

# **P.3 LESSON NOTES GRAMMAR TERM II**

**P.O. BOX 641 MUKONO**

**P.3 LESSON NOTES**

**GRAMMAR**

**TERM II**

**P.3 LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II 2024**

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Animals and their young ones**

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Young ones</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Young ones</u>
cow	calf	hen	chick / pullet
goat	kid	fish	fry
dog	puppy	goose	gosling
cat	kitten	bird	nestling
lion	cub	eagle	eaglet
sheep	lamb	hare	leveret
elephant	calf	woman	baby
pig	piglet	housefly	maggot
<i>rabbit</i>	kit	cockroach	nymph
		butterfly	caterpillar

### **Birds**

hen	cock
goose	gosling
duck	duckling
bird	nestling
eagle	eaglet
owl	owlet

### **insects**

bee	grub
housefly	maggot
cockroach	nymph
butterfly	caterpillar

## **EXERCISE**

### **Match the following**

owl	caterpillar
duck	eaglet
butterfly	puppy
man	cub
bee	nestling

eagle	duckling
elephant	owlet
bird	child
dog	grub
lion	calf

### Complete correctly

1. Hen is to .....as nestling is to.....
2. ....is to sheep as puppy is to.....
3. Cat is to .....as .....is to piglet.
4. Kid is to .....as duckling is to.....
5. ....is to cub as.....is to fry.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Animals and their homes**

### Animals and their homes

#### Animals

cow  
goat  
sheep  
pig  
dog  
lion  
bee  
pigeon  
horse  
bird  
rabbit  
*snake*  
*bee*

#### Home

byre / *kraal*  
pen  
fold  
sty  
kennel  
den  
bee-hive  
cage  
stable  
nest  
hutch  
*burrow*  
*hive*

*rat*

*hole*

*spider*

*web*

## EXERCISE

**Complete the sentences correctly.**

1. A cow is to byre as a goat is to .....
2. A pig is to sty as a lion is to .....
3. A .....is to a cage as .....is to a fold.
4. A rabbit is to .....as .....is to a stable.
5. A bee is to a beehive as .....is to kennel.

**Fill in the missing letters**

1. k\_\_ \_\_nel
2. d\_\_n
3. \_\_ty
4. h\_\_ \_\_e
5. h\_\_ rs\_\_

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Animals and their sounds**

### Animals and their sounds

#### Animals

cow  
bull  
dog  
cat  
donkey  
pig  
monkey  
lion  
elephant  
sheep/goat  
snake

#### Sounds

lows  
bellows  
barks  
mews  
brays  
grunts  
chatters  
roars  
trumpets  
bleats  
hisses

hyena	laughs
<i>horse</i>	<i>neighs</i>
<i>bee</i>	<i>hums</i>
<i>snail</i>	<i>squeaks</i>
<i>duck</i>	<i>quacks</i>
<i>hen</i>	<i>clucks</i>
<i>turkey</i>	<i>gobbles</i>
<i>cock</i>	<i>crows</i>
<i>owl</i>	<i>hoots</i>
<i>eagle dove</i>	<i>coos</i>
<i>rabbit</i>	<i>squeals</i>
<i>parrot</i>	<i>talks</i>
<i>bird</i>	<i>sing</i>

## EXERCISE

Match the following words.

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Sounds</u>
hen	hisses
hyena	screams
monkey	hoots
person	coos
snake	ducks
owl	laughs / screams
dove	catters
eagle	talks

## EXERCISE II

Complete the sentence correctly

1. A hen is to ducks as a .....is to bleats.
2. A.....is to lows as a snake is to hisses.
3. A monkey is to chatters as a .....is to screams.
4. Hissing is to .....as .....is to goat.
5. A duck .....as a.....roars.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Animals and their meat**

**Animals and their meat**

### **Animals**

sheep

cow

pig

calf

hen

pig

*fish*

### **Meat**

mutton

beef

pork

veal

chicken

bacon (smoked and salted)

*fillet*

## **EXERCISE**

**Complete the sentences correctly**

1. Beef is to .....
2. A goat is to .....
3. Veal is to a calf as pork is to a .....
4. A hen is to .....as a sheep is to mutton.
5. Bacon is to a .....as beef is to a cow.

