

GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSION FOR P.4 TERM III

Expression of the future

Use of **if** or **unless**

If and **unless** are called conditional clauses because a certain condition is supposed or imagined to be fulfilled in order for an action to take place.

We commonly use a future simple tense in the main clauses and the present simple tense in the **if clauses** and the **present simple tense** in the if clauses (If + PST + FT)

Examples

1. If I get money, I will buy a new radio.
2. If I get time, I will go to Nairobi.
3. If Juma comes, we shall go together.
4. If it rains, Tom will not come to school.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using

(If :)

(.....if)

Use of **unless**

(will will not)

Examples

If it shines, the crops will dry.

Unless it shines, the crop won't dry.

Unless you first show me the book, I will not pay you

Exercise

Use of **Hope**will

Hope is followed by a verb in the future tense when we use hope, it means there are chances of the action of the verb to happen.

Hope is used with a future simple (present) using will or shall.

Examples

I hope I will arrive at school early morning.

Exercise

Detailed book 2 page 72.

Looking forward to

Examples

1. We shall do our P.L.E in November.
2. We are looking forward to doing or P.L.E in November.
3. Ntambi will visit his relatives next month.
4. Ntambi is looking forward to visiting his relatives next month.

Exercise

Using since and far

Since

Since is used when a point of time from which an action began is given (starting point of time)

The present perfect tense is always used when an action is still existing

Examples

1. They have played netball since morning
2. I have not seen her since last week.
3. Joseph has not eaten anything since last night.

Exercise

Mk. Precise English Grammar for upper page 125

For

For is always used when the length of time an action has spent or spent in existence is indicated (duration)

Examples

1. They have played for two hours
2. I have not seen him for three days
3. Joseph has not eaten for eight hours

Exercise

MK. Precise English Grammar for upper page 125 task 35.

Compound Nouns

A compound noun is made up of more than one word

Examples

- brother – in – law
- guest – of honour
- head – of – state
- mother – in – law
- commander – in – law
- bye – law
- passer – by
- foot – path
- side path
- a pair of scissors
- mater – on – duty
- x – ray
- spoonfuls
- step – son
- mouse – trap
- girl – guide
- cob – plant
- egg – plant
- post – office
- head – of department

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: Conjunctions

SUB – TOPIC: Using conjunctions in sentences

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Using: “Neither ...nor”

“Neither ...nor “ are used with negative sentences. They are used to replace “not”

When the clauses to be joined have two subjects, neither is put at the beginning. And if only one subject, we use “neither” in the middle.

Examples

1. Peter will not bring my books. James will not bring my books.

Neither Peter nor James will bring my books.

2. I shall not drink safi. My brother will not drink safi.

Neither my brother nor I shall drink safi.

3. Ali doesn't eat meat daily. Ali doesn't eat fish daily.

Ali neither eats meat nor fish daily.

Exercise

Join the following sentence using "neither"

1. Mary will not marry Alex. Annet will not marry Alex.

2. The pupils didn't eat posho. The pupils didn't eat beans.

3. The lady was not bought a dress. The lady has not bought blouse.

4. The library wasn't swept. The classroom wasn't swept.

5. He doesn't drive a car. He doesn't ride a bicycle.

6. Charity doesn't like meat. Charity doesn't like chicken.

Use of and neither

Examples

1. I am not hungry. I am not sick.

I am not hungry and neither am I sick.

2. Robin did not come to the party. Georgina did not come to the party.

Robin did not come to the party and neither did Georgina.

3. Felix does not dress decently and neither does Teo

4. Wasswa cannot drive a car and neither can Kato

Exercise

P.L.E English Revision notes and tests Sabawo Sarah page 78, 79- 80

Precise Revision page 202 – 210.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: Conjunctions

SUB – TOPIC: Using conjunctions in sentences

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Using: “Either ...or”

“Either ...or” are used with affirmative sentences.

When the clauses to be joined have different subjects, then “either” appears at the beginning of the sentence.

But when the clauses have the same subject “either” is used in the middle of the sentence.

Examples

1. Peter will bring my books. James will bring my books.

Either Peter or James will bring my books.

2. I shall visit you tomorrow. My sister will visit you tomorrow.

Either my sister or I shall visit you tomorrow.

3. Janet eats meat daily. Janet eats fish daily.

Janet eats either meat or fish daily.

4. Ali ate chicken. Ali ate greens

Ali ate either chicken or greens.

Exercise

Join the following sentence using: “either ...or” correctly

1. You can hand in your book today. You can hand in your book tomorrow.
2. Our teacher went to Lagos. Our head teacher went to Lagos.
3. Rosette enjoys reading novels. Rosette enjoys reading magazines..
4. The aeroplane has fallen into the ocean. The helicopter has fallen into the ocean.
5. Dogs are dangerous. Cats are dangerous.
6. My father bought a Benz. My father bought a Toyota car.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC:	Passive voice
SUB – TOPIC:	Present simple tense
SKILLS:	Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

A tense is the changing of a verb according to time. There are three noun tenses. These are:-

1. Present tense
2. Past tense
3. Future tense

Present tense

a) Present simple tense

This tense is used when referring to actions which happen everyday, always, daily, weekly, monthly, generally etc. The verb used depends on the nouns or pronouns used in the sentence.

He	}	“s” , “es” , “ies” is added to the verb.
She		
It		

Examples:

1. The dog barks every night.
2. Bob carries food to school daily
3. Ali goes to school every day.

We	}	Verbs don't take “s” , “es” , ies”
You		
I		
They		

Examples

1. I go to school daily.
2. We eat food everyday
3. These children write neatly
4. You sing to babies well.

In voices, the following change according to passive and active voice. In active voice a subject starts a sentence while in passive voice the object starts a sentence.

