

ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY THREE

TERM I Theme:

Our sub-county

Sub theme: Name and location of our sub-county Revision
on prepositions.

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct preposition

1. She lives _____ Uganda. (in, far, at)
2. He sleeps _____ 10 o'clock. (at, for, by)
3. She is suffering _____ malaria. (of, from)
4. Put the books _____ the box. (over, in, at)
5. She comes _____ bus. (by, on, in)
6. They are listening _____ their friend. (for, to)
7. She is laughing _____ me. (at, for, to)
8. Rose is good _____ running. (in, at, to)
9. He sits _____ the window. (over, near)
10. Moses is interested _____ music. (on, in, of)
11. The man is standing _____ the tree. (near, under, on)
12. The aeroplane is flying _____ the lake. (over, on, by)
13. We are going _____ the market. (to, in)
14. Ann comes to school _____ foot. (by, on)

Lesson II

Vocabulary:

North, East, West, South, opposite, right, above, sunrise, sunset.

Exercise

Fill in the missing letters.

1. E _ st
2. No _ th
3. W _ st
4. Sout _

Write a small word from a big one.

5. opposite
6. north
7. sunset

Write the word correctly.

8. esiuns

Complete the sentences correctly.

9. The sun rises _____ the the East.
10. The sun sets _____ the west **Give the opposite of the following**
11. above
12. sunset
13. right.

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation is the use of special marks , signs and symbols in writing to divide sentences.

Capital letters.

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.

1. When beginning sentences e.g. this is a boy.

This is a boy.

nankya is a good girl

Nankya is a good girl.

kampala is the capital city of Uganda.

Kampala is the capital city of Uganda i am going to Kenya

I am going to Kenya.

2. When beginning a proper noun like, Names of people, countries, cities, mountains, rivers, lakes etc.

Examples:

nakatte Nakatte

uganda Uganda Nile
Nile

kampala Kampala

3. When writing acronyms e.g.

vip VIP upe UPE

use USE ple PLE

4. When writing initials e.g.

s.e S.E

n.j N.J

k.d K.D

s.p S.P

5. While writing pronoun 1

6. When writing titles e.g.

Our homes	OUR HOMES
things we make	THINGS WE MAKE
the early bird	THE EARLY BIRD

7. While writing names of deity as well as their pronouns e.g. God. The Saviour, The Messiahs pronouns - He, His, Him

Activity:

Write capital letters where necessary.

1. my mother washes our clothes every sunday.
2. river nile is the longest river in uganda.
3. i am going to kenya.
4. annet is a good girl.
5. i have my daddy.
6. our teacher is lovely.
7. her grandmother is a Ugandan.
8. nantong's mother is good.
9. hormisdallen is the best school.
10. james' book is torn.
11. Tanzania is in africa.
12. our aunt bought for me a doll.
13. we always eat banana, rice, chicken and groundnuts.
14. damali goes to kawempe muslim school.

Punctuation marks.

A. Full stop. (.)

A full stop is put at the end of a sentence / statement.

example

- (i) The name of my school is Hormisdallen
Primary School The name of my school is
Hormisdallen Primary School.
- (ii) My sister is coming today My sister is
coming today. (iii) We love our parents
We love our parents.

It is also used while writing initials e.g. NE - N.E

KP – K.P

B. Question mark (?)

1. When do we use a question mark?

At the end of a question sentence e.g.

What is your name

What is your name?

How old are you

How old are you?

2. At the end of an interrogative sentence e.g.

Is she your mother

Is she your mother?

Is he coming

Is he coming?

Is there any mango left in the basket

Is there any mango left in the basket?

Aren't they eating

Aren't they eating?

3. At the end of a question tag e.g.

[DOWNLOAD MORE RESOURCES LIKE THIS ON ECOLEBOOKS.COM](http://Ecolebooks.com)

She is cooking food, isn't she
She is cooking food, isn't she?
Let's go home, shan't we
Let's go home, shan't we?
She will not cook food, won't she
She will not cook food, won't she?

Activity:

Put a question mark or full stop at the end

1. Is your mother good
2. Where do you come from
3. Should we go to school
4. Which food do you like most
5. I went to Kampala last Sunday
6. God cares for all 7. He is a clever child
8. Why do cry.
9. Is your home near the school
10. I want to build a house in future
11. where were you coming from
12. I like swimming
13. Is your home near the school
14. She would have been my mother
15. Why do you like blue colour

C. Comma(,)

1. A comma is used in question tags to separate the main statement from a question tag e.g.

She could not be pregnant could she

She could not be pregnant could she?

They did not come to school did they They

did not come to school did they?

She is a good girl isn't she? She is a good
girl, isn't she

2. A comma is also used when listing things e.g. home, school, market, pens, basins, pencils, saucepan, TV, radio, phones etc.
3. It is used when writing addresses e.g.

Hormisdallen Primary School

P.O. Box 30223,

Kampala

4. A comma is also used after words like No, Yes, at the beginning of a sentence e.g. Yes, I do, No, I don't want.

D. An apostrophe (')

1. **An apostrophe is used to indicate ownership or possession e.g.**

Marys dress

Mary's dress

Her mothers daughter

Her mother's daughter

James ball

James' ball

2. It is used to show missing letters.

can not	can't
do not	don't
are not	aren't
does not	doesn't
should not	shouldn't

Activity:

Apply a comma or an apostrophe where necessary.

1. Joans goat ate our plants.
2. My fathers brother came to our home on Christmas
3. In our fridge we have carrots tomatoes mangoes greens oranges and others.
4. No I don't want to come.
5. Tomorrow I will to Jamess shop.
6. Yes they are coming.
7. Yes we shall go to Kamyas home next year.
8. She is Mr. Kawooyas wife.
9. You have Sarahs pen.
10. Lets go home.
11. You have to bring your teachers books.
12. In our house there is a pair of trousers.

E. Exclamation mark(!)

An exclamation mark is used to show surprise, admiration, fear and wonder, deep feelings, excitement e.g.

My God!

Oh! Ah!

Eeeh!

What a beautiful girl she is!

Oh! am sorry to step on your foot.

Oh! What a beautiful flowers.

Oh! What a nice pen!

Activity:

Put an exclamation mark where necessary.

1. Oh my God
2. What a beautiful girl this is
3. What a deadly snake a cobbler is
4. Oh what a fat pig

Short forms:

Abbreviations.

St.	-	Street /Saint	Capt.	-	Captain
Ave	-	Avenue	Co.	-	Company
PTO	-	please turn over	M	-	Metre
Feb.	-	February	e.g.	-	for example
Rd.	-	Road	etc.	-	and so on
Dr.	-	Doctor	Sr.	-	senior
Tr.	-	Teacher	i.e.	-	that is to say
Tel.	-	Telephone number	LTD	-	limited
Hr.	-	Hour	Min.	-	Minutes

No. -	Number	P.O. -	Post office
Rev. -	Reverend	govt -	government
H/M -	Headmaster	Hon. -	Honourable
C/o.	Care of		
Mc. -	Master of Ceremonies		
l -	Litre		
Shs. -	Shillings		
Cm -	Centimetre		
Km -	Kilometre		
Gen -	General		
Dept -	Department		
Sis. -	Sister		
Mt. -	Mountain		
Mr. -	Mister		
Mrs. -	Mistress		

Contractions:

I'm	-	I am
can't	-	cannot
shan't	-	shall not
won't	-	will not
wasn't	-	was not
weren't	-	were not
isn't	-	is not
don't	-	do not
didn't	-	did not

couldn't	-	could not
hasn't	-	has not
aren't	-	have not
shouldn't	-	should not
we've	-	We have
he's	-	He is
they're	-	they are
let's	-	let us
O'clock	-	of the clock
She's	-	she is

Name and location of our sub-country

Comprehension Read

the rhyme: Home

Ref: Thematic English (abc) Pg 2

Composition Substitution

table

Ref. Thematic English Pag 5 (abc)

Comprehension

A passage (story): Our sub-country

Ref. Thematic English bk3 Page 9 -10 (abc)

Physical features of our sub-county Composition:

Substitution table.

Ref: abc (thematic English Bk3 page 6)

Comprehension:

Story / Passage: Physical features near our school.

Ref: Monitor English book 3

Composition:

Jumbled story

Ref: (abc) Thematic English practice Bk 3 Page 6.

