**P.3 GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II 2020**

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Animals and their young ones**

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

**Birds insects**

hen cock bee grub

goose gosling housefly maggot

duck duckling cockroach nymph

bird nestling butterfly caterpillar

eagle eaglet

owl owlet

**EXERCISE**

|  |  |
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| **Match the following** | |
| owl  duck  butterfly  man  bee  eagle  elephant  bird  dog  lion | caterpillar  eaglet  puppy  cub  nestling  duckling  owlet  child  grub  calf  Complete correctly |

**Complete correctly**

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

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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Animals and their homes**

**Animals and their homes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Animals**  cow  goat  sheep  pig  dog  lion  bee  pigeon  horse  bird  rabbit  ***snake***  ***bee***  ***rat***  ***spider*** | **Home**  byre / ***kraal***  pen  fold  sty  kennel  den  bee-hive  cage  stable  nest  hutch  ***burrow***  ***hive***  ***hole***  ***web*** |

**EXERCISE**

**Complete the sentences correctly.**

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

**Fill in the missing letters**

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

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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Animals and their sounds**

**Animals and their sounds**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Animals**  cow  bull  dog  cat  donkey  pig  monkey  lion  elephant  sheep/goat  snake  hyena  ***horse***  ***bee***  ***snail***  ***duck***  ***hen***  ***turkey***  ***cock***  ***owl***  ***eagle dove***  ***rabbit***  ***parrot***  ***bird*** | **Sounds**  lows  bellows  barks  mews  brays  grunts  chatters  roars  trumpets  bleats  hisses  laughs  ***neighs***  ***hums***  ***squeaks***  ***quacks***  ***clucks***  ***gobbles***  ***crows***  ***hoots***  ***coos***  ***squeals***  ***talks***  ***sing*** |

**EXERCISE**

**Match the following words.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Animals**  hen  hyena  monkey  person  snake  owl  dove  eagle | **Sounds**  hisses  screams  hoots  coos  ducks  laughs / screams  catters  talks |

**EXERCISE II**

**Complete the sentence correctly**

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

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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Animals and their meat**

**Animals and their meat**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Animals**  sheep  cow  pig  calf  hen  pig  ***fish*** | **Meat**  mutton  beef  pork  veal  chicken  bacon (smoked and salted)  ***fillet*** |

**EXERCISE**

**Complete the sentences correctly**

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

**EXERCISE**

**Match the following correctly.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**  beef  mutton  veal  pork  bacon  chicken | | **B**  calf  pig  pig  hen  cow  sheep | |
| **Date** | **Time** | | **Class** | | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Gender**

**GENDER**

What is gender?

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

**ANIMALS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Male**  bull  dog  lion  Billy goat(he-goat)  tiger  boar  ram | **Female**  cow  bitch  lioness  nanny goat (She-goat)  tigress  sow – ***pig***  ewe - ***sheep*** |

**BIRDS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Male**  cock  ***drake***  pea cock  ***cockerel***  ***drone***  ***gander*** | **Female**  hen  ***duck***  pea hen  ***pullet***  ***bee***  ***goose*** |

**EXERCISE**

**Match the following correctly.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A**  bull  cock  tiger  ***duck***  lion | **B**  lioness  ***duck***  hen  tigress  cow |

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

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

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**Theme : Living things**

**Actions speak louder than words**

**Content : Gender of people**

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

**EXERCISE**

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

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

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

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

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Adjectives**

**Adjective**

What is an adjective?

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

**Read these sentences**

**A**

1.a. That is a flower

2.a. It is a house

3.a. I have a book

**B**

1.b. That is a **good** flower

2.b. It is a **big** house

3.b. I have a **new** book

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

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

**EXERCISE**

**Underline the adjectives**

1. Tom has a sweet orange.
2. Dad bought an old car.
3. I drank very cold water yesterday.
4. My sister has a green bag.
5. Tonny is a tall boy.
6. I saw an ugly man in the market
7. We have a new desk this term
8. Sarah can’t sleep on a dirty mat.
9. ***This cup looks good***
10. ***He is a thin man***

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Comparison of adjectives**

**Comparison of adjectives**

There are three degrees of adjectives namely:-

1. Positive degree
2. Comparative degree
3. Superlative degree

**Positive degree**

*This is used when talking about one noun.*

Here no comparison is made.

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

**Comparative degree**

This is used when two persons or things are compared.

