

TERM III HOLIDAY PACKAGE

PRIMARY THREE

2023

NAME :

SCHOOL :

.....



For packages, exams, notes, workbooks ,
etc. inbox/ call **0703745068/0785681207**

P.3-MATHEMATICS

My name is _____

SECTION A

1. Add: $10 + 4$

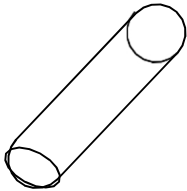
2. Draw a set of 7 girls



3. Subtract: $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{2}{9}$

4. Write three hundred sixty four in figures.

5. Name the shape.



6. A hen has two legs. How many legs do 10 hens have?

7. Multiply: $\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 2 \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

8. Find the missing numbers.
2, 4, 6, 8, ____

9. Jane is 8 years old. Maria is 9 years old. What is their total age?

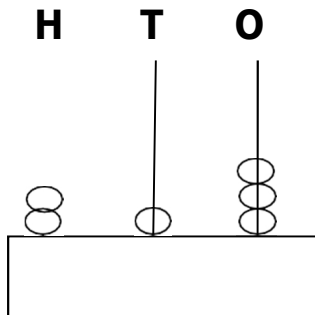
10. Name this set symbol.

\emptyset _____

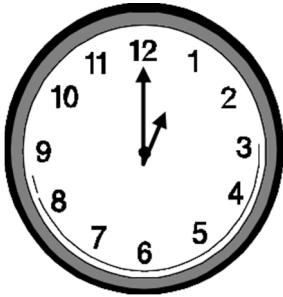
11. What number comes after 24?

12. Share 15 by 3.

13. What number has been shown on the abacus below?



14. Tell the time.



15. Circle the biggest number.
49, 409, 400

16. What number has been expanded?
 $400 + 60 + 3$

17. What is the place value of 3 in the number 234?

18.

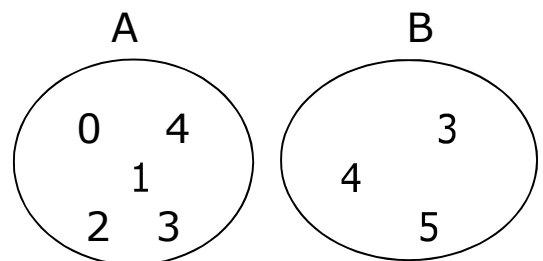
Write 39 in words.

19. A book costs 200/=. What is the cost of 3 books?

20. Subtract:
$$\begin{array}{r} 754 \\ - 423 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

SECTION B:

21. Given the Venn diagrams below.



List members of ;

(a) $A =$ _____

(b) $B =$ _____

(c) Find $(A \cap B)$

21. Use $>$, $<$ or $=$.

(a) 1 year _____ 12 months.

(b) 2×3 _____ $2 + 5$

(c) 001 _____ 100

(d) $4 - 2$ _____ 1

(e) $\frac{1}{2}$ _____ $\frac{1}{4}$

23. Find the missing numbers.

$$\boxed{} + 3 = 6$$

$$\boxed{} - 3 = 6$$

$$18 \div 3 = \boxed{}$$

$$6 \times 3 = \boxed{}$$

Study the shopping list and answer the questions below.

Item	Price
bag	Shs. 900
A book	Shs. 300
A pen	Shs. 200
A ruler	Shs. 400

(a) What is the cost of a bag and a ruler?

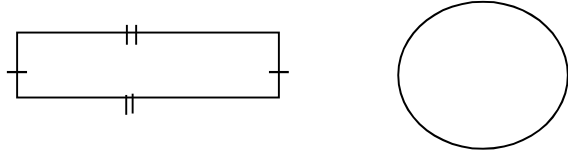
(b) Find the cost of 2 books.

(c) What is the cheapest item?

(d) What is the most expensive item?

(e) Find the total cost for all the items.

25(a) Name these shapes.

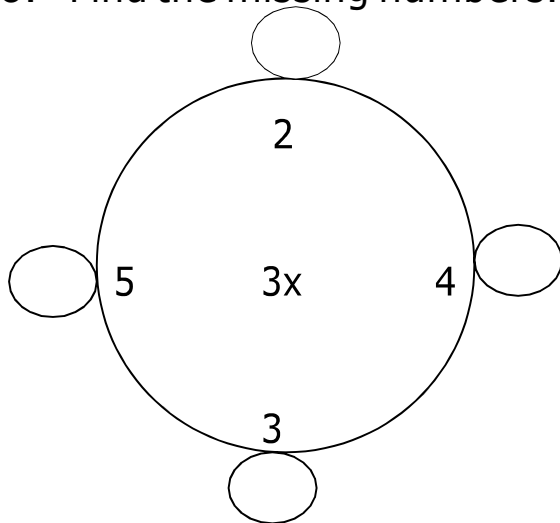


(b) Draw these shapes.

(a) triangle

(b) cone

26. Find the missing numbers.



27. Use +, -, ÷, or x.

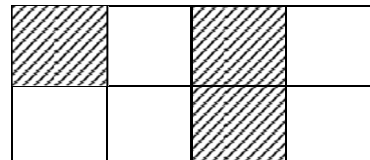
$$4 \underline{\quad} 3 = 12.$$

$$4 \underline{\quad} 2 = 2$$

$$4 \underline{\quad} 4 = 8$$

$$4 \underline{\quad} 4 = 1$$

28(a) Given the figure.



Shaded fraction =

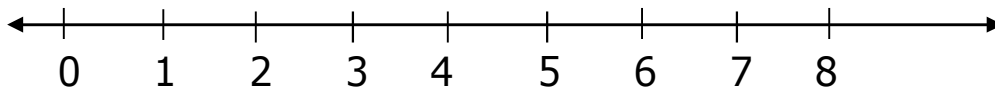
Un-shaded fraction =

(b) Musa ate $\frac{2}{4}$ of an orange.

Kato ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of an orange.

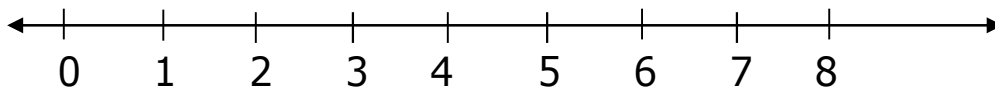
29. Add using a number line.

(a) $4 + 2$

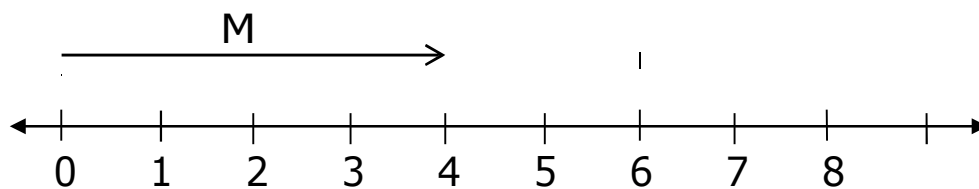


Subtract:

(b) $4 - 2$



(c) What number has been shown on the number line?



M = _____

30. Grand mother is 69 years old. Grand father is 79 years old.

(a) Who is older?

(b) Who is younger?







(c) Find their total age.

(d) Find the difference between their age.

31. (a) In a class there are 35 children, 24 of these are girls. Find the number of boys in the class.

(b) If a goat has 4 legs. How many legs do 6 goats have?

32. The graph below shows the number of balls each boy got.

John	   
Peter	 
Alex	  
Lule	 
Tom	

(a) How many balls did Alex get?

(b) Who got the same number of balls?

(c) How many balls did Peter and Tom get?

(d) Find the total number of balls the 5 boys got.

NAME _____

SECTION A

In question 1-4, fill in the missing letter.

1. e__st 2. c___mpass 3. w___st 4. t___wn

In question 5-9, underline the verbs in the sentences.