## EXERCISE

Match the following correctly.

### A

beef  
mutton  
veal  
pork  
bacon  
chicken

### B

calf  
pig  
pig  
hen  
cow  
sheep

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Gender

## GENDER

What is gender?

Gender is the division of some common nouns into male and female

## ANIMALS

### Male

bull  
dog  
lion  
Billy goat(he-goat)  
tiger  
boar  
ram

### Female

cow  
bitch  
lioness  
nanny goat (She-goat)  
tigress  
sow – *pig*  
ewe - *sheep*

## BIRDS

### Male

cock

*drake*

pea cock

*cockerel*

*drone*

*gander*

### Female

hen

*duck*

pea hen

*pullet*

*bee*

*goose*

## EXERCISE

Match the following correctly.

### A

bull

cock

tiger

*duck*

lion

### B

lioness

*duck*

hen

tigress

cow

Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined word.

1. Moses bought a very fat bull from Nakapiripirit district.
2. Our nanny goat has just been knocked down by the car.
3. The dog gave birth to four puppies.
4. The lioness is not very brave.
5. Her hen ran faster than expected.



Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Actions speak louder than words**

**Content : Gender of people**

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
boy	girl	bridegroom	bride
man	woman	bachelor	spinster
brother	sister	widower	widow
father	mother	mr.	mrs.
lady	gentleman	sir	madam
son	daughter	nephew	niece
king	queen	<i>mayor</i>	<i>mayoress</i>
poet	Poetess	<i>governor</i>	<i>gevernoress</i>
<i>conductor</i>	<i>Conductress</i>	<i>aunt</i>	<i>uncle</i>
		<i>prince</i>	<i>princess</i>

## EXERCISE

**Give the opposite of the word underlined.**

1. The boy was asked to go away from home.
2. My brother has been sick since last year.
3. We could not write the word lady correctly.
4. My niece is twelve years now.

**Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined word.**

1. Her father was accused of stealing people's food.
2. The king of England was sentenced to death.
3. Musa is afraid of walking with his mother.
4. The gentleman was told to go out of the house.
5. My son is suffering from malaria.
6. The boy is sick.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Adjectives**

### **Adjective**

What is an adjective?

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It tells us more about a noun.

### **Read these sentences**

#### **A**

1.a. That is a flower

2.a. It is a house

3.a. I have a book

#### **B**

1.b. That is a good flower

2.b. It is a big house

3.b. I have a new book

**N.B:** The words good, big and new are adjectives.

They are describing the nouns like flower, house and a book.

### **EXERCISE**

#### **Underline the adjectives**

1. Tom has a sweet orange.
2. Dad bought an old car.
3. I drank very cold water yesterday.
4. My sister has a green bag.
5. Tonny is a tall boy.
6. I saw an ugly man in the market

7. We have a new desk this term
8. Sarah can't sleep on a dirty mat.
9. *This cup looks good*
10. *He is a thin man*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Comparison of adjectives**

### **Comparison of adjectives**

There are three degrees of adjectives namely:-

- i. Positive degree
- ii. Comparative degree
- iii. Superlative degree

#### **Positive degree**

*This is used when talking about one noun.*

Here no comparison is made.

1. Akello is a tall girl
2. Moses has a big head.
3. I ate a dirty mango.

#### **Comparative degree**

This is used when two persons or things are compared.

#### **Examples**

1. Adikini is taller than Akello.
2. Her head is bigger than mine.
3. Rachel is older than Brenda.

## Superlative degree.

This is used when comparing more than two persons or things.

