

DIVINE EDUCATION CENTRE



ENGLISH
LESSON NOTES TERM ONE 2025
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PRIMARY THREE

WEEK 2 LESSON 1

THE ALPHABET

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

2. The vowels are

a, e, i, o, u

3. The consonants are,

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

ACTIVITY

- Reciting the letters of the alphabet.
- Identifying consonants and vowels.
- Arranging the following letters to form words.

EXERCISE

1. Fill in the missing letters.

A----- C ----- G,H----- J ,K,L,M -----,O,P-----R,S ---- U,V ----XYZ

2. Arrange the following letters to form words.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a). lbue _____ | d). ewthi _____ |
| b). ipnk _____ | e). nereg _____ |
| c). lyolew _____ | f).cbakl _____ |

3. Write names of these shapes.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) cilcre _____ | d) gtiraenl _____ |
| b) uqsear _____ | e) traenclge _____ |
| c) lvoa _____ | |

4. Make sensible words.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) reest _____ | c) phantele _____ |
| b) keymon _____ | |
| d) ailt _____ | |

WEEK 2: LESSON 2

Arranging words in alphabetical order.

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

For example

a) b,c,d,a = a,b,c,d

b) f,p,b,f =

c) m,p,l,n =

We arrange words in alphabetical order basing on beginning letters as shown below;

For example

1. man, girl, boy, woman

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

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

Activity

-Reciting the alphabet.

- arranging words in alphabetical order basing on the beginning letters. (First letter)

EXERCISE

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

WEEK 2 LESSON 3

Arranging words basing on the second letters and third.

For example

a) man,men,mix,mop

1	m	a	N
2	m	e	N
3	m	i	X
4	m	o	P

= man, men, mix, mop

b) Sit, sat,saop,suck

2	S	i	t	
1	S	a	t	
4	S	o	a	p
3	S	u	c	k

= sat, sit, soap, suck

ACTIVITY

- Reciting the letters of the alphabet.
- Re-arranging words basing on the second letter.

EXERCISE

Using the examples above while drawing the tables.

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. grass,grow,green,grip
7. knock,knew,knit,kneel

Ref: eng Aid bk 3.Pg 26-28

Progress in EngPg 32-33.

WEEK 3: LESSON 1

Preposition

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 of preposition.

under, to, in front of, for, between, by, on, over, from, upon, aside
near, off, behind, against, since, into, with, among, along, down
below, across, at, of, before.

ACTIVITY

- Identifying prepositions.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt prepositions
- Identifying prepositions in a sentence.
- Structures, where is the _____?

Underlined prepositions from the different sentences

1. My 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. Martha is going to school
8. The cat came in through the window.
9. They shared the cake between the boys
10. The thief escaped from the police.

Fill in the gap with the correct prepositions.

1. Isaac is going _____ church.
2. We switched _____ the lights before we sleep.
3. I am looking _____ my lost pen.
4. There is a lot of sugar _____ my tea.
5. It is a half _____ three o'clock.

6. The thieves were hiding _____ the bed.

Ref: Standard Aid bk 3pg 47-48, Progress in Eng46-47
Junior Eng Revised Pg 68-70.

WEEK 3: LESSON 2

Some words have special prepositions they go with;

Examples

proud of	rely on
tired of	aim at
interested in	good at
accused of	afraid of
annoyed with	share between (two)
share among (many)	prefer ----to
guilty of	similar to
die of	fond of

ACTIVITY

- Identifying words with special prepositions.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt prepositions

Examples

- a) Steve is leaning **against** the table.
- b) Our rabbit is suffering **from** cold.

NB. Against is a preposition linked to leaning.

From is a preposition linked to suffering.

EXERCISE

Use the correct preposition to fill in the gaps below.

1. Musoke is suffering _____ malaria.
2. The rabbit died _____ coccidiosis.
3. The teacher shared the cake _____ the whole class.
4. The bicycle is leaning _____ the wall.
5. All the boys are interested _____ swimming.
6. I am afraid _____ snakes.

7. Babirye is fond _____ sleeping in class.
8. We prefer water _____ safi.
9. Tom is absent _____ school.
10. We should not rely _____ rumours.
11. Sheba is good _____ dancing.
12. The teacher is tired _____ our noise.

Ref: Junior Eng Revised Pg 68-70, Mk Precise Eng Grammar 169-175.

WEEK 3: LESSON 3

Opposites of prepositions

Some prepositions have opposites as shown below.

out	-	in	before	-	after
outside	-	inside	behind	-	in front of
up	-	down	to	-	from
under	-	over	back ward	-	forward
on	-	off	near	-	far.

