



TRAIN UP A CHILD

P. 3 FIRST TERM ENGLISH

LESSON NOTES

P.3 GRAMMAR

WK1

LESSON 1

THE ALPHABET

There are twenty six letters of the alphabet. Twenty one of them are consonants, five are vowels.

The vowels are:

a, e, i, o, u.

The consonants are;

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

Fill in the following letters.

A _ C _ E _ G H _ J K L M _ O P _ R S _ U V W X Y Z

Arrange the following letters to make colours.

- 1) lbue _____
- 2) ipnk _____
- 3) lyolew _____
- 4) ewthi _____
- 5) nereg _____
- 6) cbakl _____

Make sensible words

1. reest
2. keymon
3. phantele
4. ailt

Write names of different shapes.

1. cilcre _____

2. uqsear _____
3. lvoa _____
4. gtiraen _____
5. traenclge _____

LESSON 2

The Alphabetical order

Arranging words in alphabetical order.

We can arrange words in their order according to the alphabet.

Examples

b, c, d, a _____

f, p, b, k _____

m, p, l, n _____

We arrange words in alphabetical order basing on beginning letters as shown in the examples below.

- 1) man, girl, boy, woman

1.	b	o	y		
2.	m	a	n		
3.	g	i	r	l	
4.	w	o	m	a	n

boy, girl, man, woman

2. pig, cow, fish, goat

4.	p	i	g	
1.	c	o	w	
3.	f	i	s	h
2.	g	o	a	t

cow, goat, fish, pig

Exercise

Arrange the following words in alphabetical order. (Draw tables as above)

- 1) cat, box, axe, doll
- 2) dog, hen, pen, boy
- 3) Tom, Mark, Ivan, Rose
- 4) bed, cup, ant, hat
- 5) sit, dig, fill, pull
- 6) hope, rope, mop, joke

WK 1

LESSON 3

Arranging letter words basing on the second letters

When the words begin with the same letters, we arrange them basing on the next letters as shown in the examples below;

Example 1

man, men, mix, mop

1.	m	a	n
2.	m	e	n
3.	m	i	x
4.	m	o	p

man, men, mix, mop

2. sit, sat, soap, suck

2.	s	i	t	
1.	s	a	t	
4.	s	o	a	p
2.	s	u	c	k

sat, sit, soap, suck

3. stick, star, stop, stem

3.	s	t	i	c	k
1.	s	t	a	r	
4.	s	t	o	p	
2.	s	t	e	m	

Star, stem, stick, stop

4 sheep, shoes, ship, shape.

s	h	e	e	p
s	h	o	e	s
s	h	i	p	
s	h	a	p	e

Exercise

Using the examples above while drawing the tables, arrange the following words in alphabetical order.

- 1) tap, tin, turn, top
- 2) bug, bag, boil, bell
- 3) cup, cat, clap, coat
- 4) deer, dog, den, dam
- 5) drum, draw, dress, drop
- 6) milk, mug, map, mend
- 7) grass, grow, green, grip
- 8) steal, still, stand, stump
- 9) knock, knew, knit, kneel

WK 2

LESSON 1

What is a preposition?

A preposition is a word that shows a relationship between two nouns or pronouns and other words in the sentence.

Examples

1. He is standing infront of the class.
2. The table is on the floor.
- a) The word infront of shows a relationship between He and the gate.
- b) The word on shows the relationship between the cup and the table.

On and infront of are prepositions.

Other examples are;

at, of, over, off, with, for, against, between, in , into, among, from.

Structures

Where is the?

Chalkboard, duster, chalk, pencils?

The is (on, near, infront of, behind, etc)

Underline prepositions from the given sentences

1. The grandmother is sitting on the mat.
2. He is looking at the flowers.
3. Can you please switch off the lights?
4. Pinto is leaning against the wall.
5. The cat is running away from the dog.
6. The dog is sleeping under the tree.
7. The thief escaped from the police.
8. Martha is going to school.
9. The cat came in through the window.
10. They shared the cake between themselves.

Fill in the gas with the correct prepositions

1. Isaac is going _____ church.

2. We switched _____ the lights before we slept.
3. Edmond is playing _____ his neighbour.
4. I am looking _____ my lost pen.
5. Up is to down as in front is to _____.
6. The bird is flying _____ the tree.
7. There is a lot of sugar _____ my tea.
8. My brother is waiting _____ me,
9. It is a half _____ three o'clock.
10. The thieves were hiding _____ the bed.