Active	Passive
I	me
We	us
They	them
you	you
it	it
she	her
he	him

Note: - I, me, you , are , clear, doers.

- We , us, them, they, it, she, her, he, him, are, unclear, doers.

Examples

1. Kato pays football – (active)
Football is played by Kato (passive)
2. They like matooke. (active)
Matooke is liked. (passive)

Note: The passive voice of the present simple is a below.

is
 am
 are

} plus a past participle verb

Exercise

Use the word given in brackets to complete the sentence

1. Anita ____ her shoes every day. (brush)
2. The pupils ____ their books in the desks daily. (keep)
3. Our baby ____ every night. (cry)
4. We ____ our class daily. (sweep)
5. Rukiya ____ her homework every evening. (do)

Change this sentence into the passive voice

1. Lions eat meat.
2. Akello learns English

3. Cars carry people
4. They drink milk
5. I love science

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: Passive voice

SUB – TOPIC: Present continuous tense

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Present continuous tense

This tense is used to express actions which are taking place now and even those that are to take place in future.

- a) Singular nouns and pronouns use “is” as the helping verb.
(She he it) use “is” plus the main verb ending in “ing”

Examples

1. The cow is eating potato vines.
2. Alice is going to school
3. He is writing a letter to his father.

- b) Plural nouns and pronouns use “are” as the helping verb.
(They, We You) Use “are” plus the main verb ending in “ing”

Examples

1. The boys are playing football.
2. Martha and I are mopping the house.
3. You are shouting for the baby.

- c) Pronoun I uses “am” as the helping verb

Example: I am drinking juice now.

The passive voice of the present continuous tense is used in the order below.

am being
 are being
 is being

} plus a past participle verb.

Examples

1. Kato is playing football. (active)
Football is being played by Kato. (passive)
2. Tendo is eating apples. (active)
3. Apples are being eaten by Tendo. (passive)
4. He is drinking water. (active)
5. Water is being drunk. (passive)

Exercise

Use the word in brackets to complete the sentences

1. The lion is a ____ a cob. (chase)
2. The mosquitoes are ____ me. (bite)
3. John is ____ English. (speak)
4. The P.4 pupils are ____ baskets. (weave)

Change these sentences into the passive voice

5. I am writing a letter.
6. The teacher is teaching us.
7. The cat is chasing a rat.
8. Daddy is reading newspapers.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: Passive Voice**SUB – TOPIC: Present perfect tense****SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

This tense deals with events or actions which have just taken place.

She }
 He } use “has” plus a verb in the past participle form
 It }

Examples

1. Amina has gone to town
2. It has rained heavily
3. He has broken my glass

I }
 You } use “have” plus a verb in the past participle form
 They }
 We }

Examples

1. The boys have gone to play football.
2. You have knocked the young boy.
3. We have mopped the house well.
4. I have eaten all the foods.

Note: The passive voice of the present perfect tense is formed from the order below.

has been } plus a verb in the past participle form
 have been }

Examples

1. Kato has played football. (active)
Football has been played by Kato. (passive)
2. The cat has broken the glass. (active/)
The glass has been broken by the cat. (passive)
3. Ali has beaten me. (active)
I have been beaten by Ali. (passive)

Exercise

Use the given words in brackets to complete the sentences

1. The thief has ___ over the fence. (jump)
2. Baby Aisha has ___ all the milk. (drink)
3. The villagers have ___ the kidnapper. (arrest)
4. I have ___ on a white dress. (put)

Change these sentences into the passive voice

5. Jude has taken a ring.
6. I have cooked food.
7. Ugandans have built nice houses.
8. The cat has eaten the rat.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: Passive Voice

SUB – TOPIC: Past simple tense

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

This tense refers to past events which are not related to the present. We normally use it for telling stories or for making reports about what happened in the past.

No helping verb is used.

Examples:

1. He cooked food yesterday.
2. The baby cried loudly.
3. I broke the pot yesterday
4. You looked at the mad man.

The passive form of the past simple tense is got from the order below.

was }
were } plus a past participle form

Examples

1. Kato played football.
Football was played by Kato
2. They wrote a letter last week
A letter was written last week.
3. The lion killed a man.
A man was killed by the lion.

Exercise

Fill in the blank spaces with a correct tense verb.

1. He ___ me an invitation card. (give)
2. Judith ___ the box alone. (carry)
3. My grandmother ___ all the porridge. (drink)
4. The timekeeper ___ the bell before time. (ring)
5. Jackson ___ a beautiful woman. (marry)

Change the following sentences into the passive form

1. Jonathan broke the glass.
2. I drank all the milk.
3. Fiona lost my pen.
4. Ben mopped the class.
5. She cooked food.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: Passive voice

SUB – TOPIC: Past continuous tense

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

This tense is used when talking about an action which was going on in the past with another action interfering. It is also used to show that two events are or were taking place at the same time.

(I, she, he, it) use “was” as the helping verb.

(They, we, you) use “were?” as the helping verb.

Examples

1. It was raining heavily this morning.
2. We were sweeping the class during break time.
3. When I was coming to school, I met John.
4. As they were playing, they saw a snake.

