

P.4 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES

ASPECT: PUNCTUATION

1. USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

LESSON 1

Lower class work: Capital and small letters.

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		

When to use capital letters

1. Beginning a sentence
2. Beginning a proper noun e.g Names of people, countries, cities, lakes , rivers, days , months etc.
3. Writing abbreviations e.g . H.E.P, H/M, P.L.E etc
4. Writing initials e.g J.K
5. Writing titles e.g UGANDA PRIMARY ENGLISH COURSE.
6. Pronoun I
7. Writing names of God and Jesus Christ as well as their pronouns e.g God, The Saviour, The Messiah.

Pronouns - He , His , Him

8. When writing direct speech sentences e.g “ I shall go to school tomorrow,” said Stella.

Evaluation Activity

1. justine is going to mombasa.
2. we learn English every tuesday.
3. my mother works at nakasero
4. babra will celebrate her birthday in august.
5. lake Victoria is the largest in uganda.
6. “i shall go to kampala tomorrow,” said tom.
7. jesus was born on Christmas
8. my sister goes to bweyogerere parents’ school
9. elgon is a volcanic mountain.
10. I am called j.b mukasa.

LESSON 2

PUNCTUATION MARKS

Full stop (.)

Question mark (?)

Comma (,)

When to use a full stop (.)

- i) At the end of statements (i.e) sentences which are not questions or exclamations.
- ii) When writing initials of people e.g J.B Musoke etc.
- iii) When writing abbreviations e.g A.D - Anno Domini etc
- iv) When writing small i) e.g radii etc

Question mark (?)

When to use a question marks (?)

- i) At the end of an interrogative sentence
- ii) At the end of question sentence
- iii) At the end of a question tag.

Comma (,)

When to use a comma

- i) They are used in question tags to separate the main statement from a question tag. E.g She could be pregnant, couldn't she?
- ii) They are used in speeches to separate the speech tag from the main sentence.
e.g He asked, "where have you put the money?"
- iii) When separating a relative clause from the main clause.
e.g The lion which was being chased by the whole village was killed down at the furthest end of the river.
- iv) When writing addresses, salutations and subscription in letter writing.

e.g Address

Kyengera parents school
P.O.Box 28589
Kampala

Salutation

Dear Sarah

Subscription

Yours affectionately

- v. When writing figures with more than three digits e.g 10,000

- vi. it is used when separating certain words and phrases.

Words e.g however, therefore

Phrases

In fact , of course, On the other hand

- vii. It is used when separating words written in series. E.g.

One can buy tomatoes, oranges, bananas, apples and onions from the market.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

(Punctuate the sentences correctly)

1. I go to school every day
2. P.T.O
3. Responsibility
4. What is your name
5. i am a girl aren't I
6. am I your friend
7. I went to the market and bought onions, tomatoes , apples , sugarcanes , cassava and oranges.
8. Does she smoke
9. kyengera parents school
P. O.Box 28589
Kampala
10. She said " I am sick"

LESSON 3

PUNCTUATION

Exclamation mark (!)

When to use an exclamation mark

i. It is used after an exclamatory sentence exclaiming using “ How “ or “ What”

e.g What a beautiful girl she is !

How silly you are !

N.B What requires article “a” or “ an” with singular subjects and a common noun.

“What” with plural subjects does not require an article.

“How” does not require an article or common noun.

No inversion (i.e) What a deadly snake cobra is!

NOT: What a deadly snake is a cobra

ii) It is used with exclamatory words such as

Alas! E.g Alas ! he didn’t reach there.

Ah! E.g Ah! Caught you this time

Hurrah! E.g Hurrah! She passed P.L.E

Oh! E.g Ph! I am sorry to step on your nose.

Hullo! E.g Hullo! You are welcome.

Oooooops ! Oooooops! I have stepped in dirty water.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. A cobra is a deadly snake. (Begin: What)

b. (Begin: How)

2. John and James are clever boys. (Begin: What)

(begin! How)

3. He is a very rich man.

(Begin: What)

b) (Begin: How)

4. What smart boys are they!

(Rewrite the sentence correctly)

LESSON 4

PUNCTUATION

- Apostrophe(’)

- Inverted commas (“ ”)

When to use an apostrophe

i) It is used to show possession in the nouns. E.g

- Alfred’s shirt (singular)

- Ladies’ dresses (Plural)

- James’ bicycle

- Children's uniform, oxen's tails
- butchers' . stationers' (singular)

ii) **When writing contractions**

- Our school started in '98. e.g
- Shan't
- wouldn't

Quotation marks or British American

Inverted commas (“ ”) (‘ ’)

When to use inverted commas

i) They are used when enclosing the actual words used by somebody.

e.g They asked, "Shall we eat supper today?"

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Punctuate the sentences correctly.

1. they don't know the answers
2. those teachers lesson was interesting
3. Moses car has been stolen
4. The boys dormitory is very dirty.
5. Jane said I shall go to town tomorrow.
6. The ladies shoes are very expensive.
7. President Museveni started ruling this country in 86.
8. I shant go with you.
9. are you sick asked the teacher.
10. Johns wife was knocked down by a speeding car yesterday.

NOUNS

ASPECT 2

LESSON 1 – 4

COMMON NOUNS

Class work: Naming objects in and around the school.

Definition

A nouns is a name of any thing.

Common nouns

A common noun is a name given to things of the same kind. (type)

e.g Pens tables

Singulars and plurals

i) Common nouns that take “ S”

e.g	Singular	Plural
	bag	bags
	girl	girls
	lake	lakes

ii) Common nouns that take “ es”

NB These nouns follow a number of rulers.

i) Common nouns that end with a hissing sound. (X , S , Ch , Sh)

e.g

Singular - **Plural**

Box - boxes

torch -

Fox -

dish -

.....

Gas -

brush -

Bus -

watch -

NB. Exception of ox - oxen

iii) Common nouns that end with y change the y to I and odd es in plural. However this rule to work the “y” should be preceded by a consonant letter.

e.g

singular - Plural

country - countries

Lady - ladies

Lorry - lorries

BUT

iv. Common nouns that end with Y preceded by a vowel letter simply take “s” in their plural.

e.g

Singular - Plural

Key - keys

Chimney - chimneys

Ray - rays

Toy - toys

v. Common nouns that end with “O” take es in their plural

e.g

singular - plural

Mosquito - mosquitoes

Negro - Negroes

Echo - echoes

Exceptional

These don't take “es” they simply take “s”

e.g

Singular - Plural

Ovacado - ovacados

Radio -

Piano -

Disco -

Studio -

Dynamo -

Video -

Photo -

Bamboo -

Igloo	-
Rhino	-
Hippo	-
Kangaroo	-
Banjo	-
Solo	-

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Complete the sentences giving the plural of the given words in the brackets.

- Thewent with her daughter. (actor)
- Theare good people. (landlord)
- All thewere repaired. (bench)
- Ourare very helpful. (ox)
- Theirare new. (dress)
- Our father bought us new (watch)
- are very dangerous insects. (fly)
- are found in kitchens. (chimney)
- Our hens lay thirty threeof eggs per day. (tray)
-are nice fruits. (Avocado)
-spread malaria fever. (mosquito)

Write the singulars of the underlined words

- There are many atlases in the library.
- The monkeys ate all the bananas.
- Children used to play pianos in my former school.
- He has more enemies than friends.

LESSON 5 AND 6 NOUNS

Common nouns that end with “f” or “fe” change their “f” and “fe” to “V” and add “es”

Singular	Plural
Leaf	leaves
Thief	thieves
Wolf	wolves
Shelf	shelves
Knife	knives
Wife	wives
Life	lives

Those common nouns that simply take “s”

Roof, gulf , staff, stuff, proof, chief , golf , belief

Those common nouns that take either “s” or “es” in their plural.

Dwarf, wharf, hoof, scarf, handkerchief.

Common nouns that form their plural by changing vowels

Singular	Plural
Tooth	teeth
Foot	feet

Goose	geese
Man	men
Woman	women

Singular	Plural
Abacus	Abacuses
Oasis	oases
Crisis	.....
Basis	.....
Axis	.....
Analysis	.....
Aquarium	aquaria
Bacterium	.....
Fungus	fungi
Focus	.....
Hippopotamus	Hippopotami /es
Radius	.....
Syllabus	syllabi /es
Stimulus	.....
Mouse	mice
Louse	.....
Larva	larvae
Formula	.....
Index	indices
Vertex	.....

Common nouns that don't change
Countable

Singular	Plural
Sheep	
Advice	
Deer	
Equipment	
Luggage	
Property	
Baggage	

Singular	Plural
Money	
Furniture	
Information	
Fish	
Stationery	
Uncountable	
Sugar	
Salt	
Water	
Soil	

Sand

Milk

Rubbish

Common nouns that have “s” at the end but this “s” doesn’t stand for a plural instead the nouns are in singular. When they are used in sentences, they are followed by a singular verb. E.g news, civics, mathematics, politics, sports, Athletics, Tuberculosis, mastitis, innings, physics, draughts, Economics, mumps, barracks, headquarters, gallows, measles,

Activity 1: Children will complete the above tables.

Activity 2:

Use the correct form of the word in bracket.

1. Fivewere stolen from the pen. (sheep)
2. The doctor’s are useless. (equipment)
3. The scouts’were bought. (skirt)
4. Different tribes have different(believe)
5. She has disorganized those (shelf)
6. He has killed all my (goose)
7. Threewere trapped today. (mouse)

Give the singular of the underlined nouns.

8. The fish were fished out from the aquaria.
9. How many vertices has a cuboid?
10. There were many oases in the desert.

LESSON 8 AND 9

COMPOUND NOUNS

Definition: Compound nouns are words which are made of more than one word to make one word.

Compound noun without hyphen

Singular	Plural
Blackboard	blackboard
Armchair	
Spoonful	
Employment	
Handful	

Compound nouns with a single hyphen

Here the last word takes the plural

Singular	Plural
Step – son	step – sons
Check – up	
Tape – measure	
Mouse – trap	
He – goat	
Tooth – brush	
X – ray	
Post – office	
Bye – law	
Goal – post	
girl – guide	
egg – plant	

foot - path

Exceptional which instead affect the first word

Singular

Passer – by
Woman – doctor
Man – servant
Secretary – general
General secretary

Plural

passers – by
women – doctor
men servants
secretaries – general
general – secretaries

Compound nouns with three words using two hyphens

Singular

Mother – in – law
Guest – of – honour
Head – of – state
Teacher – on – duty

plural

mothers – in - law

Exceptional

Singular

Head – of – cattle

Plural

Herd – of – cattle

Activity: Learners complete the table about the above.

