

LESSON NOTES PREPERATION SHEET

(ENGLISH)NAME _____ CLASS: P.4 TERM: I YEAR: 2024

ASPECT	TOPIC	DELIVERABLE CONTENT/ LESSON- 3 PART MODEL								
GRAMMER	GIVING DIRECTION	A. <u>DESCRIBING PEOPLE</u>								
		<u>LESSON 1</u>								
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Vocabulary practice</u>								
		Black, brown, kind, tall								
		Listen and write								
		<table><tr><th>word</th><th>Tick</th><th>correct</th><th>correct</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	word	Tick	correct	correct				
word	Tick	correct	correct							
		<u>Dictionary work</u>								
		Look up the meaning of each of the words								
		<table><tr><th>word</th><th>meaning</th></tr><tr><td>Black Brown Kind Tall</td><td></td></tr></table>	word	meaning	Black Brown Kind Tall					
word	meaning									
Black Brown Kind Tall										
		Construct sentences using the above vocabulary in past simple tense.								
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Grammar</u>								
		Adjectives								
		⇒ Adjectives are words used to describe or talk more about nouns or pronouns.								

Comparison of adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Black	Blacker	Blackest
Brown	browner	brownest
Kind	kinder	kindest
Tall	taller	tallest

• Structure / tense work

Tense; present simple tense

Using: I am a girl/ boy

- ⇒ We use this structure to describe one self.
- ⇒ We usually use the present past simple tense when describing ourselves.

Example.

1. I am a beautiful woman.
2. I am a brown boy.
3. I am a kind child.

Activity.

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

1. Job is _____ than peter. (kind)
2. I am a _____ girl. (browner)
3. Of the boys in that home, he is the _____. (blackest)

Arrange the words in ABC order.

4. Kind, black, brown, tall
5. Brown, browner, kind, kindest.

Re- arrange the letters in the brackets to form correct words.

6. I am a _____ boy. (kidn)
7. I am a _____ girl. (blkac)
8. He is a _____ boy. (brown)

Lesson2.

- **Vocabulary practice.**

Good, polite, short, bad

Listen and write.

Word	tick	Correct	correction

Dictionary work

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

Word	meaning
Good Polite Short bad	

Construct sentences using the words above in present simple tense.

- **Grammar**

Activity

Comparison of adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	_____
_____	Politer	politest
short	shorter	_____
bad	_____	_____

• **Structure / tense work**

Tense; present simple tense

Both.....and.....are.....

- We use bothand.....to talk about two people or things together.

Examples.

1. Isaac is a good boy. Innocent is a good boy. (Begin: both.....)

Both Isaac and innocent are good boys.

2. Betty is a tall girl. Irene is a tall girl.

Both betty and Irene are tall girls.

Activity 2.

Join these sentences beginning: Bothand.....

1. Our teachers are kind. Our parents are also kind.
2. Joy is brown. John is also brown.
3. Shadrack is a polite child. Abwooli is also a polite child.
4. Mothers are caring. Fathers are caring.
5. Wilber is strong. Jane is strong.
6. Kidnappers are bad people. Robbers are bad people.
7. The boys are sad. The girls are sad.

Fill in the blank space with the most suitable word.

8. Sarah is tall but Susan is _____.
9. Joy is politer _____ Mark.
10. Both Sandra _____ Rita are good girls.

Lesson 03

• **Vocabulary practice**

Smart, beautiful, ugly, thin

Listen and write.

Word	Tick	Correct	Correction

Dictionary work.

Look up the meaning of each of the given words

Word	meaning
Smart	
Beautiful	
Ugly	
thin	

Construct sentences using above the words in present simple tense.

• **Grammar.**

Activity.

Comparison of adjectives.

positive	comparative	superlative
Smart	smarter	_____
beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
ugly	uglier	ugliest
thin	_____	Thinnest

Tense : present Structure/ tense work

simple tense

Using: how does look?

⇒ We use this structure to find out how someone looks.

Examples.

1. How does Samuel look? (tall, brown)

Samuel is tall and brown.

2. How does Rachael look? (beautiful , short)

Activity

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

3. Melisa is more _____ than Florence (beauty)

4. Kapere is _____ than Amooti. (smart)

5. Of the three boys, Kizza is the _____. (thin)

6. Bob is a very _____ man.(ugly)

Use the given words in the brackets to answer the given questions.