The passive voice of the past continuous tense is formed from the order below.

was being }
were being } plus a past participle form

Examples

1. Kato was playing football. (active)
Football was being played by Kato (passive)
2. They were eating sweets. (active)
Sweets were being eaten. (passive)
3. I was cooking food. (active)
Food was being cooked by me. (passive)
4. The villagers were arresting the thief.
The thief was being arrested by the villagers (passive)

Exercise

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

1. When I met Jesca, she was ____ a basket (carry)
2. They were ____ a movie by the time power went off. (watch)
3. As we were ____, the visitors left. (dance)
4. I fell down while I was ____ to school. (run)
5. I met Cain ____ a spots bike. (ride)

Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

6. Molly was eating mangoes.
7. The boys were planting flowers.
8. I was writing a letter.
9. He was mopping the rooms.
10. The children were making toy cars.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: Passive voice

SUB – TOPIC: Future simple tense

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

This tense is used when thinking of or imagining an action or event that will happen at some future time. The helping verbs used are “will” and “shall”

(He, she, They, It, you) use “will”

(I, we) use “shall”

Examples

1. He will visit me next weekend.
2. The pupils will come back to school tomorrow.
3. I shall call you on phone tomorrow.
4. We shall collect firewood in the evening.

The passive form of the future simple tense uses the order below.

(will be) + a past participle verb

Examples

1. Kato will play football. (active)
2. Football will be played by Kato. (passive)
3. I shall mop the house. (active)
4. The house will be mopped by me. (passive)
5. They will teach me Luganda. (active)
6. Luganda will be taught to me. (passive)

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with “will” or “shall”

1. Annet and Alex ___ fetch water.
2. I ___ help my parents during the holidays.
3. Amina ___ have to weed these flowers.
4. We _____ go to town tomorrow.
5. The girls _____ skip with this red rope.

Change these sentences into the passive voice

1. Joel will learn English.
2. The dog will eat the meat.
3. I shall play net ball.
4. We shall sweep the house.
5. Peter will carry the baby.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS**SUB – TOPIC: Using conjunctions in sentences****SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing****A conjunction is a joining word or a linking word.****Using: “Because”**

This conjunction is used to show the reason for something or a happening. Here normally have;
 “What” and “Why”

Examples**Join the sentences below using”because**

1. Sanyu is clever. Sanyu passed P.L.E.
 Sanyu passed P.L.E because she is clever.
2. The girl was poor. She had no dress.
 The girl had no dress because she was poor.
3. The tea is very hot. The baby can’t take it.
 The baby can’t take the tea because it is very hot.

Exercise**Join the sentences below usingbecause**

1. Birungi is beautiful. She passed the beauty contest.
2. Paul ran fastest. Paul was the first in the race.

3. Matthew was brave. Mathew killed a lion.
4. Harry knows English very well. He can speak it for a long time.
5. Our teacher explains well during the lesson. He is understood.
6. She is quiet. She doesn't disturb neighbours.
7. David was a good ruler. David ruled for a long time.

Using : not asas.....

Examples

1. This room is big. That room is small.
That room is not as big as this one.
2. Okello is two metres tall. Ouma is one and a half metres tall.
Ouma is not as tall as Okello.
3. I am not as old as he is
4. My father is tall. My mother is taller. (Usenot asas.....)
5. Joy's not as Pretty as Santa.
6. You are not as old as I am.

Exercise

Using: Thethe (double comparative)

Examples

1. When you go high, it becomes cool.
The higher you go, the cooler it becomes
2. When you grow old, you became wise.
The older you grow, the wiser you become.

Exercise

P.L.E English Revision notes and tests Sabano Sarah page 66, retailed English Grammar book 1 page 131.

Order of adjectives

D/NOPHSHCOM GN

D- Determiner

N- Number

OP- Opinion

H – Height

S – Shape

A – Age

C – Colour

M – Origin

G – Gerund Adjective

N – Noun

Determiner - a, an, the

Number – three, two, four

Opinion – beautiful, smart etc.

Height / Weight – big, small, large, medium, tall, short, high etc.

Shape – round, oval, circular

Age – ancient, moderns, young, new etc.

Colour – black, light, dark etc

Origin/ Nationality – Dutch, French, Kenyan

Material – Silver, woolen, wooden, golden

Gerund adjective – (Use or purpose) swimming, mingling etc

Common noun – boy, girl, man, woman, cup etc.

Examples

1. Alex brought a new bag. It was big. It was red.

Alex brought a big new red bag.

2. I saw a ball. It was green. It was small. It was round

I saw a

Exercise

Precise revision book Igoma Paul

Proper Adjectives

Examples

Uganda – Ugandan

France – French

Sudan – Sudanese

Egypt – Egyptian

England – English

America – American

Kenya – Kenyan

Switzerland – Swiss

Sweden – Swede

Ghana – Ghanaian

Portugal – Portuguese

Senegal – Senegalese

Thailand – Thai

Germany – German

Greese – Greek

Europe – European

Australia – Australian

Denmark – Dutch

Japan – Japanese

Italy – Italian

China – Chinese

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Expression of the future

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Vocabulary

Tomorrow, next day, next week, next month, shall not, will not, arrive, reach, borrow, lend, library, note book, text book.

Activity one

Use the words in the brackets to complete these sentences

1. The _____ of the king surprised everybody. (arrive)
2. We _____ story books from the library yesterday (borrow)
3. How may _____ do you have at your school. (library)
4. Tom _____ Jane five thousand shillings last Saturday . (lend)
5. At what time did you _____ school yesterday. (to reach)

Use the most suitable word to complete the sentences correctly

6. We arrived _____ the park very late.
7. The children borrowed some novels _____ the library.
8. The president arrived _____ Entebbe at night.