Nouns:

A noun is a naming word

Examples of nouns

Pen, teacher, boy, mother, John, Masaba, Kampala, Tuesday, November, cup, fork, plate Sunday.

Groups of nouns.

Countable and uncountable nouns examples

of countable nouns.

These are names of things we can count. eg.

pen, book, cow, plate, table, box, blackboard, ball, cup, basin.

Uncountable nouns are name of things we can't count

e.g. sugar rice wind blood salt water air porridge milk grass flour soil

Exercise

Underline the countable nouns in the following.

1. hair, grass, ruler, water
2. table, man, boy, porridge

3. stick, plate, milk, soda, bed 4. bag, house, paraffin, cow
5. shirt, millet, bottle, salt.

Underline the uncountable nouns in the following

6. cow, grass, sheep, water,
7. book, ruler, soil, milk
8. rice, hair, fish, dust
9. millet, car, chair, table, paraffin,
10. blood, basin, water, plate, petrol

Lesson 17

Types of nouns

common nouns
proper nouns
collective nouns
compound nouns

Common nouns

These are general names of people, things and places of the same kind.

Examples; Eric, Luke, Bob etc

Girls e.g. Diana, Cynthia, Gloria, Martha etc Countries e.g. Uganda, Kenya etc.

Rivers, mountains, lakes, dogs, cars radios, train, lorry, pen, day aeroplane, house, table, place short, fish, chair etc.

i.e. A common noun is a general name.

Exercise

Underline the common nouns in the following.

1. tin, Benz, Car, book
2. lorry, Tanzania, Allen, compound

3. mat, Bingo, dress, brown
4. Lake, Victoria, boy, desk, kamwokya
5. Uganda, chair, shirt, London, plate

Proper nouns:

These are actual or specific names of people places, rivers, buildings, hospitals, animals, mountains, and languages, titles of books, months and days of the week.

Examples

Names of people.

Surnames: Wanyana, Nannono, Opio, Asiimwe etc Other names: Allen, Sarah, Hussein, Fatuma, Karen etc.

Names of hospitals: Mulago, Kisubi, Namirembe, Mengo etc.

Names of buildings: Crested towers, Stanbic bank, Worker's house, Mutasa Kafeero etc.

Mountains: e.g. Mufumbira, Moroto, Rwenzori, etc.

Rivers: e.g. Kagera, Katonga, Sezibwa etc

Days of the week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday etc.

Months of the year: January, February etc

Names of languages: Swahili, Luganda, English etc

Titles of books: Oxford primary, Mk. English

Exercise

Underline the proper nouns in the following sentences.

1. book, John, ruler, Jessy, Bukoto
2. Hormisdallen, Ann, leaf, table, Andrew
3. Rwenzori, English, pencil, Monday.

4. Anita is playing with the ball.
5. My friend is Peter.
6. Our dog Bingo is lost.
7. I come from Gulu.
8. Joshua, Job and Sarah are my friends.
9. Musa lives in Kamwokuya.

Lesson 19

Composition

Writing short stories from jumbled sentences.

1. He got his fishing nets.
2. His mother was happy to see the fish.
3. Musa threw the nets in the lake and got a lot of fish.
4. He took the fish at home.
5. One day, Musa woke up in the morning.
6. He moved down the lake.

Good order

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

Collective nouns:

These are group, names of people and things.

Examples

gang	team	heard	class
flock	cluster	bunch	tray

forest	stationary	group	vegetable
zoo	staff	library	fruits
pack	cony	army	crowd
choir	spectator	mourner	litter
congregation	audience	furniture	fleet
cutlery	pedestrians	insect	stadium
troupe	vehicle		

Exercise

Complete the following sentences.

1. A group of singers is _____
2. A collection of bees is a _____
3. A group of pupils is a _____
4. A group of players is a _____
5. A group of thieves is a _____
6. A group of young rabbits is a _____
7. A group of rabbits is a _____
8. A group of trees is a _____
9. A number of cattle is a _____
10. A group of soldiers is a _____

Write one word for the underlined

11. Daddy bought mangoes, oranges and apples.
12. A place where books are kept is near the school kitchen.
13. There are many people watching football at Namboole stadium.

Compound nouns

These are two nouns that join to form one.

Head + teacher - headteacher bath + room - bathroom

grand + mother - head + girl - News +paper - house
 +girl - class + room - sun + set - flower + girl - tooth
 +brush

head +boy	-	bed +room	-
tea +time	-	wheel + chair	-
School + bag	-	staff +room	staffroom
Sun +rise	-	gate +keeper	-
grand +father	-	butter +fly	-
sitting + room	-	house + fly	-
shop + keeper	-	class +teacher	-
police + man	-	sun + flower	-

Plurals of nouns.

Singular - *one*
Plural - *many*

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
broom	brooms	key	keys
book	books	ruler	rulers
table	tables	cup	cups
pen	pens	desk	desks

pencil	pencils	chair	chairs
tin	tins	piano	pianos

Nouns that add 'es'

Nouns which end with letters o, x, h, s add 'es'

Singular	plural	Singular	Plural
tomato	tomatoes	bunch	bunches
mango	mangoes	bench	benches
potato	potatoes	match	matches
box	boxes	watch	watches
tax	taxes	class	classes
hutch	hutches	glass	glasses
church	churches	dress	dresses
cloth	cloths	bus	buses

Exercise

Write the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. The table was put in class.
2. He had a key his bag.
3. The dog barks everyday.
4. The flower is in the vase.
5. My father has a piano.

Re-write the sentences giving the plural of the underlined words.

6. Musa broke the glass yesterday.

7. I saw a fox in the forest.
8. She ate a rotten tomato.
9. This is a church.
10. My watch got lost.

Nouns that add 'ies'

If there is a consonant letter behind 'y' we remove 'y' and put 'i' then add 'es'

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
	babies	activity	activities
lorries		family	families
fly	flies	berry	berries
city	cities	community	communities
copy	copies	country	countries
property	properties	ferry	ferries
factory	factories	story	stories
body	bodies	party	parties
library	libraries		
lady	ladies		

If there is a vowel letter behind 'y' we only add 's'

Singular	Plural
Monkey	monkeys
valley	valleys
key	keys
boy	boys
donkey	donkeys
turkey	turkeys
day	days
holiday	holidays

Exercise

Write the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. The baby is crying.

2. They live in an extended family.
3. The monkey is on the tree.
4. My uncle is a lorry driver.
5. The boy is holding a bag.
6. The lady was dressed smartly.

Re-write the sentences giving the plural of the underlined nouns.

7. I saw a donkey at the zoo.
8. The fly fell into the milk.
9. She told us a nice story
10. Her key is lost.

Give the singular nouns of the underlined words.

11. There are six valleys in our community
12. The puppies were barking.
13. I have three copies of my letter.
14. There are seven days of a week.
15. The ferries cannot move.

Nouns which change 'f' to 'v' then and 'es'

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
leaf	leaves	calf	calves
knife	knives	wife	wives

shelves

loaf loaves shelf wolf wolves thief
thieves

Nouns that end with 'f' but add 's' only.

Singular	Plural
Chief	chiefs
roof	roofs
	hoof
	hoofs
	dwarf
	dwarfs

Activity:

Write the plural form of the underlined words.

1. The chief arrived in time.
2. She has a knife on the table.
3. I saw a leaf on the table.
4. A cow has a calf.
5. That roof is not strong.
6. Put the books in the shelf.
7. His wife is sick.
8. She bought a loaf of bread.
9. The thief came to our home.
10. I saw a dwarf yesterday.
11. The tree has a green leaf.

Nouns which change the spelling and pronunciation.

Singular	Plural	ox	oxen
child	children	tooth	teeth

man	men	foot	feet
woman	women	goose	geese
mouse	mice	louse	lice

Nouns which remain in plural form.

a pair of shorts	-	pairs of shorts
a pair of stockings	-	pairs of stockings
a pair of shoes	-	pairs of shoes
a pair of scissors	-	pairs of scissors
a pair of sandals	-	pairs of sandals
a pair of trousers	-	pairs of trousers.
a pair of eye glasses	-	pair of eyes glasses.
a pair of tongs	-	pairs of tongs.
Father in – law	-	fathers – in – law
Mother – in – law	-	mother – in – law
son – in – law	-	sons – in – law
daughter –in – law	-	daughters – in - law

Nouns which do not change in their plural.