4. How does Abigail look? (black, smart)

5. How does your grandfather look? (weak, sickly)

6. How does the head boy? (humble and responsible)

7. How does Ruth look? (beautiful, thin)

8. How does your body look? (healthy, pretty)

9. How does pastel's hair look? (long, black)

Lesson 04.

• **Vocabulary practice.**

Tall, polite, kind, bad.

Listen and write.

word	tick	Correct	correction

Dictionary work.

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

word	meaning
Tall	
Polite	
Kind	
Bad.	

Construct sentences using above vocabulary in present simple tense.

- **Grammar**

Opposite of adjectives.

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>opposite</u>
Tall	short
Kind	un kind
Bad	good
Polite	impolite

- **Structure / tense work**

Tense: present simple tense.

Using: some are and others are.....

⇒ We use this structure when talking about part of the group and not the whole group.

⇒ It is used to complete two groups of people or things which are not the same.

Example

1. Some are kind and others are unkind
2. Some are beautiful and others are ugly.

Activity

Re-write the sentence giving the opposite of the underlined word.

3. The unkind boy was given a prize.
4. All the good boys were punished.

Complete the sentences with a correct word.

5. Some are strong and others are
6. Some are useful and others are
7. Some are happy and others are
8. Some are kind and others are
9. Some are polite and others are
10. Some are shabby and others are
11. Some are good and others are
12. Some are short and others are.....

Lesson 5

• **Vocabulary**

Good, polite, short, tall

Listen and write

word	tick	corrects	correction

Dictionary work

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

word	meaning
Good	
Polite	
Short	
tall	

Construct a sentence using the above vocabulary in present simple tense.

• **Grammar**

Activity

Adjective	opposite
good	
polite	impolite
short	
tall	

- **Structure and work. tense**

Tense; present simple tense.

Using: -----is-----than-----

⇒ We use the word **than** to compare two people or things.

⇒ We add **er** or **ier** to the adjective to show the comparison.

Examples.

1. The bridegroom is taller than the bride.
2. Betty is shorter than shanitah.
3. Richard is stronger than Paul.

Activity 02.

Arrange the words in ABC order.

1. Good, tall, short, polite,
2. Worse, best, better, worst.

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

1. Henry is _____ than kalema. (old)
2. He is _____ than his sister. (poor)
3. Tony is _____ than Samuel. (bright)
4. They are _____ than us. (rich)
5. Innocent is _____than Jemimah. (weak)
6. Drake is _____than shamilah. (strong)
7. Rachael is _____than Justine. (ugly)
8. Of the twins, Kato is the_____. (thin)

Lesson 6

Vocabulary practice

Smart, beautiful, ugly, thin.

Listen and write

word	tick	Correct	correction

Dictionary work.

Look up the meaning each of the given words below.

Word	meaning
Smart	
Beautiful	
Ugly	
Thin	

Construct a sentence using the above vocabulary in present simple tense.

- Grammar

Activity 1

Opposite of adjectives.

Adjective	opposite
Smart	shabby
Beautiful	_____
Ugly	_____
Thin	_____

• **Structure /tense work.**

Tense: present simple tense.

Using -----is the----- of the-----

- ⇒ We use this structure when comparing three or more people.
- ⇒ We use the superlative degree.
- ⇒ We add **-st**, **-est**, or **-iest** to the given adjective to compare three or more people.
- ⇒ The word "the" is used before the adjective.

Example.

1. Tom is the oldest of the three. (old)
2. Tina is the heaviest of the three babies. (heavy)

Activity 02

Use the bracket form of given words given in the brackets to complete the sentence.

1. Harriet is the _____ of the triplets. (bright)
2. He has the _____ marks in English. (good)
3. Maria is the _____ girl in our class. (pretty)
4. I am the _____ in our family. (young)
5. Ogola is the _____ swimmer in our school. (fast)
6. Naume is the _____ of the three players. (slow)
7. Lucky is the _____ of the three girls. (old)
8. Your cousin is the _____ pupil in our school. (lazy)
9. Who is the _____ of the triplets. (tiny)
10. Allen is the _____ of all the children in this class. (wise)

B. DESCRIBING OBJECTS.

Lesson 07

• **Vocabulary practice**

Long, short, smooth, hard.