WK2

LESSON 2

Words linked to special prepositions. Some words have special prepositions they go with.

Examples

1. Steve is leaning against the table.
2. Our rabbit is suffering from colds.
against is a preposition linked to leaning.
from is a preposition linked to suffering.

Other words with special prepositions linked to them are;

1. proud of
2. tired of
3. interested in
4. absent from
5. accused of
6. rely on
7. good at
8. aim at
9. afraid of
10. annoyed of
11. share between / two / among (many)
12. prefer to
13. guilty of
14. die of
15. fond of

Sentence construction

Using the pair of the words above to construct seven sentences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Use the correct preposition to fill the gaps below.

1. Musoke is suffering _____ malaria.
2. The rabbit died _____ coccidiosis.
3. The class was full _____ children.
4. The teacher shared the cake _____ the whole class.
5. The bicycle is leaning _____ the wall.
6. All the boys are interested _____ swimming.
7. Sheba is good _____ dancing.
8. We prefer water _____ safi.
9. I am afraid _____ snakes.
10. She is waiting _____ her brother.
11. Babirye is fond _____ sleeping in class.
12. We should aim _____ getting good grades.
13. The teacher is tired _____ our noise.
14. Tom is absent _____ school.
15. We should not rely _____ rumours.

WK 2

LESSON 3

Opposites of prepositions

Some prepositions have opposites as shown below.

- | | | |
|---------|---|--------|
| Out | - | in |
| Outside | - | inside |
| Up | - | down |

Under	-	over
Without	-	with
On	-	off
Before	-	after
Behind	-	infront
To	-	from
Backward	-	forward
Near	-	far

Use the correct preposition from the list above to complete the gaps below.

1. Some children are inside the classroom while others are _____.
2. Grace's home is _____ away from school.
3. We should put _____ our hands before answering questions.
4. We should always wash our hands _____ eating food.
5. The teacher told us to wash our hands _____ visiting the toilet.
6. Don't move backwards, just go _____

Rewriting the sentences giving the opposites of the underlined words

1. All the cars are moving downwards.
2. Kirabo's home is not very near.
3. All the teachers are outside watching football.
4. We should sleep over a mosquito net.
5. We have a music lesson before lunch.
6. There is an old car infront of our house.
7. The prefects told us to move backwards.
8. Can you please put down your hands?
9. Why are you switching on the lights?
10. They are not immunizing children below five years.

WEEK 3 LESSON 1

NOUNS

What is a noun?

- A noun is a naming word.
- It is a name of a person, place or anything.

Activity one

Names of people in class (oral exercise)

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

Names of places in our sub-county or division.

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

Names of things in the classroom.

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

1. She went to Namuwongo yesterday.
2. We visited our nurse yesterday.
3. The girls have gone away.
4. The lady is very lazy.
5. Your lorry was taken away.
6. The hospital was closed.
7. There are many dusters here.
8. Makindye division is very big.
9. All the tables are neat.
10. I have ever visited a doctor.

11. Sonia is my friend.
12. The pupil is hardworking.

Give examples of nouns under these groups

Classmates _____

People at home _____

Schools near us _____

WK 3

LESSON 2

Singular and plural countable nouns

Singular means one while plural means more than one. Countable nouns are those which can be counted. Nouns which cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns e.g water, sand, rice etc.

Examples of countable nouns are:-

chairs

tables

books

dusters

and many others

To make plurals of most nouns we simply add 's' as shown in the following

Singular

Plural

chair

chairs

car

cars

rat

rats

mat

mats

duster

dusters

division

town

village

Activity One

Pupils identify ten more nouns which form their plurals by adding 's'.

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

Activity 2

Use the correct forms of the words in brackets to fill in the gaps.

1. There are many _____ in Kampala. (teacher)
2. The school has three _____. (cook)
3. The _____ have been broken. (bottle)
4. Your _____ are sharper than mine. (pencil)
5. Where are the _____? (basket)
6. All the _____ have been closed. (school)
7. The _____ were not marked. (book)
8. I have two _____. (brother)
9. Your _____ are all broken. (bed)
10. They should stop cutting all the _____ (tree)

WK 3

LESSON 3

Nouns that end in 'y' and before 'y' there is a vowel form their plurals by adding 's'.