### Examples

1. Ritah is the tallest of the three girls.
2. Okot is the oldest man in our village.

### Mixed Exercise

#### Use the word in the brackets to complete the sentence.

1. Mummy bought a .....kettle. (small)
2. Ole has a .....handwriting than mine (good)
3. That man has the.....car in the whole country. (old)
4. He is a very .....boy(young)
5. My shoes are .....than Sarah's (cheap)
6. *The man is very \_\_\_\_\_ (fat)*
7. *Our building is \_\_\_\_\_ than their .(high)*
8. *My sandals are \_\_\_\_\_ (dirty)*
9. *Mummy has the \_\_\_\_\_ hand in the world. (short)*
10. *English is \_\_\_\_\_ than S ST. (hard)*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme** : **Living things**  
**:** **Comparison of Adjectives**

**Content** :

### **Examples**

<u><b>Positive</b></u>	<u><b>Comparative</b></u>	<u><b>Superlative</b></u>
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
high	higher	highest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
hard	harder	hardest
rich	richer	richest
weak	weaker	weakest
green	greener	greenest
small	smaller	smallest
short	shorter	shortest
long	longer	longest
strong	softer	softest
soft	lower	lowest
low	smarter	smartest
smart		
light		
clever		
bright		
proud		

## EXERCISE

Fill in the missing gaps

### Positive

clever

common

\_\_\_\_\_

dull

\_\_\_\_\_

old

### Comparative

\_\_\_\_\_

commoner

longer

duller

softer

\_\_\_\_\_

### Superlative

cleverest

\_\_\_\_\_

longest

\_\_\_\_\_

softest

oldest

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Adjectives that end in a CVC order *double their last letter*

B. We have the adjectives that double the last letter.

### Examples

### Positive

big

thin

fat

hot

wet

sad

glad

red

### Comparative

bigger

thinner

fatter

hotter

wetter

sadder

gladder

redder

### Superlative

biggest

thinnest

fattest

hottest

wettest

saddest

gladdest

reddest

## EXERCISE

Complete the table correctly

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
thin	_____	thinnest
_____	hotter	hottest
_____	wetter	wettest
sad	_____	saddest
glad	gladder	_____
_____	fattest	fattest
_____	redder	_____
big	_____	biggest
<i>hard</i>	_____	<i>hardest</i>
_____	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Adjectives that end in 'y' proceeded by a consonant .

C. Adjectives that end in y change 'y' to 'I'. Then er or est is added.

### Examples

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
heavy	heavier	heaviest
easy	easier	easiest

ugly	uglier	ugliest
dry	drier	driest
busy	busier	busiest
dirty	dirtyer	dirtyest
happy	happier	happiest
early	earlier	earliest
lazy	lazier	laziest
merry	merrier	merriest
shabby		

## EXERCISE

Complete the table correctly

### Positive

early

dirty

\_\_\_\_\_

busy

\_\_\_\_\_

lazy

easy

\_\_\_\_\_

### Comparative

earlier

\_\_\_\_\_

uglier

busier

happier

\_\_\_\_\_

easier

heavier

### Superlative

\_\_\_\_\_

dirtyest

ugliest

\_\_\_\_\_

happiest

laziest

\_\_\_\_\_

heaviest



Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Adjectives that end with 'e'**

**Adjectives that end with 'e' take 'er' or 'est'.**

### **Examples**

<u><b>Positive</b></u>	<u><b>Comparative</b></u>	<u><b>Superlative</b></u>
safe	safer	safest
rude	ruder	rudest
wide	wider	widest
pure	purer	purest
brave	braver	bravest
large	larger	largest
fine	finer	finest
idle	idler	idlest
simple	simpler	simplest
wise	wiser	wisest
white	whiter	whitest
little	littler ( <i>less</i> )	littlest ( <i>least</i> )
handsome	<i>more hand some</i>	<i>most hand some</i>

### **EXERCISE**

**Complete the table correctly**

<u><b>Positive</b></u>	<u><b>Comparative</b></u>	<u><b>Superlative</b></u>
Safe	_____	Safest
_____	Ruder	Rudest
Large	_____	Largest
_____	Finer	Finest
Simple	Simpler	_____
_____	Wiser	Wisest

Idle	Idler	_____
White	_____	Whitest
_____	Braver	Bravest
<i>rude</i>	_____	<i>rudest</i>
_____	<i>purser</i>	<i>purest</i>

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Adjectives**

**Adjectives that change completely**

### Examples

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
many	more	most
ill	worse	worst
little	less	least
well	better	best
far	farther	farthest

### EXERCISE

**Complete the table correctly**

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
good	Better	_____
ill	_____	Worst
Much	More	_____
Many	_____	Most
Little	Less	_____
_____	Better	Best