5. He is going to the market.
6. She is holding a pencil.
7. Musa is feeding the children.
8. They are shouting in class.
9. We went home late.

In question 10-15, Fill in the correct word from the following.

(on, under, over, in, to, at)

10. A bird is flying_____our house now.
11. There is a cup_____the table.
12. The book is_____the bag.
13. I will go_____the church on Sunday.
14. The cat is hiding_____the table.
15. Stop looking_____me.

In question 16-19, use the correct tense of the verb in brackets to complete the sentence.

16. Timothy_____to town yesterday. (go)
17. Mummy_____food everyday. (cook)
18. The pupils are_____in the compound. (play)
19. They are making breaks_____now. (make)

In questions 20-21, write a capital letter, full stop or question mark in the correct space.

20. What is your name

21. rose is a good girl.

In question 22 and 23, make a sentence using each of the given words.

22. cat

23. cut

In question 24 and 25, arrange the words in alphabetical order.

24. ant, insect, cow, bee

25. uncle, sheep, rat, tree

In question 26-29, give the plural for of the underlined word.

26. There is one man in that car.

27. Put that box down.

28. The child is eating porridge.

29. Clean that desk, please.

In questions 30-32, use **some, any, many, much to complete the sentence.**

30. How_____days make a week?

31. There are_____girls in our class.

32. Daddy gave me_____money for my breakfast.

In questions 33-35, use **too, to,** or **two** to fill in the gaps in the sentences.

33. I went_____school very late.
34. I have_____books in my bag.
35. Vicky is_____tired to finish that work.

In questions 36 and 37, write one word with the same meaning as the underlined group of words.

36. Daddy took me to a place where sick people go for treatment.

37. My uncle is a man who makes furniture.

In question 38-40, write the opposites of the underlined words.

38. All my clothes are dirty.

39. We open the windows every morning.

40. I am afraid of wild animals.

In question 41 and 42, write a small word from the big ones

41. Cupboard: _____

42. Window: _____

In questions 43 and 44, fill in the gaps with a correct word from the brackets.

43. A_____is used for smelling. (nose, know)
44. The_____is flying over the tree. (bad, bird)

In question 45-50, re-write the sentence as told in brackets.

45. Wendy is sleeping. Sarah is sleeping. (Join using....and....)

46. This is the woman. She lost her bag. (Join usingwho....)

47. Jack did not eat food. He was not hungry. (Join using....because....)

48. Kate is rich. Joy is rich. (Join beginning: Both....)

49. This cup is small. (Begin: These)

50. Alice is kind. Joan is cruel. (Join using....but....)

SECTION B (50 marks)

51(A) Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences.

Mr. Kamoga is a farmer in Mpigi district. He has a large farm where he grows Matooke, rice, peas, maize, cassava and potatoes. He also keeps goats, sheep, rabbits and dogs.

Mr. Kamoga has only two children, Peter and Sandra. Peter is in P.1 and Sandra is in P.3 in Mpigi public Primary School this year, 2020. They live in a big house near the market.

Questions:

- (a) Who has a large farm?

- (b) How many children has Mr. Kamogo?

Who is Peter's sister?

- (c) In which class is Sandra?

- (d) Name any one animal kept by Mr. Kamoga.

51(B) **Complete the table below.**

Word	Comparative	Superlative
(i) Good	_____	best
(ii) _____	older	oldest
(iii) short	shorter	_____
(iv) small	_____	Smallest
(v) long	Longer	_____

52A. **Match the animals to their homes.**

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| (i) dog | nest |
| (ii) lion | stable |
| (iii) bird | kennel |
| (iv) pig | sty |
| (v) horse | den |

52B. **Study the activities below and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.**

Namutebi will wake up early tomorrow.

Busingye will climb Mt. Elgon next week.

We shall sweep the compound tomorrow.

Tumwine will go to town next week.

Nakato will wash her clothes on Saturday.

Questions:

1. What will Namutebi do tomorrow?

2. What shall we do tomorrow?

3. What will Busingye do next week?

4. What will Tumwine do next week?

5. What will Nakato do on Saturday?

53A **Re-arrange these sentences to form a good story.**

- (a) Items include cups, pots and many others.
- (b) They sell these items and get money.
- (c) People get it and model crafts.
- (d) It is found in swampy areas.
- (e) Clay soil is useful to people.

- 53B
- 1. I bought it and took it to her.
 - 2. So she gave me one thousand shillings to buy some maize flour.
 - 3. But there was no maize flour.
 - 4. Mummy wanted to prepare porridge.
 - 5. Then she prepared delicious porridge.

- 54A **The table below shows two parts, male and female. Complete it carefully.**

Male	Female
(i) Man	_____
(ii) _____	Cow
(iii) Widower	_____
(iv) _____	Hen
(v) _____	lioness

- 54B **Read the poem below and answer questions in full sentences.**

I have a little cough sir
In my little chest sir
every time I cough sir
I cough Hoho Hoho Hoho
I feel a little pain sir
In my little chest sir
(By Kenny)

Questions:

- (a) What is the poem about?

- (b) Where is the cough?

- (c) How many lines does the poem have?

- (d) Who wrote the poem?

- (e) How many stanzas make up the poem?

55A **Use the given words in the table below to fill in the gaps correctly.**

woke, bought, sat, went, late
--

Yesterday Kagame_____up at seven o'clock. He said his prayers and made his bed. He had breakfast and_____to school. On his way, he _____ a book from Kato's shop. Mr. Kato told him that he was _____. he reached school at 8:30 am. The teacher forgave him for being late. Kagame_____down and started doing the work. He got all the numbers correct. The teacher thanked him.

55B **Complete these sentences correctly with the words given in the box below.**

Farm, hospital, school, salon, lake
--

1. A teacher teaches pupils in a_____.
2. A farmer works on a_____.
3. A barber cuts hair in a_____.
4. A fisherman catches fish from a_____.
5. A doctor treats patients in a_____.

Good Luck.

NAME: _____

SECTION A

1. How useful is a dog to man?

2. What is a picture?

3. In which direction does the sun rise?

4. Which element of a map encloses the map?

5. What element of a map is used to show direction?

6. Write L.C. in full.

7. _____ is the sending of messages from one place to another.
8. What name is given to a place where people live?

9. State one wild animal you know.

10. Give one use of water to people.

11. What are domestic animals?

12. Give one example of a hill found in your town council.

13. Underline an example of a permanent house.

Flat hut Unipot

14. In which direction does a compass needle face when at rest?

15. What is the duty of a father at home?

16. In which season do farmers harvest their crops?

17. Who is the mayor of Kyengera town council?

18. In which district is your school found?

19. What is a tribe?

20. Name the biggest lake in Uganda.

21. Write the motto of your school.

22. What is a swamp?

23. Write one means of road transport.

24. What is a forest?

25. In which cell is your school located?

26. Write the colour of your school sweater.

27. What is a map?

28. What do we call a group of people who speak the same language and have the same origin?

29. _____ points are the four major points of a compass.

30. What are physical features?

31. Write S.E in full as used on a compass direction.

32. Mention one domestic animal.

33. How do we call a person who heads a town council?

34. Who heads a school?

For questions 36 to 40, answer Either Christianity Or Islam but not both on the same number.

36. **Either:** What Christian name means God is with us?

Or : What does the word Surat mean?

37. **Either:** Who is the father of all believers?

Or : Who built the Kaaba?

38. **Either:** What happened on Good Friday?

Or : Who calls Moslems for prayers?

39. **Either:** How many days do Christians fast?

Or : How many days do Moslems fast?

40. **Either:** Which king wanted to kill baby Jesus?

Or : How do we call Moslem men who have visited Mecca?