ACTIVITY

- Identifying opposites of prepositions.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt prepositions

EXERCISE.

Use the correct prepositions from the words above

1. Some children are inside the class room while others are _____
2. Grace's home is _____ a way 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 hands _____ visiting the toilet.
6. Do not move backward, just go _____.

Re-writing the sentences giving the opposites o 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 foot ball.
4. We should sleep **over** a mosquito net.

5. We have a music lesson **before** lunch.
6. There is an old car **in front of** our house.
7. He prefect told us to move **backwards**.
8. Can you please put down on the lights?
9. Why are you switching **on** the lights?
10. They are not immunizing children **below** five years.

Ref: Standard Aid bk3 47-48, Progress in Engpg 46-47

WEEK 4: LESSON 1

NOUNS

What is a noun?

A noun is a naming word.

It is a name of a person, place or anything.

ACTIVITY

- a) Names of people in class. (oral exercise)
- b) Names of places in our country or division.
- c) Names of things in the class room.

EXERCISE

1. She went to Namugongo yesterday.
2. We visited our nurse yesterday.
3. Musisi went to the valley
4. The lady is very lazy.
5. Your lorry was taken way
6. The hospital was closed
7. There are many dusters here.
8. Makindye division is very big.
9. Al the tables are neat.
10. Lake Victoria is very big
11. Sonia is my friend.
12. The pupil is hardworking

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, hair, milk, rice.

Examples of countable nouns are:

chairs, tables, books, dusters, pens etc.

-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	divisions
town	towns
village	villages.

Activity

- Giving the meaning of singular and plural
- Identifying countable and uncountable nouns.
- Using the countable nouns in sentences correctly.

EXERCISE

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

1. There are many _____ in Kampala. (teacher)
2. The school has three _____. (cook)
3. The _____ have been broken. (broken)
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 _____ (brothers)
9. Your _____ are all broken. (bed)

10. They should stop cutting all the _____ (tree)

Ref : Junior Eng Revised Pg 5-8

WEEK 4: LESSON 3

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

Examples

boy	boys	kidney	_____
valley	valleys	guy	_____
donkey	donkeys	turkey	_____
monkey	monkeys	holiday	_____
day	_____	journey	_____
way	_____	key	_____
trolley	_____	pulley	_____
chimney	_____		

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

EXAMPLES

baby	babies	army	_____
fly	flies	industry	_____
housefly	houseflies	diary	_____
lorry	_____	injury	_____
ferry	_____	company	_____
cherry	_____	colony	_____
family	_____	puppy	_____
city	_____		

ACTIVITY

- Identifying nouns that end in Y
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt nouns.

EXERCISE

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

1. There are many _____ in Kampala.
2. The _____ carry heavy luggage every day. (donkey)
3. Ten _____ were born in Kibuli hospital. (baby)

4. The _____ are climbing a hill. (boy)
5. Two _____ are staying in one house. (family)
6. The nurses carry medicine on the _____. (trolley)
7. Tracy has a bunch of _____. (Key)
8. They 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).

Ref: Junior Eng Revised Pg 5-13

NB give five sentences where re-write to give the plural of the underlined words.

WEEK 5: LESSON 2

Nouns ending with 'o' form their plurals by adding 'es' and others add 's'

e.g.

mango	mangoes	hero	heroes
tomato	tomatoes	flamingo	flamingoes
potato	potatoes	echo	_____
mosquito	mosquitoes	volcano	_____
cargo	_____		

Some nouns that end with 'o' change to plural by adding 's'.

Examples

radio	radios	banjo	_____
piano	pianos	solo	_____
avocado	avocados	eskimo	_____
igloo	igloos		

ACTIVITY

- Identifying nouns that end with 'O'
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt nouns.

EXERCISE

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

1. We bought many _____ from the market last Sunday. (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. Eskimo 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 ?(200)

Ref: Junior Eng Revised Pg 14

WEEK 5:LESSON 2

Plurals of nouns that endin 'f' or 'fe'

-Some nouns which end with **f** or **fe** form their plurals by changing the **f** to **v** and adding **es**.

Examples

leaf	leaves	half	_____
loaf	loaves	calf	_____
shelf	shelves	wife	_____
wolf	wolves	hoof	hooves
thief	thieves	life	_____
sheaf	_____	knife	_____
shelf	_____	self	_____

Some nouns ending in **f** or **fe** form their plurals by adding 's'.