\_\_\_\_\_ Farther \_\_\_\_\_  
 Far \_\_\_\_\_ Farthest

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Using .....than**

**Using .....than**

**We use “than” when comparing two things which are different.**

1. Sam is taller than John (tall)
2. This box is heavier than that one (heavy)
3. My handwriting is better than yours (good)

## **EXERCISE**

**Complete the sentences correctly by using the given in brackets.**

1. A rat is .....than a lion (big)
2. Moses is .....than Robert. (small)
3. A rabbit is .....than a dog (fast)
4. A tortoise is .....than a lizard (slow)
5. Of the two roads to the village, the lower one is .....(narrow)
6. The farmer said that this was the .....of the two turkeys (fat)
7. Of the two chairs, my chair is .....(good)
8. Of the twins, Rachel is the .....(old)

**Re-write these sentences using (.....than .....)**

1. Musoke is bright. Kintu is brighter.
2. Annet is fat. Jane is fatter.
3. Ruth is proud. Esther is prouder
4. Linda is fat. Leticia is fatter.
5. Mr. Okello is funnier. Mrs. Okello is fun.
6. Luyinda is strong. Lule is stronger.
7. Namuli is brown. Nakaddu is browner

8. Kitaka is wiser. Witta is wise.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Use .....as.....as.....**

**Using .....as.....as**

**We use ....as.....as.....to show the equality of the nouns being compared.**

### **Examples**

1. Musa is tall. John is tall.  
Musa is as tall as John.
2. She is 12 metres. Jane is 12 metres  
She is as tall as Jane

### **EXERCISE**

**Re-write the sentences using ---as-----as----)**

1. Thomas is very strong . Mary is very strong.
2. Mvule tree is 50 metres. Eucalyptus tree is 50 metres.
3. John is very near. Joseph is also very near.
4. Lusiiba is clever. Katoogo is clever.
5. Pieces of chalk are white, pieces of snow are white.
6. My mother is very beautiful. My sister is also very beautiful.
7. Moses and Sarah are equally young.
8. P.3 classroom is very large, P.6 classroom is very large.
9. *Mark is weak. Joseph is also weak.*
10. *Dad and Jona are equally brown*
11. *The head teacher is humble. The director is also humble.*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Opposites**

### **Opposites of adjectives**

#### **Examples**

#### **Adjective   Opposite**

ugly            beautiful / handsome  
easy            difficult  
dry             wet  
hot             cold

#### **Adjective   Opposite**

warm          cool  
front          back  
sweet          sour / bitter  
bright         dull  
true            false/*untrue*  
Happy         Sad/unhappy  
Heavy         Light

weak          strong  
inside         outside  
behind        infront  
after          before  
near          far  
top            bottom

#### **Adjective**

#### **Opposite**

smooth        rough  
rich            poor  
clean          dirty  
smart         shabby

#### **Adjective**

#### **Opposite**

kind            cruel/unkind  
wide            narrow  
old             new / young  
Lazy            hardworking  
Loud            soft  
Proud          humble  
Deep            shallow  
late             early  
weak            strong  
hungry         satisfied  
kind            un kind  
big             small  
tall/long       short  
down           up

### **EXERCISE**

**Re-write the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words.**

1. She has an ugly face.
2. My mother bought a sweet orange.
3. The girl gave a true answer.
4. Mummy gave hot porridge to Doryn.
5. I cant plant during a dry season.

**Give the opposite of the underlined word**

6. She was given a very difficult exercise.
7. Musa was told to sit at the back.
8. *That girl is very dull.*

9. *He is a lazy man.*  
10. *The man has a soft skin.*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Adverbs**

### **Adverbs**

What is an adverb?

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb.

### **Examples**

1. Peter talks loudly.
2. The police arrived immediately

N.B: **Loudly** and **immediately** are telling us about the actions.