SECTION B

41. Write out animals which are used for transport.

Camel

Dog

Horse

Donkey

Kangaroo

Ox

42. What is the main work of the following people?

(a) Teacher: _____

(b) Doctor: _____

(c) Carpenter: _____

(d) Police man: _____

43(a) What are basic needs?

(b) Identify three examples of basic needs.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

44(a) Name any two types of houses.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Give two types of temporary houses.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

45. Draw these map symbols.

Dam

Bridge

Mountain

Swamp

46(a) What is food?

(b) Mention three sources of food.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

(ii) _____

47 (a) What is weather?

(b) Draw these types of weather.

Rainy	Sunny	Cloudy

48(a) _____ is a drawing of an object as seen from above.

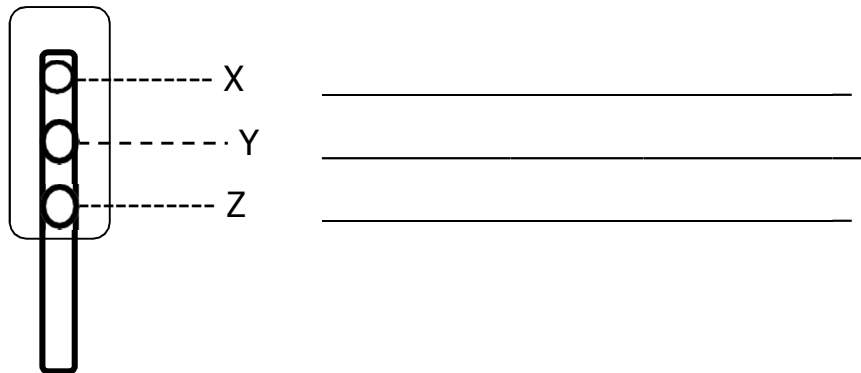
(b) Identify three elements of a good map.

(i) _____ (iii) _____

(ii) _____

49. What is transport?

(b) Name the colours of the traffic lights shown below.



50. **Match correctly.**

A

A dog

A camel

Chameleon

Cow

B

Gives us milk

Changes its colour.

guards our homes

used for transport

Answer Either a Christian or a Moslem question but not both in a number.

51. **Either:**

Write down four disciples of Jesus.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

(iii) _____ (iv) _____

Or:

Mention any four Salats (prayers) said by Moslems.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

(iii) _____ (iv) _____

52. Either:

Identify any four of Ten Commandments of God.

- (i) _____ (ii) _____
(iii) _____ (iv) _____

Or:

Identify any four pillars of Islam.

- (i) _____ (ii) _____
(iii) _____ (iv) _____

53. Either:

- (a) Name the holy book for the Christians.

- (b) Write down any three books found in the Bible.

- (i) _____ (iii) _____
(ii) _____

Or:

- (a) Name the Holy book used by Moslems.

- (b) List down any three body parts washed by Moslems before prayers.

- (i) _____ (ii) _____
(iii) _____

54. Either:

- (a) Who was the father of Jesus? (heavenly)

- (b) Name the disciple who;

- (i) Betrayed Jesus Christ.

- (ii) Denied Jesus Christ.

- (iii) Doubted the resurrection of Jesus.

Or:

(a) Who was the mother of Prophet Mohammed?

(b) Where was Prophet Mohammed born?

(c) Which type of meat is not eaten by the Moslems?

(d) How many times do Moslems pray in a day?

55. For both Christians and Moslems:

Draw and name four things which were created by God.

Good Luck

NAME: _____

SECTION A

1. State one domestic bird which gives us meat.

2. Circle the word which is not a component of soil.
humus, air, sunshine, water
3. Underline one bad practice in our environment from the list below.
Planting trees, Mulching, Cutting down trees
4. How does a snail protect itself?

5. State the component of soil formed from dead plants and animals.

6. At what time of the day are shadows shortest?

7. _____ is the break down of rocks into small particles to form soil. (Weathering, Withering, Wethering)
8. State the importance of a fire extinguisher.

9. Name the type of soil which is used to make glass.

10. In the space provided, draw and name the garden tool used for collecting rubbish.
11. A piglet is to a pig as a _____ is to a bird.

12. Bees are true insects. State one reason why bees are said to be true insects.

13. Why do we iron our clothes? (Give one reason)

14. Why should we brush our teeth?

15. In which season do we harvest our crops?

16. Identify the weather condition shown below.



17. What are living things?

18. Give one reason why animals move from one place to another.

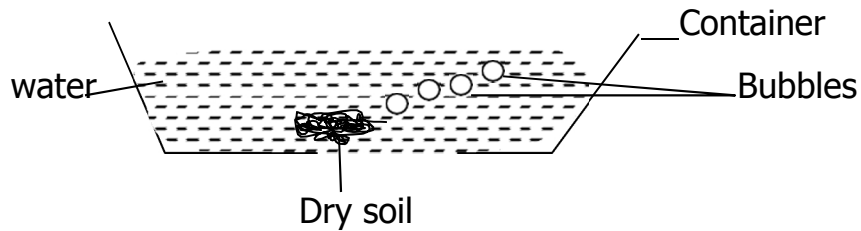
19. Why do farmers apply manure in their gardens?

20. Name the type of soil which is made up of other two types of soil.

21. **Draw the diagram of a pot in the space below.**



22. What does the experiment below represent about soil?



23. Write down one item used to promote personal hygiene.

24. Our teacher Mr. Kapere always advises us to wash our hands after visiting toilets/latrine. Why is it good to wash our hands after visiting toilet?

25. Of what use is carbondioxide gas to soft drinks and tinned food?

26. Name one disease spread through air.

27. How can people control soil erosion on hilly areas or mountains?

28. State one form of energy got from the sun apart from solar energy.

29. Suggest any one living organism found in the soil.

30. State one item we get from animal skin.

31. Why do bees visit flowers?

32. Name the darkest part of a shadow.

33. _____ is moving air.

34. In which way are nimbus clouds important to man?

35. Circle the component of air which helps a mango tree to make its own food.

Oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, rare gases.

36. What do we call the taking away of top soil?

37. Which name do we give to a young one of a rabbit?

38. Give one use of sun to man.

39. Why does a chameleon change its colour?

40. Draw and name one living organism which lives in soil.



SECTION B

41. (a) What is the main natural source of light?

(b) A part from lightening, name one natural source of light.

(c) What vitamin do people get from the morning sunlight?

(d) Suggest one danger of too much sunshine in the environment.

42. Read and answer Yes, or No.

(a) Is a buffalo a domestic animal? _____

(b) Is a chicken a domestic bird? _____

(c) Do all wild animals eat grass? _____

(d) Do all domestic birds lay eggs? _____

43. Write **true** or **false**.

- (a) A car is a living thing because it moves. _____
- (b) A sickle and a trowel are garden tools. _____
- (c) Butterflies pollinate flowers. _____
- (d) Turkeys and some hens provide security in our homes. _____

44. (a) Define soil erosion.

(b) Write down any two causes of soil erosion.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Apart from running water, write any agent of soil erosion.

45(a) State the difference between air and wind.

(b) Give one use of oxygen gas to man.

(c) Mention the gas which takes the biggest percentage in the atmosphere.

(d) Write one place where we find a fire extinguisher

46. **Fill in the blank spaces to complete these statements correctly.**

- (a) I use my _____ to listen to music.
- (b) I use my _____ to feel that someone is pinching me.
- (c) I saw the aero plane in the sky with my _____.
- (d) I have used my _____ to find out that there isn't any sugar in the milk.

47 Write down two examples of natural changes which occur in;

(a) Plants; _____, _____

(b) Animals; _____, _____

48. Write "**Natural change**" or "**Man-made change**"

(a) Formation of rain _____

(b) Cutting down trees _____

(c) Burning bushes _____

(d) Growth of a baby _____

49. (a) What is drought?

(b) Mention one example of human activities.

(c) State any one way of managing human activities

(d) Write one effect of human activities.