Singular Plurals Singular Plurals furniture furniture petrol petrol

fish fish rice rice sheep sheep milk milk deer deer

diesel diesel

luggage luggage paraffin paraffin

water water cement cement salt salt maize maize

food food cooking oil cooking oil

hair hair blood blood sugar sugar millet millet soil soil

fire fire

Activity:

Give the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. Peter has gone to church.
2. The table is broken 3. His donkey is lame.
4. Kampala is a good city.
5. The leaf fell from the tree.
6. Her father's furniture is not good.
7. Their mother-in-law is sick.
8. Tom bought a loaf of bread.
9. Give me that piece of chalk.
10. We eat fish everyday.
11. The village chief is unhappy.
12. I want to buy a pretty dress.
13. Father dirtied his pair of trousers.
14. There is a goose in that forest.
15. There is a louse in his hair.

Changing sentences from singular to plural

is	-	are	I	-	we
has	-	have	my	-	our
was	-	were	his/her	-	their
this	-	these			
That	-	those			
He/she/it	-	They			

Example:

1. That was his watch. Those were their watches
2. He has just put down his pen. They have just put down their pens

Exercise

Change the following sentences to plural.

1. This birds sings sweetly.
2. This is a leaf.
3. That was my pencil.
4. It is a big house.
5. He was not talking to you.

Change these sentences to singular

6. These are baskets.
7. women are not men.
8. Goats are domestic animals.
9. These knives were brought from Abuja.
10. Those trees are tall.
11. Houseflies are bad insects.
12. The geese have goslings.

OCCUPATION:

People and their work.

Barber: Cuts /trims hair and beads.

Cobbler: Mends shoes, sandals.

Fisherman: Catches fish. builder:

builds houses

Captain: Soils boats.

Farmer: grows crops and rears animals.

Shop keeper: Sells in a shop.

mechanic: Repairs machines

Secretary: Types letters.

Doctor: treats sick people.

Nurse: takes care of patients

baker: makes bread, cakes

driver: Drives vehicles. dentist:

cares for people's teeth.

tailor: sews clothes butcher:

sells meat carpenter: Makes

furniture artist: draws/ paints

pictures shepherd: looks after

sheep.

conductor: collects money in tax, bus, train.

Poet: Writes poems.

Vendor: Sells items on streets /markets **People and their places of work.**

teacher	-	school	Carpenter	-	workshops
doctor	-	hospital	mechanic	-	garage
nurse	-	hospital	butcher	-	butchery shop
surgeon	-	hospital	baker	-	bakery
Midwives	-	Hospitals	barber	-	salon
dentist	-	Hospitals	pilot	-	airport

Optician - Hospitals shopkeeper - shop
 policeman - police station
 postman - post office
 grocer - grocery

Complete correctly.

A dentist works in a _____

A baker works in a _____

A pilot works in a _____

A policeman work in a _____

An optician works in a _____

A butcher works in a _____

A captain works in a _____

Tools used at their places of work.

Barber	-	shaver	shepherd	-
Cobbler	-	needle	shop keeper	-
Vendor	-	Merchandise	mechanic	-
Fisherman	-	fishing net	Hair dresser	- rollers, tongs
Builder	-	hammer	secretary	- computer
Poet	-	clay	Doctor	-
Captain	-	ship	Nurse	-
Conductor	-	money	Driver	- Vehicle
Farmer	-	hoe, panga	Musicians	- piano, drum

Exercise

Complete correctly.

Needle is to cobbler as money is to _____

Spanner is to _____ as hammer is to _____

Barber is to _____ as pilot is to _____

Secretary is to _____ as hair dresser is to _____

Nurse is to _____ as doctor is to _____

Livelihood in our sub-county

Comprehension: Passage / story Mrs.

Olum and her children.

Ref. Monitor English bk 3 Page 86

Composition: Guided composition

Ref. Mk Thematic English Bk Page 18

Composition: Dialogue

A fish monger

Ref. Mk English Bk 3 page 91

Our environment in our sub-county.

Composition: Guided composition *Ref. Mk English Bk3 Pg. 92*

Comprehension: A rhyme about soil: *Ref. Mk Thematic English bk3 Page 26*

Composition :Substitution table using 'some' and 'any' *Ref. English Aid bk3 page 109*

Ref: English aid Bk 3

Comprehension: Passage /story: Work in the Garden *Ref. abc Thematic English bks*

bks page 32

PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

Examples of pronouns.

He, she, it, they, her, yourself, where, I, My, we, their, mine, our, whose, you, ours, theirs, his, hers, yours, themselves, ourselves, its etc.

Activity:

Types of pronouns

- personal pronoun
- possessive pronoun
- relative pronoun
- reflexible pronoun

Personal pronouns

These are pronouns used to replace names of people and things.

Examples

Singular	plural
I	we
you	you
me, my	our he
	they, them

it

her him

Choose the correct pronoun to complete the sentences

1. _____ watched the play. (he, him)
2. Mummy and _____ played the piano. (me, I)
3. _____ planned for art exhibition. ((us, we)
4. Musa and _____ put up the flag. (He, him)
5. _____ washed the car. (them, their, him, its, our, us, then)

Underline pronouns in the given sentences.

6. I shall give her some money.
7. He finished his work.
8. They came to see me.
9. You are good children.
10. He lost his pencil last week.

Possessive pronouns.

These are pronouns which show ownership. **Examples**

hers, mine, his, ours, yours, their, him, its, our, us, then.

she - hers, her

you - your, yours

they - their, theirs, them

he - his, him

It - Its

I - me, mine, my

We - our, ours, us

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. These pens belong to children, they are _____
2. That bag belongs to John, It is _____
3. This ruler belongs to you, It is _____
4. That car belongs to us, it is _____
5. Those shoes belong to me, they are _____
6. This dress belongs to Mary, It is _____
7. That kennel belongs to my dog, it is _____
8. This pencil belongs to my dog, it is _____
9. That calf belongs to my cow, it is _____
10. This is our house, it is _____

Reflexive pronouns These

are self pronouns.

Examples.

himself - for males herself - for

females

themselves	} plural		myself	} singular
ourselves			yourself	
yourselves			himself	
			herself	
			itself	

Fill in the gaps with correct pronouns

1. He cleaned the house _____
2. The cat drank milk, _____
3. I fetched water, _____

4. Mummy washed the clothes _____
5. You must respect _____
6. We cooked food _____
7. They did work _____
8. One must respect _____
9. They ate the food _____
10. The monkey climbed the tree _____

Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns join two parts of a sentences

Examples who, whom, whose, which, what,
that, where.

Complete sentences using the correct pronoun.

1. This is the pen _____ I bought yesterday.
2. Her is the house _____ my father lives.
3. That is the man _____ I met on the way.
4. _____ did you give your book?
5. That is the woman _____ son got an accident.

Identify relative pronouns from the given sentences.

6. I saw the man who stole my bag.
7. That is the dog which barked at us.
8. We met a girl whose name was Martha.
9. Here is the teacher whom I love most.
10. This is the house where we live.

Conjunctions:

Joining sentences usingwho.....

Joining sentences usingwhose Joining
sentences usingwhen.....

Joining sentences usingwhich.....

ENVIRONMENT AND WEATHER IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

Comprehension: A dialogue

“Why wear a sweater” Mk English page 8

Comprehension: passage / Story

Ref. abc Thematic English Bk 3 page 40

Composition: Guided composition “ A rainy Day”

Ref. Mk English Page 10

Composition: Jumbled story. Ref.

abc Thematic English Bk 3 Page 41

Verbs:

A verb is an action word.

Examples of verbs.

go	wash	laugh	cry	clap
sit	write	sweep	buy	run
kill	start	wait	hop	skip
pull	play	drive	wave	look
walk	come	fly	bite	bring

say

beat

stand

break

ride

Exercise

Underline the verbs in the given sentences.

1. She can jump well.
2. Clap your hands.
3. Give her that book.
4. My mother knows how to dig.
5. Come and sit her
6. I can wash all these clothes.
7. She dressed beautifully at the party. 8. He sweeps the classroom every day.
9. Why are you laughing at me?
10. Send those books to my office.

Lesson 25

The present simple tense.