### **EXERCISE**

**Underline the adverbs from the given sentences.**

1. Musa beat his wife badly
2. The lorry was heavily loaded
3. He crosses the road carefully
4. Lydia swims well
5. She normally comes late to school
6. He arrived in Nairobi safely .
7. Adam talks slowly
8. Our teacher walks gently.
9. *The man talked quietly.*
10. *His work was well done.*

## EXERCISE

Choose any four adverbs and use them to construct some sentences.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : How to form adverbs

### How to form adverbs

A. Most adverbs are formed out of adjective by adding 'ly'

### Examples

#### Adjectives

clear  
proud  
quick  
slow  
poor  
cheap  
equal  
fair  
plain  
hopeful  
careful  
mental

#### Adverbs

clearly  
proudly  
quickly  
slowly  
poorly  
cheaply  
equally  
fairly  
plainly  
hopefully  
carefully  
mentally

## EXERCISE

Write the adverb formed from the given adjective.

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Practical  | 6. Plain  |
| 2. Accidental | 7. Clear  |
| 3. Skilful    | 8. Fair   |
| 4. Sudden     | 9. Poor   |
| 5. Cheap      | 10. Proud |

**Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.**

1. The dog barked .....last night (loud)
2. My sister is.....dressed in a suit (smart)
3. He .....broke the pot.(accidental)
4. Maria bought her blouse .....(cheap)
5. His answer was .....understood (clear)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Formation of adverbs**

**B. Adverbs formed from adjectives by adding ‘ly’ after changing ‘y’ to ‘i’**

**Examples**

<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverb</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
Angry	Angrily	Lazy	Lazily
Lucky	Luckily	Happy	Happily
Easy	Easily	Hungry	Hungrily
Heavy	Heavily	Angry	Angrily
		Shabby	Shabbily
		Clumsy	Clumsily
		Stealthy	Stealthily

**EXERCISE 1**

**Use the word in brackets correctly to complete the sentences given**

1. I fell down....., (heavy)
2. The box can .....be stolen (easy)
3. Mukasa slept .....yesterday (hungry)
4. Our teacher was .....welcomed by the class (happy)

**MIXED EXERCISE II**

**Use the word in brackets correctly to complete the sentence given.**

1. The teacher walked .....in the class.(quiet)
2. Sarah bought her blouse .....(cheap)



3. The Lorry was .....loaded (heavy)
4. The boy greeted the guests.....(humble)
5. Musa .....pritedsted against their working conditions (angry)
6. On hearing the noise, the doctor, went to the theatre.....(immediate)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Homophones**

### **Homophones**

#### **What are homophone?**

Homophones are words with the same pronunciations but with different spellings and meaning.

#### **Examples**

bean	been	dairy	diary
break	brake	nose	knows
buy	by-bye	there	their
cell	sell	son	sun
grate	great	meat	meet
hare	hair	cut	cat
here	hear	eat	it
hire	higher	salon	saloon
<i>steal</i>	<i>still, steel</i>	<i>week - weak</i>	<i>too- to -two</i>
			<i>had, hard, herd</i>
			<i>hat, hut, hurt, heart</i>

#### **Making sentences using the given words to show their meaning.**

#### **Examples**

1. There  
I have not gone there.
2. Their  
All their books are torn
3. Meet

I shall meet him tomorrow

4. Meat

We ate meat last supper.

## EXERCISE

**Construct sentences using the given words to show that you understand their meaning**

1. nose
2. knows
3. hire
4. higher
5. salon
6. saloon

**Choose the correct word from the brackets to complete the sentence.**

1. Mr. Mutebi's .....graduated last year.(sun, son)
2. Sanyu was .....by a wasp. (beaten, bitten)
3. I really .....myself with a hammar. (hit, heat)
4. We bought this milk from the .....(diary, dairy)
5. I .....the baby crying badly (hard, heard)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Homophones**

## REVISION EXERCISE

**Make correct sentences to show that you understand their meaning.**

1. Been
2. Bean
3. Knew
4. New
5. Hour
6. Our

7. Check
8. Cheque
9. Cell
10. Sell

1. *I have \_\_\_\_\_ dancing since morning.(been, bean)*
2. *She never \_\_\_\_\_ the right answer.(new, knew)*
3. *Dad has brought back \_\_\_\_\_ car.(hour, our)*
4. *Let's go and \_\_\_\_\_ for the right spelling. (cheque, check)*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : conjunction using “either ....or...”**