50(a) What is soil profile?

(b) Name two soil layers you know.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

(c) Which soil layer is best for growing of bean crops?

51. Read the story below carefully and answer questions.

Day and night

When the sun rises, it brings day light. It sets in evening and darkness comes. Then we say it is night time. Therefore, the time between sunrise and sunset is called day and the time between sunset and sunrise is called night.

Questions:

(a) What is the story about?

(b) When does the sun set?

(c) Use the story to define the following terms.

(i) Day _____

(ii) Night _____

52. Match the body part to its use.

	Body part	Use
(a)	Tongue	feeling
(b)	Skin	seeing
(c)	Eyes	tasting
(d)	Nose	smelling

(a) Tongue _____

(b) Skin _____

(c) Eyes _____

(d) Nose _____

53. Study the table below and answer questions.

Food classes	Food values	Food stuff
Vitamins	Healthy giving food	Fruits like oranges, Apples, Pineapples, vegetables like cabbages, Nakati
Proteins	Body building food	Eggs, meat, fish, Beans
Carbohydrates	Energy giving food	Posho, yams, wheat, cassava.

(a) Name the class of food which keeps us healthy.

(b) Identify one reason why we need carbohydrates in our bodies.

Mention one reason why we need carbohydrates in our bodies.

(c) Give one reason why we eat eggs, meat and fish.

54(a) What scientific name is given to the covering of top soil with dry plant material?

(b) Name two materials used as mulches.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Write any one disadvantage of mulching.

55(a) Cows provide us with milk. Identify any two products of milk.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

(b) In which one way does a dog similar to a cow?

(c) Give one difference between cows and dogs.

PACKAGE 4 - ENGLISH FOR P.3

Name: Stream

SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

Composition writing

Writing a composition story with a starter

Example;

Water is important. Without water, people cannot wash clothes. They can't wash utensils. They can go hungry. Diseases can attack them. People should have water sources in their homes.

ACTIVITY 1

Write a story with a starter "At the hospital"

A guided composition of filling in missing words to make a story.

Guidelines

- Read the whole story first.
- Read the guiding words

ACTIVITY 2

Use the given words to complete the blank spaces.

The guiding words are; (**doctors, movement, factories, telephones, water, roads, army, services, army**)

People need different social _____ to live happily. They need education, _____, transport, communication, security and clean _____ supply. When people get educated, we get qualified staff such as _____ to work in hospitals to provide good _____ services.

We also get skilled people to work in industries and _____. The police and the _____ provide security for people to live in peace.

Transport and communication are equally important. We need good _____ and railways for easy _____ of our goods. We also need to improve on the information flow in our sub-county.

Challenges in social services and their possible solutions

Vocabulary/Word practice

Reading, spelling, constructing sentences using the given words

Examples; storm, mud, slash, bridge, accidents

- 1- When roads are muddy, accidents can occur.
- 2- We should slash tall grass around homes to avoid mosquitoes

Structures

How did (she/he/you/they) fall into mud?

(I/She/He/They) jumped off the bridge, bicycle on the road

ACTIVITY 3

Answer the following questions

1. How did you kill the mosquitoes?

2. How did Jane boil the milk?

3. How did Tom get the accident?

4. How did you clear the bush?

5. How did you fall into the mud?

6. How did the mosquitoes breed?

Joining sentences using; Both

Examples

1. A policeman provides security to learners.

A teacher provides security to the learners.

Both a teacher and a policeman provide security to the learners.

2. Teachers are smart. Doctors are smart.

Both teachers and doctors are smart.

ACTIVITY 4

Join the sentences using; Both

1. Peter drowned in a drum of water.

Mary drowned in a drum of water

2. Peter got a motor accident.
Jane got a motor accident.
-

3. The boys fell from a tall tree.
The girls fell from a tall tree.
-

4. Mr. Kasoma has a bushy compound.
The school has a bushy compound.
-

5. The road is muddy.
The compound is muddy.
-

6. The floods destroyed crops.
The storm destroyed crops.
-

7. Eddie can slash grass using a slasher.
Andrew can slash grass using a slasher.
-

8. Mosquitoes spread diseases.
Houseflies spread diseases.
-

9. Tuesday was a rainy day.
Saturday was a rainy day.
-

Joining sentences using; where

Examples

1. This is the hospital. Our patient was brought here.
This is the hospital where our patient was brought.
2. Here is the village. My father got an accident here.
This is the village where my father got an accident.

ACTIVITY 5

Join the sentences using; where

1. That is the school.
My sister studied from it.

2. That is the police station.
The police arrested kidnappers from it.

3. That is the hospital.
My grandmother was admitted from it.

4. That is the well.
James drowned in it.
-
5. That is the bush.
Our hen got lost from there.
-
6. Here is the prison.
The thief was imprisoned from it.
-
7. Here is the bush.
The snake came from it.
-
8. Look at the school.
I studied from there.
-
9. He has gone to the village.
The floods affected the crops there.
-

Reading and acting a dialogue

Chairperson: Good morning Girl. What is your name?

Tendo: Good morning chairperson. My name is Tendo.

Chairperson: Where do you live?

Tendo: I live in Siri village.

Chairperson: What tribe are you?

Tendo: I belong to the Ganda tribe. I am a Muganda.
What about you?

Chairperson: I belong to Nyole tribe. I am a Munyole.

Tendo: Sir, are you going to talk to the people in our
sub-county?

Chairperson: Yes Tendo. Thank you.

ACTIVITY 6

Answer the questions about the dialogue.

1. Who are involved in the dialogue?

2. At what time of day did the dialogue take place?

3. In which village does Tendo live?

4. What is Tendo's tribe?

5. According to the dialogue, who is a Nyole by tribe?

6. To which people is the chairperson going to speak?

7. Who said these words "Good morning young girl"?

8. Who spoke lastly?

LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

A poem related to occupations

We are all important
In different ways
Without a teacher
Children can not study
Without a doctor
Sick people can die
Without a carpenter
Furniture can not be got
So we are all important.

Without a cook
Teachers can not eat food
Without tailors,

We can not get clothes
Without a fisherman
People can not eat fish
Without a butcher
Fishermen will not eat meat.
So we are all important

ACTIVITY 7

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. Who are important?

2. What can make sick people die?

3. Who makes furniture?

4. Who helps children to study?

5. What can fail teachers to eat food?

6. What can fail fishermen to eat meat?

7. How many stanzas are in the poem?

8. Which stanza talks about children?

9. What is the poem about?

10. Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

ADJECTIVES

Examples of adjectives

small big bright tall heavy happy

lazy green sad hungry clever early

ACTIVITY 8

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences

1. Acen is a small girl.

2. We climbed a tall building.

3. Primary seven girls have long hair.

4. Kasanje is far from here.

5. Teachers are ever smart.

6. An elephant is a big animal.
7. My father is a kind man.
8. Jane has a purple dress.
9. He always drives very fast.
10. Try to come early tomorrow.
11. I was heavy rainfall.

Using; as as

Examples

1. Joel is short. Peter is short.
Joel is as short as Peter
2. Jane is clever. Sarah is also clever.
Jane is as clever as Sarah.

ACTIVITY 8

Join the sentences using; as as

1. The boys are smart.
The girls are also smart.

2. My grandmother is old.
My grandfather is also old.

3. Juliet is kind. Juliana is kind.

4. Dorah is slow.
David is also slow.
-
5. Mutwe is lazy.
Luswata is also lazy
-
6. A car is expensive.
A house is also expensive.
-

COMPARATIVE DEGREE

Comparing real objects

Positive		Comparative degree
-----------------	--	---------------------------

fast	-	faster
smart	-	smarter
short	-	shorter
clean	-	cleaner
tall	-	taller
small	-	smaller
long	-	longer
bright	-	brighter
strong	-	stronger
wise	-	wiser
big	-	bigger
thin	-	thinner

fat	-	fatter
red	-	redder
hot	-	hotter
heavy	-	heavier
lazy	-	lazier
happy	-	happier
funny	-	funnier
shabby	-	shabbier

Using; not as as

Examples

1. Your father is rich. His father is richer.
Your father is not as rich as his father.
2. Biru is tall. Timothy is very tall.
Biru is not as tall as Timothy.
3. Sarah is beautiful. Julia is more beautiful.
Sarah is not as beautiful as Julia.

