



SMART STAR EXAMINATIONS BOARD

PRIMARY THREE
ENGLISH
LESSON NOTES
TERM II
2024

WK 1

LESSON 1

ADJECTIVES

What is an adjective?

- a) An adjective is a word that describes a noun.
- b) We can also say that it is a word that talks about a noun.

e.g.

- 1. A tall man.
- 2. We have a black car.
- 3. Our teacher built a nice house.

The words tall, black, and nice are used to describe (or to talk more) about the man, the car, and the house.

Other examples of adjectives are;

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. red | 8. beautiful |
| 2. ugly | 9. poor |
| 3. cold | 10. lazy |
| 4. slow | 11. hot |
| 5. hardworking | 12. _____ |
| 6. rich | 13. _____ |
| 7. short | 14. _____ |

Use the adjectives to describe the following words

- 1. a _____ house.
- 2. a _____ tree.
- 3. a _____ boy.
- 4. a _____ journey.
- 5. a _____ hardworking.
- 6. a _____ knife.

Underline adjectives in the sentences below.

1. The table has a smooth surface.
2. Wild animals live in the bush.
3. It is very cold today.
4. The stubborn boys sit near the teacher.
5. The knife is very sharp.
6. The stone sank into the deep ocean.
7. This is a very narrow road.
8. I have an empty soda bottle.
9. My brother is a very careful boy.
10. She walked in the dark night.
11. Diego is a rich man.

WK 1

LESSON 2

Comparisons in adjectives

There are three levels of comparisons in adjectives, these are;

a) **Positive**

This is when you are talking about or describing an item or person.

Example

1. Kaganda is a short boy.
2. She is a small girl.
3. He is a tall man.

The words like short, small and tall are in the positive degree.

b) **Comparative**

This is when we compare two persons or things.

1. Watasa is shorter than Nkamba.
2. She is smaller than her sister.
3. He is taller than his wife.

The words like shorter, smaller and taller are in the comparative degree.

c) **Superlative**

This is when you are comparing more than two persons or things.

Examples

1. Joel is the fattest boy in the class.
2. She is the smallest girl in the family.
3. He is the tallest man in the village.

Shortest, smallest and tallest are in the superlative degree.

- A. Most adjectives add 'er' to form the comparative and 'est' to form the superlative form as shown in the examples below.

loud louder loudest

fast faster fastest

cold colder coldest

Exercise

Complete the gaps below in the comparative and superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
slow		
soft		
quick		
tall		
neat		
bright		
clever		
cold		
few		
high		
deep		
young		
clean		
long		
strong		
large		

late		
dry		

WK 1

LESSON 3

Using the comparative form

We use the comparative form to compare one thing / person from another.

Examples

1. Joy is brighter than Mariam.
2. The teacher is taller than David.
3. That dress is older than mine.

The superlative

The superlative form is used to compare one thing with more than one other thing or people.

Examples

- a) He is the tallest man in our family.
- b) Our school is the biggest in Kampala district.
- i) One man is compared to the rest of the men in the family in a sentence.
- ii) In sentence b, one school is compared to the rest of the other schools in the district.

Sentence construction (oral)

Using adjectives in their superlative forms, pupils construct sentences.E.g.

1. Katono is the poorest man in the village.
 2. Musa is the brightest boy in the class.
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
 - e) _____

Exercise

Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Buses are _____ than trains. (fast)
2. I have the _____ book in the whole class. (neat)
3. Victoria scored the _____ marks in Mathematics. (high)
4. Boys are _____ than girls. (few)
5. They are _____ than us. (quick)
6. Brian is the _____ boy. (tall)
7. An aeroplane is the _____ means of transport. (quick)
8. How _____ are you? (oldest)
9. January is the _____ month of the year. (dry)
10. The Nile is the _____ river in the world. (long)

WK 2

LESSON 1

Adjectives that double the middle letters in comparative and superlative

- A) Some adjectives double the middle letter before adding _er in the comparative or _est in the superlative as shown below.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest
thin	thinner	thinnest
wet	wetter	wettest
hot	_____	_____

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill in the gaps

1. Bruno is _____ than Isaac. (big)
 2. He is the _____ man in our clan. (thin)
 3. An elephant is the _____ animal in the Zoo. (fat)
- b. Some adjectives form their superlative and comparative forms with different words as shown in the examples below. These are called regular adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
much	more	most

Use the correct form of the adjective to fill in the gaps below.

- Hosea's handwriting is _____ than mine. (good)
- In our class, girls are _____ than boys. (many)
- Of the three girls, Zahara got the _____ mangoes. (little)
- Kivumbi has the _____ handwriting in the class. (bad)
- Your house is _____ than ours. (good)
- My _____ mark was fifty. (little)

Fill in the gaps correctly

- | | Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 7. | bad | _____ | worst |
| 8. | _____ | better | best |
| 9. | many | more | _____ |
| 10. | little | _____ | least |

WK 2

LESSON 2

Adjective that end in -y

For adjectives that end in y, the last letter 'y' is changed to 'i' then add -er in the comparative or -est in the superlative form as shown in the examples below.

	Positive		
1	easy	easier	easiest
2	funny	funnier	funniest
3	busy	busier	busiest
4	happy	_____	happiest

5	noisy	_____	noisiest
6	lively	livelier	_____
7	tidy	_____	_____
8	dirty	dirtier	_____
9	wealthy	wealthier	_____
10	mighty	_____	_____
11	ugly	uglier	_____

Activity

Form the comparative forms of these adjectives.