Examples

chief	chiefs	giraffe	_____
gulf	gulfs	roof	_____
handkerchief	handkerchiefs	chef	_____
dwarf	_____		

ACTIVITY

- Identifying nouns that end with F or Fe.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt nouns.

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. Okot'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 Herod had many wives.

Ref: Junior Eng Rev Pg 13-14.

WEEK 5: LESSON 3

There are nouns that form their plural changing the inside vowel.

e.g.

foot	feet	man	men
tooth	teeth	woman	_____
goose	_____	louse	lice
mouse	_____		

-Some nouns form their plurals by adding **en**

child	children
ox	oxen

-Some nouns remain the same in singular and plural.

sheep	sheep	fish	fish
deer	deer	maize	maize
furniture	furniture	rice	rice

ACTIVITY

Identifying nouns that form their plurals changing the inside vowels, that remain the same.

EXERCISE

Give the plural form 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 her 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.

WEEK 6: LESSON 1

One Word for Many.

- a) A place where people go to watch film-**cinema**.
- b) A place where they operate people from-**theatre**.
- c) A person who treats people -**doctor**.
- d) A person who teaches learners-**teacher**
- e) Forks, knives, spoons -**cutlery**
- f) Plate, saucepan, cup, dishes,-**crockery**
- g) A person who does not have parents-**orphans**.
- h) A place where orphans stay-**orphanage**.

ACTIVITY

-Identifying one word for many

-Reading the sentences orally.

EXERCISE

Give one word for the underlined group of words.

1. My friends got lost in the place where we find a group of tree.
2. Will you please take my shoe to the man who repairs them?
3. The people who take care of patients in the hospitals were very nice to me.
4. Go to the market and buy some oranges, mangoes, avocados and pineapples.
5. Jomay Property Consultants have put on a lot of flats and bungalows.
6. I gave my letter to the person who does office work in your office.
7. I hate being in a group of people who are watching a fight or quarrel.
8. The sick old man was taken to see the person who treats sick people.
9. Have you been to the place where they make stone before?
10. When I grow up, I like to be a person who grows crops and rears animals.

Ref: Standard Eng Aid bk 3 pg 65 practice in Eng pg 21.

WEEK 6: LESSON 2

COLLECTIVES 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.

EXAMPLES

a gang of thieves.	a congregation of worshippers.
a flock of sheep	a bundle of keys
a swarm of bees	a cluster of bananas
a set of furniture	a herd of cattle /elephants
a forest of tees	A library of books
a troop of monkeys	a flight of birds
a crowd of people	a fleet of cars
atroupe of dancers	a heap of soil.
a choir of singers	abouquet of flowers
a group of disorderly people (mob)	a brood of chicks.

Activity:

- identifying common collective nouns.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt nouns.

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 lacks a collection of books.
3. Their school has anicecollection of trees.
4. I was lost in the collection of trees.
5. He was killed by agroup of disorderly.

Complete each of the phrases with a suitable collective noun.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A _____ of cars | 6. A _____ of trees |
| 2. A _____ of keys. | 7. A _____ of bird |
| 3. A _____ of cattle. | 8. A _____ of furniture |
| 4. A _____ of insects | 9. A _____ of bananas |
| 5. A _____ of robbers | 10. A _____ of books |

Ref: Practice in EngPg21, JuniorEngRevised pg 17-18.

WEEK 6: LESSON 3

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 is pronoun that has been used instead of the noun **Patra**

3. Other examples of pronouns are,

You, they, it we, and I

4. **Some pronouns are formed others as shown**

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

Activity

- Giving the meaning of a pronoun.
- Identifying pronouns in a sentence.
- Constructing oral sentences using pronouns.

EXERCISE

1. He is the smallest boy in the family
2. I saw the man in town today
3. Those books are mine.
4. That is your dirty sweater.
5. James broke my new glass.
6. Clara and I have big bags.
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.

Ref: Eng Aid Bk 3 18.

WEEK 7: LESSON 1

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

- a) To possess means to own or to belong
- b) Possessive pronouns show ownership of property.

e.g.

- a) The pen belongs to her. It is hers.
- b) The car belongs to my uncle. It is his.
- c) Other examples of possessive pronouns are;
yours, ours, mine, theirs, its.

Activity

- Identifying common pronouns.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt.

EXERCISE

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

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

Re write the following sentences using the pronouns for the underlined words.

7. Her mother said that the mother was going.
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.
11. My parents and I went for a walk.