LESSON 9 GENDER NOUNS

Definition: Gender is the dividing of some of the living common nouns into female(feminine) and male (masculine).

Gender formed by adding a prefix.

Masculine

Cock sparrow
He – got
Billy - goat
Jack – ass
Tomcat
He – bear

feminine

hen – sparrow
hen – sparrow
nanny – goat
Jenny – ass
Tobbycat
She – bear

2a) Gender formed by adding suffix.

Masculine

Peacock
Land lord
Headmaster
Step – son
Choirmaster

Feminine

peahen

b. Gender nouns that form by adding a suffix “ess”

Masculine

Lion
Giant
Steward
Shepherd
Host
Patron
Prince
God

Feminine

lioness

(More examples from precise Pg. 221 - 2)

(D.E.G P.g 100)

c) Gender nouns that form by adding suffix “ ess”

Masculine

Emperor
Tiger
Author
Actor
Instructor
Waiter
Conductor
Except tailor

Feminine

emperess
tigress
.....
.....
.....
.....
conductress
seamstress

3. Gender nouns that form by changing completely.

Masculine

Boyscout
Bridegroom
Buck
Nephew
Boar
Dog
Drake
Gander
Fox
Lad
Sir
Wizard
Monk
Papa
Ram
Stallion
Colt
Bullock

Feminine

girl guide

ACTIVITY 1

Giving feminine or masculine of any of the given gender.

Lesson 10 - 13 ABSTRACT NOUNS

Definition: Abstract nouns are names of things which are not seen or tangible.

Abstract nouns from adjectives by adding “ness” at the end.

Adjective	Abstract noun
Smart	smartness
Eager	
Kind	
Selfish	
ill	
Sick	
Polite	
Weak	
Foolish	

Happy
Heavy
Ugly
Dirty
Lazy
Busy
Holy
Clean
Dry

Abstract nouns formed by changing the last “t” or “te” to “ce” or “cy”

Adjective

Abstract noun

Distant	distance
Innocent	
Silent	
Absent	
Patient	
Present	
Important	
Constituent	constituency
Accurate	
Pregnant	
Accountant	
Urgent	
Efficient	

Abstract nouns formed when the adjectives changes to other forms.

Adjective

Abstract noun

Wise	wisdom
Poor	
Free	
High	
Warm	
Proud	
Long	
Wide	
Deep	
Angry	
Active	
Safe	
Dangerous	
Old	
Dead	
Succeed	
True	
Harmful	
Painful	

Abstract nouns form verbs

Formed by adding “tion” or ‘ion’

Verb	Abstract noun
Explain	explanation
Educate	
Subtract	
Introduce	
Destroy	
Pronounce	
Repeat	
Compose	

More from D.E.h pg 86

Abstract nouns that end with “sion”

Verb	Abstract noun
Divide	division
Express	.....
Admit	admission
Permit	
Transmit	
Submit	
decide	
Expand	
Extend	

More from D.E.h pg 86

Abstract nouns formed by adding “ment”

Verb	Abstract nouns
Develop	development
Govern	
Pay	
Punish	
Excite	
Entertain	
Advertise	
Employ	

More from D.e.h pg 87

Abstract nouns formed without following any order.

Verb	Abstract noun
Depart	departure
Arrive	arrival
Choose	choice
Fail	.....
Sit	
Bury	
Lend	
Speak	
Lose	

Serve
Receive
Advise
Sell

Abstract nouns formed from other nouns

Nouns

Abstract noun

Neighbour
King
Child
Man
Brother
Poet
Friend
Relation
Slave
War
Martyr
Pot
Banker
Grocer

ACTIVITY

Complete these sentences using the given word correctly

1. What is theof that building? (high)
2. She was very dirty because of (poor)
3. Thethe teacher gave was good. (explain)
4. We are looking for (safe)
5. Parents havein their children. (proud)
6. We got a wrongof that word. (pronounce)
7. Jane'swas good. (decide)
8. The president gave a long (speak)
9. My grandfather's will take place tomorrow. (bury)
10. Theof Buganda is so big. (King)

LESSON 14

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Definition: Collective nouns are names given to a group of things collected together .

Example

1. A group of sheep
2. A group of bees
3. A group of cattle
4. A group of people praying
5. A group of thieves
6. A group of singer
7. A group of solders

8. A group of people watching a game
9. A group of people walking on foot.
10. A collection of sticks
11. a group of people listening to a speech.
12. A group of bishops.
13. A group of people struggling to see something or to pass.
14. A group of people at a funeral
15. a collection of books, paper, pens, pencils, file and rulers.
16. A large group of trees.
17. A collection of books.
18. A group of dancers.
19. A group of sailors
20. A group of wolves.

ACTIVITY

Learners mention the collective nouns for the above.

LESSON 15

ADJECTIVES

Lower class work: Describing objects and people.

Definition: Adjectives are words that describe nouns.

Examples: good , smart , rich , fine , sweet , clean , bad , easy , clever , polite , hot , wise etc

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Learners underline the adjectives in the given sentences.

1. Primary four is a good class
2. Our teacher is very smart today.
3. My brother bought me a new pair of shoes.
4. Her dad is humble
5. A dog is a useful animal.
6. Nairobi is a large city.
7. Those small fruits have a bitter smell.
8. She is an old but active lady .
9. Jamira is a pretty girl
10. I want to buy a big and ripe pineapple.

LESSON 16

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Positive degree: One object

Comparative degree: Two objects.

Superlative degree: More than two objects.

Adjectives that take “er” in the comparative degree and “est” in superlative degree.

Example

Positive

comparative

superlative

1. tall

taller

tallest

2. small

3. clean
4. clever
5. few
6. hard
7. clear
8. light
9. broad
10. poor
11. rich

Adjectives that add “r” in comparative degree and “st” in superlative degree

Examples

Positive

comparative

superlative

1. wise	wiser	wisest
2. wide		
3. large		
4. safe		
5. brave		
6. late		
7. idle		
8. pure		
9. simple		
10. fine		
11. rude		
12. white		

LESSON 17

Adjectives that double their last consonant after which “er” or “est” is added

Examples

Positive

comparative

superlative

1. big	bigger	biggest
2. hot		
3. red		
4. sad		
5. glad		
6. thin		
7. fat		
8. wet		

Adjectives that end with “y” change “y” to “i” and add “er” in comparative and “est” in superlative.

Example

Positive

comparative

superlative

1. happy	happier	happiest
2. lazy		
3. easy		
4. dirty		
5. ugly		
6. busy		
7. noisy		

LESSON 18

Adjectives that take “more” in comparative and “most” in superlative.

Examples:

Positive	comparative	superlative
1. beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
2. careful		
3. comfortable		
4. ignorant		
5. handsome		
6. delicate		
7. interesting		
8. important		
9. dangerous		
10. noble		

NB: These have more than two syllables.

Adjectives that are irregular change completely the original word

Examples

Positive	comparative	superlative
1. bad		
2. good		
3. well		
4. far		
5. little		
6. much		
7. many		
8. ill		

LESSON 19

Application of comparison of adjectives in sentences.

Exercise

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct degree of the adjectives in brackets.

1. John has thehandwriting in our class. (good)

2. My father has thecar in town. (expensive)
3. His health isthan it was yesterday. (bad)
4. The visitor occupied thechair in the room. (comfortable)
5. Mary isthan Sarah. (beautiful)
6. Ritah was given money than mine. (much)
7. A snake isthan a lizard. (dangerous)
8. Jannat is thegirl in our class. (intelligent)
9. Teachers arethan lawyers. (faithfully)
10. Most girls write (better)

LESSON 20

Application of adjectives in the positive degree

Use ofas.....as..... / not asas

Examples

- i) Kate is bright. Namuli is bright.
Kate is as bright as Namuli
- ii) Dad is fat. Mam is fatter.
Dad is not as fat as mam
- iii) Pele runs very fast. Kiprop runs faster.
Kiprop runs faster than Pele

ACTIVITY

Learners will join sentences usingas.....as. not asas

1. Sarah is small. Joan is small
2. Your father is rich. My uncle is richer.
3. James' house is big. John's house is big.
4. Your handwriting is good, Her handwriting is better.
5. Saul is clever. Your school is large.
6. Our school is larger. Your school is large
7. Kate came late. Pat came later.
8. Mvule is uglier than Miti.
9. Teddy's home is far. Cissy's home is far.
10. Jussy is brighter. Tutu is bright

LESSON 21

Application of adjectives in the comparative degree using “than”

Examples.

1. Kato is fat. Wasswa is fatter.
Wasswa is fatter than Kato.
2. Teachers are important. Doctors are not.
Teachers are more important than doctors.

ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences using “ than”

1. A dog runs fast. A deer runs faster.
2. Goats are big. Cows are bigger.

3. Musa is tall. Richard is not.
4. An apple is sweet. Oranges are not sweet.
5. A buffalo is very heavy. A cow is heavy.
6. Caroline is ten years old. Jackie is nine years old.
7. My grandmother is seventy kilogrammes in weight. My grandfather is sixty kilogrammes in weight.
8. Masaka road is wide. Jinja road is narrow.
9. English is easy. Mathematics is difficult.
10. Mary is eight years old. Her bother is six years old.

LESSON 22

Young ones of creatures

Creature	Young one
1. cat	kitten
2. cow	calf
3. hen	pullet/ chick
4. cock	cockerel
5. sheep	lamb
6. fish	fry
7. goose	gosling
8. horse/ass	foal
9. dog	puppy
10. pig	piglet
11. elephant/whale	calf
12. eagle	eaglet
13. owl	owlet
14. goat	kid
15. stallion	foal/colt
16. mare	filly
17. frog/ toad	tadpole
18. butterfly/moth	caterpillar
19. Fox / bear / lion / leopard/ tiger -	cub
20. bird	nestling
21. duck	duckling
22. bee / wasp	grub
23. monkey / snake	baby
24. rabbit	bunny / rack
25. deer	fawn

ACTIVITY

Complete these sentences correctly

1. An eagle is o eaglet as a goose is to
2. A monkey is toas a fox is to cub.
3. Lambs are to sheep asare to elephants.
4. A duck is to a duckling as a butterfly is to
5. Fish are toas birds are to nestlings.