Examples

- | | | | |
|----|--------|---|---------|
| 1. | boy | - | boys |
| 2. | valley | - | valleys |
| 3. | donkey | - | _____ |
| 4. | monkey | - | _____ |
| 5. | day | - | _____ |

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|-------|
| 6. | way | - | _____ |
| 7. | trolley | - | _____ |
| 8. | chimney | - | _____ |
| 9. | key | - | _____ |

Nouns that end in 'y' and before 'y' there is a consonant form their plurals by dropping the 'y' and it takes 'ies'

Examples

- | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| baby | - | babies |
| lady | - | ladies |
| fly | - | flies |
| housefly | - | house-flies |
| lorry | - | lorries |
| ferry | - | _____ |
| family | - | _____ |
| cherry | - | _____ |
| puppy | - | _____ |
| city | - | _____ |
| army | - | _____ |
| industry | - | _____ |

Exercise

Fill in the gaps using the correct forms of words in brackets.

- There are many _____ in Kampala. (industry)
- The _____ carry heavy luggage everyday. (donkey)
- Ten _____ were born in Kibuli hospital. (baby)
- The _____ are climbing a hill. (boy)
- Two _____ are staying in one house. (family)
- The nurses carry medicine on the _____. (trolley)
- Tracy has a bunch of _____. (key)
- The _____ are flying around the flowers. (butterfly)

9. Okot's dog has ten _____. (puppy)
10. We saw _____ on the trees when we went to the forest. (monkey)

WK 4

LESSON 1

Nouns that end in 'o' form their plurals by adding 'es' e.g

1. mango - mangoes
2. tomato - tomatoes
3. potato - potatoes
4. mosquito - _____
5. hero - _____
6. flamingo - _____

Some nouns that end with 'o' change to plurals by adding 'e' e.g

1. radio - radios
2. piano - pianos
3. avocado - _____
4. zoo - _____
5. Igloo - _____
6. banjo - _____

Fill in the gaps with the plural forms of the words in the brackets.

1. We bought many _____ from the market last Saturday. (tomato)
2. Mr. Nadiope has two _____. (piano)
3. There are many _____ in Tom's bedroom. (mosquito)
4. I ate a lot of _____ yesterday. (avocado)
5. We saw many _____ in the valley. (flamingo)
6. Our maid prepared _____ for supper. (potato)
7. Eskimos live in _____. (Igloo)
8. Uganda has many _____. (hero)
9. Mr. Khan has a lot of _____ in his shop. (radio)
10. How many _____ are in Uganda? (Zoo)

WK 4

LESSON 2

Nouns that end in 'f' or 'fe' form their plurals by dropping 'f' or 'fe' and add 'ves'

Examples

knife	-	knives
loaf	-	loaves
leaf	-	leaves
thief	-	_____
wolf	-	_____
life	-	_____
wife	-	_____
calf	-	_____
half	-	_____
self	-	_____
shelf	-	_____
hoof	-	hooves

Some nouns that end with 'f' or 'fe' form their plurals by adding 's'

Examples

dwarf	-	dwarfs
giraffe	-	giraffes
chief	-	chiefs
hoof	-	_____
roof	-	_____
handkerchief	-	handkerchiefs
chef	-	_____

Exercise

Write the singular forms of the underlined words in the sentences.

1. The knives were very sharp.

2. We saw a lot of wolves up the hill.
3. Mr. Karuhanga's cows have five calves.
4. The three dwarfs lived in a big house.
5. Two halves make a whole.
6. There are big shelves in my father's office.
7. Giraffes have long necks.
8. The police arrested all the thieves in town.
9. There are two chiefs in my town.
10. King Herold had many wives.

WK 4

LESSON 3

A. There are nouns that form their plurals changing the inside vowel.

Examples

- | | | | |
|----|-------|---|-------|
| 1. | foot | - | feet |
| 2. | tooth | - | teeth |
| 3. | goose | - | _____ |
| 4. | man | - | _____ |
| 5. | woman | - | _____ |
| 6. | louse | - | _____ |
| 7. | mouse | - | _____ |

B. Some nouns form their plurals by adding en.

e.g

child - children

ox - oxen

C. Some nouns remain the same in singular and plural.

e.g

sheep - sheep

deer - deer

fish - _____

furniture - _____

Exercise

Give the plural forms of the following

1. The child is playing in class.
2. Kamuntu's sheep was knocked down by the car.
3. The woman was very beautiful.
4. They killed a mouse last week.
5. Your foot is very dirty.
6. She ate a goose when she visited Kenya.
7. My grandmother has an ox on his farm.
8. My little brother fell down and lost a tooth.
9. There was a louse on his shirt.
10. We saw a deer in the National park last term.