**Use .....Either .....**

N.B: Although can be used either at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

*Examples*

1. *Ali is my friend. Musa is my friend*

***Either Ali or Musa is my friend***

2. *Aunt went to the zoo. Uncle went to the zoo.*

***Either aunt or uncle went to the zoo***

***Exercise***

***Join the following sentences beginning Either.....or.....***

1. *John has killed the lion. Peter has killed the lion.*
2. *The pupils came late. The teachers came late.*
3. *Esther was a thief. Jessica was a thief.*
4. *Mother cooked food. The maid cooked food.*
5. *Tom stole my pen. Joel stole my open.*
6. *His brother is sick. His sister is sick.*
7. *The bench is broken. The bench is dirty.*

8. *The frog mixed the water. The crocodile mixed the water. (Begin: Either.....)*
9. *Atim passed the test. Atim passed the exam.(Use ....either....)*
10. *Loyce mopped the house. Loyce washed utensils . (Use ...either....)*
11. *The cat drank my milk. The dog drank my milk.*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : Although**

**Use .....although .....**

N.B: Although can be used either at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

When used at the beginning, it must start with a capital letter and takes a comma in the middle.

When used in the middle, it starts with a small letter and no comma is applied.

Lastly although can never be used in the same sentence with 'but'

### **Examples**

#### **Re-write the sentences using although**

1. She has a mouth – but she can't talk
  - A. Although she has a mouth, she can't talk.
  - B. She can't talk although she has a mouth.
2. John is tall. John cannot touch the ceiling
 

Although John is tall, he cannot touch the ceiling.

John cannot touch the ceiling although he is tall.

### **EXERCISE**

Re-write the sentences giving two answers.

1. Okot is very poor. He managed to educate all his children.
2. I am sick but I can jump up.
3. Musa is very fat. He can run very fast.
4. Bob has two legs. He can not play foot ball.
5. Racheal is not a moslem. She can't eat pork
6. *Harriet didn't attend school. she passed the end of term exams.*

7. *Our teacher has not come. We learnt English.*

8. *Musoke is very rich. He failed to buy a car.*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content :**

**Using .....prefer.....to.....**

**Examples**

1. I like posho more than potatoes

I prefer posho to potatoes

2. Tom likes meat more than fish.

Tom prefers meat to fish

## **EXERCISE**

**Rewrite the following sentences using ‘prefer’**

1. Babies like soft foods more than milk.

2. She likes singing more than dancing

3. James likes pork more than mutton

4. He likes goat meat more than beef.

5. Mike likes rice more than millet.

6. I like English more than Mathematics

7. Pupils like Day schools more than Boarding schools.

8. Jane liked reading more than writing

9. She likes netball more than class work.

10. Brenda likes Weasal more than Mosey

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : Using .....like(s).....more than**

### Examples

1. Mother prefers cooking to washing  
Mother likes cooking more than washing
2. We prefer watching football to netball  
We like watching football more than netball.

### EXERCISE

**Rewrite the sentences using .....like.....more than.....**

1. Matovu prefers rice to banana.
2. I prefer Social Studies to Reading
3. Billah preferred reading to writing
4. Kakeeto prefers Day school to Boarding school.
5. Sandra prefers goat –meat to pork
6. Tracy prefers posho to millet
7. Aine prefers singing to dancing
8. Brenda prefers splash to soda.
9. *She prefers pork to beef.*
10. *We prefer food to water.*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : Using .....while.....**

While is both used at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence.

When you begin with ‘While’ you join the two sentences using a comma.

When while is in the middle then a comma is not necessary.

### Examples

Re-write using ....while.....

1. She was sweeping. I was cooking (Use .....while....)  
She was sweeping while I was cooking
2. Maria was swimming. Martin was dancing (Begin: While.....)  
While Maria was swimming, Martin was dancing.

## EXERCISE

Re-write the sentences giving two answers.

1. Job was peeling matooke, Jacob was playing football.
2. Mummy is crying. Daddy is looking on.
3. Kakembo is bathing. Johnson is laughing at him.
4. I was drumming. Brenda was dancing
5. Shalom was eating food. Seth was digging.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : Using .....when.....**

When is used both at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence.