Fill in the correct young ones to each sentence

6. The cat carried thegently by its neck.
7. Ninewere sleeping next to the sow.

8. The mother bear will defend herwith her life.
9. During the night the whale gave birth to a
10. The teacher said that the would grow into frogs

LESSON 23

Sounds of creatures

Creatures	sound
Hen	clucks
Geese	cackle
Duck	quacks
Monkey	chatters
Frog	croaks
Wolf	howls
Sheep/ goat	bleats

More from D.E.h . pg. 102 - 3 or Junior English revised pg. 141

LESSON 24

Homes of creatures

Creatures	home
1. bear / lion	den
2. bird	nest
3. dog	kennel
4. fox	lair / earth

More from Junior English revised pg. 138 D..H pg 103

LESSON 25

VERBS AND TENSES

Definition: A verb is an action / doing word.

Examples of verbs: dig , drive , cut , write

TENSES

PRESENT TENSE

1. Present simple tense. Lower class work. Review on everyday tense.
2. Present continuous tense. Lower class work. Review on now tense.
3. Present perfect tense. Lower class work. Review on participles of the main verb.
4. present perfect continuous tense. Review present continuous.

1. Present simple tense: Is commonly used when referring to actions which happen everyday, always, weekly, monthly, generally etc.

Singular nouns or pronouns take verbs with "s" / "es" / "ies"

EXAMPLES

1. Sometimes the teacher reads the news.
2. She often washes her uniforms.
3. Our housekeeper always carries our baby.

Plural nouns or pronouns which don't take "s" "es" / "ies"

Examples

1. Sometimes the teachers read the news.
2. They often wash their uniforms.
3. Our housekeepers always carry our babies.

Use the correct form of words in brackets to complete the sentences

1. Sheto me once a week. (write)
2. Bashir English very well. (speak)
3. You always church service every Sunday. (attend)
4. IMaths to Science . (prefer)
5. They normallymeat on Sundays. (eat)
6. Her uncle alwaysblue shirts. (wear)
7. WeBiology once a week. (learn)
8. Lillian and Sarah netball in the school team. (play)
9. It rarelyin December. (rain)
10. The houseboyour rabbits every Friday. (feed)

LESSON 26

AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

(PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE)

An affirmative expresses agreement (Yes)

A negative sentence expresses refusal / denial. (No / Not)

Interrogative sentences ask question with questioning words like What , Why , how , When, Who, Which, Where etc.

To begin interrogatives at times we use helping verbs like do, does , is , did , had, has, have , will, was etc. when beginning our questions.

NB. A question mark is always put at the end of an interrogative sentence.

Examples

1. There is some water in the pot. (affirm)
2. There isn't any water in the pot. (negative)
3. Is these any water in the pot? (Interr.)

ACTIVITY

Rewrite these sentences into negative and interrogative.

1. He eats some apples
2. There is somebody in the classroom.
3. John has new shoes.
4. I have some money in my pocket.
5. They play football every evening.

ACTIVITY 2

Rewrite these sentences to affirmative.

1. Does any body wait for me outside?
2. She is not a Ugandan.
3. We don't have any sugar in the bowl.
4. Do they eat any mangoes?
5. Does he keep the duster anywhere in this class?

LESSON 27:

QUESTION TAGS

Lower class work: Review on helping verbs in the statements.

Definition: A question tag is a short question that comes at the end of a statement.

NB: Positive statements take negative question tags whereas negative statements take positive question tags.

Examples

1. He is sick, isn't he?
2. I am in primary four, aren't I?
3. We grow millet, don't we?
4. Musoke doesn't sing well, does he?
5. Children enjoy swimming, don't they?

ACTIVITY

Supply question tags to the given statements.

1. She listens to her mother,?
2. They are good boys,?
3. Namusoke doesn't play netball,?
4. I am beautiful,?
5. There isn't any sugar in my tea,?
6. That building has ten windows,?
7. My uncle can ride a bicycle,?
8. We are not lazy,?
9. Our teacher comes to school early,?
10. Moslems don't eat pork,?

LESSON 28

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES (Present simple Tense)

Lower class work: Review perfect forms of the main verb.

Definition: Active voice is a voice which clearly indicates the doer(subject) and the receiver (object) of the action of the verb.

Passive voice is a voice which shows or emphasizes the object and the action of the verb.

Nb: When changing from active to passive we use: is + perfect of main verb.

are + perfect of main verb.

Am + perfect of the main verb.

Examples:

1. The dogs chase a goat everyday. (active)
A goat is chased everyday. (passive)
2. They wash their cups. (Active)
Cups are washed by them. (passive)

ACTIVITY

Change the following sentences into passive form of the present simple.

1. I love Judith.
2. Lions eat meat.

3. Acon learns mathematics.
4. Stella plays hockey.
5. Those girls sing nice songs

Rewrite the following sentences into active voice.

6. The blackboard is cleaned by John everyday.
7. Doctors are helped by nurses all the time.
8. Rats are eaten by cats.
9. People are driven in long vehicles sometimes.
10. The pen is refilled by Sam every month.

LESSON 29

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Now tense)

This tense is used to express actions which are taking place now.

Examples:

1. He is running to school.
2. The shopkeeper is selling sugar.
3. They are coming tomorrow.

Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Mary isthe classroom. (dirty)
2. The referee isthe game. (stop)
3. Jane isunder the tree. (lie)
4. They arehomework. (write)
5. I amthe goat. (tie)
6. Peter and Sam aretheir friend Betty who lost a mother. (pity)
7. The term ison Monday. (begin)
8. Grandmother isher hair black. (dye)
9. We areEnglish now. (study)
10. They arenow. (dine)

LESSON 30

AFFIRMATIVE , NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

(Present continuous tense)

ACTIVITY

Change the following sentences into negative and then interrogative.

1. I am going home now.
2. Baker is eating an apple.
3. She is bringing it now.
4. They are sitting for PLE.
5. The president is flying to U.S.A.
6. We are going to buy a car.
7. The children are collecting water from the well.
8. The market vendor is selling clothes and books.
9. All the parents are paying school fees in the bank now.
10. Primary four class is weaving baskets now.

LESSON 31

QUESTIONS TAGS (PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE)

Examples

1. Mukasa is sleeping on his bed, isn't he?
2. I am feeding the puppies, aren't i?
3. I am not feeding the puppies, am I ?

4. Children aren't eating supper, are they?

ACTIVITY

Supply questions tags to the following statements.

1. I am revising my notes,?
2. We are not attending the meeting,?
3. The doctor is not attending to the patient,?
4. Schools are closing soon,?
5. The farmer is not harvesting the crops,?
6. Musa is climbing a tree,?

LESSON 32

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES (Present continuous tense)

Example

1. I am writing a letter. (Active)
A letter is being written by me. (passive)
2. A lion is chasing us. (Active)
We are being chased by a lion. (passive)

ACTIVITY

Change the following sentences into passive form.

1. She is listening to music.
2. They are repairing a radio.
3. Tom is teaching us.
4. I am revising my SST notes.
5. They are writing poems.

LESSON 33

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Lower class work: Review participles of some verbs.

This is a tense which deals with events which have just taken place.

Examples

1. She has beaten the snake.
2. We have put on red dresses.
3. Where has she gone?

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

1. She hasthe teachers' shoe. (dirty)
2. We havethe beans today. (sow)
3. The baby hasdown. (fall)
4. My uncle hasmy school fees. (pay)
5. The teacher has notus English today. (teach)
6. Jane hasa letter to her mother. (write)
7. The mad man haspoison. (drink)
8. I have the money. (lose)
9. The stubborn boy has a stone at the man's car. (throw)
10. The house girl has dad's cup. (break)
11. Sheilla hasmy answer. (copy)
12. The girls haveall the classrooms. (mop)

LESSON 34

AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE. (Present perfect tense)

Examples

1. She has bought some sugar, (Affirm.)

She has not bought any sugar. (Negative)

Has she bought any sugar? (Interr.)

ACTIVITY

Change these sentences into negative then to interrogative.

1. The children have stolen some money.
2. My mother has talked to somebody about my behaviour.
3. The farmer has sown some beans.
4. The soldiers have gone.
5. My uncle has brought for us some guavas.

LESSON 35

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES (Present Perfect Tense)

Examples:

1. He has taken a ring. (Active)
A ring has been taken by him. (passive)
2. They have learnt English. (Active)
English has been learnt by them. (Passive)

ACTIVITY:

Change the following sentences into passive form.

1. We have spoken latin.
2. It has eaten the rat.
3. Mary has torn a red book.
4. Peter has cleaned it.
5. Ugandans have built nice houses.
6. I have hidden John's bag.
7. Proscovia has dropped a pot down.
8. We have drawn the pictures of frogs.
9. The bees have stung the robbers.
10. The gatekeepers have kept the keys.

LESSON 36

ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS

Lower class work: Joining sentences using “but” “because” , “and”

Use of “sothat” and “such athat”

Examples

1. He was a rich man. He bought the whole village.
He was so rich that he bought the whole village.
He was such a rich man that he bought the whole village.

ACTIVITY

Join each sentences below into a pair using a) “Sothat”
b) “Such athat”

1. He revised very hard. He passed well.
2. The day was very hot. We could not rest in the house.
3. Peter is very tall. He can touch the ceiling.
4. The school is very old. It may fall down any time.
5. The food was very cold. No body could eat it.

LESSON 37

Use of “ tooto.....” (expresses negative ideas)

Examples

1. The lady is very fat. She cannot run.
The lady is too fat to run.
2. The box is very heavy. Aida cannot lift it.
The box is too heavy for Aida to lift.

ACTIVITY

Rewrite the following sentences using “tooto”

1. Peter is very young. He cannot carry a jerrycan of water.
2. The tree is very big. The boys can't climb it.
3. Maths is very hard. I failed to pass it.
4. The block is very heavy. Mary cannot carry it.
5. A hare is very fast. It can't be caught by a dog.
6. The river was very fast. We could not swim across it.
7. He was very wise and he didn't go.
8. The chair is very small. I cannot sit on it.
9. Her letter is very difficult. None of us could read and understand it.
10. The tea is so hot that we cannot drink it.

LESSON 38

Use of “ enough to ”

Enough is usually used after an adjective or adverbs.

Examples

1. The wind was very strong. It blew off the roof of his house. (Affirmative)
The wind was strong enough to blow off the roof of his house.
2. Tom is very young. He can't go to school. (Negative)
Tom is not old enough to go to school.

