole our books and computers.

Lule:

Sorry about that, the police will arrest the thieves.

Questions

1. How many people are in the conversation?
2. Who spoke first?
3. Who did not go to school?
4. What bad people broke into Jesse's school?
5. Draw and name people who keep peace?
6. Write a sentence using these words.
a, policemen b, arresting

Lesson 4

Composition

Re- arrange these sentences to make a good story

A

1. He dresses himself.
2. My father wakes up in the morning.
3. He has his breakfast.
4. Then he goes to work.
5. He drops the children to school.

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

B

1. Then we go to our class.
2. Our teacher teaches us.
3. Ali rings the bell.
4. We go to school.
5. We have an assembly and we pray.

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

C

She showed her doll to all her friends.
Mother bought a doll for her.
Her friends were happy to see the doll.
It was Teddy's birthday.
Teddy was very excited to get the doll.

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

Ref: Uganda Primary Curriculum (page 15)

WEEK 5

REVISION AND MID TERM EXAMINATIONS

WEEK 6

THEME: OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

Practical: role playing

SUB THEME: Relationship among family members

Teaching Aids: flash cards, pictures.....

Lesson 1

Vocabulary

grandmother grandfather father mother sister brother son
daughter cousin niece nephew aunt one two three four
five uncle relative related relationship

Activities

1. Reading and spelling the vocabulary.
2. Constructing sentences using the vocabulary.
3. Using the structures correctly.

Show me your

This is my

She / he is my

These / those are my.....

They are my/our /their.....

How many brothers have you got?

I have got three/four brothers.....

Exercise

Arrange /write the words correctly

grnadthermo-_____

nucel-_____

tanu-_____

daghteru-_____

Fill in the missing word correctly

The sister to your mother is your _____

The father to your father is your _____

The mother to your father is your _____

The child to your uncle is your _____

The daughter to your sister is your _____

The son to your brother is your-----

Make small words from the big ones

- a) son _____
- b) father _____
- c) cousin _____
- d) grandmother _____

Note: Teach their opposites.

Ref: Primary school curriculum

Lesson 2

Conjunctionbut.....

Join the following sentences using but.....,

Example

1. He fell down . He did not cry.
He fell down but he did not cry.

Exercise

- a) James came late . He was not punished.
- b) She was sick . She went to school.
- c) Jane cooked a nice meal. It was not enough.
- d) He has a car. He can not drive it.
- e) John had a pencil. He did not write.
- f) We woke up early. We missed the bus.
- g) Anna is clever. She does not like writing work.
- h) Sarah packed nice juice. She did not drink it.
- i) They finished the work in time. Their work was not marked.

Lesson 3

Comprehension about family relationships

MY BROTHER

This is my brother Peter. He likes climbing up the mango tree. He likes the dog and likes the cat. But he does not like the rabbit or the big black goat. He likes playing football and chess. But he does not like swimming because It makes him wet.

He enjoys eating groundnuts, rice and meat. But he does not like biscuits; they are bad for his teeth.

He likes travelling by bus and train, but he does not like flying in an aeroplane.

Questions

1. What is the name of the boy in the story?
2. Which activity makes Peter wet?
3. Are biscuits good for the teeth?
4. What is the title of the story?
5. Write the small words in the big words
groundnuts _____ _____.
- 6 **Write the title for the story.**

Lesson 4

Free composition about family relationships

Vocabulary

blood	mother	related
marriage	cousin	father
sister	niece	uncle
aunt	four	five
grandmother	extendednuclear	

TITLE; Our Family

Ref: Uganda Primary Curriculum

WEEK 7

Lesson 1

Plural of nouns

Adding ies to change nouns to plural.