Ref: Progress in Eng Pg 40

WEEK 7**LESSON 2**

a) The past simple tense

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

b) 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** foot ball.
2. We **did** an easy test.
3. Tom **went** to school.

Forming the past tense from the present tense.

Present tense	Past tense
plant	planted
wash	_____
dust	_____
clean	cleaned
use	_____
move	_____
rise	_____
fetch	_____
dry	_____
break	_____
fall	_____
keep	_____
dig	dug
blow	_____
make	_____
cut	cut
build	built
hide	hid
get	_____
shine	_____
dirty	dirtied
sweep	swept

Activity

- Identifying some common past simple tense.
- Constructing oral sentences using the past.

EXERCISE

Changing sentences into the past simple tense.

- a) The children dirty the room.
The children dirtied the room.
- 2 We sweep the compound.
We swept the compound
- 3 Mummy takes me to the hospitals.
Mummy took me to the hospital.

EXERCISE

RE-WRITE THE SENTENCES IN PAST TENSE.

1. I carry the baby every day.
2. Farmers harvest ready crops.
3. They drink their water.
4. The farmer digs his garden.
5. The herdsman burns rubbish.
6. The maid burns rubbish.
7. The sun heats the ground.
8. We dump rubbish into the bin.

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

9. Janet _____ her bag at school, yesterday. (forget)
10. We _____ for the trip last term. (go)
11. Kato _____ a lot of food yesterday. (eat)
12. I _____ my bicycle last holiday. (ride)
13. The boy _____ - a ball and broke windows pane. (throw)
14. Natalie _____ the class room alone last evening
15. The thief _____ in that hole last night. (hide)

Ref: Eng practice 3 Pg 21.

WEEK 7: LESSON 3

THEME 2 : LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are words used to join more than one sentence.

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

1. Okello grows crops. He rear chicken.
Okello grows crops and rears chicken.
2. The secretary types letters. The secretary types exams.
The secretary types letters and exams.
3. Mabel went to the shop. She bought a dress.
Mabel went to the shop and bought a dress

ACTIVITY

Constructing oral sentences using ---and----

EXERCISE

1. The doctor entered the clinic. He greeted the nurse.
2. Books are cheap. Pencils are cheap.
3. Peter is a pilot. Arnold is a cobbler.
4. Musa drives Lorries. Martha rides bicycles.
5. The lady grows a lot of beans. She sells some for school fees.
6. Tom got clay. He used it to make a pot.
7. I went to the barber. He cut my hair.
8. We dumped rubbish. The garbage collector removed it.
9. The police arrested the thief. They took him to prison.
10. The tailor bought cloth. He made nice dresses.

Ref.Eng practice Bk 3 Pg

WEEK 8: LESSON 1

CONJUNCTION ----- 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:

- a) I like oranges. I don't like apples.
I like oranges but I don't like apples.
3. Musa is a smart boy. He doesn't complete work.
Musa is smart boy but he doesn't complete work.

ACTIVITY

- Constructing oral sentences using ----- but-----

EXERCISE

1. I went to the hospital. I did not see the doctor.
2. Namusoke visited the 200. She did not see any animal.
3. Honey is sweet. Lemons are so bitter.
4. It was a terrible accident. Nobody died.
5. Aine passed mathematics. He failed sciences
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 a teacher. My father is an accountant.
10. I like cooking. I like ironing.
11. Martha makes mats. She gets little money.
12. Ali is a taxi driver. Musa is bus driver.

Ref: English Practice in Pg 19

WEEK 8: LESSON 2

CONJUNCTION -----because-----

- a) -----because-----is another conjunction used to join two sentences.
- b) It gives a reason why some thing happened or was done or is being done.

NB-----because----- is not used at the beginning of the sentence.

Example

- a) Arondasells milk. He wants to get money.

Aronda sells milk because he wants to get money.

- b) Opio collected grass. He wanted to make a hut.

Opio collected grass because he wanted to make a hut.

- c) Bosco was punished. He played during exams

Bosco was punished because he played during the exams.

ACTIVITY

-Constructing oral sentences using ----- because-----

Join the following sentences using -----because-----

1. I like fishing. I get a lot of money.
2. Babirye got a prize. She performed very well in exams.
3. My mother came to school. She wanted to talk to the teacher
4. Benita was taken to the clinic. She was very sick.
5. Kasirye went o the market. He wanted to buys tomatoes
6. I went to the zoo. I wanted to see an ostrich
7. The girl was punished. Shedidn't wash her uniform.
8. The classroom was mopped. It was very dirty.
9. Miriam makes a lot of food in her hotel. Many people like it.
10. Kiizaarrived late to school. It rained heavily.
11. The teacher was happy. The pupils did good work.
12. Kasasa was beaten. He stole a goat.
13. Emma ate the food. He was hungry.
14. The plumber replaced the water pipe. It had burst.