WK 5

LESSON 1

Collective Nouns

These nouns stand for a group of things or individuals. We call them collective nouns because they refer to a collection of things, people, items and others.

The following are examples of collective nouns.

- 1) a gang of thieves.
- 2) a flock of sheep.
- 3) a swarm of bees.
- 4) a set of furniture.
- 5) a forest of trees.
- 6) a troop of monkeys.
- 7) a crowd of people.
- 8) a troupe of dancers.
- 9) a choir of singers.

- 10) a mob of disorderly people.
- 11) a congregation of worshippers.
- 12) a bundle of keys.
- 13) a cluster of bananas.
- 14) a herd of cattle.
- 15) a library of books.
- 16) a flight of birds.
- 17) a fleet of cars.
- 18) a heap of soil.
- 19) a bouquet of flowers.
- 20) a brood of chicks.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences by replacing the underlined group of words with one word.

1. I was among the people who attended the church service.
2. Our school has a nice group of singers.
3. Their university lacks a collection of books.
4. I was lost in the collection of trees.
5. He was killed by a group of disorderly people.

complete each of the phrases with a suitable collective noun

1. a _____ of cars.
2. a _____ of keys.
3. a _____ of cattle.
4. a _____ of insects.

5. a _____ of robbers.
6. a _____ of trees.
7. a _____ of birds.
8. a _____ of furniture.
9. a _____ of bananas.
10. a _____ of books.

WEEK 5

LESSON 2

PRONOUNS

What are pronouns?

A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun.

Examples

1. Simon is a boy.

He is a boy.

He is the pronoun that has been used instead of Simon.

2. Patra has a nice shoe.

She has a nice shoe.

She is a pronoun that has been used instead of the noun Patra.

Other examples of pronouns are:-

you, they, it, we, and I.

Some pronouns are formed from others as shown below;

He	him	his	himself
She	her	hers	herself
You	you	yours	yourself
They	them	theirs	themselves
It	it	its	itself
We	us	ours	ourselves
I	me	my	myself

Exercise

Underline the pronouns from the following sentences

1. He is the smallest boy in the family.
2. I saw the man in town today.
3. Those books are mine
4. Clara and I have big bags.
5. That is your dirty sweater.
6. James broke my new glass.
7. Tom hurt himself yesterday.
8. We built the house ourselves.
9. I can take myself to school.
10. The mother was very proud of her twins.
11. The car moves on its tyres.
12. Their dog is very old.
13. Charles made himself an aeroplane.
14. Fahad has my blue pencil.
15. She is afraid of cats.

WK 5

LESSON 3

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

1. To posses means to own or to belong.
2. Possessive pronouns show ownership of property.

Examples

- a) The pen belongs to her. It is hers.
- b) The car belongs to my uncle. It is his.

Other examples of possessive pronouns are: yours, theirs, ours, its and mine.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the pronoun.

1. The lorry belongs to Mr. Opolot. It is _____. (he)
2. The class belongs to the children. It is _____. (they)
3. That handbag belongs to us. It is _____ (we)
4. The bird is in _____ nest. (it)
5. The skirt belongs to my sister. It is _____ (she)
6. That is your book. It is _____ (you)

Exercise II

Rewrite the following sentences using the pronouns for the underlined words

7. The mother said that the mother was going out.
8. The children told the teacher that the children wanted to play.
9. As it was Dora's birthday, Dora got a lovely doll.
10. The dog barked loudly as the dog saw the stranger.
11. My parents and I went for a walk.

WEEK 6

LESSON 1

The past simple tense

The past simple tense is used when an action has already taken place.

It doesn't require a helping verb like (has, have, was, are, were) when using it in sentences as shown in the examples below.

1. We played football.
2. We did an easy test.
3. Tom went to school.

Forming the past tense from the present tense

	<u>Present tense</u>	<u>Past tense</u>
1.	I rise	I rose.
2.	Mukasa hides	Mukasa hid.
3.	They go	They went.
4.	Joy writes	Joy wrote.
5.	You ride	You rode.

Change the following sentences into past tense

1. She goes to school.
She went to school.
2. We come from Uganda.
We came from Uganda
3. Mummy takes me to the hospital
4. The boy falls down.
5. Musisi draws nicely.
6. We sweep the class.
7. They drink their water.
8. The farmer plants his crops.
9. The girl walks quickly.
10. Opio climbs that tree.