NB: It is wrong to use “enough” and “that”

It should be “enough”to”

When one of the sentences is negative, we use the opposite of the adjective given ... not
....enoughto” e.g

I am very weak. I can't walk.

I am not strong enough to walk.

ACTIVITY

Join the following sentences using “ enough to ”

1. John is very brave, he can fight a lion.
2. Rita is short. She cannot touch the roof.
3. Christine is ugly. She cannot get married to such a humble man.
4. Diana is clever. She will get a first grade.
5. She came late. She missed the first examination.
6. The tree is very big. Primary four pupils can't cut it down.

Rewrite the following sentences using enough...to

7. He was so strong that he lifted it without any help.
8. Our headteacher was such a kind man that he allowed me in class.

LESSON 39

Use of “prefer”

Examples

1. I like mangoes more than oranges.
I prefer mangoes to oranges.
2. Boys enjoy football more than volleyball.
Boys prefer football to volleyball.
3. John is interested in English but not Maths.

John prefers English to Maths.

4. I like poems but I like riddles much more.

I prefer riddles to poems.

ACTIVITY

Rewrite these sentences using “prefer”

1. Peter enjoys playing more than reading.
2. She is interested in visiting friends but not revising notes.
3. Grandmother likes telling us stories but dislikes watching movies.
4. I enjoy cooking food but not washing utensils.
5. Mother enjoyed talking to father more than uncle.
6. She likes singing more than dancing.

Rewrite these sentences as instructed in brackets.

7. Mike prefers rice to millet. (Rewrite usingmore than....)
8. Most children prefer day schools to boarding schools. (useenjoys....) (Useinterested...)
9. Jane preferred reading to writing. (Use.....interested....)
10. Europeans prefer wild animals to tamed animals. (Uselike.....)

Lesson 40

Use of “Eitheror”

Lower class work; Review previous conjunctions.

This conjunction is used to show that one of the things will happen.

It is used in the affirmative.

Examples

1. He must laugh. He must cry.
He must either laugh or cry.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

1. Jane has broken the bottle. John has broken the bottle.
2. They will prepare rice. They will prepare matooke.
3. He will marry Sarah. He will marry Ann.
4. Kato is right. Wasswa is right.
5. Her mother will invite us. Her father will invite us.
6. The boys have stolen the money. The girls have stolen the money.
7. The teachers will come early. The pupils will come early.
8. he can do it. I can do it.

Lesson 41.

Use of ...Neithernor)

NB. Neither is a negative word that shows none of the two will happen.

Examples

1. Musa does not smoke. Mukasa does not smoke.
Neither Muas nor Mukasa smokes.
2. The teachers did not go. The pupils did not go.
Neither the teachers nor the pupils went.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Rewrite these sentences using neither.....nor.....

1. Suzan will not dance. Suzan will not sing.
2. He does not eat. He does not drink.
3. She can not fly. She can not swim.
4. He has not written. He has not called.
5. Mary is not happy. Sarah is not happy.

6. Tom is not watching TV. He is not listening to music.
7. The visitors did not greet. The hosts did not greet.
8. Salima was not a Ugandan. Salima was not a Kenyan.

LESSON 42

Use ofbothand

Example

1. The drink was sour. The drink was expired.

The drink was both sour and expired.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences using.....both

1. Mr. Kato is a farmer. Mr. Kato is a doctor.
2. The boys are smart. The girls are smart.
3. Peter is a lazy pupil. Mary is a lazy pupil.
4. The mother was not at home. The father was not at home.
5. Namukasa is beautiful. Namukasa is smart.
6. He is rich. I am also rich.

LESSON 43

Use of Although.....

Example

1. Mr. Kato is a rich man. Mr. Kato does not have a car.

Although Mr. Kato is a rich man, he doesn't have a car.

Mr. Kato does not have a car although he is a rich man.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

1. We came to school. It was raining heavily.
2. She is a beautiful girl. She is unmarried.
3. Some Africans are poor. They work hard.
4. He rarely beats his children. He is a cruel man.
5. They were friendly but no body helped them.
6. Jane is a clever girl but she is always late at school.
7. They were sure of their answer. They were wrong.
8. The beggar is poor but honest.

LESSON 44

Use ofbecause.....

Example

1. I am happy. My mother bought for me a new pair of shoes.

I am happy because my mother bought for me a new pair of shoes.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

1. Buule got a present at school. Buule is happy.
2. Watoya played the whole day. Watoya is tired.
3. The shopkeeper's money has been stolen. The shopkeeper is sad.
4. Birungi is beautiful. She passed the beauty contest.
5. David ruled for a long time. David was a good ruler.
6. the portrait of President Obama was good. It sold off quickly.
7. She doesn't disturb her neighbours. She is quite.
8. He got the first prize in "Vroomula" draw. He was very excited.
9. Onyait was brave. Onyait killed the lion.
10. The glutton eats too much food. She gets satisfied.

LESSON 45

Using a dictionary. (Alphabetical order)

Lower class work: Order by first letter.

NB There are two methods of putting words in alphabetical.

- i) By canceling method
- ii) By table method

Examples

1. tunnel , tank, top, tin, ten

Method i)

i) Canceling method

i) You first write the letters of alphabet

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

tunnel, tank, top, tin, ten
u a o i e

tank, ten, tin, top, tunnel

ii. Table method

t	a	n	k		
t	u	n	n	e	l
t	o	p			
t	i	n			
t	e	n			

Tank, ten, tin, top, tunnel

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Arrange the words in alphabetical order

1. fox, dog, buck, elephant, angle
2. card, chard, car, catch
3. back, paper, parcel, park
4. mouth, wound, shade, Monday
5. Ritah, Richard, Rose, Robert
6. Pawpaw, pears, pineapple, peas
7. teacher, nurse, doctor, lawyer

LESSON 46

PRONOUNS (A pronoun is a word that can be used in a place of a noun

KINDS OF PRONOUNS

Lower class work: Replacing the underlined nouns with pronouns in sentences.

- i. Personal pronouns. e.g I, we, she, he, it, you
- ii. Possessive pronouns e.g mine, yours, ours, hers, his, theirs, its.
- iii. Adjective pronouns e.g their, your, my, our, her, his

- iv. Reflexive pronouns e.g yourself, herself, himself, themselves , ourselves, itself, oneself, myself
- v. Demonstrative pronouns. e.g this, these, that , those
- vi. Relative pronouns e.g when, who, which , that , why, whom, whose

Examples

Personal pronouns (Subjective or nominative pronoun

1. I came yesterday.
2. You are my chief enemy.
3. He fasted for two days.
4. She is absent.
5. It was on TV.
6. We will go together.
7. They promised to come today.

Objective pronouns

Examples

1. They will eat with us.
2. Give that books to me.
3. She works with him.
4. I shall give it to her.
5. She stays with them.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined words with their correct pronouns.

1. Musoke is the headmaster.
2. The goat was stolen.
3. I thanked Namusoke for helping my uncle.
4. Sarah and I are going to church.
5. The boys swept the classroom.
6. We shall eat with Musoke, Annet and John.
7. That book belongs to Henry and I.
8. Mary enjoys swimming.

LESSON 47

iii) Possessive pronouns

These are pronouns that show ownership.

e.g mine, his, our, hers, yours , your, its , ours

Examples

1. That is Obama's pen.
That is his pen.
2. I am carrying Stella's bag.
I am carrying her bag.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentence replacing the nouns with their appropriate possessive pronouns.

1. That ballpen is Ritah's

2. Was that John and Peter's desk?
3. Those chairs are for James and I.
4. Is that Kato's mother?

Rewrite the sentences using possessive pronouns.

5. That pen belongs to me.
It is
6. Those bags are for you.
They are
7. This kennel belongs to that dog.
It is
8. We made those dolls.
They are
9. These clothes belong to Molly and Mary.
They are
10. This is our school. It is

LESSON 48

Reflexive and Adjective pronouns

Adjective pronouns

These are pronouns used as adjective.
e.g my, your , his, her , their , our

Reflexive pronouns

These are pronouns formed by adding "self" or " selves" on most of the adjective pronouns.

e.g

Adjective pronoun

My
Our
Your
Your
Her
His(him)
Its
Their(them)
One's

Reflexive pronoun

myself
ourselves
yourself
yourselves
herself
himself
itself
themselves
oneself

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Use reflexive pronouns to replace the underlined word in the sentences

1. The boy did the work without help.
2. The teacher told Jesca to do the exercise alone.
3. We organized the party and no one helped us.
4. The bay learnt to walk without assistance.
5. Kakama and his friend went to Kampala and no one escorted them.
6. Teo's daddy drove that lorry without help.

Complete the sentences with a correct reflexive pronoun.

7. I have cut
8. The carried that luggage
9. One should keep one's property
10. The bird takes care of its young ones

LESSON 49

Relative pronouns

These are pronouns used in clauses which are related.