Write the following in full

9. shan't
10. won't
11. arr.
12. dep.
13. e.g.

Give the plural forms of these words

14. library
15. text book
16. notebook

Re-write the following sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words

17. Stephen has gone to a place where books are kept for reading purpose.
 18. My uncle is the man who takes charge of the library at our school.

Use the words below in sentences to show that you know the difference in their meaning

19. Reach
 20. Rich
 21. Arrive
 22. Alive

Re-write the following sentences as instructed in the brackets

23. The barbers arrived at the barber's very late. (Rewrite usingreach.....)
 24. The carpenter arrived at 9:00pm. (Use.....reached)
 25. The pupils borrowed a book from the librarian. (Use.....lent.....)
 26. The head teacher lent me ten thousand shillings. (Use.....borrowed.....)
 27. Scovia lent a text book to Bob. (Useborrowed.....)
 28. We are going to Kampala now. (Re-write and endtomorrow.)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Grammar		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Expression of the future

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Lesson two

Use of “will” and “shall”

Here, shall and will are used when expressing the future.

N.B:

- a) I / we are used with “shall”
 b) You/ she / he / they are used with “will”

Note that the short form of shall not is shan't and the short form of will not is won't.

Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative and interrogative

Examples

- I shall go to school tomorrow
 I shall not go to school tomorrow
 Shall I go to school tomorrow?
 No, I shan't.
- Alice will go to Kampala next week
 Alice will not go to Kampala next week

Will Alice go to Kampala next week?
Yes, she will.

Activity

Use “shall” / “will” to complete the following sentences

1. I _____ feed the baby next Sunday.
2. They _____ weave a mat ext Saturday
3. We _____ watch football tomorrow.
4. He _____ not make a call to him next week.
5. _____ we travel to Nairobi next week.

Make 5 correct sentences from the table below

He		weave a mat	
I	will	travel to Nairobi	next week
Fiona	shall	visit the dentist	next Thursday
We	will not	borrow the book	tomorrow
You	shall not	watch football	next month
They		feed the baby	next Sunday
		make a call to him	
		withdraw all the money	

Re-write the following sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. We shall not go to school next Monday, shall we? (Re-write ending..... shan't we?)
2. They will not write in this diary, will they? (Re-write ending:won't they?)
3. We shall go to the market,? (supply a suitable question tag)
4. I shall get 90% in this test,? (Supply a suitable question tag)
5. John and Peter will eat a mango tomorrow, (Supply a suitable question tag)
6. John will go to Mukono tomorrow. (change the above statement into negative)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Expression of the future

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Conversation (Compre)

A conversation between Twaha and Flora

Read the conversation and answer the questions about it.

WE SHALL MISS MR. GUMA

- Twaha : Who will teach us English next term?
- Flora : I think Miss Beka, the new teacher will teach you.
- Twaha : Do you think she will be as good as Mr. Guma?
- Flora : Yes, I think so.
- Twaha : We shall really miss Mr. Guma because he has been a good teacher.
- Flora : Don't you worry. Miss. Beka is just as good.
- Twaha : Will she teach us nice conversations?
- Flora : Yes, of course. She will also teach you poems and rhymes

Questions

1. Who are the two teachers being talked about?
2. Which subject has Mr. Guma been teaching?
3. Why will Mr. Guma be missed?
4. Apart from conversation, what else will Miss. Beka teach?
5. Of the two people, Twaha and Flora, who will miss Mr. Guma?
6. How many people are taking part in the conversation?
7. Who is the new teacher according to the conversation
8. Write the title of the conversation.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Expression of the future

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

PASSAGE

Read the passage and answer the questions about it in full sentences

AKOTH'S PLAN TO GO TO THE ZOO

Next Sunday, my sister Joyce and I will visit the Zoo. We shall see many animals and birds. We shall see lions, chimpanzees and monkeys. But we shall not see the elephants because they are not in the Zoo.

On our way to the zoo, we shall eat some pancakes and drink soda. We shall take some bananas for the chimpanzees and the monkeys.

We shall come back home in the evening when we are very tired. We shall bathe with warm water.

After that we shall go to bed to rest. We shall then be able to wake up early and go to school the next day.

Questions

1. When will Akot go to the Zoo?
2. With whom will Akot go to the Zoo?
3. Why will they not see the elephants at the Zoo?
4. What will they take for the chimpanzees and the monkeys.
5. When did they go to school?
6. How many people will go to the zoo?
7. Do you think they will see lions at the zoo?
8. What is the title of the passage?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Expression of the future

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Below is Stephen's weekly plan, study it carefully and in full sentences answer the questions as follow

Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday	Mopping the house	Grazing the animals	Playing football
Tuesday	Digging	Writing holiday work	Watching TV
Wednesday	Washing plates	Cooking food	Riding a bicycle
Thursday	Arranging the sitting room	Swimming	Reading a novel
Sunday	Going for church	Visiting friends	Ironing clothes

Questions

1. Whose weekly plan is shown above?
2. How many days are shown on the weekly plan above?
3. On which day will Stephen wash plates in the morning?
4. Which activity will Stephen do on Monday?
5. On which day will Stephen read a novel?
6. How many activities will Stephen do each day?
7. What will Stephen do Sunday afternoon?
8. When will Stephen do Sunday afternoon?

Write in full

9. Thursday
10. TV.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Expression of the future

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Using study time table

Vocabulary

Borrow, lend, revise, note book, text book

Structures

Using

.....usually.....