	<u>Positive</u>	
1	easy	easier
2	funny	_____
3	heavy	heavier
4	happy	_____
5	noisy	_____

2. Form the superlative forms of these adjectives

	<u>Positive</u>	
1	tidy	tidiest
2	mighty	_____
3	wealthy	wealthiest
4	noisy	noisiest
5	healthy	_____

Use the correct form of the adjectives to fill in the gaps

- English is the _____ subject of all. (easy)
- Your class is _____ than ours. (noisy)
- The headmaster is the _____ man at school. (busy)
- Of the two dresses, Joan's is the _____. (pretty)
- Sand is _____ than cotton. (heavy)
- In the whole class, Kitoogo borrowed the _____ book. (funny)
- She was the _____ woman on her wedding. (happy)
- He is the _____ soldier in the whole army. (mighty)

9. She is the _____ woman in the division. (lazy)
10. Albeto is _____ than Opio. (wealthy)

WK 2

LESSON 3

Long Adjectives

There are some long adjectives, these take 'more' before them in the comparative form and 'most' before them in the superlative. These adjectives have two or more syllables (sounds).

The following are examples of long adjectives

- a. beautiful
- b. handsome
- c. careful
- d. dangerous
- e. harmful
- f. expensive
- g. careless
- h. honest, etc.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
careful	more careful	most careful
dangerous	_____	_____
expensive	_____	_____
handsome	_____	_____
careless	_____	_____
wonderful	_____	_____

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill in the gaps

- 1. She is _____ than her sister. (beautiful)
- 2. It is the _____ insect. (dangerous)
- 3. Aeroplanes are _____ than buses. (expensive)
- 4. Mosquitoes are _____ than houseflies. (dangerous)

5. He is the _____ man in the whole village. (honest)
 6. Your necklace is _____ than mine. (precious)
 7. You should be _____ than your neighbour. (careful)
 8. Dogs are _____ than cats. (faithful)
 9. Okurut is the _____ man in his family. (disorganized)
 10. He is the _____ child in the class. (careless)
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 37-49.
 - PROGRESS IN ENGLISH 17-21.
 - STANDARD ENGLISH AID BK 6 PAGES 25-27.
 - HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 19-33.

WEEK 3

LESSON 1

PUNCTUATION

What is punctuation?

Punctuation is the correct use of punctuation marks.

Examples of punctuation marks are;

1. Capital letters (A, B, C, D)
2. Question marks (?)
3. Full stop (.)
4. Apostrophe (‘)
5. Comma (,)
6. An exclamation mark (!)

A capital letter

Capital letters are used to:

- a) begin sentences

e.g

- 1) She is a secretary in that office.
2. My father is a teacher.

3. We use bricks to build houses.

b) Capital letters are used to begin people's and place names e.g

1. Kabalagala

2. Masaka

3. Entebbe

4. Grace

5. Isaac

6. Kalule

7. _____

8. _____

c) Capital letters begin days of the week and months of the year.e.g

1. Sunday

5. Friday

2. Monday

6. _____

3. February

7. _____

4. April

8. _____

d) It is also used to begin important days e.g

1. Easter

2. Hero's day

3. Martyrs' day

4. Christmas day

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

e) It is used in short forms or abbreviations e.g

P.O - Post Office

Hm - Hectometer

Rd.	-	Road
St.	-	Street / Saint
U.P.E.-		Universal Primary Education
P.L.E	-	Primary Leaving Examination
Tr.	-	Teacher
Mr.	-	Mister /master
L.C	-	Local Council
U.S.E	-	Universal Secondary Education
U.S.A	-	United States of America
Hon.	-	Honourable
Dr.	-	Doctor

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WK 4

LESSON 2

FULL STOP

A full stop is used at the end of the sentence. e.g

1. A carpenter makes things out of wood.
2. A porter sold all his pots.

3. _____
4. _____

b) A full stop is also used in short forms. E.g

Dr.	Hon.
Sch.	H/M.
Tr.	P.O
Mr.	Fri.

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences using capital letters and full stops.

1. mrolara is a doctor at mulago hospital
2. the fishmonger works in kansanga market
3. Brenda cooks delicious food
4. the children played the drum very loudly last Friday
5. we got our holidays in december
6. daddy went to china
7. the barber cuts people's hair
8. we shall meet on easter
9. he wrote his work nicely
10. dr Rhoda is very kind

WK 3

LESSON 3

QUESTION MARK

A question mark is used at the end of an asking sentence.

Examples

1. What is your name?
2. Are you going to see the butcher?
3. How old are you?
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. what's the matter with her
2. How do you call that lady
3. Did you buy the fish from the market
4. Are there many children in your home
5. Can you weave the mat

6. Was the dance good during assembly
7. Will you come to school tomorrow
8. When will your parents come for you
9. Are there chairs in the workshop
10. Who was making noise in class

- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGES 272-277.
- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH PAGES 56-57.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 163-167.

WK 4

LESSON 1

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

The present simple tense is used to show that something happens more.

Requirements for the present simple tense

You add 's' or 'es' to the verb when using he, she or it.

Examples

- a) He goes to the river everyday.
- b) She comes to our home every evening.
- c) Betty sits on her chair properly.

Common words used in present simple tense are:

everyday
sometimes
always
often
usually
etc.