E.g who, which, whose, whom, why, whose, where, when

Examples

1. That man is my friend. He was knocked down.
That man who was knocked down is my friend.
2. That is the house. My father stays there.
That is the house where my father stays.
3. Richard is the boy. I gave him my book.
Richard is the boy whom I gave my book.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. Our teacher has a car. He comes from Naguru. (Re- write using.....who.....)
2. The money was stolen. The money was in the desk. (Rewrite the sentence using.....which.....)
3. This is the girl. Her mother has kidnapped. (Re- write the sentences using.....whose.....)
4. The soldier was badly hurt. The children saw him. (Rewrite the sentences using.....whom.....)
5. The cow died. Its tail was cut off. (Re- write the sentence using.....whose.....)
6. I saw the place. My uncle used to stay there. (Re- write the sentence using.....where.....)
7. I can't remember the year. Her father died. (Rewrite using.....when.....)
8. Here comes the lady. Her house was broken into. (Rewrite using.....whose.....)
9. We spoke to the farmer. His animals were sick. (Re- write using.....whose.....)
10. The lady stole a baby. She was beaten terribly. (Rewrite usingwho

LESSON 50 - 53

OPPOSITES

Examples

Word

1. absent
2. ugly
3. easy
4. dry
5. hot
6. begin
7. love

Opposites

8. find
9. joy
10. friend
11. peace
12. bravely

Words that form opposites by adding prefix

Prefix “Un”

Word	opposite
13. able	unable
14. kind	
15. fortunate	
16. tidy	
17. fair	

Prefix “dis”

18. like	dislike
19. agree	
20. honest	
21. obey	
22. appear	

Prefix “mis”

Word	opposite
Use	misuse
Interpret	
Behave	
Fortune	
Treat	
Trust	
Judge	

Prefix “il”

Literate	literate
Legible	
Legal	
Legitimate	
Liberal	

Prefix “im”

Movable
Probable
Perfect
Patient
Possible
Mortal
Pure
Polite
Proper
Penetrable

immovable

Prefix “in”

Word

Complete
Correct
Capable
Sane
Visible
Justice
Famous
Sincere
Gratitude
Equality
Sufficient

opposite

incomplete

Prefix “ir”

Regular
Resistible
Responsible
Reversible
Reverent
Relevant

irregular

Prefix “non”

Sense
Flowering
Existent
Essential
Intoxicating

nonsense

Suffix “les” / “ful”

Word

Care
Hope

opposites

careful / careless

Pain
Need
Harm
Mercy
Rest
Pity
Cheer
Use
Chance
Power
Doubt
Shame
Thank

More from D.E.h (s) pg 9 - 18

ACTIVITY: Learners complete the above tables

P.4 TERM TWO ENGLISH

LESSON 1 ADVERBS

Lower class work:

A. adverb is a word that tells us more about verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

Classes of adverbs

1. Adverbs of manner e.g beautifully, nicely
2. Adverbs of time. e.g yesterday , soon , before , today.
3. Adverbs of duration e.g three hours , one month , a week etc.
4. Adverbs of frequency. e.g often, rarely, usually, ever, seldom, normally, commonly, frequently.
5. Adverbs of place e.g nowhere, everywhere, here, there , outside, anywhere at home etc.
6. Adverbs of degree e.g much , almost only, rather, very, quite, etc.

ACTIVITY

Underline the adverbs in the given statements.

1. Those girls speak loudly.
2. Most people talk politely.
3. The teacher told us to write well.
4. The badly behaved boys were punished.
5. The guest of honour is arriving soon.
6. That girl's work is quite good.
7. The teacher has taught us for three hours.
8. It rarely rains in December.
9. She has been in this school since 2005.
10. Butterflies are found every where.

LESSON 2 - 3

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Most adverbs are formed out of adjective by simply adding “ly”

Examples

Adjective	adverb
1. Clear	clearly
2. proud	
3. quick	
4. poor	
5. fair	
6. cheap	
7. sudden	

Adverbs that are formed by adding “ly” although they end with “e”

1. nice nicely
2. wise

3. rude
4. complete
5. sincere
6. polite
7. rare

That with a vowel before “e”

True	truly
------	-------

Adverbs which formed by dropping “le” and replacing it with “ly”

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1. Humble | humbly |
| 2. simple | |
| 3. possible | |

Word	adverb
Terrible	terribly
Sensible	
Gentle	
Suitable	
Miserable	
Probable	

Adjectives that end with “y” changes “y” to “i” and add “ ly”

Adjective	adverb
Angry	angrily
Lucky	
Steady	
Easy	
Heavy	
Lazy	
Noisy	
Clumsy	
Merry	
Hungry	
Verbs	Adverb
Hurry	hurriedly
Steal	stealthily

Adjective that end with “l” form adverbs by simply adding “ly”

Adjective	Adverb
1. grateful	gratefully
2. careful	
3. equal	

4. practical
5. accidental
6. skilful
7. royal
8. annual
9. mental
10. hopeful;

ACTIVITY

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the given word.

1. The boy left the dormitory at night (stealthy)
2. I got the answer to that question..... (accidental)
3. The workmenprotested against their working conditions. (angry)
4. On hearing the noise the doctor, went to the theatre (immediate)
5. She ate her food..... (hurry)

Use an adverb in the place of the underlined words.

6. The thief was beaten without mercy.
7. The cup was broken with force.
8. He shouted at her with anger.
9. The president left the rally in a hurry.
10. She welcomed her mother by cheering.

ORDER OF ADVERBS

The order of adverbs is manner, place and time.

Example

1. Beautiful aunt my is a lady very.
My aunt is a very beautiful lady.
2. was hurriedly yesterday Mary school to going.
Mary was hurriedly (manner) going to school (place) (yesterday) time.

ACTIVITY

Put the following words in their correct order to make a good sentence.

1. London just Madina for left has.
2. Last night cried loudly the baby.
3. The quickly thief walked bedroom to the.
4. mum softly my speaks.
5. in class done the exercise wonderfully was yesterday.
6. a good habit reading is silently
7. smartly thee wedding gown my father dressed was in.

word

congratulate

preposition

on , for, upon

concentrate	on
conscious	of
lean	against
escape	from
good	at
familiar	to / with

More in Mk precise

D.E.H pg. 95

Precious pg 178 - 9

Exercise from Mk. Pupils' task 59

Lesson 6 - 7

TENSES

PAST TENSE

- past simple tense. Lower class work: Review yesterday tense.
- past continuous tense. Lower class work: Review present continuous tense.
- past perfect tense. Lower class work: Review on participle of the main verb.
- past perfect continuous

Past simple tense refers to the past events which are not related to the present.
Most verbs form their past by adding "ed" to the verbs.

Verb

Look
Borrow
Bark
Stop
Prefer
Clap
Bury
Fry
Dirty
Carry
Lie
Tie
Die
Dye
Move
Mean
Spoil
Dream
Burn
Deal
Sleep

Simple past tense

looked

stopped

lied

slept

Sweep
Keep
Kneel

Verb

Drink
Ring
Shrink
Swim
Sink
Spring
Dig
Sting
Stick
Strike
Ding
Tear
Break
Be
Grow
Seek
Sit
Wind
Shine
Put

Simple past tense

drank

dug
stung

More from D.E.H I Pg 32 - 5

Activity: Pupils' task 21 from Mk precise

Pg 81

Lesson 8

Affirmative, Negative and interrogative
(Past simple tense)

Examples

1. A: He came to school late yesterday.
N: He did not come to school yesterday.
I: Did he come to school late yesterday?

EVALUATION

(Change the sentences into negative and interrogative form)

1. She bought some sugar.
2. I helped somebody yesterday.
3. We ate some meat yesterday.
4. He had something in his pocket.
5. Sarah took her friend to school.

LESSON 9

QUESTION TAGS

Lower class work: Review helping verbs in the statement.

Examples

1. She came to school yesterday. Didn't she?
2. They did not eat anything, did they?
3. I couldn't not talk to him, could I ?

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Supply a correct question tag.

1. Jane enjoyed the music,?
2. We did not see him,?
3. Kato could ride the bicycle,?
4. She might come today,?
5. I ought to go home,?
6. They did not do their homework,?
7. He had to take back the changer,?
8. Mr. Musoke marked our books,?

LESSON 10

Active and passive voices (past simple tense)

Example

1. Mary cooked a lot of food.
2. A lot of food was cooked by Mary.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

1. Namusoke swept the classroom
2. The teacher marked all the books.
3. The doctor took the patient in the operation room.
4. The dog ate our hen.
5. the children mopped all the verandas.
6. Jane saw the robbers.
7. I hid it under the mat.
8. He killed the rat.
9. The teacher taught him English.
10. The Europeans fooled us.

LESSON 11

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Lower class work: Review present continuous tense.

This tense is used to show that two events are or were taking place at the same time.

Examples

1. We were cleaning the compound while the teachers were supervising.
2. As I was digging, my mother was cooking.
3. When we were coming to school, we met a mad man.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

From MK Precious pupil's Bk page and 83.

LESSON 12

Affirmative, Negative and interrogative
(Past continuous)

Example

I: She was ringing the bell.

N: She was not ringing the bell.

O: Was she ringing the bell.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Change the sentences into negative and interrogative forms.

1. They were repairing his bed.
2. Simon was closing the door.
3. He was mending his shoes.
4. They were playing football.
5. I was preparing supper.

LESSON 13**Active and passive voices of past continuous tense****Example**

A: Tim was selling rotten eggs.

P: Rotten eggs were being sold by Tim.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Exercise E Pg 100 Mk precise

LESSON 14**QUESTION TAGS****Examples**

1. She was peeling matooke, wasn't she?
2. They were not sleeping were they?

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

1. We were listening to music,?
2. I was helping him,?
3. The baby was drying,?
4. They were digging,?
5. Kato was slashing the compound,?
6. Sarah and Ann were dancing,?
7. The dog was sleeping,?

LESSON 15

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Lower class work: Review the participle of the main verbs.

This tense is used to show that one event took place before another but in the past. This tense is also used to indicate that an event took place before a certain fixed time.

Examples

1. By the time he arrive, I had slept.
2. The baby had died when the doctor arrived.
3. By December last year, he had done his examinations.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Mk Precise pupil's task page 85

LESSON 16

**Affirmative , Negative and interrogative.
(Past perfect tense)**

Examples

1. he had eaten supper.
2. he had not eaten supper.
3. Had he eaten supper?

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

(Change the sentences into negative and interrogative forms)

1. She had spotted the car.
2. Mary had read the book.
3. Peter had cleaned it.
4. She had seen the robber.
5. Musoke had gone home.

Lesson 17

Question Tags.

Examples

1. Jane had not eaten anything,?
2. We had seen it,?

3. Namutebi had not yet gone,?
4. Musoke and Ann had slept,?
5. it had rained heavily,?
6. It had rained heavily,?
7. The dog had died,?
6. You had seen me,?

LESSON 18

Activity and passive voices of past perfect tense

Example

1. A: Sheilla had stolen the money.
P: The money had been stolen by Sheilla.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Exercise H: Mk Precise pupil' task page 101

LESSON 19

Future simple tense

Lower class work:

Review use of "will" or "shall"

We use this tense when thinking of or imagining an action or event that will take place at a point of time in future.

Examples

1. He will eat posho
2. I shall come back tomorrow.

Activities on pg 88 Mk precise pupil's task 25

LESSON 20

AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

(Future simple tense)

Example

1. Peter will see his teacher tomorrow. (affir.)
Peter won't see his teacher tomorrow. (neg)
Will Peter see his teacher tomorrow? (Affir.)

ACTIVITY

Rewrite these sentences in negatives then in interrogatives

1. I shall prepare posho tonight.
2. Andrew will buy a new car.
3. Boarders will sleep early tomorrow.

4. We shall have a meeting next week.
5. I shall keep it somewhere.
6. He will eat something before lunch.

LESSON 21

Lower class work: Review the helping verbs in the tense.