When you begin with 'when' then you must use a comma in the middle.

And when is in the middle then a comma is not necessary.

Remember when, while and As are equally the same.

### Examples

1. As I opened the door, I saw a snake. (Begin : When.....)  
When I opened the door, I saw a snake
2. Ali was digging, Isa was washing (use .....when.....)  
Isa was washing when Ali was digging.

## EXERCISE

**Re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets. (Give 2 answers)**

1. While I was digging, I saw a chameleon.(Begin: When .....)
2. She walked toward the gate. She fell down and hurt herself. (Use .....when.....)
3. Rebecca was eating food. Jessica was abusing her. (Begin: When.....)
4. As I was praying, my daddy was listening to the radio (Use .....when.....)
5. Sarah was bathing. Mukisa was washing the plates (Begin: When.....)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : Using .....so.....that.....**

### Examples

1. He was a rich man. He bought the whole village.  
He was so rich that he bought the whole village.
2. The porridge is very hot. I cannot eat it.  
The porridge is so hot that I cannot eat it.

### Exercise

**Rewrite the sentences using the given conjunction.**

1. The woman is very fat, she cannot run fast.
2. The man is very handsome. Every lady admires him.
3. Brenda is a tall girl. She can touch the ceiling.
4. I am satisfied. I cannot eat any more.
5. Monica is very dirty. She cannot attend to our party.
6. Our classroom is small. It cannot accommodate all the children.
7. The green plates are very big. They cannot be used by the visitors.
8. The girl is young. She cannot cross the road alone.
9. Johnson is very happy. All the friends can tell what happened.
10. I am very weak. I cannot dig any longer.



Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : Using .....too.....to.....**

**Using .....too.....to.....**

### NOTE

Too.....to....is used in sentences negative (no) therefore we don't use not in the same sentence.

It does not take the pronouns at the end of the second sentence.

### Examples

1. Peter is very young. He cannot carry a jerry can of water.

Peter is too young to carry a jerry can of water

### Exercise

1. A hare is very fast. It can't be caught by a dog.
2. Joseph was big. He could not walk for a long journey.
3. He is unsteady. He cannot pass this examination.
4. The lady is very fat. She cannot run.
5. *He is very old. He can not walk without a walking stick.*

### Examples

1. The porridge is very hot. The baby cannot eat it.

The porridge is too hot for the baby to eat.

### Exercise

1. The room is very small. The pupils cannot fit in it.
2. It is very dark. We can't go outside.
3. The desk is very heavy. I cannot carry it.
4. The box is very heavy. Aida cannot lift it.
5. *The journey is very long. The child can't walk it.*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Keeping peace in our sub county**

**Content : Punctuations**

### **Punctuations**

#### **Capital letters**

**Examples A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z**

**Capital letters are used in the following ways.**

1. At the beginning of every sentence.

#### **Examples**

- a. Blackboards are black (correct)
  - b. blackboards are black (wrong)
  - c. Musa is a good boy (correct)
  - d. musa is a good boy(wrong)
2. All proper nouns begin with capital letters.

#### **Examples**

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Months</u>	<u>Days</u>
Uganda	Alex	February	Monday
Kenya	Moses	March	Friday
Tanzania	Juliana	December	Thursday

#### **Examples**

- a. I live in Uganda.
- b. Joseph, James and I passed the exams.
- c. January comes before February.

## Exercise

**Punctuate these sentences correctly.**

**Re-write the sentences correctly.**

1. Jesus loves us a lot.
2. was she present last week.
3. Whoever lives in Africa is black.\
4. i hate sleeping under the net.
5. although i passed my exams I didn't join a secondary school.
6. Rachel was born in December.
7. that car belongs to martin.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Keeping peace in our sub-county**

**Content : Punctuations**

### **Full stop (.)**

1. It is put at the end of every complete sentence.

### **Examples**

- a. My name is Mursheed
  - b. I come from Kampala
  - c. Jacob doesn't eat pork.
2. It is used in abbreviations e.g L.C, U.P.E, Dr., Tr, etc.

### **Comma(,)**

This mark is used to separate a list of items and ideas.