Listen and write

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

word	tick	correct	corrections

Dictionary work

Word	meaning
Long	
Short	
Smooth	
hard	

Construct sentences using above vocabulary in present simple tense.

- Grammar

Activity 1

Comparison of adjectives.

positive	comparative	superlative
Long	longer	longest
Short	_____	_____
Smooth	_____	_____
Hard	_____	_____

- **Structure/tense work**

Tense: present simple tense

Using: Theis.....

⇒ We use this structure to talk about the appearance of an object that we are sure of.

Example

1. The plot is round.
2. The sack of beans is heavy.

Activity 02

Answer the questions using the words in the brackets

1. What is hot? (kettle)
2. What is long? (ruler)
3. What is smooth? (table)
4. What is short? (rope)
5. What is hard? (stone)

Lesson 08

Vocabulary practice.

Rough, heavy, light, color.

Listen and write

word	tick	Correct	Correction

Dictionary work.

Look up the meaning of each of the given words:

word	meaning
Rough	
Heavy	
Light	
color	

Construct sentences using the above words in present simple tense.

- Grammar

Activity 1

Comparison of adjectives.

positive	comparative	superlative
Light	roughest	rougher
Rough	_____	_____
Heavy	_____	_____

- **Structure / tense work**

Tense: Present simple tense

Using: Present simple tense

Examples.

1. Is the pot oval?
No, the pot is not oval.
2. Is the kettle hot?
Yes, the kettle is hot.

Activity 02

Answer the following questions in full sentences beginning with the word given in the brackets

1. Is the chalkboard black? (Yes)
2. Is the leaf pink? (no))
3. Is the rock light? (yes)
4. Is the train long? (yes)
5. Is the book rectangular? (yes)

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

6. A balloon is _____ than a stone. (light)
7. An elephant is _____ than a goat.(heavy)
8. A table is _____ than a mirror.(rough)

Lesson 09

- **Vocabulary practice**

Round, rectangular, oval, triangular.

Listen and write.

word	tick	Correct	correction

Dictionary work

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

word	meaning
Round	
Rectangular	
Oval	
Triangular	

Construct sentences using the above vocabulary in present simple tense.

• **Grammar**

Format of adjectives from nouns.

Noun	adjective
Rectangle	Rectangular
Triangle	Triangular
Circle	Circular
sphere	Spherical
cylinder	Cylindrical
colorful	colorful

• **Tense Structure / tense work.**

Tense: Present simple tense

Examples

1. Are the balls round?
Yes, the balls are round.
2. Are the ears of the rabbit short?
No, the ears of the rabbit are not short.

Activity

Answer the questions beginning with: Yes ... / no...

1. Are the balls triangular?
2. Are the leaves green?
3. Are the plates round?
4. Are most leaves blue?

Use the correct form of the words given in the brackets.

5. Daddy bought a _____ table. (circle)
6. My bed is _____. (rectangle)
7. I ate a samosa _____. (triangle)

Lesson 10

• **Vocabulary practice**

Square, flat, soft, rough.

Listen and write.

word	tick	correct	correction

Dictionary work

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

word	meaning
Light	
Flat	
Soft	
rough	

Construct sentences using the above words in present simple tense.

Grammar

Activity 1

Comparison of adjectives.

positive	comparative	superlative
Soft	_____	Softest
Rough	Rougher	_____
Flat	_____	_____
light	_____	lightest

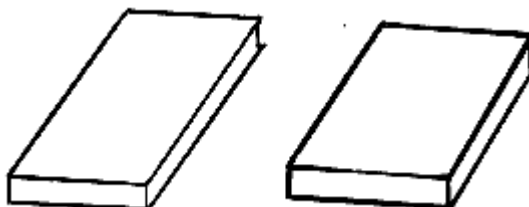
- Structure / tense work.

Tense: Present simple tense

Using: The ----- is ----- than the ----- one.