Examples

Changing y to i and adding ies

Teaching Aids; flash cards, toy cars, lorries

Activities

1. Give plurals to nouns ending with y
2. Using the words in sentences .
3. Changing nouns to plural form.

Exercise

Change these nouns to plural form by changing y to i and adding es.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. lorry- | 4. pony- |
| 2. city- | 5. party- |
| 3. family- | 6. daisy- |

- 7. fairly-
- 8. fly-
- 9. puppy-

- 10. berry-
- 11. study-

Exercise

Changing the given words to plural to complete the sentences

- 1. Some _____are red when they are ripe. (berry)
- 2. Three _____were grazing in the field . (pony)
- 3. David likes to read _____about animals. (story)
- 4. There are----- on the food. (fly)
- 5. Young _____are fed on milk. (puppy)
- 6. The _____have new bags . (lady)
- 7. The _____are sleeping now. (baby)
- 8. She likes going for _____. (party)
- 9. Many _____came for the party. (family)
- 10. Kampala and Nairobi are big _____. (city)

Ref : Junior English pg. 27

Read and write bk. 2 page 28

LESSON 2

Forming plurals of irregular nouns

Teaching Aids: flash cards, sugar, water, salt, juice

Note: Their spellings change completely.

Examples

man

tooth

goose

Activities

- 1. Giving plurals of irregular nouns.
- 2. Constructing sentences using the plural of irregular nouns.

Exercise 1

Change these irregular nouns to plural.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. foot | 5. man |
| 2. child | 6. louse |
| 3. ox | 7. mouse |
| 4. woman | 8. goose |

Note; The following do not change the spelling in both singular and plural.

Sheep, furniture, luggage, deer, water, hair, equipment

Exercise 2

Change the given irregular nouns to plural form to complete the sentences.

1. The _____ are playing in the field. (child)
2. _____ are used for ploughing. (ox)
3. The _____ are working in the garden . (woman)
4. My _____ are as white as snow. (tooth)
5. Jane's _____ are dirty. (foot)
6. The _____ ate all the groundnuts. (mouse)
7. There are two _____ near the house. (man)
8. _____are domestic birds . (goose)
9. The mad woman has _____ in her hair. (louse)
10. _____provide us with wool. (sheep)

Ref: Read and write bk 2 pg 29

Practical: resourceful personnel

Lesson 3

Comprehension about roles of people in our community.

A community is a group of people living and working together. There are many important people in our community. These are teachers , nurses, doctors, army men, soldiers , drivers, carpenters, cobblers, barbers and shopkeepers.

Teachers teach in a school , doctors and nurses treat and take care of sick people , policemen keep law and order and arrest wrongdoers, cobblers mend shoes , barbers cut peoples' hair, shopkeepers sell things in a shop, soldiers keep security and carpenters make and repair things made from wood.

Questions

1. What is a community?
2. Where do doctors and nurses work?
3. Which group of people arrest wrong doers?
4. What is the work of carpenters?
5. Who teaches children at school?
6. Write down any three important people in the community?
7. Make small words from the big one
 - a) carpenter _____
 - b) teacher _____
 - c) shopkeeper _____
 - d) policeman _____
8. Find words from the story with these sounds: ck, th, ch, sh, air

Draw a picture of a teacher.

Ref: Uganda Primary Curriculum

Lesson 4

Activity 1

Sub theme: Cultural practices and values in the community

Vocabulary

walk	read	write	sweep	play	clean	dirty
sing	wash	brush	dance	comb		
run	present	pray	cook	eat		

Activities

Defining a verb and giving examples of verbs .

A verb is a doing word .

Changing the verbs to present simple tense (everyday tense) by adding s

Examples

walk -	pray-	eat-	look-	
weed-	write-	mop-	get-	cook-
cut-	read	put-		

Activity

Reading and spelling words correctly

Identifying more verbs and forming sentences using the verbs.