Verbs which add 's' with the third person

Example

He jumps

She cleans

It barks

The baby drinks

Daddy laughs

Second person

Example

You jump You clean

You laugh

You eat

First person

Examples

I jump

I clean

I laugh

I eat

Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. She _____ a rope every day. (skip)
2. The dog _____ every night. (bark)
3. The maid _____ the house every morning. (sweep)
4. He _____ every time. (laugh)
5. It _____ porridge during the day. (eat)
6. That man _____ malwa every evening. (drink)
7. You _____ food every time. (eat)
8. You _____ the compound every morning. (clean)
9. You _____ over the fence at night. (jump)
10. You _____ well every time. (sing)
11. I _____ my hands every hour. (clap)
12. We _____ rice and beans every Monday. (eat)

Lesson 26

Verbs which add 'es' with the third person.

She fetches

He washes Jane brushes the team matches.
My brother slashes

Second person

you wash you catch
you match

Third person (plural)

They fetch
They wash
They match

Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. She _____ water from the well everyday. (fetch)
2. He _____ his uniform every evening. (wash)
3. John _____ his teeth every morning. (brush)
4. The team _____ every evening. (match)
5. My brother _____ the compound every Saturday. (slash)
6. You _____ your teeth every morning. (brush)
7. We _____ our clothes every evening. (
8. I _____ teeth every evening. (brush)
9. We _____ our clothes every evening. (wash)
10. The soldiers _____ every evening. (match)
11. The children _____ their clothes every Saturday. (wash)
12. They _____ their teeth every morning. (brush)

Lesson 27

Verbs which drop 'y' and put 'I' then add 'es' with the third person.

carry carries He carries

marry marries She marries

bury buries It buries

hurry hurries he hurries

Second person

You carry

You marry

You hurry

First person

I carry

We hurry **Third person.** The children carry

They carry

Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. The baby _____ every night. (cry)
2. He _____ a heavy load every day. (carry)
3. Jane _____ every two years. (marry)
4. It _____ when it is hungry. (cry)
5. The driver _____ to over take another speeding vehicle. (hurry)
6. You _____ many things every day. (carry)
7. You must _____ for the bus. (cry)
8. I _____ every day. (cry)
9. We _____ heavy boxes every day. (carry)
10. The children _____ big bags daily. (carry)
11. The babies _____ every time. (cry)

Lesson 28

The present continuous tense.

cry	crying
fry	frying
dry	drying
bark	barking
cook	cooking
talk	talking
bring	bringing

exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. He is _____ now. (dance)
2. Juma is _____ in his book. (write)
3. The boys are _____ bicycles. (ride)
4. He is _____ a car. (drive)
5. James is _____ with his aunt. (comes)
6. Sarah is _____ the baby to the hospital. (take)
7. He is _____ his sister food. (give)
8. Thank you for _____ our mother.
9. The boys are _____ two ropes. (make)
10. Mary is _____ now. (smile)

Lesson 31

Verbs which double their last letters before adding 'ing'

put	putting
shut	shutting
clap	clapping
stop	stopping
begin	beginning

sit	sitting
hop	hopping
run	running
beg	begging
win	winning
swim	swimming
travel	traveling
thin	thinning

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the correct tense of the word given in the brackets.

1. John is _____ to school. (run)
2. I am _____ the door. (shut)
3. They are _____ their hands. (clap)
4. He is _____ to America. (travel)
5. James is _____ with his aunt. (come)
6. Sarah is _____ the baby to hospital. (take)
7. He is _____ his sister food. (give)
8. Thank you for _____ our mother. (love)
9. The boys are _____ two ropes. (make)
10. Mary is _____ now. (smile)

Lesson 31

Verbs which double their last letters before adding 'ing'

put putting

shut	shutting
clap	clapping
begin	beginning
stop	stopping
hop	hopping
run	running
dig	digging
beg	begging
win	winning
swim	swimming
travel	traveling
thin	thinning

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the correct tense of the word given in the brackets.

1. John is _____ to school. (run)
2. I am _____ the door. (shut)
3. They are _____ their hands. (clap)
4. He is _____ to America. (travel)
5. The woman is _____ on the chair. (sit)
6. Father is _____ in his garden. (dig)
7. The girl are _____ now. (hop)
8. They boys are _____. (swim)
9. The farmer is _____ his plants. (thin)
10. Children like _____. (beg)

11. The old woman is _____ in her garden. (dig)
12. The maid is _____ food on fire. (put)

Lesson 32

The past simple tense.

Verbs which add 'ed'

talk	talked	ask	asked
bark	barked	cook	cooked
laugh	laughed	wash	washed
pull	pulled	touch	touched
push	pushed	pass	passed
fetch	fetched	cool	cooled
call	called	rain	rained
boil	boiled	knock	knocked

Exercise:

Use the given verbs in the brackets correctly.

1. He _____ the car yesterday. (push)
2. We _____ to school last evening. (walk)
3. Mother _____ food last evening. (cook)
4. The car _____ him yesterday. (knock)
5. Juma _____ the door yesterday. (open)
6. She _____ well at the concert. (dance)
7. We _____ the zoo last term. (visit)
8. He _____ his work in time. (finish)
9. They _____ the party yesterday. (enjoy)
10. Joan _____ her journey very early. (start)

Lesson 33:

Verbs which change the spelling and pronunciation in past tense.

write	wrote	fly	flew
take	took	blow	blew
eat	ate	sing	sang
buy	bought	feed	fed
go	went	drink	drank
sit	sat	wear	wore
come	came	win	won
sweep	swept	teach	taught
draw	drew	bring	brought
begin	began		

Verbs which don't change.

shut	shut
cost	cost
put	put
cut	cut
burst	burst
beat	beat
hit	hit
cast	cast
hurt	hurt
read	read
split	split

Exercise

Use the verb give in the brackets correctly.

1. She _____ a letter to her mother yesterday. (write_
2. The bird _____ over the house yesterday. (fly)
3. We _____ late yesterday. (sleep)
4. The choir _____ well last Sunday. (sing)
5. Daddy _____ to Masaka last week. (go)
6. We _____ rice and chicken yesterday. (eat)
7. The teacher _____ us a good song last week. (teach)
8. I _____ my work early yesterday. (write)
9. I _____ a new dress last week. (buy)
10. John and Paul _____ the chicken yesterday. (feed)
11. The maid _____ the window yesterday. (shut)
12. The baby _____ itself with a knife last week. (hurt)
13. My mother _____ me last night. (beat)
14. Daddy _____ his coat in the wardrobe last night. (put)

Lesson 33

Comprehension.

An advertisement.

About interviews.

Lesson 34

The future tense

We use 'shall' and 'will'

Example

I }
we } shall
They, He, You, She }

The children

1. I _____ go the town tomorrow.
2. Daddy _____ buy a new car next week.
3. We _____ ride our bicycles in the evening.
4. You _____ make a toy car tomorrow.
5. They _____ answer the questions correctly.
6. It _____ bark at night.
7. We _____ clap our hands when the visitors come.
8. Sarah _____ draw a picture tomorrow.
9. The teacher _____ give us work today.
10. I _____ buy a new bag next year.

TERM II

Theme: LIVING THINGS, ANIMALS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY.

Sub- Theme: Types of living things.

Vocabulary.

nest forest zoo bird monkey elephant zebra lion giraffe hyena an kennel

Exercise:

Fill in the missing letters.

1. ele _ ha _ t
2. mo _ k _ y
3. ke _ _ el

Arrange the following in abc order

4. nest, zebra, lion, bird
5. hyena, an, giraffe, zoo

Give the young ones of the following animals.

6. elephant
7. monkey
8. bird
9. lion

Read and draw.

10. A monkey in the tree
11. A dog in the kennel.

Write short sentences about the following

12. A zoo
13. A forest

Lesson 2

Gender

Masculine (male)

man
king
prince
cock
ran
gander
actor
poet
bull
dog
lion
drake
stallion
nephew
bridegroom
boar
gentleman

Feminine (female)

woman
queen
princess
hen
ewe
goose
actress
poetess
cow
bitch
lioness
duck
horse
niece
bride
sow
lady

Exercise

Complete correctly.

1. Man is to woman as prince is to _____.
2. Gander is to goose as _____ to ewe.
3. Stallion is to _____ as lion is to lioness.
4. King is to queen as _____ is to lady.
5. _____ is to bride as mister is to mistress.

Give the opposite of the underlined words.

6. Her daughter was sick.
7. The dog barked at the thief.
8. My mother is a widow.
9. John is my nephew.

10. An ewe has a lamb.

Write one word for the underlined group of words.

11. He was talking to a woman who heads a school.

12. That man killed the son of his sister.

Lesson 3:

Animals and their young ones.