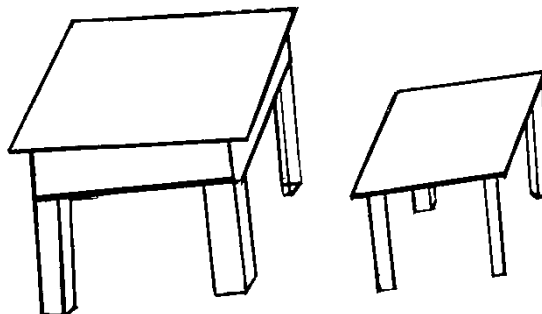
⇒ We use this structure when there is a comparison between two objects of the same kind.

Examples



The black book is bigger than the red one.

The rectangular table is bigger than the circular one.

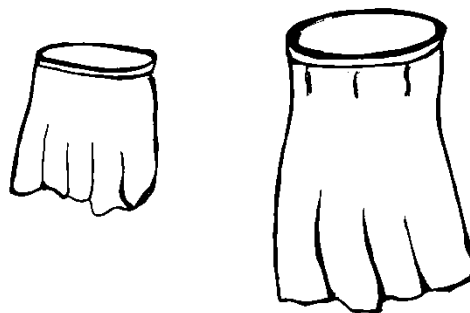


Activity 02

Construct sentences using the given words in each pair of the picture as in the example above

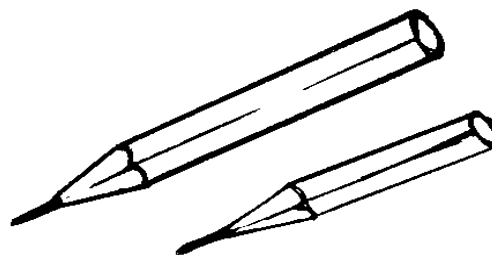


.....bigger.....



3.

.....longer.....



4.

.....shorter.....

Lesson 11

• Vocabulary practice

Long, short, smooth, hard

Listen and write.

word	tick	correct	correction

Dictionary work

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

word	meaning
Long	
Short	
Smooth	
hard	

Construct sentences using the above words in present simple tense.

Grammar

Activity 1

Opposite of adjectives

adjective	opposite
long	Short
short	
smooth	rough
hard	

• Structure / tense work

Tense: Present simple tense.

Using: Is the the..... of the?

Yes, No, the.....of the.....

⇒ We use this structure when we want to know the description of an object and degree of comparison used.

⇒ We expect a positive or negative response.

⇒ Yes, is used with positive statements while No, is used on negative statements.

Examples

1. Is a mountain the highest of the three? (tree, pole, mountain)
Yes, a mountain is the highest of the three.

2. Is a saucer the biggest of the three? (saucer, plate, saucepan)

No, a saucer is not the biggest of the three.

Activity 2.

1. Is a mango the sweetest of the three? (mango, guava, lemon)

2. Is a bus the biggest of the three? (bus, motorcycle, bicycle)

3. Is a stone the lightest of the three? (stone, paper, pen)

4. Is a star the biggest of the three? (star, moon, sun)

5. Is a cup the biggest of the three? (cup, kettle, jug)

LESSON 12

• **Vocabulary practice**

Rough, heavy, light, soft

Listen and write.

word	tick	correct	correction

DICTIONARY WORK

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

word	meaning
Rough	
Heavy	
Light	
Soft	

Construct sentences using the above words in present simple tense.

Grammar

Activity 1

Opposites of adjectives

<u>adjective</u>	<u>Opposite</u>
Rough	_____
Heavy	Light
Light	_____
soft	_____

• **Structure / tense work**

Tense: present simple tense

Using: Is Your's/ her's/ his'/ Maria's.....?

- ⇒ We use this structure to ask about the description of a given object.
- ⇒ A positive or negative response can be given when answering the question.

Examples

1. Is John's cup big?



Yes, John's cup is big.

2. Is Jane's dress short?



No, Jane's dress is not short.

Activity 2.

Answer the following, questions beginning: Yes... or No.....

(see the above examples)



1. Is his hat red?
2. Is Mariam's dress long?
3. Is Alex's house round?

Use yes, -- or No, -- to answer the questions below.

4. Is Sanyu's table rough? (No)
5. Is the bag heavy? (Yes)

Lesson 13.