Exercise 1

Change these verbs to present simple tense

work -	mop-	peel-	clap-	
drink-	swim-		sing-	jump-
clean-	kneel-		play	skip-
dance-	laugh-		greet-	

Exercise 2

1. Daddy _____ on the farm every day . (work)
2. My aunt _____ sweet potatoes every day. (cook)
3. John _____ water every afternoon. (drink)
4. He _____ breakfast at 8:00 O' clock. (eat)
5. Sandra _____ to school every morning . (walk)
6. Ivan _____ every night. (pray)
7. Sophia _____ her room every morning. (mop)
8. Joan_____sweetly. (sing)
9. Moses _____ the compound every weekend. (clean)

Composition

Substitution table

Make correct sentences from the table.

A doctor	makes	peoples' hair.
A teacher	keeps	furniture.
A policeman	flies	anaeroplane.
A carpenter	treats	sick people.
A pilot	teaches	children.
A barber	cuts	law and order.

WEEK 8

THEME: THE HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

SUBTHEME : Parts of the body and their functions.

Practical: role playing, singing; head, shoulders, knees, and toes then, God thought of making man. Washing different body parts, showing how these body parts are used.

Lesson 1

T\A-Projector, cut outs

Vocabulary

Parts of the body and their plurals

head – heads

leg – legs

hair – hair

nose - noses

tooth -

hair -

toe-

mouth -

knee –

Make correct sentences from the tables.

I use	my legs	for tasting.
	my teeth	for walking.
	my nose	for smelling.
	my knees	for chewing food.
	my tongue	for kneeling.

Lesson 2

Punctuation

Capital letters and full stops

1. A telling sentence begins with a capital letter.
2. Capital letters are used to begin names of
 - a) people i) public holidays
 - b) titles of plays -Easter
 - c) days of the week - Christmas
 - d) places -Good Friday
 - e) titles of films -Labor day
 - f) months of the year -Heroes day
 - g) titles of books
 - h) titles of poems

Examples

1. It is a rainy day.
2. Today is Tuesday.
3. Joy went to Jinja yesterday.

FULL STOPS

A full stop is a dot put at the end of a telling sentences.

Examples

1. I am seven years old.
2. Our school is found along Mbogo road.

Exercise 1

Pick out words which should begin with capital letters.

train nurse kampala Friday christmas
flowertuesday peter annetkibuli
bananajane tree mondayfred

Exercise 2

Punctuate these sentences correctly

- a) i have two brothers
- b) he must work very hard
- c) we went to gulu last week
- d) aunt nalule is a nurse
- e) the book I read is Cinderella
- f) mary and pam are sisters
- g) suzan lives in mengo
- h) dan will go to London in june
- i) we go swimming every thursday
- j) i live in kibuli

REF : Junior English bk 3 page 23

Stdengbk 2 pg 11-12

Basic eng bk2 and 3 pg 52

Lesson 3

Comprehension about parts of the body and their functions.

PARTS OF THE BODY

My body has many different parts, namely; ears, eyes, nose, legs, toes, head, tongue, hands and many others. These body parts have various functions ,for example, the tongue is used for tasting, the eyes are for seeing, the nose is for smelling, the ears are for hearing, the legs are for walking, the hands for writing and holding. The knees are used for kneeling.

We care for these body parts through different ways like, brushing the teeth , bathing, cutting finger nails short, combing the hair, cleaning the ears and the nose and scrubbing the feet. It is important to keep our bodies clean.

Questions

1. Write the title of the passage.
2. What is the passage about?
3. Give any four body parts mentioned in the passage.
4. Which body part is used for kneeling down?
5. How can you keep your hair clean?
6. Draw and name these parts of the body. (head, shoulder, chest, eye)

LESSON 4

Free composition about parts of the body

Guiding words:

tasting	hearing	mouth	ears
feeling	seeing	teeth	legs
skin	smelling	nose	tongue
body	bathing	eyes	clean
brushing	soap	towel	toothbrush

WEEK 9

SUB THEME : SANITATION

LESSON 1

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Adding ing to verbs

Examples

throw- throwing

brush- brushing

touch- touching

Activities

Defining a verb.

Changing verbs to present continuous tense.