ACTIVITY 9

Join the sentences using; not as as

1. Jackie is bright.
Martha is very bright.
-

2. Peter is short.
Yokana is very short.

3. Kaddu is old.
My grandmother is older.

4. Mugisha is ugly.
Tumusiime is uglier.

5. Okellow is thin.
Ojambo is thinner.

6. Wanyana is wise.
Wabwire is wiser.

7. Kadogo is funny.
Kadoma is very funny.

8. Juma is quick.
Fred is quicker.

9. Uncle Paul is hardworking.
Uncle Kwijuka is also hardworking.

ACTIVITY 10

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

1. Peter is _____ than Tom. (rich)
2. I am _____ than my sister. (pretty)
3. An aeroplane is _____ than a canoe. (big)
4. Mr. Musisi is _____ than Mr. Lule. (short)
5. Nambi is _____ than Nagawa. (bright)
6. Primary Three pupils are _____ than Primary One pupils. (lazy)
7. A watch is _____ than a vehicle. (cheap)
8. My sweater is _____ than yours. (dark)
9. Betty is _____ than Lillian. (happy)
10. Today, the sun is _____ than yesterday. (hot)
11. Jane has a _____ mango than mine. (ripe)
12. A pig is _____ than a goat. (fat)
13. Babirye is _____ than Nakato. (thin)
14. English is _____ than Mathematics. (easy)
15. The boys are _____ than girls. (dirty)

Name: Stream:

LITERACY FOR PRIMARY THREE

Water transport.

Means of water transport.

Boats, canoes, ship, ferry

Ferries are big water vessels which carry many people and bulky things i.e. cars, buses, etc.

It is the slowest type of transport. It is the most suitable for transporting heavy goods.

Advantages of using water transport.

- It is cheap.
- It is good for people who live on islands.

Disadvantages of using water transport.

- It is slow.
- It does not offer door to door services.
- There are high risks of accidents.

Activity 1:

1. Give any two means of water transport.
(i) (ii)
2. Which is the slowest type of transport?
.....
3. Give one advantage of using water transport.
.....
4. Name any two goods that can be carried on a ferry.
(i) (ii)

Social services and their importance.

Railway transport.

Means of railway transport.

Train, tram

Kinds of trains.

Passenger train - for carrying people.

Cargo train - for carrying cargo or luggage.

Advantages of railway transport.

- It is cheap.
- It carries many people.
- It is suitable for bulky goods.

Disadvantages of railway transport.

- It is slow.
- It is not good for carrying perishable goods.
- It does not provide door to door services.
- It is time tabled.

Activity 2:

1. Name any two means of railway transport.
(i) (ii)
2. What name is given to a train that carries people?
.....
3. Give any one use of using a train.
.....
4. Give one danger of using railway transport.
.....
5. Draw and shade a train.



Importance of social services to our sub-county / Division.

- There is information flow.
- People move easily.
- People live peacefully.
- People get good health.
- Literate citizens.

Activity 3:

1. What are social services?

.....

2. Of what importance are social services to people?

.....

3. Name any two social services you know.

(i)

(ii)

4. Write any one hospital you know in Uganda.

.....

5. Give any one section of the police.

.....

6. State any one means of transport.

.....

7. Mention one use of transport to people.

.....

8. Give one group of people that provide social services at your school.

.....

9. Who heads all the schools in Uganda?

.....

10. Name one role of the prison.

.....

Challenges in social services and their possible solutions.

Challenges.

1. Education - some schools lack enough trained teacher to provide education.

2. Health

- Lack of enough health centres.
- Expenses on medicine

3. Transport

Some roads are in a bad condition.

4. Communication

Radios, televisions and news papers are expensive.

5. Water

Quality availability.

6. Security

- Effectiveness
- Some officials are corrupt.

Activity 4:

1. Name any challenge that schools get.

.....

2. Which problem do people find when seeking for medical care?

.....

3. State one challenge people meet while using transport.

.....

Challenges in social services and their possible solutions.

Solutions.

1. Education.

The government should register more teachers.

2. Health

- More medical workers should be recruited.
- More health centres should be built.

3. Transport

The government should repair roads.

4. Water

More dams should be constructed to ensure more supply of water.

5. Security

The government should punish corrupt officials.

Activity 5:

1. What can the government do to corrupt officials?

.....

2. Name one solution that can be made to bad roads.

.....

3. What do we call a special car that takes or carries patients to the hospital?

.....

4. Name the place where people can take and receive their letters from.

5. Write the type of transport suitable for

(i) Bulky goods

(ii) Perishable goods

Environment and weather in our sub-county / Division.

Air

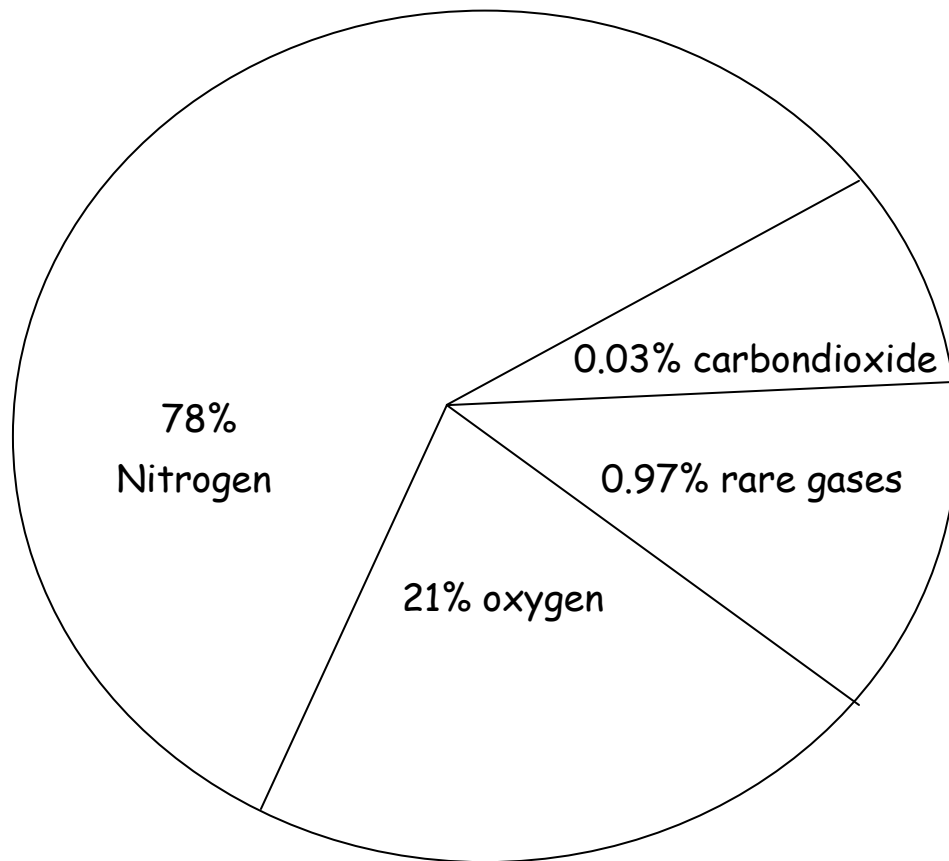
Air is a mixture of gases.

Components of air.

Air is made up of gases.