Ref; Eng Practice Bk 3 Pg 18.

WEEK 8: LESSON 3

CONJUNCTION -----who-----

who' refers to people. -----

It is used to join two parts of a sentence as shown.

- a) Lydia is a girl. She runs fast.

Lydia is a girl but runs fast

- b) The boy stole the bicycle. The boy was arrested.

The boy who stole the bicycle was arrested.

- c) The man crosses the road carelessly. He was knocked down.

The man who crossed the road carelessly was knocked down.

It must be followed by a verb

ACTIVITY

-Constructing oral sentences using ----- who-----.

EXERCISE

Join the following sentences using ----- who-----.

- 1 Here comes the woman. She sells ice clothes.
- 2 Here is the girl. She sings nicely.
- 3 Patrice saw the man. The man has taken my book.
- 4 I saw the boy. The boy was chased away from school.
- 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 is the lady. She has a blue car.
- 11 This is the man. He won the elections
- 12 Here is the lady. She wrote an interesting novel.
- 13 This is the man. He planted that tree.
- 14 This is the man. He paid school fees
- 15 This is the man. He rears chicken.

Ref: Eng PracticePg 15- 17.

WEEK 9: LESSON 1

Use of -----whose-----

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

It is also use to join two sentences e.g.

b) This is the boy. His bag was cut.

This is the boy whose bag was cut.

c) I saw the man. His car got a puncture.

I saw the man whose car got a puncture.

ACTIVITY

Constructing oral sentences using ----whose----

EXERCISE

Join the sentences below using----- whose -----

1. This is the cat. Its kitten is sleeping over.
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. Her house has blue windows.
9. Here is the man. His daughter s married last year.
10. Agnes is the lady. Her shop has everything

WEEK 9 LESSON 2

USE OF ----- which-----

----- which----- can be used to join sentences.

Example

You have a house. It looks like ours

a) You have a house which looks like ours

b) We saw the car. The police recovered it.

We saw the car which the police recovered.

c) I lost my pencil. I bought it from the supermarket

I lost my pencil which I bought from the super market

-Which is used to refer to animals & things but not persons.

ACTIVITY

-Constructing oral sentences using which

Join the following sentences using----- which -----

1. Joan broke the pencil. I had left the pencil.
2. I have a sharpener. It sharpens very well
3. I cannot see the text book. I borrowed it yesterday
4. Maurice drove the car. It had a damaged wind screen.
5. James bought a new fridge. It was very expensive.
6. Musa is wearing a shirt. He bought it from Shoprite.
7. There is a dog at home. It barks at strangers.
8. This is the mat. I wove it yesterday.

Re-write the sentences as two separate sentences e.g.

9. Musa has story book which is very interesting.
10. She has a pen which writes very well.
11. The teacher gave me a wrapper which was torn.
12. I have a chair which has a broken leg.
13. The man is putting on a shirt which has a blue collar.

Ref:High schoolEngGrammar& Comp Pg 128-129

WEEK 9: LESSON 3

OPPOSITES

These are words with contradicting meaning e.g.

tall	-	short	thin	-	fat
rich	-	poor	hard	-	soft
old	-	young	heavy	-	light
fast	-	slow	big	-	small.
dirty	-	clean	above	-	below
hate	-	love	sunny	-	rainy
inside	-	outside	up	-	down
top	-	bottom	east	-	west
north	-	south	under	-	over.

ACTIVITY

-constructing oral sentences using learnt opposite.

-Identifying more opposites.

EXERCISE

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 grandmother is very _____.(old)
5. The maize cob was very _____. (soft)
6. The boy went _____ the hill. (down)
7. Stella carried a _____jerry can of water. (heavy)
8. The _____ man bought a new car. (poor)

Ref:Progress inEngpg 57.Standard AidBksPg 21-22.

P.3 COMPREHENSION

WEEK 2 LESSON 1&2

THEME 1 OUR SUB –COUNTY/DIVISION

LOCATION OF OUR SUB- COUNTY

vocabulary

on	sub-county
in	division
behind	Makindye
in front of	parish
near	zone
cupboard	Kampala
door	district.

Activity

- Reading and spelling the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt vocabulary.
- Reading and answering questions from the passage.
- Oral reading fountainEngPracticeBk 3 Pg 4.