Change these verbs into present simple tense

- a) sell _____
- b) play _____
- c) weave _____
- d) dance _____
- e) cook _____
- f) make _____
- g) sew _____
- h) catch _____
- i) eat _____

- j) sing _____
- k) touch _____
- l) do _____
- m) go _____

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets

1. The tailor _____ many clothes over the weekend. (sew)
2. My grandmother _____ mats every Sunday. (sell)
3. Carol _____ fish for her baby twice a week. (cook)
4. She _____ her homework every evening. (do)
5. Our secretary _____ in the office every morning. (sit)
6. He _____ with his new toy car every afternoon. (play)
7. The boy _____ to school every morning. (go)
8. Mubiru _____ very good chairs and tables every weekend. (make)
9. He _____ fish every night. (catch)
10. Daphine _____ an aeroplane every Friday. (fly)

- STANDARD ENGLISH BK 6 PAGE 20.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 71-72.
- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 71- 76.

WK 4

LESSON 2

Verbs

What are verbs?

- a) Verbs are doing words.

b) They are words of action.

Examples of verbs are;

come, go, sing, play, run, kill, drive, write, sit,etc

Read these sentences

1. Rhoda is driving a car.
2. Musokeeats a lot of carrots.
3. Amelia teaches Mathematics.

The words driving, eats, teaches are doing words. They tell the actions done in the above sentences.

Apart from the verbs mentioned above, mention ten more examples of verbs.

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

Fill in the gaps below with the correct verbs

1. The children _____ on the chairs properly.
2. Amina _____ to school yesterday.
3. Peter and Harmony are _____ football.
4. Namuli _____ well in her exercise book.
5. My father is _____ down a big tree.

There are ten verbs in the words below underline them.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. he | 11. that |
| 2. hiding | 12. stone |
| 3. run | 13. standing |
| 4. stop | 14. kick |
| 5. slowly | 15. against |
| 6. at | 16. baby |
| 7. laugh | 17. feel |

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 8. daughter | 18. drink |
| 9. smile | 19. water |
| 10. play | 20. car |

Underline the verbs in the following sentences

1. I cook food for my family.
2. It rained last week.
3. The boys play a lot of games.
4. I am speaking English.
5. Musisi cleaned the class alone.
6. Enock draws nice pictures.
7. They bought new clothes.
8. She stopped coming to school.
9. Maureen will climb a tree.
10. My teachers come to school every

WEEK4

LESSON 3

The present simple tense

The present simple tense is used to show that something happens or is done more than once.

e.g

1. He goes to school.
2. He runs very fast.
3. They kill animals.

Requirements of the present simple tense

Add 's' and 'es' to the verb when using he, she or it and a noun.

e.g

He	}	
She		runs
Moses		goes
It		drives

No 's' is written at the end when using the following.

I, they, we or you

I	}	sweep
They		do
We		go
You		drive

Form the present simple tense from the following verbs

e.g

write - writes

hide - hides

drive - drives

go - _____

run - _____

come - _____

see - _____

grow - _____

eat - _____

climb - _____

wash - _____

walk - _____

sit - _____

rain - _____

Use the present simple tense of the verbs to fill in the gaps below

1. Our mother _____ very good English. (speak)
2. Doreen _____ faster than Joseph. (run)
3. Many moslems _____ to the mosque on Friday. (go)
4. Okia _____ to school everyday. (walk)
5. Mabel _____ her homework quietly. (write)
6. Sserugo _____ a very nice car. (drive)
7. They _____ trees near their home. (climb)
8. Mwami _____ his shoes every evening. (brush)
9. Gloria _____ every night. (cry)

10. The boy _____ rubbish on us all the time. (throw)

- STANDARD ENGLISH BK 6 PAGE 20.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 71-72.
- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 71- 76.

WK 5

LESSON 1

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The present continuous tense is used to show that an activity is taking place at that time.

- a) The main verb in the present continuous tense ends with –ing.
- b) The helping verbs used in the present continuous tense are is and are.

Examples of the words in the present continuous tense are;

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. doing | 6. beating |
| 2. playing | 7. standing |
| 3. singing | 8. _____ |
| 4. eating | 9. _____ |
| 5. fishing | 10. _____ |

Exercise

Form the present continuous tense of the following words by adding –ing

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) look _____ | g) teach _____ |
| b) see _____ | h) drum _____ |
| c) go _____ | i) catch _____ |
| d) grow _____ | j) throw _____ |
| e) sew _____ | k) weave _____ |
| f) cook _____ | i) reach _____ |

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

1. Why are you _____ at your friend? (laugh)

2. Masaba is _____ a book. (read)
3. They are _____ English. (learn)

Wk 5

Lesson 2

Some verbs form their present continuous tense by doubling the last letter.

Example

- | | | | |
|----|------|---|---------|
| 1. | sit | - | sitting |
| 2. | rub | - | rubbing |
| 3. | clap | - | _____ |
| 4. | swim | - | _____ |

Activity 1

Change the following to present continuous tense.