- Oxygen
- Carbondioxide
- Nitrogen
- Rare gases.

The percentage of air in the atmosphere is shown in the diagram below.



Nitrogen occupies the biggest percentage in the atmosphere.
Carbondioxide occupies the smallest percentage.

Rare gases are made up of argon, helium, neon, krypton and xenon.

Activity 6:

1. What is air?

.....

2. Name any two components of air.

(i) (ii)

3. Which components of air occupies the highest percentage?

.....

4. What is the percentage of oxygen in the atmosphere?

.....

5. Write any one example of a rare gas.

.....

Air and the sun.

Uses of components of air.

1. Oxygen

- It supports burning and rusting.
- It is used during germination.
- We breathe in oxygen.

N.B. Germination and respiration are similar because they both need oxygen.

2. Carbondioxide

- We breathe out carbondioxide.
- It helps plants to make food.
- It is used to put out fire using fire extinguisher.

3. Nitrogen

It helps in formation of artificial fertilizers.

It provides nutrients to plants through minerals.

4. Rare gases

It is used in electric bulbs.

Activity 7:

1. Which gas supports burning?

.....

2. Name the gas used in electric bulbs.

.....

3. How is burning similar to rusting?

.....

4. Which gas puts out fire?

.....

5. Which gas is needed by people?

.....

6. Why does carbondioxide used in fire extinguisher?

Properties of air.

Air has weight.

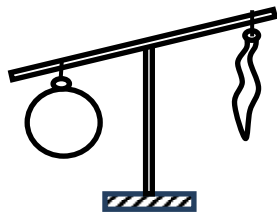
Air occupies space.

Air exerts pressure.

Air can be compressed.

Diagrams showing properties of air.

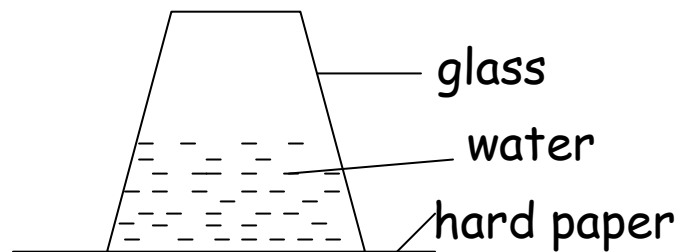
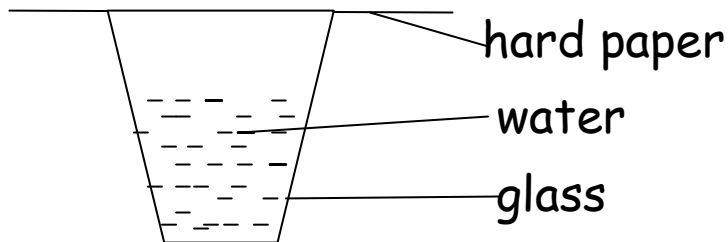
1. Air has weight.



Observation

The balloon with air goes down because air has weight.

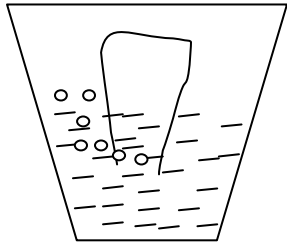
2. Air exerts pressure.



Observations

When the glass was turned upside down, the hard paper did not fall off because the air pressure picked it up.

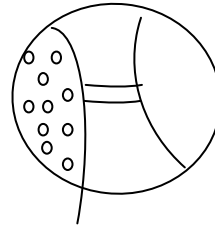
3. Air occupies space.



Observation

Air bubbles are seen escaping from water.

4. Air can be compressed. Compressed air is used in tyres to support the weight of the car. It is also used in balls, balloons and sprays.



Activity

Carry out an experiment for properties of air in different groups.

Wind

Wind is moving air or air in motion. Anemometer is used to measure the speed of wind.

A wind vane shows the direction of wind.

A wind sock shows the strength of wind.

Uses of wind.

It is used in winnowing.

It moves boats and kites.

It dries clothes.
It cools our bodies.
It moves wind mills.

Dangers of wind.

- Strong wind destroys crops.
- Strong wind blows off roofs of houses.
- Strong wind causes soil erosion.
- Wind leads to spread of diseases.

Activity 8:

1. What leads to wind?

.....

2. Of what use is wind to man?

.....

3. Under which type of weather is winnowing best done?

.....

4. Which instrument shows the direction of wind?

.....

The Sun.

It is the main source of light.
It rises from the east and sets in the west.

The sun provides:

Solar energy.

Heat energy.

Light energy.

Other natural sources of light.

➤ Stars

➤ Lightning flash

➤ Glow worms.

The moon is not a natural source because it reflects light from the sun.

Artificial sources of light.

Torches, lamps, candles, electric bulbs

Uses of sun to man.

➤ The sun helps in the formation of rainfall.

➤ The sun provides light for the plants to make food.

➤ The sun helps our skin to make vitamin D.

➤ Heat from the sun dries our clothes.

➤ It tells direction.

Dangers of the sun.

Prolonged sunshine causes drought.

Too much sun shine dries up water sources.

Too much sunshine spoils farmers' crops.

Activity 9:

1. Name the main natural source of light.

.....

2. List any two types of energy provided by the sun.

(i) (ii)

3. Why is the moon not regarded as a natural source of light?

.....

4. Give any two uses of the sun.

(i)

(ii)

5. How is the sun dangerous to water bodies?

.....

6. Which vitamin do we get from the sun?

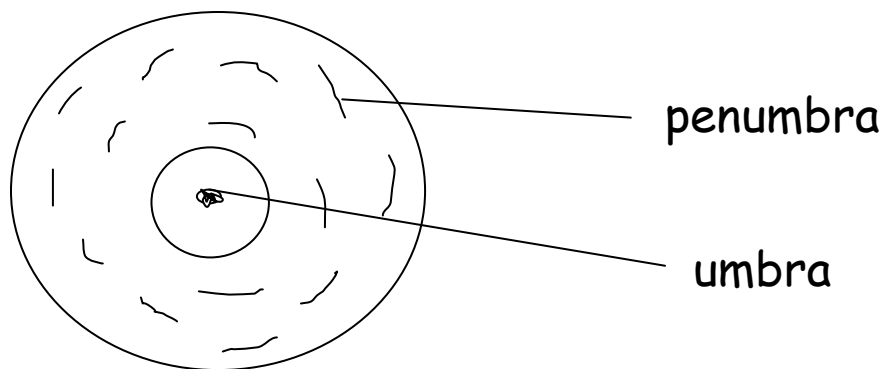
.....

Shadows

A shadow is a dark part formed when light is blocked by an opaque object e.g. walls, books, trees,

Opaque objects do not allow light to pass through them when light is blocked.

Parts of a shadow.



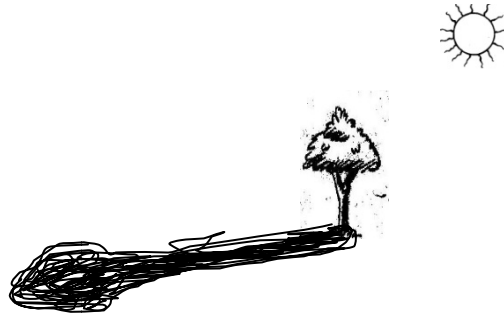
Characteristics of shadow.

- They have two parts.
- Penumbra is partial darkness while umbra is total darkness.
- Shadows are always formed on the opposite side of light.
- They appear short in the noon.
- They appear longest in the early morning and late in the evening.