**Examples**

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

**Superlative degree.**

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

**Examples**

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

**Mixed Exercise**

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

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

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**Theme : Living things**

**: Comparison of Adjectives**

**Content :**

**Examples**

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

**EXERCISE**

**Fill in the missing gaps**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive**  clever  common  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  dull  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  old | **Comparative**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  commoner  longer  duller  softer  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **Superlative**  cleverest  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  longest  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  softest  oldest |

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**Theme : Living things**

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

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

**Examples**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive**  big  thin  fat  hot  wet  sad  glad  red | **Comparative**  bigger  thinner  fatter  hotter  wetter  sadder  gladder  redder | **Superlative**  biggest  thinnest  fattest  hottest  wettest  saddest  gladdest  reddest |

**EXERCISE**

**Complete the table correctly**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive**  thin  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  sad  glad  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  big  ***hard***  ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | | **Comparative**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  hotter  wetter  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  gladder  fattest  redder  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***  ***better*** | | | **Superlative**  thinnest  hottest  wettest  saddest  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  fattest  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  biggest  ***hardest***  ***best*** | |
| **Date** | **Time** | | **Class** | **Pupils** | |
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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Adjectives that end in ‘y’ proceeded by a consonant .**

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

**Examples**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| heavy  easy  ugly  dry  busy  dirty  happy  early  lazy  merry  shabby | heavier  easier  uglier  drier  busier  dirtier  happier  earlier  lazier  merrier | heaviest  easiest  ugliest  driest  busiest  dirtiest  happiest  earliest  laziest  merriest |

**EXERCISE**

**Complete the table correctly**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| early  dirty  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  busy  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  lazy  easy  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | earlier  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  uglier  busier  happier  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  easier  heavier | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  dirtiest  ugliest  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  happiest  laziest  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  heaviest |

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Adjectives that end with ‘e’**

**Adjectives that end with ‘e’ take ‘er’ or ‘est’.**

**Examples**

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

**EXERCISE**

**Complete the table correctly**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Safe | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Safest |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Ruder | Rudest |
| Large | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Largest |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Finer | Finest |
| Simple | Simpler | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Wiser | Wisest |
| Idle | Idler | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| White | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Whitest |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  ***rude***  ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | Braver  ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***  ***purer*** | Bravest  ***rudest***  ***purest*** |

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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Adjectives**

**Adjectives that change completely**

**Examples**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| good | better | best |
| bad | worse | worst |
| much | more | most |
| many | more | most |
| ill | worse | worst |
| little | less | least |
| well | better | best |
| far | farther | farthest |

**EXERCISE**

**Complete the table correctly**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| good | Better | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| ill | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Worst |
| Much | More | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Many | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Most |
| Little | Less | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Better | Best |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Farther | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Far | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Farthest |

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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Using ………………than**

**Using ………..than**

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

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

**EXERCISE**

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

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

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

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

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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Use ……..as………..as……**

**Using ………..as……………..as**

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

**Examples**

1. Musa is tall. John is tall.

Musa is as tall as John.

1. She is 12 metres. Jane is 12 metres

She is as tall as Jane

**EXERCISE**

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

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

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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Opposites**

**Opposites of adjectives**

**Examples**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Opposite** | **Adjective** | **Opposite** |
| ugly | beautiful / handsome | smooth | rough |
| easy | difficult | rich | poor |
| dry | wet | clean | dirty |
| hot | cold | smart | shabby |
| **Adjective** | **Opposite** | **Adjective** | **Opposite** |
| warm | cool | kind | cruel/unkind |
| front | back | wide | narrow |
| sweet | sour / bitter | old | new / young |
| bright | dull | Lazy | hardworking |
| true | false/***untrue*** | Loud | soft |
| Happy | Sad/unhappy | Proud | humble |
| Heavy | Light | Deep  late | shallow  early |
| weak  inside  behind  after  near  top | strong  outside  infront  before  far  bottom | weak  hungry  kind  big  tall/long  down | strong  satisfied  un kind  small  short  up |

**EXERCISE**

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

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

**Give the opposite of the underlined word**

1. She was given a very difficult exercise.
2. Musa was told to sit at the back.
3. ***That girl is very dull.***
4. ***He is a lazy man.***
5. ***The man has a soft skin.***

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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Adverbs**

**Adverbs**

What is an adverb?