Use the past form of the verbs in the brackets to fill in the gaps

1. Janet _____ her bag at school yesterday. (forget)
2. We _____ for the trip last term. (go)
3. Kato _____ a lot of food yesterday. (eat)
4. I _____ my bicycle last holiday. (ride)
5. The boy _____ a ball and broke window pane. (throw)
6. Natalie _____ the classroom alone last evening. (to sweep)
7. The thieves _____ in that hole last night. (hide)

WK 6

LESSON 2

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words used to join more than one sentence.

----- and ----- is an example of conjunction. It is used to join sentences with the same or similar ideas.

Examples

1. The men quarreled. The men fought.

The men quarreled and fought.

2. Makena is calm. Makena is friendly.

Makena is calm and friendly.

3. Mabel went to the shop. She bought a dress.

Mabel went to the shop and bought a dress.

Activity

Construct three sentences and join them with conjunction ----- and ----

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Exercise

1. The doctor entered the clinic. He greeted the nurse.
2. Books are cheap. Pencils are cheap.
3. Peter is a bright boy. Arnold is a bright boy.
1. Musa has a new lorry. Kakembo has a new lorry.
5. There are tables in class. There are chairs in class.
6. She was abused. She was beaten.
7. Tonny is bright. He is also smart.
8. Kapere is a tall boy. Kato is a tall boy.
9. Kinene stole my money. He gave it to his brother.
10. I have a brother. I have a sister.

WEEK 6

LESSON 3

..... but.....

‘but’ is used to join sentences with opposite ideas.

It is put in the middle of the sentences and it doesn’t start the sentences.

Examples

1. I like oranges. I don’t like apples.
I like oranges but I don’t like
2. Mubiru is a smart boy. He doesn’t complete work.
Mubiru is a smart boy but h doesn’t complete his work.

Exercise

Following the examples above, join the following sentences using ‘but’

1. Waswa is very kind. His sister is very cruel.
2. Namusoke visited the zoo. She did not see any animals.
3. Honey is sweet. Lemons are so bitter.
4. It was a terrible accident. Nobody died.
5. Aine passed Mathematics. He failed Science.
6. Aeroplanes are fast. They are too expensive.
7. Mbabazi wrote very well. He failed all the exercise.

8. Isaac saw the thief. He couldn't catch the thief.
9. My mother is tall. My father is short.
10. I like cooking. I don't like ironing.
11. Martha is kind. She is lazy.
12. Ali left home early. He reached school late.

WEEK 7

LESSON 1

..... because.....

- 1) because is another conjunction used to join two sentences.
- 2) It gives a reason why something happened or was done or is being done.
- 3)because.....is not used at the beginning of the sentence.

Examples

1. Agnes did not run. She was sick.
Agnes did not run because she was sick.
2. Opio cannot walk properly. He hurt his leg.
Opio cannot walk properly because he hurt his leg.
3. Bosco was punished. He played during exams.
Bosco was punished because he played during exams.

Exercise

Join the following sentences usingbecause.....

1. I like sweets. They are sweet.
2. Very few people use aeroplanes. They are expensive.
3. Babirye got a prize. She performed very well in exams.

4. My mother came to school. She wanted to talk to the teacher.
5. Benita was taken to the clinic. She was very sick.
6. Kasirye went to the market. He wanted to buy tomatoes.
7. He is putting on a sweater. It is very cold.
8. The girl was punished. She didn't wash her uniform.
9. The class was mopped. It was very dirty.
10. The baby crying. It is hungry.
11. Kiiza arrived late to school. It rained heavily.
12. The teacher was happy. The pupils did good work.
13. Kinene was beaten. He stole a goat.
14. Emma ate the food. He was hungry.
15. Ogola had a rest. He was very tired.

WK 7

LESSON 2

conjunctions

(.....who.....)

- a) 'who' refers to people.

It is used to join two parts of a sentence as shown in the examples below.

1. Lydia is a girl. She runs fast.
Lydia is a girl who runs fast.
2. The boy stole the bicycle. The boy was arrested.
The boy who stole the bicycle was arrested.
3. The man crossed the road carelessly. He was knocked down.
The man who crossed the road carelessly was knocked down.

- b) It must be followed by a verb.

Activity

Construct five sentences usingwho.....