QUESTION TAGS (FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE)

Examples

1. They won't visit us today, will they?
2. I shall manage that work, shan't i?

ACTIVITY

Supply question tags

1. We shall take all the money,?
2. The baby won't cry at night,?
3. John will drive his car,?
4. Carol will win a prize,?
5. We shall not study at night,?
6. I will go to the market after class,?
7. We shall meet next week,?
8. She will be a good teacher,?
9. Paul won't see the doctor,?
10. Mother will take care of the baby,?

LESSON 22

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES (Future simple tense)

Examples

1. Jane will take the ball. (active)
The ball will be taken by Jane. (passive)

ACTIVITY:

Rewrite the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Peter will beat all the girls.
2. We shall carry it.
3. I will answer many questions.
4. They will sweep it.
5. He will sweep it.
6. He will learn science.
7. They will guide us.
8. Stella will write to me.
9. The timekeeper will ring the bell.

LESSON 23

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

The tense is used when saying or writing about an event that is taking place for a period of time in the future.

We use helping verbs “will be” / “shall be” + a main verb ending in”ing”

Examples

1. We shall be leaving for Nairobi next week.
2. She won't be seeing us for several days.

ACTIVITY

Mk precise pg 89 Pupil's task 26

LESSON 24

AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE (Future continuous tense)

Examples

1. They will be sowing the beans. (Affir.)
They won't be sowing the beans. (Neg.)
Will they sow the beans? (Interr.)

Rewrite these sentences in negative then interrogative

1. She will be buying some sugar.
2. I shall be talking to some body.
3. He will be writing to his father.
4. They will be preparing something for you.
5. Students will be leaving for a short holiday soon.
6. We shall be coming early next week.

LESSON 25

QUESTION TAGS

(Future Continuous tense)

Examples

1. We shall be singing nicely, Shan't we?
2. They won't listen to you, will they?

ACTIVITY

1. They will be sweeping the classroom,?
2. The teachers will be teaching us,?
3. I shall be informing them,?
4. The children will be cleaning the windows,?
5. The squirrels will be hiding,?
6. I shall be building my house,?
7. Peter will be writing to his father,?
8. Willy and Peter won't be coming,?
9. We shan't be missing lunch,?

10. I shall be fishing from the pond,?

LESSON 26

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE (Future continuous tense)

Examples

1. Jane will be baking cakes. (Active)
Cakes will be baked by Jane. (passive)

ACTIVITY

Rewrite in passive voice

1. The teacher will be marking our books.
2. He will be seeing the preacher.
3. The doctor will be operating the patient.
4. John will be helping me.
5. Kato will be washing the dishes.
6. Sarah will be receiving visitors.
7. The farmers will be harvesting crops.
8. James will be marrying Sarah.

LESSON 27 – 28

ARTICLES

The articles which are used before singular countable nouns are:

a, an, the

Article “a”

The common nouns which start with consonants take the article “a” before them.

These consonants are: b, c, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

Examples

A kite	a black elephant
A boy	a white African
A tree	a military escort
A car	

These ones take articles “a” because they sound “yu”

A European , a Ugandan, a university, a universal , a united country, a none – way street

Article “an”

The common nouns which start with vowels take the article “an” before them.

These vowels are: a, e, i, o, u .

Examples: an animal, an orange, an ox, an ant, an old book, an ugly girl.

NB: Words that take vowel sounds take “an”

Examples: an hour . an X- ray, an MP, an honest man , an honourable

Article “the”

This article is used for a class, definite things, superlative, degree, some rivers and mountains, countries, islands and water bodies.

Examples:

a) Using “the” in the class and definite things.

1. The kind
2. The poor Class
3. The moon
4. The soil
5. The stars definite things

b. Using “the” in superlative / comparative degree

e.g

1. The biggest boy (superlative)
2. Of the two girls, Pauline is the fatter. (Comparative)

C, Use “the” before rivers, seas oceans in groups of mountains

Examples

The Nile
The Amazon
The Pacific
The Red sea
The Rwenzori
The Everest

ACTIVITY

Mk Precise pg 8 Pupil’s task 2 A and B

LESSON 29

ANALOGIES

Lower class work: Review occupation, opposite, homes, young ones and sounds of creatures.

Examples

1. Little is to big as dwarf is to giant.

ACTIVITY

Put the suitable words in the spaces below

1. A spider is to fly as cat is to
2. Sheep is to mutton as pig is to
3. is to donkey as neigh is to horse.
4. is to hand as toe is to foot,
5. North is to as East is to West.
6. Tears is to sorrow as smile is

7. Cat is to kitten asis to puppy.
8.at birds as scales at fish.
9. Flock is to sheep asis to cattle.
10. Eat is toas go is to went.
11. Food is to hungry as drink is to
12. Knives are toas guns are to shoot.

More in first Aid in Eng. Pg 34 – 5

LESSON 30

SIMILES

Lower class work: Comparison of objects.

Similes: When a description of something or someone is made in comparison to something else, we call that kind of comparison a simile.

Examples

1. As busy as a bee/ant
2. U.P.D.F soldiers are as brave as a lion.

Activity

Complete these with the correct similes

1. As calm as a
2. As devoted as a
3. As fast as a
4. As gentle as a
5. As happy as a
6. AS alike as
7. As patient as
8. As quiet as a
9. As sober as a
10. As tender as a
11. As wise as
12. As cunning as a
13. As flat as a
14. As hungry as a
15. As heavy as an
16. As playful as a
17. As poor as a
18. As proud as a
19. As silly as a
20. As white as

draft
PRIMARY FOUR ENGLISH TERM III 2019

Lesson 1

IF CLAUSES (Conditionals)

Lower class work: Review the use of “will” and “shall” to construct sentences.

Conditional clauses contain the word if or unless.

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

IF 1

It talks about possible results in a real situation (ie) things can happen If a condition is fulfilled.

We always use,

(If + Present tense + Future tense)

Examples

1. If I get some money. I will buy a radio

If clause

main clause

or

or

Conditional clause

result clause

2. If Juma comes, we shall go

main clause

If clause

or

or

result clause

conditional clause

3. Result

condition

My passing the examination

My working hard

I will pass the examinations if I work hard.

Condition

My working hard

result

My passing the examinations

If I work hard, I will (shall) pass the examinations.

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

1. Our stopping the game. It raining.
2. My not hearing from you. My not doing anything.
3. Musoke being very happy. His father paying his school fees.
4. Your wanting to see me. It has been late.
5. Tom's coming. Your wanting to see him.

Rewrite as instructed in the brackets

6. We shall stop taking sugar if it becomes more expensive.
(Rewrite beginning: If)
7. The priest wants to buy a car but he does not have enough money.
(Begin: If)
8. The more you play. You get little marks. (Rewrite using.....if)
9. Sit down or else you will be punished. (Begin: If)
10. I shall not do that work unless you pay me. (Begin: If)

Lesson 2

Lower class work: Review negative statements.

Use of unless

Unless means if not

Examples

1. if he does not work, he will not.
Unless he works hard, he will not pass.
He will not pass unless he works hard.

Evaluation activity

(Rewrite beginning and using “Unless”

1. The lakes will dry up if it shines a lot.
2. If Jane does not take doctor’s advice. She will die.
3. If they don’t read hard, they will not get 4 aggregate.
4. If my brother buys a car, I shall learn to drive.
5. If you clean your shoes, the teacher will allow in class.
6. He will only get there in time if he leaves right now.
7. If I see the snake, I shall kill it.
8. We shall stop taking sugar if it becomes more expensive.
9. The vegetable will dry if the children do not water them.
10. If I see him today, I shall be happy.

LESSON 3 - 4

Lower class work: Review simple abbreviations.

Abbreviations and contractions

Examples

Common Abbreviations

Latin Abbreviations

- | | | |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A.D | - | Anno Domini (In the year of our lord) |
| 2. am | - | ante meridiem (before noon) |
| 3. P.M | - | Post meridiem (afternoon) |
| 4. e.g | - | exemplie gratia(for example) |
| 5. etc | - | et cetera(and so on) |
| 6. i.e | - | id est (that is) |
| 7. N.B | - | nota bene (note well) |

8. R.S.V.P - Repondex s'il vous plait (Please reply)
9. Viz - videlicet (namely)
10. Via - by way of

Other abbreviations

1. Ave - Avenue
2. St - saint / street
3. Rd - road
4. Co - company
5. Ltd - limited
6. Rev - Reverend
7. Dr. - doctor
8. Tr. - Teacher
9. H/m - Headmaster/ Headmistress
10. Mt - Mountain
11. Dept - Department
12. Abbr - Abbreviation
13. w.e.f - with effect
14. Ref - Reference
15. P.T.O - Please Turn Over
16. I.O.U - I owe you
17. C.O.U - cash on delivery
18. Mr. - Mister
19. Mrs. - Mistress
20. C/O - care of
21. a/c - account
22. Cr - credit
23. FIFA - Federation of International Football Association
24. FUFA - Federation of Uganda football Association
25. VAT - Value Added Tax
26. UWESO - Uganda Women's Effort to save orphans.
27. PSV - Public service van/vehicle (not passengers)
28. PMO - Private Motor Omni bus
29. PLE - Primary Leaving Examination
30. UNEB - Uganda national Examinations Board
31. UPE - Universal Primary Education
32. USE - Universal secondary Education
33. NEMA - National Environment Management Authority
34. NARO - National Agricultural Research organization

CONTRACTIONS

1. that is = that's
2. isn't - is not
3. won't - will not
4. Shan't - shall not
5. I'd - I had, I would
6. I've - I have
7. can't - cannot

8. hasn't	-	has not
9. It's	-	It is
10. he would-		he'd
11. mustn't	-	must not
12. doesn't	-	does not
13. don't	-	do not
14. you're	-	you are
15. oughtn't	-	ought not
16. o'clock	-	of the clock
17. Shouldn't	-	should not
18. there's	-	there is
19. Let's	-	let us
20. Gov't	-	Government

Days of the week

Mon.	-	Monday
Tue.	-	Tuesday
Wed.	-	Wednesday
Thur.	-	Thursday
Fri.	-	Friday
Sat.	-	Saturday
Sun.	-	Sunday

Month of the year

Jan.	-	January
Feb.	-	February
Mar.	-	March
Apr.	-	April
Jun.	-	June
Jul.	-	July
Aug.	-	August
Sept.	-	September
Oct.	-	October
Nov.	-	November
Dec.	-	December

METRIC ABBREVIATIONS

Cm	-	centimeter
g	-	gramme/ gram
Kg	-	Kilogram/ kilogramme
L	-	litre
M	-	metre
Mm	-	millimeter

(More than precise pgs 211 – 217) Exer pupils' task 63 (1 -3)

LESSON 5 SPEECHES

- i) Direct speech
- ii) Reported speech (Indirect speech)

This is when you report yourself using your own words.