OUR DIVISION.

The name of our country is Uganda. Uganda is divided into parts called districts like Kampala District, Wakiso District, Mpigi District and many others.

Kampala District is so big that it is divided into five parts called divisions or sub-counties. These divisions are Makindye Division, Central Division, Nakawa DIVISION, Kawempe Division and Rubaga Division.

The name of our division is Makindye Division. There are a lot of important things in our division like schools, markets, churches, shops, mosques, hills, valleys and others. We should be proud of our division.

Questions

1. What is the name of our division?
2. Another name for divisions is _____?
3. How many divisions are there in our sub-county?
4. In which district is our division?
5. Apart from schools, what else is found in our division?
6. Draw, name and colour four important things found in our division.

WEEK 3: LESSON1&2

PHYSICAL FEATURES

vocabulary

land forms	rivers
hills	swamps
mountains	lakes
ponds	wells.

Activity

- Constructing sentences using the vocabulary.
- Reading and completing sentence. **Ref: Fountain Eng PracticeBk 3 Pg 6-7**
- Reading and answering questions from the passage.

Ref: FountainEng Practice Bk3 Pg 8

Questions

1. Who is the child in the story?
2. Where does Kutosi's family live?
3. Which is Kutosi's sub-county.
4. Mention three things found in Kutosi's division.
5. Why is it bad to graze cows near the river?
6. Where do people get water from?
7. Who plays on top of the hill?
8. What is the title of story?

WEEK 4 LESSON1&2

THEME 2 LIVELIHOOD IN OUR DIVISION

PEOPLE IN OURSUB -COUNTY.

vocabulary

chairperson	teachers
secretary	barbers
leaders	cobblers
children	carpenters
parents	priests
police	pastors
army	pastors
friends	doctors

Activity

- Reading and spelling the vocabulary.
- Oral reading (structure----Where is the----?)
- Answering oral and written questions.

EXERCISE

Read the advertisement below and answer the questions in full sentences.

JOB OPPORTUNITY

**Mukono Boarding School
A well trained P.3 teacher,
for P.E is needed.
Interviews will be at school,
On Wed 16th March, 2017,
From 8:00a.m-12:00p.m
Headmaster.**

Questions:

1. What is the advertisement about?
2. Which school needs a teacher?
3. Which teacher is needed?
4. When will the interviews take place?
5. At what time will the interviews begin?
6. On which day will the interviews take place?
7. Who wrote the advertisement?
8. In which month are the interviews?
9. Write in full
 - a. P.E _____
 - b. a.m _____ c. p.m _____

WEEK 5: LESSON1&2

Social services in our sub-county and their importance

Vocabulary

social	aeroplane
service	train
education	water
health	lorry
transport	taxi
security	telephone
communication	television
treat	hospital

Activity

- Reading and spelling the vocabulary
- Forming sentences from the table.

A	builder	makes	furniture
	plumber	heads	clothes
	carpenter	fits and repairs	houses
	tailor	builds	a school
	head teacher		water pipes

Read the passage and answer the questions in full sentences.

Social services are service provided by the government and non- government organizations to make people's lives better.

Examples of social services are education, transport, health, security, water supply and communication.

Different people provide different services for example; teachers provide education service, the police and army provide security, doctors and nurses provide health service while telephone companies and news reports provide communication services.

When all the services are well provided, people will have good health, be literate. Live peacefully and there will be easy flow of information in our sub- county.

Therefore, our leaders should make sure that all the services are well provided.

Questions:

1. What are social services?

2. List down four examples of social service in our sub-county.
3. What group of people provided transport in our sub-county?
4. Why do you think some services are not well provided in our sub-county?
5. Why are doctors important in our sub-county?
6. Draw, name and colour any four people who provide social service in our sub-county.

Ref: -FountainEng PracticeBk 3Pg 20-21

WEEK 6 LESSON 182.

Challenges in social service and their and possible solutions.

vocabulary

challenges	police
solution	mosquito net
thieves	murram roads
corrupt	tarmac roads
officials	report
expensive	spray
lack	slash

Activity

- Reading and spelling the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt vocabulary.

Read the dialogue below and answer the question in full sentences.

Dialogue: corruption.

Angelo: Hullo Amos, how are you?

Amos: I'm alright, thank you.

Angelo: We're going to school but do not you know that there are some children who can't go to school?

Amos: Yes some parents can't afford school fees.

Angelo: You're right. There is government program that helps such children and parents. Parents don't pay school fees. It is called Universal Primary Education.