### **Examples**

1. He bought a pen, pencil, book and a set.
2. She has mangoes, apples, tomatoes and pineapples.

## Exercise

**Put a full stop or comma where necessary.**

1. You sang well.
2. He fought with me
3. He goes to the market
4. She likes watching the TV
5. A carpenter makes chairs tables benches and bed.
6. Many children are studying under UPE programme.
7. *She has gone to Kampala*
8. *We are sleeping*
9. We learn science, mathematics and social studies
- 10.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Keeping peace in our sub-county**

**Content : Punctuations**

**Question mark (?)**

This mark is used after a direct question.

### Examples

1. Who is the president of Uganda?

*Some questioning words are :-*

- What
- When
- Whom
- Why
- Which
- Whose
- How

- Has
- Have
- Is
- Did

Etc.

### Examples

1. What is your name?
2. Did you eat food?
3. How old are you?

### Exercise

Write some 6 sentences ending with a question mark.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Keeping peace in our sub-county**

**Content : Punctuations**

### Exclamation mark(!)

This mark is used to show surprise, fear or admiration.

It is an expression of strong and sudden emotion.

### Examples

1. My God!
2. Oh, Tom, why did you cut down that flower
3. What a bright girl Cissy is!
4. Wow, you are smart!
5. How smart you are!

## **Apostrophe ( ' )**

This is a mark used to show ownership.

### **Example**

Jane's dress

Tom's house

Ladies' dresses

Jesus' apostles

Moses' car

It is also used to write words in short. (contractions)

### **Examples**

1. he is ---he's
2. cannot ---can't
3. does not---doesn't
4. he'would --- he'd
5. shall not --- shan't

### **Exercise**

**Re-write the sentences using an apostrophe ( ' ) .**

1. This is Pauls home.
2. This cars engine is not good.
3. These are childrens bottle.
4. The maids dress was stolen.
5. The boys pencil is broken.

**Re-write beginning what.....!**

1. Rachel's shirt is very good.
2. Mummy is a tall lade.
3. I have a nice handwriting.
4. An elephant is a very fat animal.
- 5.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : Similes**

### **Similes**

What are smiles?

Similes are things which are alike. They show the special characteristics and qualities of things.

### **Examples**

1. As cold as ice.
2. As happy as a king
3. As sweet as honey
4. As hot as fire
5. As white as snow
6. As friendly as a puppy
7. As easy as ABC, as winking
8. As beautiful as sunset/ rain bow
9. As clean as a new pin
10. As light as feather
11. As angry as a wasp
12. As busy as a bee
13. As big as an elephant
14. As black as charcoal
15. As quick as lightning
16. As dry as a bone
17. As handsome as paint
18. As sure as death
19. As new as a day
20. As ageless as the sun
21. As old as creation, hills.
22. As proud as a peacock

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing resources in our sub-county**

**Content : Similes**

### Examples

As big as an elephant

As fat as a pig

As brave as a lion

As light as a feather

As proud as a peacock.

### Exercise

Complete the following sentences

1. My dress was as .....as snow
2. Her tea is as .....as ice.
3. His uncle is as brave as .....
4. Nelson is as .....as a pig.
5. Her hand was as hot as.....

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

**Theme : Managing resources in our sub-county**

**Content : Proverbs**

### Proverbs

What are proverbs?

A proverb is a wise saying with a hidden meaning.

### Examples

1. Better late than never.
2. One man's meat is another man's poison.
3. First come first served



4. Hardwork pays
5. Knowledge is power
6. No gain without pain
7. A word to a wise is enough
8. The early bird catches the worm
9. A good name is better than riches

Let sleeping dogs lie.

Never judge a book by its cover

A stitch in time saves nine

All that glitters is not gold

A friend is easier lost than found

A rolling stone gathers no moss

A promise is a debt

### **Match correctly**

Too many cooks	deserves a good bone
Tit for tat	is better than no bread
Prevention	spoil the broth
Half a loaf	is fair play
A good dog	is better than cure

### **Complete these proverbs**

1. Birds of the same feathers .....
2. First come .....
3. Better late .....
4. No news is .....
5. Spare the rod and .....