- i) The speech tag.
- ii) The actual words used. These actual words always start with capital letter and must be between quotation marks. (Open and close inverted comma)

1. “I shall go to town tomorrow,” said Mary
Actual words speech tag

2. John said, “ My uncle is sick.”
Speech tag Actual words

- i) The speech tag
- ii) The conjunction(joining word)
- iii) The said words in past tense

1. Mary said that she would go to town the following day
speech tag conjunction said words

When changing sentences into indirect speech, the present simple tense changes to past simple tense.

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Today	-	that day
Can	-	could
Come	-	go
Bring	-	take
You	-	him/ her/ they
Me	-	her / him
May	-	might
Have/has	-	had

Examples

- D: "I am tired," said the teacher.
I: The teacher said that he was tired.
- D: The small girl says, "I cry everytime."
I: The small girl says that she is sick.

When the speech tag is in the present simple tense, the actual words remain in the same tense.

- D: "We eat posho every day," said the pupils.
I: The pupils said that they ate posho everyday

Evaluation Activity

Rewrite the following sentences hanging to indirect speech.

1. She says, "I like Irene."
2. "We play every evening," said Solome.
3. "I can ride a bicycle,"
4. "The world is round," says the teacher.
5. The pupils aid, "We sing the national anthem every Monday."
6. "This is our home, I live here," said the young girl.
7. "I may not come to school," said Kato.
8. "I want to go to Masaka today," said mother.
9. "Peter brings his books everyday," said the teacher.
10. "My dad has a good car," said John.

LESSON 6

DIRECT AND INDIRECT IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

When changing direct speech in present continuous tense, the present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.

Direct		Indirect
Now	-	then
Am	-	was
Is	-	was
Are	-	were
Coming	-	going

Examples

1. "Peter is sweeping the floor," said Maria. (Direct)
Maria said that Peter was sweeping the floor.
2. The headmaster said, "I am coming to school now." (Direct)
The headmaster said that he was going to school then. (Indirect)

NB: If a word already given in its changed form you leave it as it is.

Examples

Indirect

Take -
Go -
There -
That -

Direct

take
go
there
that

ACTIVITY

Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. The headteacher said, "I am studying very hard to get a degree."
2. My neighbour whispered, "We are going to get all these numbers correct today."
3. "I am hunting wild animals there," said the hunter.
4. "We are coming to the playground now," they said,
5. She said, "John is sleeping in the classroom today."
6. "We are taking this car now," the drivers said.
7. The gatekeeper said, "The thief is jumping over the fence now."
8. "He is bringing our books here," said the classmonitor.

LESSON 7

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH IN PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

When changing sentences into indirect speech present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.

Examples

1. The teacher said, "I have spoken to you about your dressing". (DIRECT)
The teacher said that she had spoken to me about my dressing. (INDIRECT)
2. He says, "I have drunk this water already." (DIRECT)
He says that he has drunk that water already. (INDIRECT)

ACTIVITY

Change from Direct to Indirect speech

1. They said, "We have spoilt this desk from here today."
2. Sarah says, "She has lost her name in front of all these people."
3. The observer said, "You have bitten that boy's arm for nothing."
4. A designer said, "he has designed it in the wrong way."
5. "Stella has gone this afternoon," said the neighbour.
6. "This dog has bitten this baby today," the girl said.
7. The priest says, "I have received this gift from Naddangira parish today."

8. Kato said, "I have brought these books already."

LESSON 8 ORDINAL AND CARDINAL NUMBERS

Low class work: Review counting numbers in words.

Ordinal numbers are numbers that refer to a position of something in series e.g first second

Cardinal numbers are numbers used to show quantity rather than order.

e.g 1, 35, 104

TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS IN CARDINAL AND ORDINAL

CARDINAL

1	one
2	two
3	three
4	four
11	eleven
12	twelve
19	nineteen
20	twenty
29	twenty – nine
40	forty
90	ninety

ORDINAL

1 st	-	first
2 nd	-	second
3 rd	-	third
4 th	-	fourth
11 th	-	eleventh
12 th	-	twelfth
19 th	-	nineteenth
20 th	-	twentieth
29 th	-	twenty ninth
40 th	-	fortieth
90 th	-	ninetieth
100 th	-	one hundredth

ACTIVITY

Write the underlined numbers in words

1. There are 45 pupils in our class.
2. 24 hours make a day.
3. There are 7 days in a week.
4. 12 months make a year.
5. Mike was the 5th in the whole class.
6. There are 700 pupils in our school.
7. November is the 8th month of the year.

8. Today is 20th October, 2019.
9. Women's day is celebrated on 8th march every year.
10. Uganda got her independence on 9th October, 1962.

Use the words in brackets correctly

11. Maria was thelast term. (two)
12. I always comewhen we do exams. (one)
13. My dad punished me because I was the (12th)
14. Granny waschild in the family. (4th)
15. That country held itsindependence. (60th)

LESSON 9

PROVERBS

Lower class work: Review simple wise sayings.

Definition: A proverb is a wise saying with a hidden meaning.

Some common proverbs

1. A bad beginning makes a good ending.
2. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
4. Bad workman blames his tools.
5. A stitch in time saves nine.
6. A word to a wise is enough.
7. All that glitters is not gold.
8. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
9. Better late than never.
10. Birds of feather flock together.
11. Charity begins at home but should not end there.
12. Cut your coat according to your cloth.

ACTIVITY

Complete the following proverbs.

1.saves nine.
2. Empty tins
3.is enough.
4.makes perfect.
5.seldom bite.
6. A fool and his money
7. Actions
8.gathers no moss.
9. Spare the rod
10. One good turn

LESSON 10 DESCRIPTION OF PEOPLE AND OCCUPATIONS

Lower class work: Review work done to earn a living.

Examples:

1. A child who has lost his parents an orphan.
2. A man whose wife is dead a widower.
3. A woman whose husband is dead a widow.

4. A girl who is about to marry a bride.
5. A man who is about to marry a bridegroom.
6. A person who treats our eyes oculist.
7. One who looks after sheep a shepherd.

ACTIVITY

Supply the missing word.

1. The meat of a sheep is called
2. Awrite poems.
3.is a wife whose husband has died.
4. A person who cannot read or write
5. A person who is sick
6. A person who cannot see
7. One who sells flowers
8. One who sells things moving from door to door
9. A person who writes books
10. A person who cannot talk

LESSON 11

ONE WORD FOR MANY

Examples

1. A period of two weeks fortnight.
2. A place where items of long ago are kept museum.
3. A place where animals are slaughtered . abattoir
4. A place where beer is made. Brewery
5. A set of three children/ animals born of the same mother at the same time. Triplets
6. Meat without bones. Fillet
7. A person who repairs machines. mechanic

ACTIVITY

Give one word for each sentence.

1. A place where bread is made.
2. A vessel where flowers are kept.
3. A doctor who performs operations
4. A place here wild animals are kept.
5. A child whose parents are dead.
6. A place where films are shown.
7. A person who is in charge of a ship.
8. A place where fruit trees are grown.
9. One who deals in flowers.
10. One who journeys on foot.

Rewrite using one word for the underlined group of words.

11. Mr. Kaggwa made up his mind to leave Nairobi.
12. The man charge of the meeting rose to speak.
13. Most of the villagers walked with nothing on their feet.
14. he left the court after he was declared free from guilt.

15. They spoke softly so that others could not hear.

LESSON 12

HOMOPHONES

These are words which are pronounced in the same way but differ in meaning.

Examples

1. There : I have gone there.
Their: Their books are all torn.

2. More examples.

Air	heir	
Allowed		aloud
Knew	new	
See	sea	
Weak	week	
Wood	would	

ACTIVITY

MK PRECISE PG 232

PUPILS' TASK 66

LESSON 13

SYNONYMS

Lower class work: Review matching words similar in meaning.

These are words with similar meaning.

Examples

Huge	-	big
Abandon	-	leave
Modern	-	new
Assemble	-	gather
Ordour	-	smell
Enemy	-	foe

Use a similar word in place of the underlined word.

1. P.L.E will be very difficult this year.
P.L E will be very hard this year.

Activity

Mk. Precise pg 226 pupils' task 65

P.4 COMPREHENSION AND COMPOSITION WORK TERM 1 - 3

UNITS 1 AND 2

Describing people and Objects
Vocabulary practice:

Circular, rectangular, smart, smooth, square, strong, weak, thick, thin, shabby, round, game park, giraffe, baboons, kobs, crested crane, zoo, peacock, tour guide

Dialogue: Learners will read the dialogue on page 11 Mk. Primary pupils bk 4

Activity

Questions on page 11 mk Pr. Eng pupils bk 4

Lesson 2

PASSAGE READING

“The strong man” on page 12 – 13

Vocabulary practice healthy, promised, reward, trick, kraal, annoyed.

Activity

Learners read the passage and answer questions about it.

Questions on pg 13 Mk pr. Eng pupils bk 4 .

LESSON 3

GUIDED COMPOSITION

A TRIP TO Entebbe on page 14 MK Pri. Eng Pupil's BK 4

LESSON 4

FREE COMPOSITION

How I spent my holidays

Parts

1. Title
2. Introduction
3. Message
4. conclusion

Use the following words to guide you while writing.

- a) Where
- b) When
- c) How

LESSON 5

UNITS 3 AND 4 LIKES AND DISLIKES

Dialogue: The Concert

Vocabulary Practice:

Concert, interesting, hurt, bravery, culture, really, special, overnight, drumming, waists, twisting

Activity

Learners read the dialogue on pg. 26 Mk. Pr. Eng Pupils' Bk 4 and answer the questions.