Constructing sentences using the verbs.

Exercise 1

Change these verbs to present continuous tense

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. sit | |
| 2. sing | 11. drop |
| 3. mop | 12. watch |
| 4. wash | 13. clap |
| 5. fall | 14. read |
| 6. go | 15. walk |
| 7. look | 16. cut |
| 8. milk | 17. get |
| 9. skip | |
| 10. fetch | |

Some verbs ending with (e) change to present continuous tense by dropping the (e) and adding ing.

give-giving	move-
drive-	care-
hide-	bake-
make-	fake-
have-	arrive

take-
wave-
dance-

prepare-
write-

Some verbs that end with a consonant change to present continuous tense by doubling the last letter.

mop, swim, clap, get, sit, cut, stop, skip,

Exercise 2

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

1. The children are _____ their books. (read)
2. Mother is _____ some food for me . (cook)
3. The cat is _____ milk now. (drink)
4. James is _____ the floor now. (sweep)
5. Tom is _____ his head now. (touch)
6. The birds are _____ over the house. (fly)
7. The children are _____ with a rope. (play)
8. We are _____ a football match. (watch)
9. Sarah is _____ her clothes . (wash)
10. I am _____ a story book. (read)

Ref : Junior English Bk 2

LESSON 2

THE QUESTION MARK (?)

Questions are used at the end of question sentences.

What, how, why, which and where are used to ask questions.

A question begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.

Activities

Mentioning some of the words used to ask questions .

Constructing questions using the words.

Exercise 1

Write any five questions using the these words . What, where, when ,who,how why.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

Exercise 2

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. when will the doctor come.
2. which book are you reading
3. how old are you
4. where do you live
5. is the teacher at school
6. what time did you go to bed
7. what is your name

Lesson 3

Teaching Aids: cut outs, brooms, rags, buckets, brushes

COMPREHENSION ABOUT SANITATION

SANITATION

Sanitation is the general cleanliness of a place . We keep places like toilets, kitchens, bedrooms, sitting rooms, compounds, fields, and stores clean by mopping, sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, collecting rubbish and removing cob webs.

Some of the things we use when keeping clean are soap, rags, mops, scrubbing brushes , hoes , rake , pangas, dusters, brooms, slashers, basins and buckets.

We need to keep the environment clean, to prevent bad smell, malaria ,snake bites and control the spread of diseases like cholera, diarrhoeaand dysentery.

Questions

1. What is sanitation?
2. Mention any two places we keep clean.
a) _____ b) _____
3. Write the title of the passage'

4. Why should we keep the environment clean?
5. Draw and name any three things used when keeping places clean.

LESSON 4

COMPOSITION ABOUT SANITATION

Make any five meaningful sentences from the table below.

A rake A panga A hoe A broom A rag	is used for	mopping the house sweeping the bedroom cutting long grass collecting rubbish weeding the compound
--	--------------------	---

1. _____

2. _____

WEEK 10

REVISION AND END OF TERM EXAMINATIONS

Week 11

T/A :flash cards

Lesson 1

Changing verbs to present simple tense by adding es'

We add es to verbs which end with ch, sh, ss, s, o, x to change them to present simple tense .

Examples

brush – brushes

go- goes

do-does

teach- teaches

Activities

Identifying more verbs which change to present simple tense by adding 'es'
spelling the verbs changed to present simple tense.

Exercise

Change these verbs to present simple tense

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. hatch | 6. fish | 11. brush |
| 2. hatch | 7. fetch | 12. scratch |
| 3. dress | 8. pass | 13. slash |
| 4. touch | 9. press | 14. go |
| 5. catch | 10. wash | 15. do |

Activity

Change the sentences with the correct form of the words in the brackets .