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

Exercise

1. Here comes the woman. She sells nice clothes.
2. Here is the girl. She signs nicely.
3. Patrick saw the man. The man has taken my book.
4. I saw the boy. The boy was putting on a golden ring.
5. The boy fought. He was chased away from school.
6. I know the man. He repairs radios.
7. There comes the teacher. He gives us simple work.
8. The police arrested the man. The man sacrificed the child.
9. Serena is the girl. She swept the classroom yesterday.
10. This the lady. She has a blue car.
11. This is the man. He won the elections.
12. This is the man. He planted that tree.
13. Here is the lady. She wrote an interesting novel.
14. This is the man. He paid school fees.
15. This is the lady. She rears chicken.

WK 7

LESSON 3

Use of (.....whose.....)

- a)whose.....is used in possession.

It is also used to join two sentences.

Examples

1. This is the boy. His bag was cut.
This is the boy whose bag was cut.
2. I saw the man. His car got a puncture.
I saw the man whose car got a puncture.

- b)whose.....can refer to persons, animals or things in singular or plural forms.

Examples

1. The cow whose tail was cut off died.
2. The nurse treated the boy whose leg was cut.
3. I saw the girl whose father is a minister.

Construct three sentences usingwhose.....

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Exercise

Join the sentences below usingwhose.....

1. This is the cat. Its kitten is sleeping over there.
2. The boy got a fracture. His father died in the accident.
3. I saw the lioness. Its cub has bright eyes.
4. The police arrested the man. The man's son is missing.
5. The school headmaster went to America. The school is closed.
6. Here is the pig. Its sty is burnt.
7. We live near the woman. Her house was burnt down by the thieves.
8. We met the old woman. His house has blue windows.
9. Here is the man. His daughters married last year.
10. Amooti is the lady. Her shop has everything.

WK 8

LESSON 1

Use of (.....which.....)

‘which’ can be used to join sentences.

Examples

1. You have a house. It looks like ours.
You have a house which looks like ours.
2. We saw the car. The police recovered it.
We saw the car which the police recovered.
3. I lost my pencil. I bought it from the supermarket.
I lost my pencil which I bought from the supermarket.

‘which’ is used to refer to animals and things but not persons.

Activity one

Write five sentences usingwhich.....

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

Join the following sentences usingwhich.....

1. Joan broke the pencil. I had left the pencil in the table.
2. I have a sharpener. It sharpens very well.
3. I cannot see the textbook. I borrowed it yesterday.

4. Maurice drove the car. It had a damaged wind screen.
5. Mother bought a new fridge. It was very expensive.
6. Mukisa is wearing a shirt. He bought it from Nakumatt.
7. There is a dog at home. It barks at strangers.

Rewrite the sentences as two separate sentences

e.g

1. Musa has a story book which is very interesting.
Musa has a story book. It is very interesting.
- a) She has a pen which writes very well.
- b) The teacher gave me a wrapper which was torn.
- c) I have a chair which has a broken leg.
- d) The man is putting on a shirt which has a blue collar.

WK 8

LESSON 2

OPPOSITES

These are words with contradicting meaning.

Examples

tall	-	short
thin	-	fat
rich	-	poor
old	-	young
full	-	empty
hard	-	soft
heavy	-	light
big	-	small
fast	-	slow
dirty	-	clean
above	-	below
hate	-	love
sunny	-	rainy
dry	-	wet
inside	-	outside

up - down
top - bottom
east - west
north - south
under - over

Activity one

Give five words with their opposites.

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

Activity 2

Fill in the gaps with the opposites of the words in brackets

1. The weather was too _____ last season. (dry)
2. The cow was under the _____ tree. (tall)
3. Mummy parked the car _____ the garage. (inside)
4. Our grandmothers are very _____. (old)
5. The maize cob was very _____. (soft)
6. The boy went _____ the hill. (down)
7. Stella carried a _____ jerrycan of water. (heavy)
8. The _____ man bought a new car. (poor)

WK 8

LESSON 3

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

- a) We use the future simple tense for activities that have not yet happened but when they are expected to happen.

Examples

1. We shall eat chicken tomorrow.
2. The children will stand up to welcome the teacher.

3. You will write this exercise in the homework book.

b) The helping verb used in the future simple tense are will and shall.



Activity one

Construct five sentences in the future simple tense.

Change the following sentences into the future simple tense

1. She goes to school everyday.
2. Patrick dances every Friday.
3. Njuki visits London every December.
4. I drive my car everyday.
5. Alinda puts on her P.E uniform everyday.