Sometimes

Always

Often

Seldom

Activity

Fill in the black space with a suitable word to complete the sentences

1. I borrowed two books _____ the library yesterday.
2. To _____ have you lent your book?
3. There goes the man _____ daughter is a librarian.
4. Jane is crying _____ her notebook is lost.
5. We have been revising _____ morning.
6. I have started English _____ two hours now.

Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentences

7. A school library is _____ from a home library (differ)
8. Patricia arranges her books _____ on her desk (careful)

9. Who is the _____ of this notebook? (own)
10. Our school _____ is getting married next week. (library)
11. Our library has _____ shelves. (wood)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Using study time

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

ASPECT: Comprehension

SCHOOL TIME TABLE

Study the time table below and answer questions that follow in full sentences

KITETE JUNIOR SCHOOL P.4 YELLOW

TIME	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI
7:00 – 8:00	A	S S	E M	B L	Y
8:00 - 9:00	ENG	SCI	ENG	SST	ENG
9:00 – 10:00	MTC	SCI	SST	MTC	ENG
10:00 – 10:30	B	R	E	A	K
10:30 – 11:30	P.E	SST	MTC	SCI	MTC
11:30 – 12:30	MUSIC	SST	SCI	ENG	SCI
12:30 – 1:30	L	U	N	C	H
1:30 – 2:30	R.E	MUSIC	R.E	ART & CRAFT	ENG
2:30 – 3:30	SST	ENG	R.E	MUSIC	COMPUTER
3:30 – 4:00	G	A	M	E	S

QUESTIONS

- For which school is the time table?
- At what time do pupils go for break every day?
- Which subject is taught immediately after assembly on Thursday?
- What do the children have first every day?
- What activity do pupils have last at school each day?

6. How many music lessons are taught in a week?
7. Which subject is least taught according to the time table?
8. For which class is the above time table?
9. Why do you think an assembly is held every day?
10. Write P.E in full.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Keeping a Diary

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Vocabulary

Diary, read, notebook, date, day, month, year, calendar, time, text book, revise.

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word to complete the sentences

1. A diary is _____ useful book.
2. What is the time _____ your watch?
3. _____ is the date today?
4. We lived _____ Kampala for two months.
5. A calendar is _____ useful as a diary.

Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentences

6. My father has not _____ the calendar for this year. (buy)
7. I _____ two story books last month. (borrow)
8. How many _____ do you have? (diary)
9. We do a lot of _____ in order to excel (revise)
10. Veronica _____ born on 1993/18th /10 (be)

Arrange the following words in ABC order

11. Play, pray, weekend, bend
12. Diary, date, daily, dairy
13. Diary, date, time, calendar

Write in full

14. o'clock

15. yr

16. pm

17. am

Use these words in sentences to show a difference in their meaning

18. diary

dairy

19. date

debt

20. read

reed

21. month

mouth

Write the following sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words

22. my father has not bought a chart showing days, weeks and month for this year.

23. I have spent seven days without food.

24. My brother spent twelve months in prison.

25. My book in which I write important events is missing

Write the plural forms of the following words

26. diary

27. story

28. day

29. month

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Keeping a Diary

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Using : interrogative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are pronouns used to ask questions.

These include; whom, what, where, which, how, whose, whome

Examples

Suzan will go to Entebbe tomorrow

a) begin : (Who)

Who will go to Entebbe tomorrow?

b) Begin: (Where.....)

Where will Suzan go tomorrow?

c) Begin : (When)

When will Suzan go to Entebbe?

Activity

Re-write the following sentences beginning with the given interrogative pronouns

1. Mark will write the letter tomorrow

a) Begin (Who?)

b) Begin (What?)

c) Begin: (When.....?)

2. Abbo will take the books to the library

a) Begin: (Who.....?)

b) Begin: (When?)

c) Begin: (Whom.....?)

3. The monitor will take the books to the librarian after the lesson

a) Begin (Where.....?)

b) Begin: (Who?)

c) Begin: (What?)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Keeping a diary

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

POEM

Read the poem below carefully and answer questions.

Diary ! Diary !

What an interesting book you are!

I use you to record events that happen every day,

Good or bad, you don't care.

In every supermarket, street and shop you are found

Diary ! Diary !

The good things I record for instance

My birthday party, a visit to the Zoo

Inter house competitions, when I received a new dress

To mention but a few.

Diary ! Diary !

You don't forget to keep bad events too.

Deaths of loved ones! Accidents!

Outbreaks of epidemic diseases!

Loss of property! And many others.

You are such an important book one should have

NICOLE

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. How many stanzas has the poem?
3. Who wrote the poem?
4. What did the writer receive?
5. What does the writer use a diary for?

6. Which stanza talks about the bad events recorded?
7. Mention any one good event recorded in Nicole's diary
8. Where can one find a diary according to the poem?
9. Who should own a diary?
10. Write the plural form of "property"

Interpreting a diary

Amanya's diary

St. Benard book 4

Page 133

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Expression of the future

SUB – TOPIC: Expression of the future

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

PASSAGE

Read the passage and answer the questions about it in full sentences

MUGABI'S DAILY ROUTINE

Every day, Mugabi reaches home at four O'clock. When he reaches home, he washes his uniform.

Sometimes, Mugabi goes to his friend Willy to do home work. Once in a while, both of them play football with other boys in the neighbor-hood.

Mugabi often goes to the market on Saturday s to buy food. He sometimes rides his sports bike when going to the market. However when his bicycle breaks down, he just walks up to the market.