Amos: That's very good because every child can now get the education service.

Angelo: There are some corrupt officials who misuse the government funnels and even sell medicine in hospitals.

Amos: Then those should be reported and punishment.

Questions:

1. What is dialogue about?
2. Who are talking in the dialogue?
3. Where are Angelo and Amos going?
4. Why don't some children go to school?
5. The program in government schools where parents don't pay fees for their children is called _____
6. The officials should be punished because they misuse government funds.
7. What do corrupt officers do in hospital?
8. Write these words in long form:
a) I'm _____ c) You're _____
b) We're _____ d) can't _____
9. What is the title of the dialogue?
10. Draw, name and colour four needs of a school.

WEEK 7 LESSON 1& 2

THEME: 3 OUR ENVIRONMENT IN OUR SUB- COUNTY.

Vocabulary

environment	plants
soil	buildings
water	loam
air	white
stones	charcoal
sand	brown
clay	model
animal	black

Activity

- Reading and Spelling the vocabulary
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt vocabulary.
- Oral reading Fountain Eng Practice books pg.3.

Reading the Poem below and answer the Questions in full sentences.

Soil
Soil, Soil, Soil,
 Soil, you are use useful
 In you we plant the seeds
 In you we grow the food
Soil, Soil, Soil,
From you we get the murrum the roads
 In you our animals hide and bathe
 Soil all over the environment
Oh, what a wonderful friend you are!
 Soil, Soil, Soil,
 You are useful
 For building, we run to you
 For modeling, we run to you
Oh, what a wonderful friend you are !
Soil, Soil Soil,
 A home for worms
 A home for insects
 A home for snakes
Oh, what a wonderful friend you are!
Soil Soil Soil
 Clay soil, loam soil, sand soil
 You are all useful
 In layers you lay
 Top soil, sub soil

Oh, what area wonderful friend you are!

1. What is the poem about?
2. Which soil is used for buildings?
3. Where do we find soil?
4. Which soil is good for growing crops?
5. Name the three types of soil.
6. How many stanzas does the poem have?
7. In which season do we harvest crops?
8. Write these words correctly.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------|
| a) ylca_____ | f) euosh | _____ |
| b) mola_____ | g) anld | _____ |
| c) dsan_____ | h) amianl | _____ |
| d) eetr_____ | i) ogat | _____ |
| e) tpo _____ | | |

WEEK 8 LESSON 1 & 2

Natural causes of change in the environment.

Vocabulary

wind	windy	sunny
rain	rainy	sun
clouds	hot	dry
inside	floods	droughts
hail stone	sunshine	earthquake
thunder	lightening	sunrise.

Activity

- Reading and spelling the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt vocabulary.

Read the table below and answer the questions in full sentences.

The table below shows the weather for the first week of March, 2018.

Day	Morning	Afternoon
Monday	cloudy	rainy
Tuesday	rainy	rainy
Wednesday	sunny	cloudy
Thursday	rainy	sunny
Friday	sunny	sunny
Saturday	cloudy	sunny
Sunday	sunny	rainy

Questions

1. What is the table about?
2. How many days are shown on the table?
3. What was the weather on Monday morning?
4. On which day it rain throughout?
5. Which days have the same type of weather?
6. On which days it rain in the afternoon.
7. What was the weather lie o Friday morning?
8. For which month is the table shown?
9. Which type of weather is not shown on the table?
10. Draw, name and colour any three things that are use to manage rainy weather.

P.3 NOTES COMPOSITION LESSON FOR TERM 1

WEEK 2 LESSON 1& 2

HOW I SPENT MY HOLIDAY

vocabulary

holiday	spent
stream	friend
excited	receive
gift	travelled
Christmas	party
report	village

Activity

- Reading and spelling the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral sentences.

Exercise

Composition writing about how they spent their holiday.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

WEEK 3 LESSON 1& 2

THEME ONE: OUR SUB- COUNTY / DIVISION:

My New Class:

Vocabulary.

holiday	receive
excited	floor
stream	friend
class teacher	bank- slip

- Reading and spellings the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt vocabulary.

Exercise

Re-arrange the sentences to make a good story.

- I woke up very early on that day.
- Our first term started on Tuesday, 7th February, 2017.
- When I reached school.

- d) And prepared myself for school.
- e) I was received by my class teacher.

Guided Composition

Use the words below to fill in the gaps.

five,	year	new,	excited,	classmate
bankslip,	holiday,	received,	came,	children.