Animal	young ones
cow	calf
man	baby
horse	foal
donkey	foal
sheep	lamb
dog	puppy
goose	gosling
bird	nestling
duck	duckling
pig	piglet
rabbit	bunny

Exercise

Complete the table below.

Animal	young ones
1. hen	_____
2. elephant	_____
3. monkey	_____
4. bird	_____

Write the following words correctly.

5. byab _____
6. selhlmba _____
7. ngolsig _____
8. upppy _____
9. lfca _____

Rewrite giving one word for the underlined group words.

10. Juma killed a young dog.
11. I saw a dead young pig.
12. A young horse neighs.
13. A young bird sings.

Lesson 4.

Animals and their homes.

Animal	Home	dog	kennel	cow
		byre		
sheep	pen/fold	bird	nest	lion
king	palace	prisoner	cell	president
	state house			
spider	web	cat	basket	fish
			water	
goat			farm yard/pen	crocodile
			water	

Exercise

Write a word for the underlined words.

1. The bird is in its home.
2. The house of a lion is very clean.
3. The man is cleaning the pig's house.
4. Jesus was born in a house of horses.
5. Go and lock the dog in its house.
6. The house of cows is smelling.
7. The house of a spider looks like a net.

Complete the sentences correctly.

8. A snake stays in a _____
9. A parrot lives in a _____
10. A rabbit lives in a _____

Lesson 5

Comprehension.

A story about animals.

Lesson 6.

Animals and their sounds.

Animal	Sound
cow	mows
bull	bellows
sheep	bleats
dog	barks/growls
lion	roar
cat	purrs
horse	neighs
elephant	trumpet
frog	croaks
hen	clucks
mouse	squeaks
duck	Clarks
cock	crows
parrot	talks
grasshopper	chirrs
turkey	gobbles
wolf	howls
rabbit	squeals

Exercise

Fill in the space with the correct form of the verbs given.

1. A snake is _____ in the grass. (hiss)
2. Kimulu and Kasozi _____ for two hours yesterday. (talk)
3. The dog _____ last night. (bark)
4. That dirty pig _____ every morning. (grunt)

5. A donkey _____ when it is hungry. (bray)
6. Sheep are _____ in the shed. (bleat)
7. Cocks _____ every morning. (crow)
8. A lion _____ last night. (roar)
9. A cat _____ when it is happy. (purr)
10. An elephant _____ every day. (trumpet)

TERM III

THEME: LIVING THINGS, ANIMALS IN OUR DIVISION Sub-

Theme: Types of living things:

Vocabulary:

nest, forest, zoo, bird, monkey, elephant, zebra, lion, giraffe, hyena, an, kennel.

Exercise:

Fill in the missing letters.

a) ele – ha- t

b) mo – k – y

c) ke - - el

Arrange the following in abc order.

d) nest, zebra, lion, bird

e) hyena, an, giraffe, zoo

Give the young ones of the following animals.

f) elephant

g) monkey

h) bird

i) lion

Read and draw.

j) A monkey in the tree

k) A dog in the kennel

Write short sentences about the following;

l) A zoo

m) A forest

Lesson 2:

Gender

Masculine (male)

Feminine (female)

Man woman king queen prince princess

cock hen ran ewe

gander goose actor actress poet

poetess bull cow lion lioness drake

duck stallion horse nephew niece

bridegroom bride

boar

sow gentleman

lady

Exercise:

complete correctly.

1. Man is to woman as prince is to
2. Gander is to goose as is to ewe.
3. Stallion is to as lion is to lioness.
4. King is to queen as is to lazy.
5. is to bride as mister is to mistress.

1. Opposites of adjectives

Examples

long short

clever dull

heavy	light
good	bad
small	big
rich	poor
dirty	clean
beautiful	ugly
tall	short
quick	slow
sharp	blunt
young	old
new	old
long	short
sweet	sour
difficult	easy/simple
clever	dull
wide	narrow
full	empty
handsome	ugly
rough	smooth
strong	weak
little	much

Give the opposites of the underlined words

1. This is a narrow road.
2. His cup is full.
3. This mango is sweet
4. Her father is a rich man
5. Mary has a new bag
6. Her daughter was sick.
7. The dog barked at the thief.
8. My mother is a widow.

9. John is my nephew.

10. An ewe has a lamb.

Write one word for the underlined group of words.

11. He was talking to a woman who heads a school.

12. That man killed the son of his sister.

Lesson 3

Animals and their young ones.

Animal young ones

cow calf man baby horse

foal donkey foal sheep lamb

dog puppy goose gosling

bird nestling duck duckling

pig piglet rabbit bunny

Exercise

Complete the table below.

Animal	young one
1. hen	_____
2. elephant	_____
3. monkey	_____
4. bird	_____

Write the following words correctly.

5. byab

6. oarbdupc

7. popotesi

8. upppy

9. lfca

Rewrite giving one word for the underlined group of words.

10. Juma killed a young dog.

11. I saw a dead young pig.

12. A young sheep is bleating.

13. A young horse neighs

14. A young bird sings.

Lesson 4

Animals and their homes.

Animal	Home	dog	kennel	cow
		byre		
sheep	pen/fold	bird	nest	lion
		den	king	
palace	prisoner	cell	president	state house
spider	web	cat	basket	fish
		water		
goat	farm yard/pen	crocodile	water	

Exercise

Write a word for the underlined words.

- The bird is in its home.
- The house of a lion is very clean.
- The man is cleaning the pig's house.
- Jesus was born in a house of horses.
- Go and lock the dog in its house.
- The house of cows is smelling.
- The house of a spider looks like a net.

Complete the sentences correctly.

- A snake stays in a
- A parrot lives in a
- A rabbit lives in a

Lesson Five:

Comprehension

A story about animals.

Lesson 7

Formation of adjectives

An adjective tells us more about a noun.

Examples

Small big fat thin bad slow young dirty clean wide strong rich
beautiful difficult quick expensive good happy weak nice little
pretty heavy light sharp ugly

Exercise

Underline the adjectives.

1. He is a smart boy.
2. She bought an old car.
3. She is as poor as a church mouse
4. This juice is sweet.
5. An elephant is a fat animal.
6. Tom has a black bag.
7. My pencil is sharp.
8. I am busy today.
9. She is thin.
10. He is a hard working man.
11. My mother is beautiful.

Lesson 8

Opposites of adjectives

Adjective	opposite
-----------	----------

good	bad	small	big	rich	poor
dirty	clean	beautiful	ugly	handsome	
ugly	tall	short	sharp	blunt	young
new/old	long	short	sweet	sour	
difficult	easy	clever	dull	wide	long

deep shallow heavy light rough
smooth little much full empty

Exercise

Give the opposite of the underlined words.

1. This is a narrow road.
2. His cup is full.
3. This mango is sweet.
4. Her father is a rich man.
5. Mary has a new bag.

Re-write giving the opposite of the underlined words.

6. She came late yesterday.
7. I don't want to see his dirty face.
8. Give me little food. 9. Your work is good.
10. His pencil is sharp.

Lesson 9

Comparison of adjectives. These add
'er' in the comparative degree.

quicker	than
longer	than
faster	than
cheaper	than
cleaner	than
harder	than
higher	than
poorer	than
stronger	than
thicker	than

older/elder than

lighter than

nearer than

sharper than

weaker than

Adjectives that add 'r' only

Simpler than

Braver than

Nicer than

Larger than

Riper than

Exercise

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the adjectives given to brackets.

1. Paul isthan Willy. (tall)
2. He is than his brother. (old)
3. Your book is than mine. (thick)
4. This boy is than that boy. (light)
5. My house is than yours. (near)
6. This room isthan the next one. (large)
7. Her mango isthan mine. (ripe)
8. Kalule is than Kato. (wise)

Put the adjectives that are in brackets into their correct form.

9. Ayi is (old) than Kiweku.
10. Khama is (clever) than Ken.
11. Musa is (rich) than John.

Answer the following questions.

12. Mary is tall. Joan is taller. Who is taller than the other.
13. Ann is short. Tom is very short. (rewrite as one sentences using: ...than....)

Lesson 10:

Composition writing.

Writing short stories about animals.

Lesson 11

Comparison of adjectives with the superlative degree.

the quickest	the strangest	the bravest
the longest	the oldest/eldest	the nicest
the cleanest	the nearest	the ripest
the tallest	The slowest	the simplest
the hardest	the lightest	
the poorest	The cheapest	

Exercise

Use the given adjectives in the brackets.