Questions

1. What is the passage about?
2. At what time does Mugabi reach home?

3. Why does Mugabi go to the market?
4. Which type of bicycle does Mugabi ride?
5. When does Mugabi go to the market?
6. Who is Mugabi's friend?
7. What does Mugabi do when his bicycle breaks down?
8. What is the title of the passage?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Games and Sports

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Vocabulary

run jump play skip threw ordinal numbers
kick win clap support watch volleyball

Below is a calendar. Study it carefully and in full sentences answer the questions that follow

October, 2017

Jan.	1	8	15	22	29
Mon.	2	9	16	23	30
Tue.	3	10	17	24	31
Wed.	4	11	18	25	
Thur.	5	12	19	26	
Fri.	6	13	20	27	
Sat.	7	14	21	28	

Questions

1. For which month is the above calendar?
2. How many days are in this month?
3. How many Sundays are in this month?
4. Why is the 9th day of this month shaded?
5. On which day will the above month end?
6. On which day will the month before this one end?
7. What information is show above?
8. For which year is the above calendar?
9. What is the first day of the week?
10. Write in full;

- a) Oct
- b) 9th

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Games and Sports

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Using the words in brackets to complete these sentences

1. Kipsiro is a long _____ runner. (distant)
2. My brother is a good football _____ (play)
3. The netball players fought among _____ (self)
4. Okurut is the best high _____ in our school (jump)
5. The girls are _____ their ropes now. (skip)
6. That has _____ our ball into the bush (throw)
7. Okellow was the _____ in the race.(one)
8. What is the _____ of that goal post? (high)
9. The _____ of both teams were shouting at one another. (support)
10. The _____ will receive medals. (win)
11. Who was the _____ in the race. (twelve)
12. Football is a very _____ game. (interest)
13. The umpire _____ down when the ball hit her. (fall)
14. When referee _____ on his while, the game started. (blow)
15. Why are they _____ their hands? (clap)

Re-arrange the given words to form correct sentences

16. team do which support you?
17. the won who race?
18. you volleyball do play?

Arrange in ABC order

19. throw , clap, shout, lose
20. game, referee, umpire, coach
21. race, kick, support, watch

Use each of these words in sentences to show that you know the difference in their meaning

22. play
prayer
23. loose
lose
24. first
fast

25. bun
burn
26. fan
fun
27. hall
hole
whole

Write in full

28. ref.
29. F.C
30. Kg
31. Km
32. m

Give the opposite forms of each of the given words

33. throw
34. long
35. lose
36. happy
37. slow
38. fall
39. thin
40. high

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Games and Sports

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Structures

Construct 10 meaningful sentences from the table below

She	will	watch	to school
Peter		support	a rope
You		clap	the football
They		win	a stone
		kick	the ball
		know	net ball
		skip	the race
		run	the hands
		play	the team
		throw	the football match

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Games and Sports

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Vocabulary

high	quickly	slow	fast	football	netball
long	happy	umpire	referee	lose	race
shout	coach	player	spectators	commentators	
captain	score board				

1. Make correct sentences using these given words.

- a) happy –
- b) quickly –
- c) slow –
- d) referee –

2. Fill in the missing letters

- a) f __ __ tball
- b) r __ f __ r __ __
- c) u __ __ ire
- d) v __ ll __ yball

3. Write opposites of these words

- a) happy –

- b) long –
- c) high –
- d) slow –

Comprehension

Interhouse football league

Detailed English book 2

page 237

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Games and Sports

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Structures (ordinal numbers)

Who was the?

.....was the(first , second, etc)

Examples

a) Who was the 10th? (John)

John as the tenth

b) Who was the 2nd in your class? (Alice)

Alice was the second in my class.

Exercise

Write the following in words

- a) 5th – c) 9th - e) 8th -
- b) 12th – d) 13th - f) 30th –

Answer these questions correctly. Use ordinals with the dates on the calendar.

- a) What is the date today?

- b) What will be date tomorrow?
- c) What was the date yesterday?
- d) What will be the date after tomorrow?

Sports Day letter

The winner English

P.4 page 109

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Comprehension		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Games and Sports

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Using: “...when

Examples

a) He wants to be a referee. He goes to America.

He wants to be a referee when he goes to America.

b) He wants to play American football. He completes soccer academy.

He wants to play American football when he completes soccer academy

c) I join primary five. I want to play netball.

I want to play netball when I join primary five.

Exercise

Join these sentences using: “when”

1. The game ended. All spectators clapped and cheered.
2. We scored a goal. The football fans of our team ran up and excitedly.
3. Our team captain gets the ball. He runs very fast with the ball.
4. The players assembled. The game was about to start.
5. Akoth is good at shooting. Akoth gets the ball.

6. The referee awarded a penalty. The spectators at the match were so angry with the referee.

Comprehension

Passage

The concert Day at Nankoma Parimary School

St. Benard book 4 page 151

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Comprehension		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Games and Sports

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Story

Read the story carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

OUR SPORTS DAY

Last week we had a sports day. Opuli, our sports prefect said we were going to play many games. the teacher told us to choose the games we wanted to play. Everyone chose the game he/ she likes most.

Mary chose volleyball because she wanted to learn it.

It was her first time to play volleyball, Kakama chose football.

He wanted to be a goal keeper. He is a very good goal keeper. Namara chose high jump and her friend Cindy wanted to take part in long jump.

During the competition, Namara jumped very high and she was the first. Namara was the third in long jump. It was an interesting week. We liked the competition.