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|-------|----|------|-------|
| 1. | run | _____ | 4. | shop | _____ |
| 2. | stop | _____ | 5. | trot | _____ |
| 3. | hop | _____ | 6. | nod | _____ |
| 4. | rob | _____ | 7. | slim | _____ |

Use the words in brackets correctly

1. She is _____ a sweater. (knit)
2. Moses is _____ a big tree. (cut)
3. Magezi is _____ on a nice shirt. (put)
4. They are _____ new pencils. (get)
5. Why are you _____ so much? (beg)
6. They are _____ unwanted papers. (drop)
7. My mother is _____ her bedroom now. (mop)
8. The farmers are _____ in their garden. (dig)

9. He is _____ us back. (drag)
10. Why are you _____ so much? (brag)

WK 5

LESSON 3

Verbs that end in 'e' drop their last letters (letter e) before taking -ing

Example

- | | | | |
|----|-------|---|---------|
| 1. | dance | - | dancing |
| 2. | take | - | taking |
| 3. | make | - | _____ |
| 4. | hide | - | _____ |
| 5. | come | - | _____ |
| 6. | move | - | _____ |
| 7. | shake | - | _____ |

Activity

Form the present continuous tense of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|---|-------|
| 1. | bake | - | _____ |
| 2. | take | - | _____ |
| 3. | give | - | _____ |
| 4. | forgive | - | _____ |
| 5. | ride | - | _____ |
| 6. | write | - | _____ |
| 7. | brake | - | _____ |
| 8. | strike | - | _____ |
| 9. | weave | - | _____ |
| 10. | drive | - | _____ |

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences

1. I am _____ the best dress from the shop. (choose)

2. Sarah is _____ with her new pen. (write)
3. The headmaster is _____ hands with children in our class. (shake)
4. We are _____ our papers. (file)
5. It is _____ brightly over the hill. (shine)
6. Laura is _____ up from her sleep. (wake)
7. Why are you _____ your brother? (bite)
8. Stop _____ stones in the compound. (pile)
9. All the children are _____. (doze)
10. Stop _____ at your friend's work. (gaze)

- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 71- 76.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 71-75.

WK 6

LESSON 1

Joining sentences using structureslike.....more than

We use like..... in comparison of something from another.

.....likeis used withmore than.....as in the sentences below.

1. I like fish more than beef.
2. The girls like dancing more than singing.
3. The teachers like standing more than sitting.

Sentence construction usinglike.....more than.....

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

.....like.....more than can be used to join sentences as shown in the examples below.

1. I like soda. I like water more.
I like water more than soda.
2. My mother likes beef. She likes chicken more.
My mother likes chicken more than beef.
3. The children like singing. They like dancing more.
The children like dancing more than singing.

Join the following sentences using like.....more than.....

1. Togo likes writing. He likes reading more.
2. Christine likes chips. She likes rice more.
3. My brother likes playing tennis. He likes playing football more.
4. Arinda likes playing. She likes studying more.
5. The headmaster likes standing. He likes sitting more.
6. The farmer likes fishing. He likes digging more.
7. Masaba likes drinking water. He likes drinking juice more.
8. Alice likes sweeping. She likes mopping more.
9. The man likes driving. He likes walking more.
10. Namubiru likes drawing. She likes colouring more.

WK 6

LESSON 2

Usingprefer.....to replace like.....more than.....

.....prefer.....to.....can be used instead oflike.....more than..... As shown in the examples below.

1. I like meat more than fish.

I prefer meat to fish.

The above sentences have the same meaning but different words have been used.

Note:

- a)likegoes with more than.....
- b)prefer takes the prepositionto.....

More examples

1. I like playing football more than tennis.
I prefer playing football to tennis.
2. Rose likes chips more than matooke.
Rose prefers chips to matooke.

Sentence construction using prefer ... to...

1. _____
2. _____

3. _____

Rewrite the following sentences using ... prefer ...to... instead of ...like ...more than...

1. Martha likes swimming more than dancing.
2. Mbalu likes novida more than mountain dew.
3. We like rice more than sweet potatoes.
4. The teacher likes riding more than driving.
5. Devine likes reading more than writing.
6. Ashaba likes running more than walking.
7. Patra likes studying more than walking.
8. You like English more than Maths.
9. Omenda likes watching TV more than riding his bicycle.
10. The girls like mopping more than sweeping.
11. Alinda likes swimming more than jogging.
12. Mummy likes washing more than ironing.
13. Tabule likes drumming more than singing.
14. Kavuma likes drawing more than painting.
15. The children like mangoes more than apples.

- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 143.

WK 6

LESSON 3

Using ...like...more than to replace ...prefer...to...

Read the examples below.

- a. We prefer working to playing.
We like working more than playing.
- b. The young man prefers riding a bicycle to driving a car.
The young man likes riding a bicycle more than driving a car.
- c. Girls prefer singing to dancing.
Girls like singing more than dancing.

Using the examples given, rewrite the sentences using ...like...more than instead of ...prefer ...to...

1. My friend prefers rice to posho.
2. We prefer water melon to apples.
3. Mwesigye prefers bread to doughnuts.
4. Lindsay prefers cakes to sweets.
5. Sam prefers apple juice to orange juice.
6. Keturah prefers playing netball to hockey.
7. Graham prefers beans to groundnuts.
8. My father prefers cassava to sweet potatoes.
9. Shivan prefers reading the Bible to newspapers.
10. Morgan prefers staying at home to visiting friends.
11. Alan prefers smiling to laughing.
12. Onyait prefers keeping goats to cats.
13. Gwanga prefers riding horses to bicycles.
14. The baby prefers drinking milk to sodas.
15. My grandmother prefers living in the village to town.

- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 143.

WK 7

LESSON 1

ADVERBS

What is an adverb?

An adverb is a word that adds more meaning to a verb.

Examples

1. She walks slowly.

The adverb slowly adds more meaning to the verb walk.

2. Fahad runs quickly.

The adverb quickly adds more meaning to the verb runs.

Other examples of adverbs are softly, properly, loudly, narrowly, carefully, carelessly, gently, etc.