- a) Mother _____ my uniform every day.
- b) Jane _____ her homework every evening. (do)
- c) Denis _____ to town on foot every Sunday . (go)
- d) The cat _____ a mouse everyday. (catch)
- e) Elizabeth _____ her teeth after every meal. (brush)
- f) Our teacher _____ us a new song every Thursday. (teach)
- g) Jesus _____ us every day. (bless)
- h) Father _____ television every Saturday. (watch)
- i) The maid _____ water from the well. (fetch)
- j) Our body _____ herself everyday.

Ref : Mk. Bk 2 pp. 28-29

LESSON 2

USE OFbecause.....

Examples

1. Bob did not go to school. He was sick.
Bob did not go to school because he was sick.
2. Joseph passed the examination. He revised his books.
Joseph passed the examination because he revised his books.

Join these sentences correctly usingbecause.....

1. The little boy fell down. He was running.
2. Moses did not go out to play. He was very tired .
3. The teacher did not mark my work. It was very untidy.
4. Mother did not cook food. There was no firewood.
5. I want to comb my hair. It is untidy.
6. My grandfather cannot see. He is blind.
7. She is sweeping the classroom. It is dirty.

LESSON 3

T/A: eggs, mangoes, milk, beans.....

THEME : FOOD AND NUTRITION

SUB THEME :Classification of food

PASSAGE ABOUT FOOD

FOOD

Food is anything we eat or drink that adds value to the body. Examples of food include Irish potatoes, meat, sweet potatoes, maize, eggs, mangoes, milk, beans, bananas, peas and chicken. We eat food to be healthy, to be strong, to be happy, for hospitality and to satisfy hunger. Places where we can get food are the market, shop, rivers, lakes and oceans.

There are three food values. These are proteins, carbohydrates and vitamins. Foods rich in proteins are meat, chicken, beans, peas, groundnuts, pork, beef, eggs, mutton and milk. Foods rich in carbohydrates include cassava flour, milk, eggs, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, millet and milk. Foods rich in vitamins are mangoes, pineapples, jackfruit, apples, pawpaws, cabbages, oranges, passion fruit, lemon, dodo, spinach, guavas and avocado. Milk and eggs have all the food values.

QUESTIONS

1. Write the title of the passage.
2. According to the passage, what is food?
3. Mention any four examples of food in the passage.
4. Give any one reason why people eat food.
5. _____ and _____ have all the food values.
6. Draw, colour and name three examples of food.

LESSON 4

PICTURE COMPOSITION ABOUT FOOD

Questions

a. Name the two friends in the picture.

b. How many banana plants are in the garden?

c. What is Gift holding?

d. Where are the two friends in the picture?

e. Who is pulling down the banana plant?

f. Write three small words from the word plants.

WEEK 12

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

fat	thin	well	happy
sad	small	pain	weak
strong	dull		

Teaching Aids: flash cards, projector

Activities

1. Defining adjectives
2. Giving examples of adjectives.
3. Constructing sentences using the adjectives.

An adjective is a word that describes / talks more about a noun.

Examples of adjectives

fat	thin	ugly	beautiful	big	sad
happy	good	deep			sad
dirty	clean	small			

Exercise 1

Write out the adjective in the sentences.

1. The beautiful girls have gone to swim. _____
2. The teacher does not like noisy children. _____
3. I swam in the shallow pool. _____
4. Diana has a heavy bag. _____
5. Peter's pencil is blunt. _____
6. We had a busy day. _____

Lesson 2

Opposites of adjectives

Examples:

big-small hot-_____

fat-thin quick-_____

heavy-light black-_____

Match correctly

deep clean

sad shallow

dirty happy

fast bad

good slow

LESSON 3

COMPOSITION ABOUT A BALANCED DIET

David: Hello, Frank.

Frank :Hello,David.

David : What are you eating for lunch?

Frank : I am eating rice , beans and meat.

David : Oh, that's a nice meal but its missing vitamins to be a balanced meal.

Frank: Oh yes , we did not find any fruits and vegetables in the market.

David: Here you are , you can have an orange to add to your meal.

Frank : Thank you, David. I can now make some juice.