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

**Examples**

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

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

**EXERCISE**

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

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

**EXERCISE**

**Choose any four adverbs and us them to construct some sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |
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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : How to form adverbs**

**How to form adverbs**

1. Most adverbs are formed out of adjective by adding ‘ly’

**Examples**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Adjectives** | **Adverbs** |
| clear  proud  quick  slow  poor  cheap  equal  fair  plain  hopeful  careful  mental | clearly  proudly  quickly  slowly  poorly  cheaply  equally  fairly  plainly  hopefully  carefully  mentally |

**EXERCISE**

**Write the adverb formed from the given adjective.**

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

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

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

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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Formation of adverbs**

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

**Examples**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjectives** | **Adverb** | **Adjectives** | **Adverb** |
| Angry  Lucky  Easy  Heavy | Angrily  Luckily  Easily  Heavily | Lazy  Happy  Hungry  Angry  Shabby  Clumsy  Stealthy | Lazily  Happily  Hungrily  Angrily  Shabbily  Clumsily  Stealthily |

**EXERCISE 1**

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

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

**MIXED EXERCISE II**

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

1. The teacher walked ………….in the class.(quiet)
2. Sarah bought her blouse ……………(cheap)
3. The Lorry was …………loaded (heavy)
4. The boy greeted the quests……………..(humble)
5. Musa …………pritested against their working conditions (angry)
6. On hearing the noise, the doctor, went to the theatre…………..(immediate)

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Homophones**

**Homophones**

**What are homophone?**

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

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

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

**Examples**

1. There

I have not gone there.

1. Their

All their books are torn

1. Meet

I shall meet him tomorrow

1. Meat

We ate meat last supper.

**EXERCISE**

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

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

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

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

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Living things**

**Content : Homophones**

**REVISION EXERCISE**

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

1. Been
2. Bean
3. Knew
4. New
5. Hour
6. Our
7. Check
8. Cheque
9. Cell
10. Sell
11. ***I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dancing since morning.(been, bean)***
12. ***She never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the right answer.(new, knew)***
13. ***Dad has brought back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car.(hour, our)***
14. ***Let’s go and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the right spelling. (cheque, check)***

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : conjuction using “either ….or…)**

**Use ……………Either ………………..**

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

*Examples*

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

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

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

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

***Exercise***

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

1. *John has killed the lion. Peter has killed the lion.*
2. *The pupils came late. The teachers came late.*
3. *Esther was a thief. Jessica was a thief.*
4. *Mother cooked food. The maid cooked food.*
5. *Tom stole my pen. Joel stole my open.*
6. *His brother is sick. His sister is sick.*
7. *The bench is broken. The bench is dirty.*
8. *The frog mixed the water. The crocodile mixed the water. (Begin: Either…..)*
9. *Atim passed the test. Atim passed the exam.(Use ….either….)*
10. *Loyce mopped the house. Loyce washed utensils . (Use …either….)*
11. *The cat drank my milk. The dog drank my milk.*

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : Although**

**Use ……………although ………………..**

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

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

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

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

**Examples**

**Re-write the sentences using although**

1. She has a mouth – but she can’t talk
2. Althoughshe has a mouth, she can’t talk.
3. She can’t talk although she has a mouth.
4. John is tall. John cannot touch the ceiling

Although John is tall, he cannot touch the ceiling.

John cannot touch the ceiling although he is tall.

**EXERCISE**

Re-write the sentences giving two answers.

1. Okot is very poor. He managed to educate all his children.
2. I am sick but I can jump up.
3. Musa is very fat. He can run very fast.
4. Bob has two legs. He can not play foot ball.
5. Racheal is not a moslem. She can’t eat pork
6. *Harriet didn’t attend school. she passed the end of term exams.*
7. *Our teacher has not come. We learnt English.*
8. *Musoke is very rich. He failed to buy a car.*

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

**Content :**

**Using ………….prefer………..to………..**

**Examples**

1. I like posho more than potatoes

I prefer posho to potatoes

1. Tom likes meat more than fish.

Tom prefers meat to fish

**EXERCISE**

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

1. Babies like soft foods more than milk.
2. She likes singing more than dancing
3. James likes pork more than mutton
4. He likes goat meat more than beef.
5. Mike likes rice more than millet.
6. I like English more than Mathematics
7. Pupils like Day schools more than Boarding schools.
8. Jane liked reading more than writing
9. She likes netball more that class work.
10. Brenda likes Weasal more than Mosey

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

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

**Examples**

1. Mother prefers cooking to washing

Mother likes cooking more than washing

1. We prefer watching football to netball

We like watching football more than netball.

**EXERCISE**

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

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

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : Using …………while……**

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

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

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

**Examples**

Re-write using….while………..