It was the first term in the new _____ of 2017. I had to move into a _____ class. On that, I woke up very early at _____ O'clock in the morning.

When I reached school, I was _____ by my new class teacher. I handed in my _____. I found some of my _____ in the class. They were very _____ to see me in class.

Later, teachers _____ in and welcomed us. They gave us instructions and they told us to write corrections for our _____ work.

I think I will enjoy my new class very much because all the _____ and the teachers have become my friends.

Ref: P.3 Curriculum.

WEEK LESSON 1 & 2

OUR SUB- COUNTY

Vocabulary

Makindye	district
division	people
picture	south
zone	neighbour
parish	local

Activity

- Reading and spelling the vocabulary
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt vocabulary.

Exercise

Write these words correctly.

- a) waNaka _____ wempeKa _____
- b) ntralCe _____ Rugaba _____

In your own words fill the gaps in the composition below about your division

My name is _____. I am _____ years old. My school is called _____ it is found along _____ in _____ of _____ in Makindye Division.

My division is found in _____ District, Kampala District has _____ divisions and these are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

In my division, children go to different schools. Examples of schools in my division are _____ and _____. The sick people in my division are taken to clinics and _____.

In my division there are also physical features like hills _____ valleys and _____. The nearest lake to my division is _____. The biggest water tanks in Kampala are found in my division on _____ hill. People in my division do different types of work. Some are teachers, others are _____, _____ and many others. I really like my division because it is peaceful.

Ref: P.3 curriculum.

WEEK 5 LESSON 182

Picture Composition

THE FRIGHTENED KITTEN

vocabulary

frighten	ladder
sneaked	stray
naughty	shivering
wooder	fence
rescue	

ACTIVITY

- Reading and spelling the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt vocabulary.

EXERCISE

Free composition writing.

THE FRIGHTENED KITTEN.

Using pictures pupil give names of their own and write sentences about each picture and tell what is happening.

e.g.

The dog is barking at the kitten that is up on the tree. The other kittens and the mother cat are looking at the cat up on the tree.

A boy is standing on the chairing to get down the kitten. The boy's mother is standing by the tree to see what is

WEEK 6 LESSON 182

LETTER WRITING

An informal letter. (Friendly letter)

vocabulary

Address	post office	Invite	reply
Signature	friend	Message	date
Written	envelope		

ACTIVITY

- Reading and spelling the vocabulary
- Constructing oral using the learnt vocabulary.

Letter order

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. sender's address , | 5. closing/ conclusion |
| 2. date, | 6. signature, |
| 3. salutation, | 7. sender's name. |
| 4. message, | |

SAMPLE LETTER.

Green hill Academy,

P.O. Box 7490,

Kampala.

Monday, 21st March, 2017

Dear John,

Thank you very much for my invitation to your school music festival that you sent me last week. My mother delivered it to me as soon as she got it from our Post Office box.

I am glad to inform you that I will come and attend since it is happening on Saturday. We shall talk and have more fun on that day.

From your cousin,

Andrew.

Exercise

Letter re-arrangement.

1. Post Office Box 4,Masaka.
 2. Masaka Primary School
 3. Saturday, 30th February, 2017
 4. Hope you are fine at school.
 5. Dear Ann and Tom.
 6. Thank you for your Christmas gift
 7. How are you nowadays?
 8. Greet all your family members.
 9. From your Friend, Betty.
- 2) Write a friendly letter inviting someone to come and attend the music festival that is going to happen on 28th March, 2017 in the school main hall.
- Tell the person the different activities which will happen on that day.
- Adults will pay shs. 5,000 while children will pay shs. 2,000. It will start at 2:00 p.m and end at 4:00 p.m.

P.3 Curriculum.

WEEK 7 LESSON 1 & 2

HOW WEATHER HELPS US.

vocabulary

rainy	sunny	windy	cloudy
winnowing	floods	harvest	atmosphere
famine	drought.		

Activity.

- Reading and Spelling
- Constructing Oral Sentences.

Re- arrange the sentences to make a good story.

- (1)
- a) He sows his crops during the rainy season.
 - b) Mr. Mukasa is a farmer.
 - c) During the dry season, he harvests his crops.
 - d) After sometimes, he weeds the garden.
 - e) The sun dries his harvested crops.
-
- a) One pot was big, the other was small,
 - b) He took the pot home.
 - c) Iga went to the market to buy a pot.
 - d) He put the water into the pot.
 - e) There were only two pots in the market.
 - f) Iga bought the small pot.

Ref: MK Thematic Eng BK 3 Practice

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