1. Paul is the boy in our class. (tall)
2. River Nile is the river in Uganda. (long)
3. Jalia is the girl in primary three. (short)
4. What is the item in the shop? (cheap)
5. Mary is the girl in our school. (weak)
6. He climbed the mountain. (high)
7. An aeroplane is the means of transport. (quick)
8. Tom is the boy at home. (young)
9. Peter is the child in their family. (clever)
10. He is the in writing work. (slow)

11. She has themangoes. (ripe)
12. A lion is theanimal. (brave)
13. English is the subject. (simple)
14. She has the work. (nice)
15. He did the mistake. (grave)

Lesson 12

Comparison of adjectives which double their last letter.

fatter than bigger

than thinner

than hotter than

wetter than

flatter than

Comparison of adjectives which double their last letter with the superlative degree.

the fattest the

biggest the

wettest the

flattest the

hottest

Exercise

Use the adjectives given in the brackets correctly.

1. Musa isthan his brother. (fat)
2. I am than my sister. (big)
3. A mosquito than a fly. (thin)
4. January isFebruary. (hot)
5. November isthan October. (wet)
6. Jane is thegirl in their family. (fat)
7. An elephant is theanimal. (big)

8. January is the month. (hot)

Complete correctly.

9. Wet _____ wettest
10. _____ flatter _____

Lesson 13

Comparison of adjectives which drop 'y' and add 'ier'

lazier than happier than prettier than uglier than easier
than heavier than nosier than ditier than luckier than
shabbier than drier than

Exercise

Use the adjectives in the brackets in the correct form.

1. The cat will match (happy) in their new home.
2. It will be much (easy) if she comes.
3. She looked (healthy) than last year.
4. You are (lucky) than me.
5. I cameyou (early)
6. Gloria is than Ruth. (pretty)
7. She is the her twin sister. (lazy) **Rewrite the sentences using.....than.**

8. January is dry. December is very dry.
9. John's shirt is dirty. Mary's dress is very dirty.
10. Peter came early. Tom came earlier.

Lesson 14

Comparison of adjectives which drop 'y' and add 'iest' in the superlative degree.

The busiest	The heaviest
The earliest	The noisiest

The easiest

The dirtiest

The laziest

The healthiest

The happiest

The luckiest

The ugliest

The shabbiest

Exercise

Use the adjectives given in the brackets correctly.

1. Jane is thegirl in our family. (pretty)
2. He is carrying the luggage. (heavy)
3. This is thenumber. (easy)
4. Thegirl in our class is joy. (lazy)
5. This is theclass in the whole school. (noisy)
6. Bees are theinsects. (busy)
7. A king is the man. (happy)
8. A pig is the animal. (dirty)
9. July is the month in a year. (dry)

Lesson 15

A composition

A poem

'I am lousy'

Monitor English pupils copy book 3page 50

Exercise:

1. What is the title of the poem?
2. What is the poem about?
3. Name the food which lion enjoy eating.
4. What is wool according to the second stanza?
5. Name two things people got from a cow.
6. Why does the cow wag the tail?
7. What does a dog bark at?

8. Where does a dog live?
9. Who wrote the poem?
10. Name the animal which makes this sound.
11. What are young ones of a lioness called?

Lesson 16

Comparing adjectives that add the prefix “more”

more beautiful than	more cheerful than more
handsome than	more delicate than more
generous than	more dangerous than more
active than	more interesting than more
expensive than	more delicious than
More difficult than	more successful than
More careful than	more useful than

Exercise

1. Joshua isthan Joan. (careful)
2. Betty is than her sister. (active)
3. This flower is than that one. (beautiful)
4. A door is than a window. (useful)
5. Chicken isthan fish.(delicious)
6. This number is than that. (difficult)
7. He isthan his brother. (handsome)
8. Mary is than Hannah. (generous)
9. English is than Maths. (interesting)
10. Musa isthan his friend. (successful)

Lesson 17

Comparing adjectives that add the prefix ‘most’ with the superlative degree.

the most beautiful
the most handsome
the most generous
the most active the
most expensive the
most difficult the
most careful the
most successful the
most delicious the
most interesting the
most delicate the
most cheerful

Exercise

Fill in gaps with the correct form of the adjective given.

1. John is thechild in his family. (successful)
2. Molly is the girl in class. (hardworking)
3. She is thegirl in the village. (beautiful)
4. Mary is the person I have ever seen. (generous)
5. This is the number in the exercise. (difficult)
6. Chips and chicken is the dish. (expensive)
7. A lion is the animal in the zoo. (strong)
8. He has the telephone set. (expensive)
9. I watched the play at the theater. (interesting)
10. Angello was the person in the play. (active)

Lesson 18.

Comparison of the irregular adjectives with two people or things.

better than	less than
worse than	father than

Comparison of adjectives (irregular) with three people or things.

Exercise

1. Joshua isthan Joan. (good)
2. Musa's handwriting is than mine. (bad)
3. She lives than me. (farther)
4. I have food than you. (many)
5. He gave mefood. (less)
6. She got thecorrect answer. (more)
7. She has the handwriting. (good)
8. Fred has the handwriting. (bad)
9. Jane got the marks. (less)
10. Sarah has the English. (good)

Lesson 19.

1. Musa is tall. John is taller.
2. A lion is stronger. An elephant is strong.
3. Sarah is clever. Mary is cleverer.
4. I am taller. My sister is tall.

5. Kampala is big. Nairobi is bigger.
6. Mbale is clean. Fort portal is more cleaner.
7. Meat is delicious. Fish is more delicious.
8. The byre is dirty. The sty is dirtier.
9. December is hot. January is hotter.
10. Jane is short. Joan is shorter.

Lesson 20.

Guided composition

Living in our sub-county (animals) Composition:

Jumbled story.

Ref: ABC Thematic English practice Book three page 49

Comprehension: A poem

I am busy

Ref: Monitor English course Book 3 Comprehension:

A conversation.

Ref: ABC Thematic English book 3 page 49

Comprehension: Notice

“Animal vaccination”

Ref: Lesson notes.

Plants in our sub-county

Comprehension: A poem

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 69

Composition: A substitution table. Ref:

ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 67

“Mushroom growing.

Ref: Lesson notes.

Lesson 1

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that tells us about the verb

Formation

These add 'ly' only

Adjective

Adverb

slow slowly loud loudly swift
briefly kind kindly week weekly
bitterly bad badly clear clearly

sweet sweetly proud proudly
calm calmly
foolish foolishly month
monthly year yearly

Adjective

Adverb

swiftly bright brightly brief
correct correctly soft softly bitter
neat neatly year yearly

Activity

Underline the adverbs in the given sentences.

1. She sings sweetly
2. She was hurt badly.
3. The bird sing sweetly in the tree.
4. The teacher was teaching badly.
5. John did the work correctly.
6. He speaks English fluently.
7. We attend meetings weekly.
8. The workers are paid monthly.
9. Sarah walks smartly.
10. He talked kindly to us.

Lesson 8

These don't drop 'e' but add 'ly'

Adjective

adverb

nice nicely late lately rude rudely
 active actively immediate immediately
 polite politely grave gravely wise
 wisely

Activity:
 Fill in the blank spaces with the correct adverb.

1. She talks(nice)
2. He talksto the children. (rude)
3. Theyanswered the questions. (wise)
4. We finished the work in time. (active)
5. They called the doctor (immediately)
6. The driver came (late)
7. Hemade his decision.(late)
8. He behavedto the old man. (polite)

These drop 'y' and add 'ily'

Adjective adverbs happy happily
 lazy lazily easy easily day daily
 heavy heavily busy busily lucky
 luckily merry merrily angry angrily
 noisy noisily shabby shabbily

Activity:

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct adverbs from the words in the brackets.

1. The king welcomed us (happy)
2. Peter walkedat the party. (lazy)
3. He comes to school..... . (day)
4. Mother talks to us (angry)
5. She dressed at their party. (shabby)
6. It rained last year. (heavy)
7. The lorry was loaded (heavy)

8. The boy ate a banana (hurry)

Lesson 12:

Adjective

Careful
cheerful
useful
successful
usual
official
cruel
beautiful
equal
real
peaceful
faithful
annual

Adverb

carefully
cheerfully
usefully
successfully
usually
Officially
cruelly
beautifully
equally
really
peacefully
faithfully
annually

These drop 'e'

true	truly
simple	simply
humble	humbly
gentle	gently

Re: ABC MK Thematic English Book 3 Page 73

Comprehension: A calendar Ref:

Mk English book 3 Page 32

Composition: Guided composition. Ref: ABC

MK Thematic English book 3 page 81

Comprehension: Shopping bill.