LESSON 6

A PASSAGE: a VISIT TO Owino market

Vocabulary Practice

Vegetables, fruits

Activity

Learners read the passage and answer questions about it. Questions on pg. 27 MK Eng
Pupils' BK 4

LESSON 7

JUMBLED STORY AND GUIDED COMPOSITION

ACTIVITY On pg 28 Mk pupils bk 4

Lesson 8

A passage: The different twins

Vocabulary practice

Stubborn, hardworking, kitchen

Activity

Learners will read the passage and answer questions about it. On pg 28 – 29 Mk bk 4

LESSON 9

FREE COMPOSITION

MY BEST FRIEND

Part

1. Title
2. Introduction
3. Body (Paragraphs)
4. Conclusion

Use the following words to guide you while writing.

- a) Who
- b) Why
- c) Where you met

LESSON 10

UNITS 5 AND 6

FEELINGS AND DESIRE

Vocabulary Practice

Hate, hungry, sad, scared, thirsty, tired, fly, fry, awake, sacks, tight, tasty. Boredom, search

ACTIVITY

A Poem - Grasshoppers

Learners will recite the poem and answer the questions on page 39 MK Pupils; Bk 4

LESSON 11 **A DIALOGUE**

Vocabulary practice

Compound, slash, piece, hungry, change, course.

Activity

- i) Learners will practice the dialogue in pairs.
- ii) Learners will answer both oral and written questions on page 39 Mk pupi's bk 4

LESSON12 **COMPOSITION**

LETTER WRITING

Kinds of letters

Formal / official

Informal / social / friendly/ personal

Social letters

These are letter one can write to one's relatives or friends.

Parts of the social letters

These are letter one can write to one's relatives or friends.

Parts of the social letter

- i) Address
- ii) date
- iii) Salutation/ Greetings
- v) Conclusion
- vi. Complementary clause

Activity

Pupils will write a letter requesting their friends to attend a birthday party in reference to Mk pupils Bk 4 pg 40

LESSON 13 A guided composition Excuse us Mr. cat !

Activity: Pupils will write a guided composition on page 41 Mk pupils Bk 4

Lesson 14 **UNITS 7 AND 8**

Good and bad behaviour

Vocabulary Practice

Permission , island, rudely, burial, complained, behaviour, reached, blamed

Activity

Learners will read and answer questions on pg 51 Mk pupils BK 4

Lesson 16

A Passage: Good neighbours

Vocabulary Practice

Helpful , hid, villagers, spoilt, up rooted, happily

Activity

Learners will read and answer questions on pg 53 MK pupils Bk 4

LESSON 1

TERM II

Unit 1 and 2 polite language

Vocabulary practice

Borrow , excuse, forgive , lend

Activity:

- i) Filling in exercise on pg 55 Mk Bk 4
- ii) A dialogue on pg 66 Mk Bk 4

A PASSAGE : Baluku's sugar canes **LESSON 2**

Vocabulary practice

Plantation academy, wondered, impolite, humbly, explained, laughed, polite.

Activity

Learners will read and answer questions on pages 67 – 68 Mk pupil's bk 4

LESSON 3

A guided composition: The obedient boy on page 68 Mk pupil's bk 4

LESSON 4

UNITS 3 AND 4

SEASONS AND CROPS

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Harvest, rainfall, cashcrop , plantation, season, staple food.

Activity

- i) Choosing a correct word from the list given on page 73 Mk pupil's Bk 4
- ii) Studying the table and answering questions on pages 75 - 76 (Orally)

Written questions about wet and dry seasons on page 75

1. How many seasons are shown on the table?
2. Which months had windy weather?
3. Which weather had the month of May?
4. How many months were rainy?
5. Which months do you think had the hot weather?

Lesson 5

A dialogue: Different places and seasons.

Vocabulary practice

Staple food, true, receive, wish

Activity

- i) Learners will practice the dialogue in pairs.
- ii) Learners will read and answer questions on pages 80 - 81 Mk pupil's bk 4

Lesson 6

A passage: OGOLA LEARNS A LESSON

Vocabulary practice

Homestead, sowing, disobeyed, appeared, yelled, slapped, harvest

Activity

Learners will read and answer the questions on pages 82 – 83 Mk pupil's bk 4
Unit 5 and 6

FARMING

LESSON 7

Vocabulary practice

Cultivate, granary, irrigate, mulch, pest, pesticide, seedling, sow, thinning, transport

Activity

- i) Choosing the correct word from the given table on page 86.
- ii) Write simple sentences about pictures on page 86.

Lesson 8

Picture composition

(Past tense)

Activity

i) Pupils will answer questions about each picture on pages 94 – 95
BK pupils bk 4

Lesson 9

A Passage: Working together on a maize garden

Vocabulary practice

Hard working, richest, chop, weeding, idea, invited, thinned, neighbours, harvest.

Activity

Pupils will read and answer question on page 97 - 98 Mk pupil's Bk 4

Lesson 10**A dialogue: WORK IN THE GARDEN**

Vocabulary practice

Sprayed, yield, sure, assist

Activity

- i) Pupils will practice the dialogue in pairs.
- ii) Pupils will answer questions on pgs 96 – 97 Mk pupil's Bk 4

Lesson 11**JUMBLED COMPOSITION GUIDED COMPOSITION****Activity**

- a) Rewriting the correct composition on pg 98 -9
- b) Guided composition completion on pg 98

LESSON 12**UNITS 7 AND 8****COOKING**

Vocabulary practice

Fry, mixture, peel, prepare, soak, uproot

ACTIVITY: Exercise on pg 101 Mk Pr.

English Bk 4

LESSON 13 GUIDED AND PICTURE COMPOSITION**Activity**

- a) Guided composition: How does one prepare groundnut sauce? Mk.Pr. Eng, Bk 4 pg 105
- b) Write sentences to describe what Rose did in each picture Mk. Pr. Eng 4 pg 105

Lesson 14**Passage reading****BREAKFAST AT HOME**

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

Breakfast, patience, store, frying pan, poured, bowl, mixture, beat the eggs, lay, invited, requested, slices, dinning

Activity

Questions about the passage on pg 111 Mk Pr. Eng. Pupil's Bk 4

Lesson 15

Jumbled composition

Sanyu prepares cassava.

Mk. Pr. Eng Bk 4 Pupil's on pg 112

THIRD TERM**UNIT 1 AND 2 BUILDING****Vocabulary practice**

Banana fibres, bedroom, builder, carpenter, cement, frame, reeds, concrete, mud, thatch, ventilator, ladder. Iron sheets.

Activity 1

Exercise 1 Pg 115 Mk Pr. Eng Bk 4

Exercise 2 Pg. 115 Mk.Pr. Eng Bk 4

Lesson 2 and 3

Activity : Exercise on pg 116 and 117 in Mk Pr. Eng Bk 4.

LESSON 4

Dialogue

A HEAVY STORM

Vocabulary practice! Storm, blew, fix, afraid, poles, worry.

Activity

Questions about the dialogue on Pg. 120

Mk. Pr. Eng Bk 4

LESSON 5**PASSAGE****OUR HOLIDAY**

Vocabulary practice: Wheel barrow, plaster, lime, hammers, nails, asleep, instructions, window frames, bricks, blocks,

Activity: Learners read the passage on Pg. 121 and answer questions about it.

LESSON 6 PASSAGE

BUILDING IN UGANDA

Vocabulary practice: permanent, semi permanent, temporary, wooden, pole, reeds, residential, business, theatres, storied, flats, stairs, steps, elevators, meant, bungalows, cement, screed, straw, tour,

Activity: Learners read the passage on pg. 122 and answer question on pg 122 – 3 Mk Pr. Eng Pr. Bk 4

Lesson 7

POEM - Buildings

Vocabulary practice:
Construct , bungalows, tiles, poles

Activity 1: Learners recite the poem and answer question about it.
Mk Eng. Pr. Bk 4 Pg 123 – 4

Activity 2: Guided composition
A party at Mugenyi's home.
Mk Eng. Pr. Bk 4 page 124

LESSON 8

UNITS 3 and 4

DISEASES

Vocabulary practice:
Bandage , dentist, hospital, needle, syringe, nurse, plaster, wound, fracture, injection, toothache etc

Activity :
Completing sentences using the practiced words. Mk. Pri Eng. Bk 4 Pg 129

Lesson 9

CONVERSATION

AT THE HOSPITAL

Vocabulary , practice, swollen , sore , breathe, diphtheria, immunized, information.

Activity: Learners recite the conversation and answer question in Mk Pr. Eng Bk 4 Pg 135

Lesson 10

Passage reading

Vocabulary Practice: butterflies, disease, diarrhea, vomiting, cholera, stomachache, treatment, possible , help ful, community.

Passage: Bad insects

Activity: learners read the passage and answer questions about it. On page 136 Mk. Pr Eng . Bk 4

UNITS 5 AND 6 MONEY

LESSON 11

Vocabulary practice:

Afford bank, bank notes, change, money, price, purse, save, lend, borrow, bought.

Exercise on pg 140 Mk. Pr. Eng bk 4

LESSON 13

Passage Reading

Vocabulary practice , central bank, commercial bank , sure, notes, coins, foreign companies

Lesson 17

Dialogue

A GOAT TO THE MARKET

Vocabulary practice: Butchers, packed, weighing, scale, load, rope, realize, ground.

Activity:

Learners read the dialogue and answer questions on pg 161 Mk. Pr. Eng Bk4.

LESSON 18

Passage

MARKET DAY

Vocabulary practice: woke, bathed dressed, excited, boarded, already, sweating, wheelbarrow, busy , shoulders, weighing scale.

Activity:

Learners read the passage and answer questions on Pg 163. Mk Pr. Eng Bk 4

LESSON 19 - 20

PICTURE COMPOSITIONS

i) AT THE MARKET

II) A ROAD ACCIDENT

Activity: Learners study the pictures and

i) Answer questions about the picture.

ii) Write short sentences about the accident.

Coins, print, withdraw, diamond rings, mint, valuables, chains, land titles, loan

Activity: Learners read the passage and answer questions on pg 148 from MK. Pr. Eng. Pupils Bk 4

Lesson 14

Picture composition

WHY A BANK IS USEFUL

Activity: Learners study the pictures and write a composition from the pictures.

UNITS 7 and 8 WEIGHT

Lesson 15

Vocabulary practice: Pack packets weighing scale, weight, grams, heavy.

Activity

Vocabulary practice exercises on pg. 153 MK. Pr. Eng Pupil's Bk 4.

LESSON 16

Table about Musa's shop

Activity: Learners will study the table and answer the questions on page 155.

Mk Pr. End Pupil's Bk 4