QUESTIONS

1. Write the title of the conversation.
2. What is the title of the dialogue?
3. How many people are talking?
4. Who spoke first?
5. What is Frank eating for lunch?
6. Where did Frank get the food from?
7. Who spoke last?

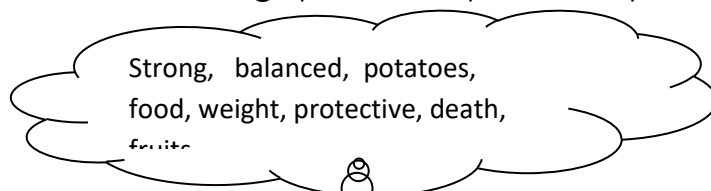
Ref : Primary School Curriculum for p.2 page 24

LESSON 4

T/A: cut outs,

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Choose a word to fill in the gaps to complete the passage



_____ is anything we eat or drink that adds value to the body. Food is classified into three groups namely energy giving foods , body building foods and protective foods.

Among the energy giving foods are cassava, rice, maize, and _____. Body building foods include vegetables, and _____. A meal with all the food values is a _____ diet.

It is important to have a balanced diet in order to be healthy, _____ and to grow well.

The effects of poor feeding are blindness and _____, the signs of poor feeding are; a swollen body, loss of _____ and general body weakness.

LOCATION OF OUR SCHOOL

A school is a place where we go to learn. Our school is White Angels Primary School. It is found along Masajja road, Makindye division in Wakiso district.

There are small shops near our school. There is a multiple industry which makes plastic things like chairs, cups, basins, pipes and water bottles. There are fuel tanks near the school field. Some of the important places near our school are churches, markets, mosques, hospitals and schools. Christians go to church for prayers on Sunday while moslems to the mosque for prayers every Friday.

SANITATION

Sanitation is the general cleanliness of a place . We keep places like toilets, kitchens, bedrooms, sitting rooms, compounds, fields, and stores clean by mopping, sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, collecting rubbish and removing cob webs.

Some of the things we use when keeping clean are soap, rags, mops, scrubbing brushes , hoes , rake , pangas, dusters, brooms, slashers, basins and buckets.

We need to keep the environment clean, to prevent bad smell, malaria ,snake bites and control the spread of diseases like cholera, diarrhoeaand dysentery.

A BALANCED DIET

Diana : hello Florence

Florence : hello

Diana :what are you eating for lunch?

Florence : I am eating rice , beans and meat.

Diana : oh, that's a nice meal but its missing vitamins to be a balanced meal.

Florence:oh yes , we did not find any fruits and vegetables in the market.

Diana :Here you are , you can have an orange to add to your meal.

My brother

This is my brother Peter. He likes climbing up the mango tree. He likes the dog and likes the cat. But he does not like the rabbit or the big black goat. He likes playing football and chess. But he does not like swimming because It makes him wet.

He enjoys eating groundnuts, rice and meat. But he does not like biscuits; they are bad for his teeth.

He likes travelling by bus and train, but he does not like flying in an aeroplane.

PARTS OF THE BODY

My body has many different parts, namely; ears, eyes, nose, legs, toes, head, tongue, hands and many others. These body parts have various functions, for example, the tongue is used for tasting, the eyes are for seeing, the nose is for smelling, the ears are for hearing, the legs are for walking, the hands for writing and holding. The knees are used for kneeling.

We care for these body parts through different ways like, brushing the teeth, bathing, cutting finger nails short, combing the hair, cleaning the ears and the nose and scrubbing the feet. It is important to keep our bodies clean.

FOOD

Food is anything we eat or drink that adds value to the body. Examples of food include Irish potatoes, meat, sweet potatoes, maize, eggs, mangoes, milk, beans, bananas, peas and chicken. We eat food to be healthy, to be strong, to be happy, for hospitality and to satisfy hunger. Places where we can get food are the market, shop, rivers, lakes and oceans.

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