Activity

- a) **Give ten more adverbs you know.**

1. _____

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

b) **Use the correct adverb to complete the gaps below.**

- a) The boy sits _____.
- b) My mother speaks _____.
- c) Grace walks _____.
- d) The car moves _____.
- e) My uncle drives the car _____.
- f) We worked out our sums _____.

3. **Underline the adverbs from the sentences below.**

1. The dog barked fiercely.
2. She went home quickly.
3. The dog nearly fell into the ditch.
4. They happily danced around the stage.
5. Mona shouted loudly.
6. We hungrily ate the food.
7. The young boy carelessly crossed the road.
8. He drove us to school carefully.
9. The examination was poorly done.
10. Why can't you sit properly?

WK 7

LESSON 2

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to another word.

Examples

loud - loudly

soft - softly

calm - calmly

quick- _____

_____ - properly

brief - _____
neat - _____
near - _____
careful - _____
careless - _____
rough - _____
slow - _____
fair - _____
active - _____
dangerous - _____

Activity

Find the words from which the following adverbs are made.

badly _____
nearly _____
humbly _____
weekly _____
smartly _____
poorly _____
sweetly _____

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

1. The boy fell down _____. (sudden)
2. He was hurt very _____. (bad)
3. The groom was _____ dressed. (smart)
4. The choir _____ sang the national anthem. (soft)
5. He _____ welcomed the headmaster to give a speech. (calm)
6. The boy _____ wrote the spelling test. (careful)
7. Oranges are _____ sold at Nakawa market. (cheap)
8. The children were _____ involved in the lesson. (active)
9. Isaac wrote the exercise _____. (neat)
10. The driver overtook the speeding bus _____. (danger)

WK 7

LESSON 3

Forming adverbs from words (adjectives ending in y)

For words ending –y, the last letter –y is dropped and the word takes on –ily as shown on the table below.

happy	_____
easy	_____
busy	_____
greedy	_____
angry	_____
hungry	_____
heavy	_____
merry	merrily
steady	_____
lazy	_____
hungry	_____
angry	_____
shabby	_____
clumsy	clumsily

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill the gaps

1. He ate the cake _____. (greedy)
2. The lorry was _____ loaded. (heavy)
3. The maid ate the food _____ (hungry)
4. The patient's condition is _____ improving. (steady)
5. The couple was _____ wedded at the church. (happy)
6. The teacher asked for the homework books------. (angry)
7. The choir _____ sang the Christmas Carols. (merry)
8. Mathematics is _____ done by many pupils at Greenhill. (easy)
9. The dog jumped for the bone _____. (greedy)
10. The lady _____ sang the song. (proud)
11. The girl _____ washed the clothes. (lazy)

WK 8

LESSON 1

Similes

Similes are short phrases used to describe two items which are similar in appearance, taste or character.

Examples

1. The man ran as fast as a deer.
2. That boy is as light as a feather.
3. His pair of trousers is as white as snow.
4. Namuddu is as playful as a kitten.
5. I am as hungry as a wolf.

Exercise (a)

Complete the following similes correctly.

- 1) as hot as _____
- 2) as sweet as _____
- 3) as fat as _____
- 4) as brave as _____
- 5) as happy as _____
- 6) as white as _____
- 7) as cold as _____
- 8) as heavy as _____
- 9) as blind as _____

Complete the following sentences correctly.

1. The snake was as green as _____.
2. The tea is as _____ as fire.
3. The medicine is as _____ as honey.
4. My father's suit is as _____ as coal.
5. The maid is as _____ as a fox.
6. The children speak as loud as _____.
7. Duncan is as strong as _____.
8. That table is as _____ as lead.
9. The food I ate was as _____ as ice.

10. My grandmother is as fit as _____.
11. The teacher is as _____ as a dog.
12. Talemwa is as timid as _____.
13. My uncle is as _____ as a king.
14. The policeman is as _____ as a lion.

- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH PAGES 42-45.
- STANDARD ENGLISH AID BK 6 PAGES 28 -30.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 51-58.
- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 101-108.

WK 8

LESSON 2

Homophones (similar sounds)

Homophones are words that have similar sounds but with different meaning.

The following are examples of words with similar sounds.

sun	-	son	knows	-	nose
our	-	hour	made	-	maid
new	-	knew	waist	-	waste
bear	-	bare	would	-	wood
week	-	weak	break	-	brake
sea	-	see	bean	-	bean
deer	-	dear	meat	-	meet
flour	-	flower	two	-	to
won	-	one	sail	-	sale
peace	-	piece	hear	-	here
wait	-	weight	hour	-	our
scent	-	saint	sew	-	sow
air	-	heir	sight	-	site
ate	-	eight	cell	-	sell

Activity 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct word given in the brackets

1. My brother _____ that he broke the _____ vase. (knew, new)
2. The _____ girls were _____ late to catch the bus. (two, too)
3. She was very _____ and she had to stay in bed for a _____. (week, weak)
4. We _____ in our books from left to _____. (write, right)
5. The hungry boy _____ all the _____ sandwiches. (ate, eight)
6. My _____ is playing in the _____ (sun, son)
7. The _____ is the one who _____ the pudding. (maid, made)
8. He went to _____ some food _____ the roadside. (by, buy)
9. The girl in the _____ dress _____ the candles out. (blew, blue)
10. I could not _____ the teacher from _____. (here, hear)
11. _____ you like to buy _____? (wood, would)
12. I was _____ because I could not _____ the book I borrowed. (fined, find)
13. She looked _____ but she could carry the heavy _____ of water. (pail, pale)
14. The fishermen went to the _____ to _____ their boats. (see, sea)
15. "Please _____ while I take your _____," said the girl to the child. (weight, wait)

Activity 2

Write a word that sound the same as the ones given.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. brake - _____ | 6. tale - _____ |
| 2. two - _____ | 7. won - _____ |
| 3. mail - _____ | 8. nun - _____ |
| 4. sale - _____ | 9. cell - _____ |
| 5. dye - _____ | 10. cheque - _____ |

- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGE 230-233.