Ref: Mk. English Thematic (ABC) book 3 page 77

Homonyms/ Homophones

These are words with the same sound but different meaning.

aunt ant port pot air heir eat it ours hours their there write
right dear deer pair pear hear hear weak week son sun knew
new nose knows buy bye /by hard heard sum some nun none
check cheque to/two too
meat meet knit neat site
sight sit seat see sea

Activity:

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Jane has a dress. (knew, new)
2. We crossed the (see, sea)
3. Twenty fourmake a day. (hours, ours)
4. We eateveryday. (meet, meat)
5. These exams were (fair, fare)
6. is no football match. (There, their)
7. Brenda has lost her(site, sight)
8. Therises from the East. (son, sun)
9. The box isheavy for me. (to, two, too)
10. We breathe through our (knows, nose)

Use the words given below to make correct sentences.

11. sit
12. seat
13. sea
14. see
15. meat
16. meet

Lesson 36

Synonyms

Words with the same meaning but different sounds.

aid / assist	help
begin	start
baby	child big
	large buy
	purchase
difficult	hard fall
	droop ill
	sick lazy
	idle
right	correct wrong
false	man
gent reach	arrive finish
complete	
cry	weep cruel
unkind	cash
money empty	vacant calm
quiet	
choose	select

Exercise

Write similar words for the underlined words.

1. He gave me a wrong answer.
2. She is crying for the deceased.
3. He did not finish his work in time.
4. The wealthy people live a happy life.
5. He paid cash for her goods.
6. The lady was jailed.
7. Please can you assist me?
8. Joyce is a quiet girl.
9. Your work is tidy.
10. He gave us a difficult sun.

Lesson 37

The use of too.....to.....

Example

1. The box is very heavy. I cannot carry it.
The box is too heavy to carry.
2. He is very fat. He cannot run very fast.
He is too fat to run very fast.

Exercise

Join the sentences using too.....to.....

1. The dress was very dirty. I could not put it on.
2. The car was very old. It could not move fast.
3. Moses is very clever. He cannot fail the test.
4. Kato is very young. He cannot go to school
5. The pupils were very sad. They did not greet the teacher.
6. Odoi was very dull. He failed He failed P.L.E
7. The porridge is very hot. I cannot eat it.
8. The car is very old. It cannot move very fast.

Lesson 39

The use of sothat..... Examples:

Musa is sick. He needs a doctor.

Musa is so sick that he needs a doctor.

Exercise:

Join the sentences using.....so.....that.....

1. Jane is very careful. She decorates well.
2. The tea is very hot. I cannot take it.
3. The bus was very old. It moved slowly.
4. Tema is very clever. He will pass the test.

5. Bosco was very sick. He could not write anything.
6. The pupils were very happy. They sang all day long.

Lesson 21

The use ofprefers.

Exercise

Join the sentences usingprefers

1. I like meat. I like fish more.
2. The baby likes milk. The baby likes porridge more.
3. Jane likes reading more. Jane likes writing.
4. Mary likes washing clothes. She likes cooking more.
5. We like playing netball more. We like playing volleyball.

The use oflike.....

Join using.....like..... 6.

She prefers dancing to singing.

7. I prefer reading to writing.
8. He prefers collecting firewood to fetching water.
9. John prefers eating rice to matooke.
10. Mummy prefers making a basket to a mat.

Lesson 22: Similes as poor

as a church mouse.

as happy as a king

as fat as a pig. As big

as an elephant as

cold as ice as light as

feather as white as

snow as sweet as

honey as hot as fire

as soft as butter

as slow as a snail/ tortoise/ chameleon as

quick as lightning

as silent as a grave

as blind as a bat

as brittle as a glass

as green as grass

as strong as a horse

as hungry as a fox / hunter

as brave as a lion

as full as an egg

as busy as a bee

as black as charcoal

Exercise

Complete the following sentences.

1. The old man was as happy as
2. Her feet were as cold as
3. Jane's face was as black as
4. Peter is as brave as
5. My hat is as light as
6. Justine is asas kittens.
7. Her dress was as green as
8. He is as tall as
9. The mattress is as soft as
10. Our headteacher was asas a bee.
11. The shirt is asas blood.

Keeping peace in our sub-county

Comprehension: story " Good children"

Ref: ABC thematic English Bk 3 page 94

Composition: Substitution table. Ref: ABC

Thematic English book 3 page 86

Comprehension: Conversation.

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 84

Analogyes:

1. Spider is to fly as cat is to run.
2. Sheep is to mutton as pig is to park.
3. Boy is to girl as man is to woman.
4. Ewe is to ram as sow is to boar.
5. Dog is to bitch as mare is to stallion.
6. Cat is to kitten as goat is to kid.
7. Walk is to legs as fly is to wings.
8. Kraal is to cow as sty is to pig.
9. Bird is to nestling as owl is to owlet.
10. Sheep is to pen as horse is stable.
11. Queen is to king as princess is to prince.
12. Waiter is to waitress as host is to hostess.
13. Bee is to hive as white ant is to anthill.
14. Niece is to nephew as grandmother is to grandfather.
15. Uncle is to aunt as son is to daughter.
16. Landlady is to landlord as groom is to bridegroom.
17. Doctor is to hospital as teacher is to school.
18. Carpenter is to workshop as a mechanic is to garage.
19. Fool is to feet as mouse is to mice.
20. Soldier is to barracks as king is to palace.

Activity:

Complete the given analogyes correctly.

1. Bird is to nestling as goose is to

2. Queen is toas grandmother is to grandfather.
3. Horse is to stable as pig is to 4. Cat is to
as sheep is to lamb.
5. Sit is to stand as in to
6. Duck is to drake is goose is to
7. Laugh is to as tall is to short.
8. is clean as young is to old.
9. First is toas friend is to enemy. 10. Train is to
..... as taxi is to park.
11. Groom is to bridegroom as host is to
12. Goat is toas monkey is to baby.

Culture and gender in our sub-county.

Comprehension: Story about our culture.

Ref: Lesson notes.

Comprehension: Conversation

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 Page 103

Comprehension: A poem about boys and girls.

Ref; ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 105

Health in our sub-county

Comprehension: Poem – AIDS

Ref: Mk Thematic English Book Page 121

Composition: Guided composition

“Good Children”

Ref: Mk English Book 3 page 102 Comprehension:
passage story.

“Nina, The smart Girl”

Mk English Book 3 page 101

Prepositions

Good – at

Interested – in

Arrive – at / in

afraid – of

proud – of

fond – of

accused – off marry – to believe – in laugh –

at borrow – from die – of guilty – of suffer

– from share – between / among divide – into

aim – at a shamed – of belong – to angry – at /

with shout – at lean – against different – from

lend – to

Exercise

Use the suitable word to complete the sentences below.

1. They are shoutingthe thief.
2. Tom is fond beating dogs.
3. Mary is angryme
4. Don't laughhim.
5. She is good netball.
6. He she shared the orangesthe triplets?
7. He was accusedstealing.
8. We believeone God.
9. Peter diedAIDS
10. She is sufferingmeasles.

Lesson 34 Proverbs:

[DOWNLOAD MORE RESOURCES LIKE THIS ON ECOLEBOOKS.COM](http://Ecolebooks.com)

1. A hungry man is an angry man.
2. One by one makes a bundle.
3. A barking dog seldom bites.
4. Every dog has its /his day.
5. Call a spade a spade.
6. Better be alone than in an ill. (a bad) company.
7. Let sleeping dogs lie.
8. Do as I say but not as I do.
9. Eat to live but do not live to eat.
10. Do not put your eggs in one basket.
11. God helps those who help themselves.
12. Empty vessels (tins) make loud noise.
13. He that laughs last laughs best.
14. Tit for tat is a fair game.
15. No pain no gain.
16. A stitch in time saves nine.
17. A friend is easier lost than found.
18. One man's meat is another man's poison.
19. An idle mind is the devils workshop.
20. One good turn deserves another.
21. Pride goes before a fall.
22. Knowledge is power.
23. Prevention is better than cure.
24. Practice makes permanent and perfect.