Questions

1. What is the story about?
2. What is the name of the sports prefect?
3. Why did Kakama choose to play football?
4. Who was the first in high jump?
5. Did Mary know how to lay volley ball?
6. Why do you think it was an interesting week?
7. Who took part in long jump?
8. What is the title of the story?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Comprehension		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Games and Sports

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

The score board

The results on the score board are for the netball competition. Study them carefully and answer the questions that follow.

House	No of matches	No of games won	No of games lost	No of goals scored
Pink	5	2	3	4
Gold	5	3	2	6
Violet	5	5	0	10
Orange	5	1	4	2

Questions

1. For which competition was the score board made?
2. How many houses took part in the competition?
3. How many matches did each house play?
4. How many games did violet house win?
5. Which house lost most games?
6. Which house came second?

Comprehension

Advert

Music show Music show

(Own creation)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

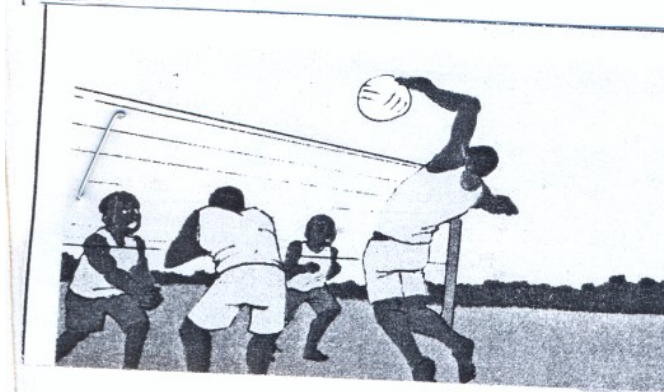
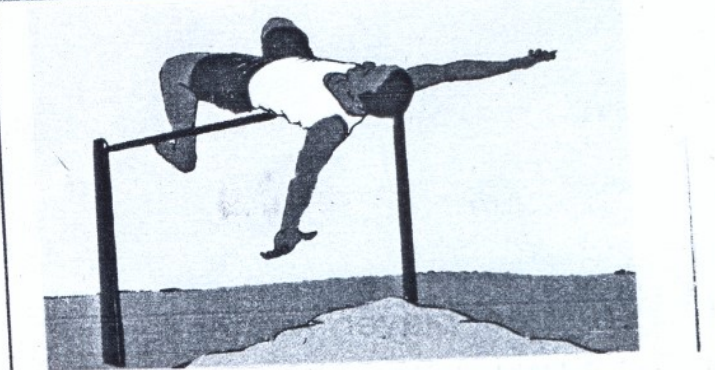
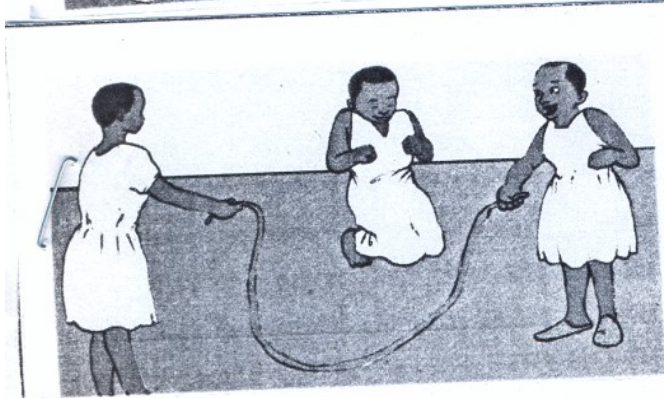
TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Picture composition

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Picture composition

Construct a sentence against each picture about what is happening
(Jumping, skipping, running, netball, football, volleyball)



Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Comprehension		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Games and Sports

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Conversation

A conversation between Mtwalibu and Akram

Read the conversation and answer the questions in full sentences

THE FOOTBALL MATCH

Mtwalibu: Good afternoon, Akram

Akram: Good afternoon, Mtwalibu. How is your sister Nziki?

Mtwalibu: She is fine. Will you attend the football match today?

Akram: Oh yes, which teams are playing?

Mtwalibu: Orange F.C and Divine F.C.

Akram: Orange F.C has good players. Last season, they beat Divine FC.

Mtwalibu: I will support Divine FC and this time they should win.

Akram: Fine then, we shall see who is the man among men.

Questions

1. How many people are in the conversation?
2. Who are the people taking part in the conversation?
3. What are they talking about?
4. Which teams are going to compete?
5. Who has a sister?
6. Which team has good players?
7. Write the title of the conversation.
8. What was the time of the day when the two friends met?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Comprehension		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Music , Dance and Drama

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Vocabulary

sing recite festival worst choir concert
conductor customer actor actress rhyme instruments

Construct correct sentences using the given words

- a) festival –
- b) choir –
- c) sing –
- d) instruments –

Write these words correctly

- a) coerntc
- b) sfveaitl
- c) stwor
- d) rcteei

Give the opposite of these words

- a) worst
- b) actress
- c) conductor

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Music , Dance and Drama

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Structure

Use of ...when

Examples

a) She feels tired. She climbs the steep slope.

She feels tired when she climbs the steep slopes.

b) He feels happy. He swims in the pool.

He feels happy when he swims in the pool.

Exercise

Make correct sentences from the table below.

Mary		tired		I recite infront of my parents.
John		unhappy		their parents do not come to the school.
Children	feel	best		she dances Imbalu.
I	feels	hottest	when	it rains before a festival.
we		happiest		performing in the dining hall.
You		proud		he plays the piano.

Join the two sentences using “when”

1. He plays on the plains. He feels happy.
2. Children sing in the choir. They feel excited.
3. Odeke stands on the front line f the choir. He feels shy.