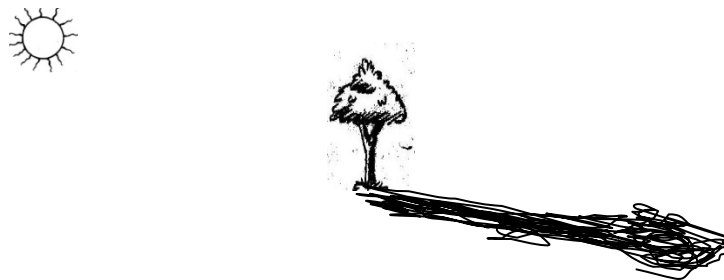
Importance of shadows.

- Shadows show direction.
- Shadows help us to tell time.
- Shadows provide shade.

Note: In the morning shadows are long and formed in the west direction.



In the evening, shadows are long and formed in the west direction.



In the noon, shadows are formed along the object.



Activity 10:

1. How are shadows formed?

.....

2. Write any one opaque object.

.....

3. When do shadows appear long?

.....

4. Where do we find shadows at noon time?

.....

5. Shade the shadow of this object.



Water

How rain is formed (water cycle). Rain is the amount of water falling in separate drops from clouds.

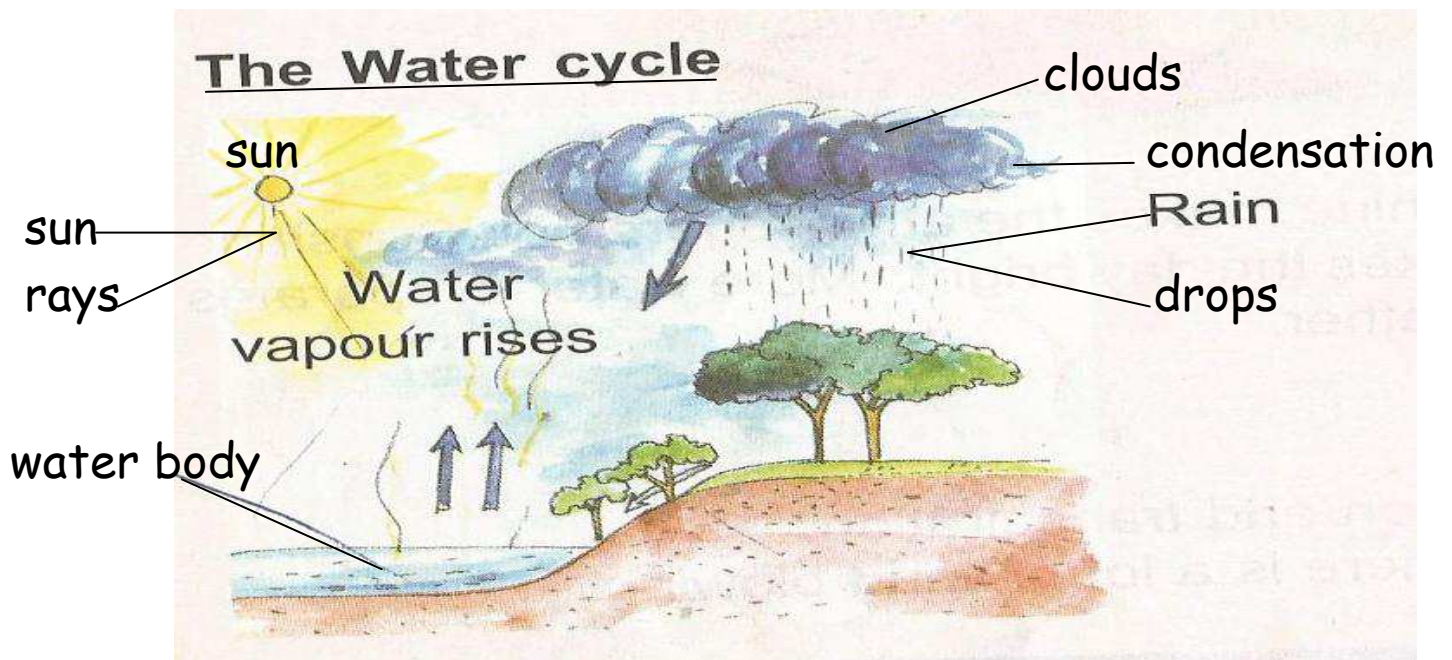
Rain is the main natural source of water.

Rain is formed through the process called water cycle. It is involved in two processes evaporation and condensation.

Evaporation is the process by which liquids change into water vapour.

The water cycle.

The sun heats the ground, plants and water bodies. The heat causes water to evaporate, that is to say, it forms vapour. When water vapour rises to the sky, it condenses to form water droplets which come as rain.



Activity 11:

1. What is the main natural source of water?

.....

2. Name two process involved in the water cycle.

(i)

(ii)

3. Rain is formed through the process called?

.....

4. What causes water to evaporate?

.....

Water

Rain

Rainfall is measured in units called millimetres using an instrument called a rain gauge.

Importance of rain.

- Rain makes the soil soft for plants to absorb mineral salts.
- Rain helps plants to grown well.
- Rain fills water bodies.
- Rain makes the weather cool.
- Rain provides water for domestic use.

Dangers of too much rain.

- It causes floods.
- It causes soil erosion.
- It causes land slides.
- It destroys roads and bridges.
- It may cause road accidents.

Activity 12:

1. Name the instrument used to measure the amount of rainfall received.

.....

2. How important is rain to plants?

.....

3. List down any two dangers of too much rain.

(i)

(ii)

4. Which type of weather gives us rain?

.....

Types of clouds.

These are four types of clouds.

- Nimbus clouds
- Stratus clouds
- Cumulus clouds
- Cirrus clouds

Characteristics of clouds.

1. Nimbus clouds

- They are near the earth.
- They are dark grey in colour.

- They bring rain.

2. Cirrus clouds

- They are the furthest clouds in the sky.
- They indicate fair weather.

3. Cumulus clouds

- They are white clouds which resemble cotton piles.
- They indicate rain.
- They develop into thunder storms.

4. Stratus clouds

- They show fair rain.
- They are near the earth than cumulus.
- They spread in the sky in a calm flat layer.

Activity 13:

1. Write down any two types of clouds.

(i) (ii)

2. Give two uses of clouds.

(i)

(ii)

3. Which type of clouds help in the formation of rain?

.....

4. Of what use are nimbus clouds to farmers in your sub-county?

.....

Importance of clouds.

- Clouds help in the formation of rainfall.
- Clouds regulate temperature.
- Clouds protect us from direct sun rays.

How clouds help in temperature.

Clouds sometimes cover the sky and stop sun rays from reaching the earth. This brings coolness on the earth.

Sometimes the cirrus clouds are very far and stable that they do not block sun rays and sunshine. This causes hotness on earth.

Activity 14:

1. Of what use are clouds?

.....

2. What happens to the earth when the clouds cover the sky and stop sun rays from reaching the earth?

.....

3. What causes hotness on the earth?

.....

4. Write one thing in the sky that protects us from sun rays.

How rain affects the environment.

Importance of rain.

Rainfall is measured in millimetres. Rainfall is measured using an instrument called raingauge.

Uses of rain / importance of rain.

- Rain makes soil soft and supports plants to grow.
- Rain makes the environment cool.
- Rain provides us with water for domestic use.
- Animals get enough pasture and enough water for drinking when it rains.

Dangers of too much rain.

- It causes land slides.
- It destroys crops and kills animals.
- It causes soil erosion.
- It causes floods.
- It destroys habitats of different animals.
- It destroys roads and bridges.

Activity 15:

1. Give the use of rain to plants.
.....
2. How is too much rain dangerous?
.....
3. Apart from rain, give any other two sources of water.
(i) (ii)
4. What is evaporation?
.....
.....
5. How can water sources be protected?
.....
.....

Managing Water.

Water is got from different sources, natural and man-made sources.

Natural sources of water.

Rain, seas, oceans, lakes, river,

Man made sources of water.

Boreholes, wells, springs, ponds.

Water harvesting.