Vocabulary practice

Listen and write

Round, rectangular, oval

word	tick	correct	correction

Dictionary work

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

word	meaning
Round	
Rectangular	
Oval	
triangular	

Construct sentences using the above vocabulary in present simple tense.

- Grammar

Formation of adjectives

nouns	adjectives
Rectangle	
Triangle	
Round	
oval	

Structure / tense work.

Tense: present simple tense.

Using: bogere's-----is-----

⇒ We use this structure to describe one's belonging.

Examples.

1. Samuel's ball is round
2. Racheal's table rectangular.

Activity.

Make correct sentences from the table below.

Peter's	table		triangular
Ruth's	pat	is	oval
Nancy's	pancake	are	round
Sam's	Plate		rectangular
	window		Square

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

Lesson 14.

Long, short, smooth, hard.

Activity 1**Comparison of adjectives**

<u>positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
Long		
Short		
Smooth		
Hard		

Structure / Tense work.

Tense: present simple tense

Using: Whose-----n is this/ that?

It is-----

⇒ We use whose when we want to know the owner of a given object.

Examples

1. Whose cup is this? (Amina)

It is Amina's cup.

2. Whose pencil is that? (Milton)

It is Milton's pencil.

Activity 02.

Use the names in the brackets to respond to the following questions.

1. Whose book is this? (Timothy)
2. Whose bag is that? (Joseph)
3. Whose ball is this? (David)
4. Whose phone is this? (Moses)
5. Whose comb is that? (Sandra)

LESSON 15.

- Vocabulary practice

Rough, heavy, light, soft

Listen and write.

word	tick	Correct	correct

Dictionary work.

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

Word	Meaning
Rough	
Heavy	
Light	
soft	

Construct sentences using the given vocabulary in present simple tense.

Grammar:**Activity 1.****Comparison of adjectives**

<u>positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
Rough		
Heavy		
Light		
soft		

Structure / Tense work.**Tense: present simple tense**

Using: That is

Examples:

1. That is Paul's ball.
■ It is his.
2. That is my bag.
■ It is mine.

		<p>Activity 2.</p> <p>Write the following sentences beginning with: It is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. That is John's bicycle.2. That is her uniform.3. That is my watch.4. That is our house.5. That is their home.																		
GRAMME R	GIVING DIRECTION S	<p><u>LESSON 01</u></p> <p>vocabulary practice</p> <p>far, near, infront, behind</p> <p>listen and write</p> <table><tr><td>word</td><td>tick</td><td>Correct</td><td>correction</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p><u>Dictionary work.</u></p> <p>Look up the meaning of each of the words given.</p> <table><tr><th>word</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>Far</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Near</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Infront of</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>behind</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Construct sentences using the above vocabulary in present simple tense</p>	word	tick	Correct	correction					word	Meaning	Far		Near		Infront of		behind	
word	tick	Correct	correction																	
word	Meaning																			
Far																				
Near																				
Infront of																				
behind																				

Activity.

Grammar.

Preparation of prepositions

word	Opposite
Far	Near
Near	
Infront	
behind	

Structure \ Tense work

Tense: Present simple tense

The -----is-----

- **Examples.**

1. The goat is near the road. (near)
2. Tom kicked the ball across the road. (across)

Activity 02.

Re arrange the letters given in bracket to form a correct word and use it to complete the sentence.

1. Our _____ is far from our house. (coolsh)
2. The _____ is far from the main road. (afm)
3. They boy is sitting _____ to the television. (secl)
4. The lake is _____ from here. (afr)
5. My school is _____ the clinic. (eraft)
6. The pole is _____ the building. (of infront)
7. The _____ is behind the school. (chrchu)

Lesson 02.

Vocabulary practice.

After, before, right turn, left turn.

Listen and write.

word	tick	Correct	Correction

Dictionary work.

Look up the meaning of each of the given words

word	Meaning
After	
Before	
Right turn	
Left turn	

Construct sentences using the above vocabulary in the present simple tense.

Grammar

Activity 1.

Opposite of prepositions

word	Opposite
After	
Before	
Right turn	
Left turn	

. structure / tense work

Tense: Present simple tense

Using: The -----is on the-----

Activity 02.