1. She was sweeping. I was cooking (Use …..while….)

She was sweeping while I was cooking

1. Maria was swimming. Martin was dancing (Begin: While……………)

While Maria was swimming, Martin was dancing.

**EXERCISE**

**Re-write the sentences giving two answers.**

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

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

**Content : Using …………when………………..**

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

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

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

Remember when, while and As are equally the same.

**Examples**

1. As I opened the door, I saw a snake. (Begin : When…………….)

When I opened the door, I saw a snake

1. Ali was digging, Isa was washing (use …………when………)

Isa was washing when Ali was digging.

**EXERCISE**

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

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

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

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

**Examples**

1. He was a rich man. He bought the whole village.

He was so rich that he bought the whole village.

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

The porridge is so hot that I cannot eat it.

**Exercise**

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

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

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

**Content : Using …………too……..to……..**

**Using ……..too………to…..**

**NOTE**

Too…..to….is used in sentences negative (no) therefore we don’t use not in the same sentence. It does not take the pronouns at the end of the second sentence.

**Examples**

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

Peter is too young to carry a jerrycan of water

**Exercise**

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

**Examples**

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

The porridge is too hot for the baby to eat.

**Exercise**

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

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Keeping peace in our sub county**

**Content : Punctuations**

**Punctuations**

**Capital letters**

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

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

1. At the beginning of every sentence.

**Examples**

1. Blackboards are black (correct)
2. blackboards are black (wrong)
3. Musa is a good boy (correct)
4. musa is a good boy(wrong)
5. All proper nouns begin with capital letters.

**Examples**

**Countries Names Months Days**

Uganda Alex February Monday

Kenya Moses March Friday

Tanzania Juliana December Thursday

**Examples**

1. I live in Uganda.
2. Joseph, James and I passed the exams.
3. January comes before February.

**Exercise**

**Punctuate these sentences correctly.**

**Re-write the sentences correctly.**

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

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Keeping peace in our sub-county**

**Content : Punctuations**

**Full stop (.)**

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

**Examples**

1. My name is Mursheed
2. I come from Kampala
3. Jacob doesn’t eat pork.
4. It is used in abbreviations e.g L.C, U.P.E, Dr., Tr, etc.

**Comma(,)**

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

**Examples**

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

**Exercise**

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

1. You sang well.
2. He fought with me
3. He goes to the market
4. She likes watching the TV
5. A carpenter makes chairs tabl3es benches and bed.
6. Many children are studying under UPE programme.
7. ***She has gone to Kampala***
8. ***We are sleeping***
9. We learn science, mathematics and social studies

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

**Content : Punctuations**

**Question mark (?)**

This mark is used after a direct question.

**Examples**

1. Who is the president of Uganda?

***Some questioning words are :-***

* What
* When
* Whom
* Why
* Which
* Whose
* How
* Has
* Have
* Is
* Did

Etc.

**Examples**

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

**Exercise**

Write some 6 sentences ending with a question mark.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Keeping peace in our sub-county**

**Content : Punctuations**

**Exclamation mark(!)**

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

It is an expression of strong and sudden emotion.

**Examples**

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

**Apostrophe ( ‘ )**

This is a mark used to show ownership.

**Example**

Jane’s dress

Tom’s house

Ladies’ dresses

Jesus’ apostles

Moses’ car

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

**Examples**

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

**Exercise**

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

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

**Re-write beginning what……!**

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

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county**

**Content : Similes**

**Similes**

What are smiles?

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

**Examples**

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

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Managing resources in our sub-county**

**Content : Similes**

**Examples**

As big as an elephant

As fat as a pig

As brave as a lion

As light as a feather

As proud as a peacock.

**Exercise**

Complete the following sentences

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

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| **Date** | **Time** | **Class** | **Pupils** |
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**Theme : Managing resources in our sub-county**

**Content : Proverbs**

**Proverbs**

What are proverbs?

A proverb is a wise saying with a hidden meaning.

**Examples**

1. Better late than never.
2. One man’s meat is another man’s poison.
3. First come first served
4. Hardwork pays
5. Knowledge is power
6. No gain without pain
7. A word to a wise is enough
8. The early bird catches the worm
9. A good name is better than riches

Let sleeping dogs lie.

Never judge a book by its cover

A stitch in time saves nine

All that glitters is not gold

A friend is easier lost than found

A rolling stone gathers no moss

A promise is a debt

**Match correctly**

Too many cooks deserves a good bone

Tit for tat is better than no bread

Prevention spoil the broth

Half a loaf is fair play

A good dog is better than cure

**Complete these proverbs**

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