This is the process of collecting water for use.

How is water harvested?

Water is harvested using.

- Buckets
- basins
- Saucepans
- jerrycans
- Water drums
- water tanks

How?

By tapping from roofs.

By using dams.

Uses of water.

- For irrigation.
- Helps in generating hydroelectric power.
- For domestic use.
- It is used in transportation.
- It is habitat for some animals.

Activity 16:

1. Name any two people made sources of water.
(i) (ii)
2. Give any two items used for collecting water.
(i) (ii)

3. How is water useful at home?

.....

4. State one object used to collect water from the roofs.

.....

5. Write one aquatic animal.

.....

Maintenance of water sources.

1. Clean all the parts around water sources.
2. Build toilets and latrines 30 metres away from water sources.
3. Do not bathe in or near water sources.
4. Animals should not be grazed near or around water sources.
5. Do not defecate and urinate in or near water sources.

Ways in which water sources can be contaminated.

1. Bathing near water sources.
2. Dumping rubbish in water sources.
3. Washing clothes near water sources.
4. Rearing animals near water sources.
5. Defecating or urinating near in water sources.

Activity 17:

- 1. Write any three importance of water.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
- 2. Give any two ways how water can get contaminated.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
- 3. Mention any 4 ways of keeping water sources clean.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
 - (iv)
- 4. Write the weather instrument used to measure the amount of rainfall received.
.....
- 5. State any two diseases one can get after drinking dirty water.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
- 6. How can one clean water sources?
.....

Name : Stream:

Change in the environment through human activities.

Comparing area of similar shapes.



8 square units



4 m

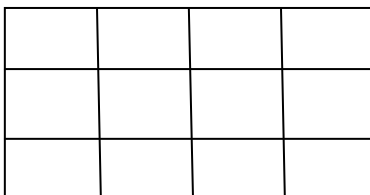
2m

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= L \times W \\ &= 4 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Area} = 8 \text{ m}^2}}$$

Find the area by counting.

Find area by multiplication



12 square units



4 cm

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= L \times W \\ &= 4 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm} \\ \text{Area} &= 12 \text{ cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Activity 1:

Find the area by counting.

Find area by multiplying.

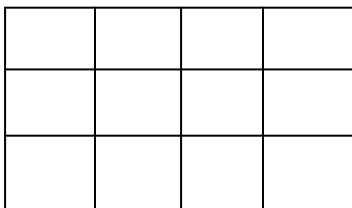
a)



2 m

3 m

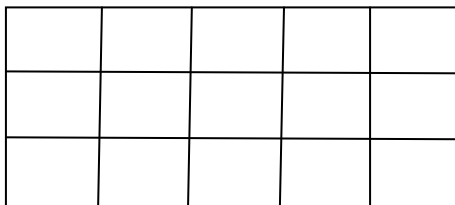
b)



4 dm

3 dm

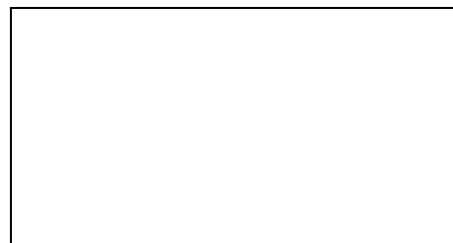
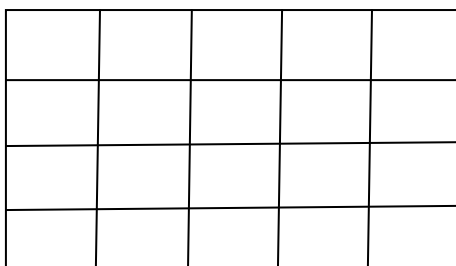
c)



5 dm

3 dm

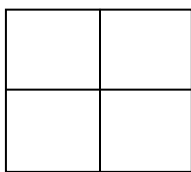
d)



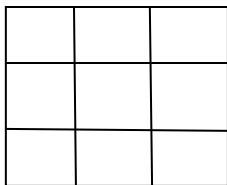
5 dm

4 dm

Find the area by counting.

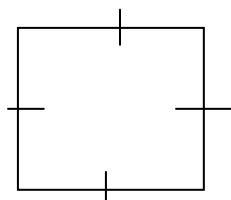


4 square units



9 square units

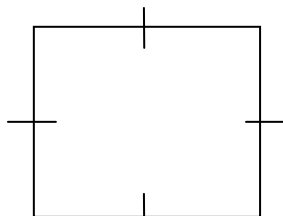
Find the area by multiplying.



2 m

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= S \times S \\ &= 2 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Area} = \underline{\underline{4 \text{ m}^2}}$$



3 dm

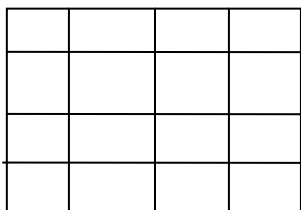
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= S \times S \\ &= 3 \text{ dm} \times 3 \text{ dm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Area} = \underline{\underline{9 \text{ dm}^2}}$$

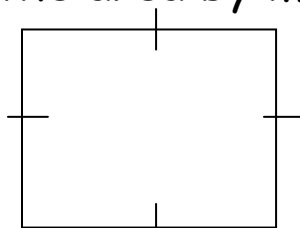
Activity 2:

Find area by counting.

a)

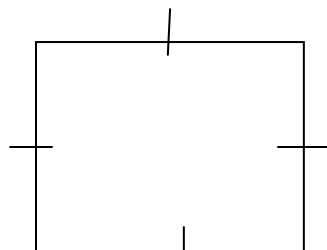
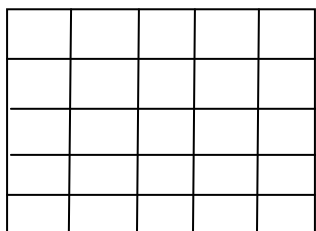


Find the area by multiplying.



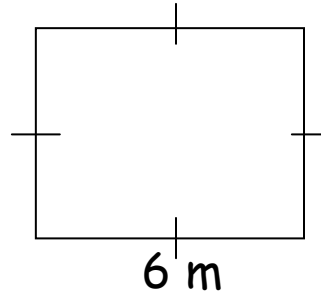
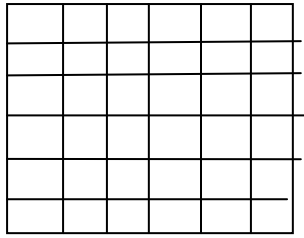
4 cm

b)

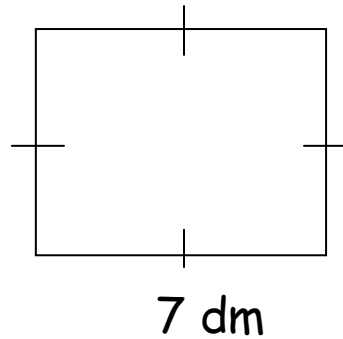
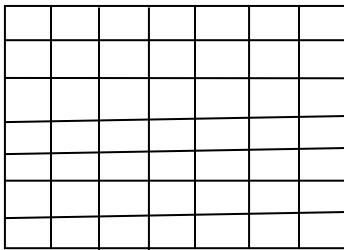


5 dm

c)



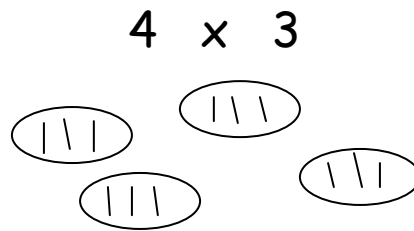
d)



Musa's notebook is 4 cm long and 3 cm wide. Find its area.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= L \times W \\ &= 4 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Area} = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$



Find the area of a garden whose length is 7 m and width 3 m.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= L \times W \\ &= 7 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Area} = 21 \text{ m}^2$$