WK 8

LESSON 3

Proverbs

Proverbs are wise sayings with hidden meaning.

Examples

1. Better late than never.
2. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

3. A hungry man is an angry man.
4. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
5. A stitch in time saves nine.
6. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
7. Empty vessels make most noise.
8. Birds of the same feather flock together.
9. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
10. Charity begins at home.
11. Every dog has his day.
12. Experience teaches fools.
13. First come, first served.
14. Great minds think alike.
15. Fine feathers make fine birds.
16. Set a thief to catch a thief.

Complete the following proverbs correctly.

1. One good turn _____
2. The early bird _____
3. _____ are better than one.
4. Where there is a will, _____
5. Still water _____
6. _____ and spoil the child.
7. New brooms _____
8. _____ but a bad master.
9. Set a thief _____.
10. Empty vessels _____.
11. _____ than no bread.
12. _____ is an angry man.
13. A bad workman quarrels _____
14. A friend in need is _____
15. No smoke _____
16. One man's meat _____

- STANDARD ENGLISH AID PAGE 59-60.

- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH 69-70.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGE 181-188.

WK 9

LESSON 1

Irregular verbs

To form the past tense of most verbs, we add –ed to the verb.

Examples

look	-	looked
cook	-	cooked
kill	-	killed
fill	-	filled

Such verbs that end in –ed are called regular verbs.

The past tense of regular verbs serve both in the past and the past participle tense.

Past tense

I looked.

She cooked.

You killed.

They filled.

Past participle

I have looked.

She has cooked.

You have _____

They have _____

However, many irregular verbs form their past and past participle differently. They are called irregular verbs.

The following list shows the examples of irregular verbs.

Present tense	Past tense	Past participle
drive	drove	driven
rise	rose	risen
beat	beat	beaten
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
swim	swam	swum

hide	hid	hidden
ride	rode	ridden
bite	bit	bitten
grow	grew	grown
blow	blew	blown
fly	flew	flown
know	knew	known
fall	fell	fallen
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
come	came	come
break	broke	broken
go	went	gone
write	wrote	written
shake	shook	shaken
become	became	become
eat	ate	eaten
choose	chose	chosen
awake	awoke	awoken
Run	Ran	Run

Other irregular verbs do not change their past tense and past participle.

1.	hurt	hurt	hurt
2.	hit	hit	hit
3.	cost	cost	cost
4.	put	put	put
5.	cut	cut	cut

Exercise

Complete the following table correctly

	Present tense	Past tense	Past participle
1.	I rise	I rose	I have risen.
2.	I do	I did	I have _____
3.	I forget	I _____	I have _____
4.	I fall	I _____	I have _____
5.	I draw	_____	_____
6.	I break	I broke	_____
7.	They drive	They drove	_____
8.	We speak	We _____	We have _____
9.	She hide	She hid _____	She has _____
10.	John swims	John _____	John has _____

WK 9

LESSON 2

Use the correct form of verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. They have _____ to the beach. (go)
2. I _____ my uncle at the market yesterday. (see)
3. The old man _____ asleep in his car. (fall)
4. Tondo was _____ by the noise. (awake)
5. The boy _____ about second chance. (dream)
6. Lilian has _____ nice pictures. (draw)
7. Muwonge _____ his father's money from the pocket. (steal)
8. The police has _____ a strong thief. (beat)
9. I _____ to the village last holiday. (go)
10. Who has _____ on the chalkboard? (write)
11. The teacher has _____ my book. (take)
12. Nobody is _____ to go out. (allow)
13. The farmer _____ his crops yesterday. {harvest}
14. He has _____ to the airport. (drive)
15. Jacob has _____ the word correctly. (spell)
16. Susan _____ her bicycle yesterday. (ride)

17. The teacher has _____ to all the pupils. (speak)
18. My father _____ all the money at the market. (spend)
19. Taira _____ at the pictures. (look)
20. The fly has _____ into my food. (drop)

- MK PRECISEENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 62-70.
- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH PAGE 22-23.

WK 9

LESSON 3

Forming opposites using prefixes

A prefix is a word that comes at the beginning of another word to change its meaning.

un, dis, im, il, in and others are examples of prefixes.

a) Forming opposites using prefix 'un'.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------|
| luck | - | unlucky |
| safe | - | unsafe |
| tidy | - | untidy |
| educated | - | _____ |
| able | - | _____ |
| locked | - | _____ |
| cook | - | _____ |
| tie | - | _____ |
| aware | - | _____ |
| comfortable | - | _____ |
| known | - | _____ |
| just | - | _____ |
| happy | - | _____ |
| kind | - | _____ |
| wrap | - | _____ |

b) Put prefix dis to form opposites of the following.

like	dislike
agree	disagree

honest	dishonest
connect	
appear	_____
advantage	_____
arm	_____
please	_____
obey	_____
order	_____
locate	_____
own	_____

c) Put prefix 'im' to form the opposite of these words

moral	immoral
mortal	immortal
proper	improper
pure	_____
possible	_____
perfect	_____

REFERENCES.