Lesson 35:

Proverbs:

1. Early to bed, early to rise.
2. Slow and steady wins the race.
3. Where there is smoke, there is fire.
4. Out of sight does not mean out of mind.
5. Love me love my dog.
6. A good husband makes a good wife.
7. Charity begins at home but it should not end there.
8. A word to the wise is enough.
9. A beggar has no choice.
10. Let bygones be bygones.
11. A good beginning makes a good ending.
12. No news is good news.
13. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
14. Love is blind.
15. Two heads are better than one.
16. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
17. Better late than never.
18. You reap what you sow
19. Birds of the same feathers flock together.
20. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
21. Half a loaf is better than nothing.
22. First come first served. 23. Late comers eat bones.

Lesson 36 Activity:

Complete the given proverb correctly./

1. One by one
2. Early to bed
3. First come
4. knowledge is
5. Prevention is
6. A stitch is 7. Empty vessels
8. A barking dog
9. Call a spade 10. Do as I say
.....
11. Tit for tat is a
12. No pain
13. One man's meat
14. A word to a wise 15. You
reap.....
16. A friend in need
17. Better late
18. Two heads
19. Charity begins
20. Slow and steady.....
21. Where there is smoke.....
22. An idle mind.....
23. An apple a day
24. A good husband
25. Half a loaf

Basic technology in our sub-county.

Comprehension: A dialogue

Ref: ABC MK thematic English Book 3 page 128

Composition: Substitution table.

ABC Thematic English Bks page 123

Comprehension: Passage / story

“ Handwork materials”

Ref: ABC Thematic English Bk 3 page 129 **Questions tags.**

Definition: A question tag is a short question that follows a statement.

Positive question tag for negative statement.	Negative question tag for positive statement
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She doesn't run fast, does she? 2. Cows don't give us milk, do they? 3. I don't eat rice, do I? 4. Amina doesn't live in Kampala, does she? 5. It doesn't get tired, does it? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She runs fast, doesn't she? 2. Cows give us milk, don't they? 3. I eat rice, don't I? 4. Amina lives in Kampala, doesn't she? 5. It gets tired, doesn't it?

Activity:

1. She stays far from here,?
2. Dogs don't bite their master,?
3. They don't get tired,? 4. We sleep at night,?
5. He doesn't drive a car,?

The present continuous

Positive question tag for negative statement.	Negative question tag for positive statement
---	--

1. It isn't raining now, is it?	1. It is raining now, isn't it?
2. My brothers aren't sleeping now, are they?	2. My brothers are sleeping now, aren't they?
3. The baby isn't crying loudly, is it?	3. The baby is crying loudly now, isn't it?
4. Tom and Musa aren't climbing a tree, are they?	4. Tom and Musa are climbing a tree, aren't they?
5. I am not going out with you, am I?	5. I am going out with you, aren't I?

Activity:

Complete with a suitable question tag.

1. Kato and Musa are cutting a tree,?
2. She isn't reading a book,?
3. We are late,?
4. The children are playing in the field,?
5. Supper is ready,?

Energy is our sub-county

Comprehension: A dialogue about buying charcoal

ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 134

Composition: A substitution table

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 138

Comprehension: A story / Passage.

Ref: ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 132 Comprehension:

A poem.

Ref; ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 140

Lesson 25

Vocabulary

Sharp share eat help care medicine patient gloves take shave needle towel
comb razorblade syringe because

Activity:

Make correct sentences using the words below.

1. Syringe: 2.
- Shave:
3. Gloves:
4. Sharp:
5. Share:
6. Care:
7. patient:
8. Medicine: 9.
- Eat:
10. Help:

LESSON 26

The use of always.....

1. You should always go for blood test.
2. You should always take care of sick people. The use ofnever.....
3. You should never play with sharp things.
4. We should use the same needles. The use ofbut
5. Care for AIDS patients but always wear gloves.
6. Do not share razorblades but always take care of patients.

Exercise

Rewrite sentences using 'never' always' and ' but'

Lesson 27

Letter writing

Parts of the body communication

1. Address

2. Greeting
3. Introduction
4. Body
5. Conclusion

Activity

Writing a sample letter.

Lesson 28

Letter writing

Writing a friendly letter

Hormisdallen Primary School

P.O.Box 30223

Kampala

16th October, 2014

Dear Joan,

How are you since we last met? How is school and everyone at home? I am writing this letter to invite you to come and attend my birthday party.

It will take place on Thursday 20th October, 2014 at home. Please try to come early and be with us.

We shall be very happy to see you.

Yours

Jane

THEME: BASIC TECHNOLOGY:

LESSON 29

VOCABULARY

banana	leaf	plastic	straw	wire	heavy	light
size	colour	texture	fibre	palmleaves	weight	small
long	short	big	good	bad		

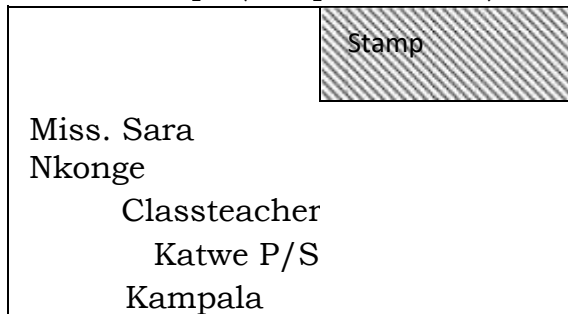
Activity:

Use each of the words below to show that you understand their meaning;


1. banana
2. leaf
3. Short
4. big
5. good
6. bad
7. light
.....
8. colour
9. straw
10. heavy

Lesson 30

The envelope (comprehension)



Questions:

1. To whom is the envelope addressed?
2. In which school is Miss. Sarah Nkonge?
3. Which class she teach?
4.  What does this symbol stand for?
5. Write the following in full. (a) P/S. (b) P.O

Lesson 31

A puzzle about artificial materials.

B	S	T	R	Q	W	S
A	F	W	I	R	E	S
N	I	H	C	A	R	T
A	B	A	R	O	P	E
N	R	L	M	A	T	X
A	E	L	C	U	P	B

Make ten words from the puzzle above.

LESSON 32

COMPREHENSION

A calendar for the month of October Questions:

1. For which month is the calendar?
2. How many days are in the month of October?
3. How many Sundays are in this month?
4. Why is 9th coloured or shaded?
5. Which day is 15th October?
6. How many days make a week?
7. What name is given to a period of two weeks?
8. A part from October, name other months of year with thirty one days.
9. Write in full.
 - (i) Sat
 - (ii) Wed

Lesson 33

Vocabulary

Swamp	bush	garden	weave	food	juice	day
tie	mat	eat	pot	rope	play	cut

Lesson 42

ADVERTISEMENT 7TH SEP T, 2011
CHARCOAL SAVER STOVE ON SALE
Grab one today
Price 10,000/= each
Place Rubaga road
Contact 0772313894

Questions:

1. What is the advertisement about?
2. When was the advertisement written?
3. How much is each charcoal stove?
4. What does /= stand for?
5. Where is the business found?
6. Which telephone number will your father call if he wanted to buy a charcoal stove?
7. Who wrote the advert?
8. Write road in short.
9. Write a small word from firewood.
10. Apart from a charcoal saver stove draw two things you can cook food on.

Lesson 43:

Vocabulary:

Switch of/on, blow off, cover, light box, match, stick, candle, water, torch, switch. (noun) low, high.

Write the opposite of the underlined words.

1. The baby is a wake.
2. He will not remember the name.
3. We find wild animals in the forest.
4. The mangoes are sour.
5. Our school was the first in music.
6. She comes from far.
7. Her dress was expensive.
8. Mary has shut the door.
9. It is windy on the hill.
10. The exam was difficult.
11. His father is poor.
12. Give me that water.

LESSON 46

NOTICE

ALL CLASS TEACHERS MUST SWITCH

OFF THE LIGHT BEFORE LEAVING

THE CLASSROOM

THANK YOU

By headteacher.

Questions:

1. When was the notice written?
2. What is the notice about?
3. Who wrote the notice?
4. To whom was the notice written?

5. Write headmaster in short form.
6. Give one leader in a class.
7. Write one duty of a teacher in a class.
8. Draw and name two things which give use light at home when electricity is off.
9. Write the opposite of;
 - (i) before
 - (ii) off