4. He recites the rhyme on the assembly. He feels best.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Music , Dance and Drama

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Dialogue

A dialogue between Ddungu and Kasitala

Read the dialogue and answer the questions about it.

THE SPEECH DAY

Ddungu : Will you act in the Christmas play on the speech day?

Kasitala : No! I won't. I will only recite a poem.

Ddungu : I am not good at reciting poems. I am going to sing and dance.

Kasitala : I am sure you will get a lot of money because you are the best dancer in our school .

Ddungu : I hope so. My mother has promised to come and see me dancing.

Questions

1. Who are the people in the dialogue?
2. What is the dialogue about?
3. Who will recite the poem?
4. Why do you think Ddungu is going sing and dance?
5. Why will Kasitala get a lot of money?
6. When will the presentations take place?
7. Give the opposite of “best dancer”

The Concert Day at Nankoma Primary School.

Comprehension

Dialogue

Music Festival
Bridget and her father
Winners book 4 page (115)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Comprehension		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Music , Dance and Drama

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Poem

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

“MY BEAUTIFUL MOTHER”

My beautiful mother
Mother, beautiful mother,
You’re my life and love,
My food and feet,
Oh! Mother, you’re beautiful.

Mother, beautiful mother,
You carried me in your womb
For nine months , mother
Sick and heavy you felt,
Oh ! Mother how beautiful you are.

Mother, beautiful mother,
The only song I like
My keeper and friend
Oh ! Mother, how beautiful you’re .

Questions:-

1. Who is the life and love of the writer?
2. How many months did the writer stay in the womb?
3. How many stanzas has the poem?
4. According to the poem, who is regarded as keeper and friend?
5. In which stanza do we find “sick and heavy”?
6. What is the title of the poem?
7. How many lines has the poem?
8. Give the opposite of “beautiful”?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Music, Dance and Drama

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

JUMBLED STORY

Re-arrange the sentences below in a correct order to make a good story

1. Last year, our school held a music concert.
2. He also gave some money to the other dancer.
3. All parents were invited to attend it.
4. He came up and gave me some money.
5. My father was one of the parents who attended this concert.
6. We were all very happy to get the money.
7. When my father saw me dancing on the stage.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Music, Dance and Drama

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Composition writing

Have you ever attended any function like a birthday party, a graduation party, a wedding, baptism?

Write about a function you have ever attended. Use the guiding questions below.

THE FUNCTION I ATTENDED

- a) What function did you attend?
- b) When was it held?
- c) Where was it?
- d) Who hosted it?
- e) Whom did you go with to this function?
- f) Who welcomed you?
- g) Was he or she very happy to see you?
- h) Where there many people at the function?
- i) Did they look smart and beautiful?
- j) Was there enough to eat and drink?

- k) Was there entertainment such as singers, music?
 l) Was the party generally interesting?
 m) How did you feel after the function?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy
SUB – TOPIC: ELECTIONS
SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Vocabulary

Prefect	head boy	head girl	monitor	leader	candidate
captain	rig	post	vote	voter	elect
campaign	election	stand	election	monitor	ballot paper

Make correct sentences using these given words

- a) head girl
 b) head boy
 c) post

Get a small word from the big word

- a) leader –
 b) captain –
 c) head boy –

Write these words correctly

- a) pstto –
 b) atpcnai –
 c) rpftcee –
 d) deearl –

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy
SUB – TOPIC: Elections
SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Structure

Using: - “....who”

Examples

- a) This is the boy. He was elected as the head boy.
 b) This is the boy who was elected as the head boy.
 c) This is the girl. She was elected as the food girl.
 d) This is the girl who was elected as the food girl.

Exercise**Form correct sentences from the table below****Make five correct sentences**

This is the voter John is the boy Kyanja is the pupil Maggie is the girl This is the house captain	who	was elected	as	the health prefect. the games and sports prefect destroyed the ballot papers the head girl the head monitor
--	-----	-------------	----	---

Comprehension

Election posters

Winners book 4 page 128

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Comprehension		

TOPIC: Democracy**SUB – TOPIC:** Elections**SKILLS:** Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**Interpreting data****Study the election results below and answer the questions that follow in full sentences**

Post	Candidates	Results	Winner
Head boy	Zzimbe	600	Zzimbe
	Agasa	240	
	Mulondo	140	
Head girl	Nezima	110	Akena
	Birungi	40	
	Akena	570	
Food prefect	Agnes	325	Emma
	Keti	40	
	Emma	483	
Sports prefect	Mugalu	61	Muhindo
	Muhindo	389	
	Akolo	370	
Time keeper	Rukundo	280	Katooto
	Getu	248	
	Katooto	295	

Questions:

1. Who stood for the post of food prefect?
2. Who won the post of head boy?
3. Who won the post of head girl?
4. Which post did Muhindo win?
5. What post did Mulondo stand for?

6. Did Getu win the post of time keeper?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Elections

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Guided Composition

Fill in the gaps using the words in the box.

votes voting tie prefects school busy election

_____ day is always an interesting and _____ day. This is when Kalagala Primary pupils elect their _____.

Everywhere posters with word praising candidates.

Each pupil in the _____ is a voter except those in P.1 and P.2. During the _____, pupils line up quickly to give _____ to candidates of their choice.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.4	Composition		

TOPIC: Democracy

SUB – TOPIC: Election

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

PUZZLE

This puzzle has words related to elections

Circle all the words used in elections

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

C	A	N	D	I	D	A	T	E	O	O
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Construct five sentences using the circled words