- Junior English.
- Standard Aid.
- M.K Pupils Book 3.
- Junior English Learners' Dictionary.

Composition 1 term 2

How I spent my holiday.

(narrative composition)

A. Vocabulary.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. visited | 7. watch |
| 2. friend | 8. cartoon |
| 3. interesting | 9. busy |
| 4. holiday | 10. bicycle |
| 5. excited | 11. chores 6. laundry |

B. Sentence construction about the vocabulary

Construct sentences using the the vocabulary and write five of them.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

C. Using structure ... who.. to join sentences.

- a. I know the young boy. He fell off his bicycle during the holiday.
- b. The two boys did not write their holiday work. They were told to go back home.
- c. The girl behaved well during the holiday. She was given a dress.

A. Arrange the following sentences to make a correct story.

- 1. We got our end of first term holiday.
- 2. On Saturday 21st April 2012.
- 3. All the children and parents were very excited.
- 4. because we were going for a holiday.
- 5. Then our teacher gave us reports.
- 6. We had prayers first.
- 7. Lastly, we went home and enjoyed our holiday.

Guided composition

Use the words below to fill in the gaps.

holiday school company walk tennis work much
them friends.

I spent the first two days of my _____ with my grand parents. I took

evening _____ with them and talked to them about my _____ .

I also did some gardening for _____ I was glad that they enjoyed my

_____.

I spent the rest of my holidays with my _____. We exchanged stamps and played table _____. Sometimes we gathered at my house to do our holiday _____. Soon, I had to go back to school. However, I had enjoyed my holiday very _____.

Composition writing

Paragraph 1

-The day you got holidays.(full dates)

-Activities that took place on that day.(Thanksgiving, clearing the field, getting reports)

paragraph 2

While at home during the holiday.

When did you start doing your holiday work?

People who gave you assistance while doing the holiday work.

Challenges or problems faced while doing holiday work.

Paragraph 3

Other things done during the holiday

Games played

Housework done

Places and friends visited

Most interesting things during the holiday.

Our community

A. Vocabulary

bursar secretary nurse accountant library motion
butcher librarian student counselor

Sentences construction.

1-5

B. Structures

.....as.....as.....

1. The nurse is important. The bursar is important.
2. The accountant is very busy. The bursar is very busy.
3. Our librarians are very hardworking. They are like the teachers.

C. Sentence re-arrangement.

- I. It has very many important people.

- II. GreenhillAcademy is a school community.
- III. These are teachers, cooks, pupils and nurses.
- IV. Without them the school cannot stand.
- V. The above people are very hardworking

D. Use the words below to complete the gaps in the story.

teachers priests doctors community school working important
others.

A community is a group of people living and _____ together
for a common aim.

There are many types of communities; these include, the _____
community, the church community, the village community and
many _____

People give different services in the various communities; for
example the _____ work in the hospital community. The ____
work in the church community while _____ work in school
community.

All the communities are very _____ .

Composition writing 3

My school Community.

- Meaning of the word community.
- Examples of communities.

Paragraph 2

- The type of community where you go to study.
- the different people found in the school community.

-

Paragraph 3

The importance of the school community and other community to us.

Daily activities (the past simple tense)

A. Vocabulary

against swept yesterday mended/ repaired dirtied

told swam bought taught

B. Sentence construction using the vocabulary.

1.

2

3.

4.

5.

Give the past simple tenses of the following verbs.

dig.

sit

bite

stand

see

stop

fall

come

sit

structures

1. What did you do yesterday?
I came to school yesterday.

2. Who cleaned the chalkboard?
3. who dirtied the classroom?

Picture discussion Activities at school.

Olanya: What did you do at home yesterday?

Obbo: I took the goats to graze. I also collected firewood for
Grandmother. What about you?

Olanya: I went with mother to the market. She bought a lot of
food from the market./

Obbo. Was your sister Susan with you?

Olanya: Yes, she was, she carried the food home on the bicycle.

Obbo. It was a nice day for you, wasn't it?

Olanya: Yes it was.

Use the words below to fill in the guided composition

**tired was went told wanted bought home took
mended.**

Sunday the 29th of December, 2024 was a bad day for Mr. Opio.
The roof of his house _____ blown off by the wind. He _____
to the builder to get his roof repaired. However, the builder was
not at _____. He had taken his shirt to the tailor to
be _____

Mr. Opio was _____ that the tailor had gone to court. He wanted a lawyer to help him but the lawyer was not there. He had gone to the hospital to see the doctor.

Opio was very unhappy. He _____ back home. On his way, he went to the market. He _____ fish from the fishmonger at the market and _____ it home. When he _____ to cook it , he found that the fish was bad.

Composition writing

In your own words, write a composition about the activities you did yesterday under the title

What I did yesterday

COMPOSITION 4

Daily activities { The future simple tense}

Letter writing. [a friendly letter]

A. Vocabulary

address message post office envelope receive friend
date

greetings.

Fill in the gaps with the correct answer.

1. A _____ is a place where letters are posted.
2. Our school _____ is Greenhill Academy, post office box 4970, Kampala.
3. A _____ mine sent me a nice friendly letter.

Joining sentences using

When _____

..... when.....

1. I reached school. I wrote my father a letter to thank him.
2. She opened the letter. She found ten thousand shillings.

3. I received Paul's letter. She found ten thousand shillings.

4. I received Paul's letter. I replied him.

Sample letter discussion

MukonoJuniorSchool

P.O. Box 25,

Mukono.

Tuesday, 30th April, 2024.

Dear Sharlon,

It is now a month since I last heard from you. How is your life and studies?

Here at Greenhill, we are studying hard and busy preparing for end of term 2 exam which I would like pass with flying colours.

Our holidays will start in the second week of August and I hope to be there on your birthday party . Send my greetings to your parents and friends.

From your friend, **Julia.**

Composition writing

Write a friendly letter inviting your parents to attend your class academic day on the 16th June, 2012. Remember to tell them the venue, time and activities to be done on that day.

Follow the steps of writing a friendly letter.

- a. sender's address
- b. date
- c. greeting
- d. message
- e. closing.
- f. Sender's name.

COMPOSITION 5 TERM 2

Social services in our sub-county.

Transport,	communication,	health,
Poor	laziness	education
universal	secondary	poverty
government.	Organizations	plumbers

Using the vocabulary to construct sentences.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Structure

.....SO.....

Tina is not educated. She cannot read.

Tina is not educated so she cannot read.

1.Moses did not have the transport fare. He had to walk home.

2.Many children were missing school. The government introduced Universal Primary Education.

Give the opposites of the underlined words in the sentences

1. Health services are very expensive.

2. Most Ugandans are educated.

3. Some lazy people are rich.

Sentence sequence.

They are provided by the government and organisations.

Social services are very important to us.

People get health, education and transport services.

Which help them to lead better and happy lives.

Guided composition

Use the words below to complete the sentences that follow in full sentences.

security lazy organizations education nurses important

Social services are the activities done by the government and to make people's lives better. There are a number of social services like water supply, communication, _____, banking and many others.

Different people offer particular services for example doctors and _____ offer health services, teachers provide education services. The police gives us _____ services. While the plumbers provide water supply.

Social services are very _____ to us. Without them, people live very miserable lives. They are not able to read and write. Some people cannot meet their needs because they are very _____, others are too poor while others are not educated

Composition writing.

Write a composition under the title

Social services in my sub county

Paragraph 1

Meaning of the word social services and examples of social services.

Paragraph 2

People who work in the different social services and the importance of the different social services.

Paragraph

Problems people meet in getting first aid for example

- unemployment
- diseases
- laziness
- long distances
- high costs of things.

Draw and name and colour any three social services of your choice.

Composition 6 Term

Picture composition.

Roadside Vendors.

A Vocabulary

stomachache hawker medicine

garbage treatment.

trench rubbish

hygiene hungry examine

B Sentence construction using the vocabulary

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Joining sentences beginning with: Although.....

1. He was hungry. He did not buy the icecream.
2. He had a stomachache. He refused to go to the doctor.
3. The cups were clean. We didn't use them.

Re-arrange the sentences to make a sensible story.

- a. I met the man selling icecream.
- b. As I was going home one evening.
- c. I stopped to buy some because I was very hungry.
- d. When reached home, I felt sick.
- e. My mother took me to the hospital.
- f. I ate the ice-cream on my way.

Use the words below to complete the gaps.

anything medicine doctor stomachache crying happily school drinks afternoon.

It was a very hot_____. Sam was walking home from_____. He saw a roadside vendor selling_____. The stall was swarming with flies but Sam was too thirsty to bother about the hygiene. He bought a drink from the vendor.

Further down the road, he saw an ice cream stall. He bought an Ice cream and started eating it_____

When Sam reached home, he had a terrible_____ He started_____

Sam's mother quickly took him to a _____. The doctor told Sam that he must have eaten dirty food. He gave Sam two bottles of _____

The next time Sam walked past the roadside vendor, He did not buy anything.

Composition writing.

Study the pictures 1-6 and write sentences describing what is happening in each picture

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Composition 7 TERM 2

Occupations.

My parent's job.

Vocabulary

butcher florist pilot manager stenographer cashier
responsible income salary earn accountant lawyer.

Sentence construction using the vocabulary

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

Give the names of the people who do the above jobs

- A. keeping law and order**
- B. cooking food**
- C. growing food and keeping of animals.....**
- D. cleaning the compound**

Join the following sentences beginning: Both.....

- 1. The florist is kind. The butcher is kind.**
- 2. The lawyer was busy. The bursar was busy.**
- 3. The cashier is rich. The farmer is rich.**
- 4. The teacher is happy. The pilot is happy.**

Make sentences from the substitution table below.

The florist	sold very good meat.
-------------	----------------------

That butcher	has no flowers today.
The lawyer	gave us receipts at the shop.
The bursar	does his work in the court.
The cashier	Collects money in the school.

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

Read the model composition and later write your own composition with the title

MY PARENT'S JOB

My father's name is Mr Brown. He is forty years old. He is currently working as the headmaster at JinjaTownAcademy. He has been working as a headmaster for fifteen years. JinjaTown academy is found in Jinja town along Nadiope road.

My father wakes up at five O'clock in the morning, prepares himself for the day, then he starts driving to school. It takes him around thirty minutes to reach school. He reaches school at half past six o'clock in the morning.

While at school, my father supervises all the activities in the school. He checks for the teachers and pupils attendance and he attends to the visitors in the school. He checks the meals and attends school assembly.

Some of the challenges he finds at the place of work are indiscipline students, absenteeism of students and lack of time for his family. He encourages all of us his children to work hard.

Composition writing.

Write a brief composition about your parent's Job.

Remember to include the following.

Parent's name, age, job where he or she work from, time for waking up, activities done at the place of work, problems or challenges faced.

Draw a picture to show your parent at work.