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

1. Our school is _____ to the market than to the church.
(near)
2. The clinic is _____ to the sign post. (close)
3. The mosque is _____from the church than from the market. (far)
4. It is _____to turn on your left hand side than the right hand side.(short)
5. The police station is _____ to your town than to the taxi park. (near)

Lesson03.

Vocabularypractice.

Roundabout, signpost, junction, corner.

Listen and write

word	tick	Correct	Correction

Dictionary work.

Look up the meaning of each of the given words.

word	Meaning
Round about	
Junction	
Corner	

Construct sentences using the above vocabulary in the present simple tense.

Activity.

Grammar: Plural of nouns.

singular	Plural
Round about	
Sign post	
Junction	
Corner	

Structure / tense work.

Tense: Present simple tense.

First-----and then-----

⇒ We use this structure to give the order of how you will move from one place to another.

Examples

1. To the junction / first walk up / and then turn left.

First walk up to the junction and then turn left.

Activity.

Re arrange the given set of words to make the correct to make the sentences beginning with: First -----and then -----

1. And then turn right / First walk up to the gate.

2. To the sign post / first go up and then turn west.

3. And then turn east / across the field / first walk.

4. First walk/ and then turn left / up the mosque.

5. First reach / and then turn / the junction

6. Up to the junction/ and then branch off / first go north
wards

Lesson04.

Vocabularypractice.

Next to, opposite to, far from, close to, close turn

word	Tick	Correct	correction

Dictionary work.

Look up the meaning of each of the given words

word	Meaning
Next to	
Opposite to	
Far from	
Close turn	
Close to	

Use the given vocabulary above to construct sentence in the present simple tense.

Grammar:

Opposite of prepositions.

Word	Meaning
Next to	
Far from	

Structure / Tense work

Tense: Present simple tense

Using -----is nearer / further/ close to the -----.

⇒ This structure is used to compare the distance between two places. The word "than" is used to show the comparison between the two places.

Examples.

1. Our school is nearer to the market than to the church.

Activity.

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

1. Paul is sitting _____ to the television than to the radio.
(close)
2. The fence is _____ than the wall. (higher)
3. The mosque is _____ from the church than the school. (far)
4. The bore hole is _____ than the lake. (near)
5. The mountain is _____ from our home than the game park. (near)
6. The eastern route is _____ to our home than the northern route. (far)

**GRAMMA
R**

**WHAT I LIKE
AND HOW I
FEEL**

Lesson 01.

Vocabulary practice.

Food, drinks, soda, fruits

Listen and write.

word	tick	Correct	Correct

Look up the meaning of each of the words given below.

word	Meaning
Food Drinks Soda Fruits.	

Construct a sentence using each of the words in present simple tense

Grammar.

Plural of common nouns

Activity

Give the plural form of these nouns.

noun	Plural
Food Drink Soda Fruit	

structure / tense work

Tense: present simple tense.

I like

⇒ We use this structure to mention the things we like. when pronoun I is used, we do not add(s) on the word like

We add ing to the main verb that comes immediately after like.

Examples.

1. I like eating fruits.
2. I like drinking soda.

Activity2

Arrange the words in abc order.

Food, drinks, soda, fruits.

Re- arranges the words to make correct sentence

1. Like cooking food i.
2. Playing I like football
3. I soda drinking like..

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

4. I like _____ mangoes. (eat)
5. I like _____. (swim)
6. I _____ eating food.(like)
7. I like _____ story books. (read)
8. I like _____ - foot ball. (play)
9. I like _____ (sing)

Lesson

Vocabulary practice.

Dancing, singing, reading, cooking.

Listen and write.

word	tick	Correct	Correct

Look up the meaning of each of the words given below.

word	Meaning
Dancing	
Singing	
Reading	
Cooking	

Construct a sentence using each of the words given above in present simple tense.

Tense of verbs

Activity1

verb	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple
dance	dances		Danced
Cook			
Sing			
read	reads	Reading	Read

Structure / tense work

Tense: present simple tense.

1. I do not like -----

We use this structure to express our dis likes about the mentioned things.

		<p>Examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I do not like singing 2. I do not like digging. <p><u>Activity</u></p> <p><u>Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I am _____ food now. (cook) 2. My mother _____ every evening. (read) 3. We _____ - a nice song last week. (sing) 4. They do not like _____ (dance)- <p>Change the following sentences into the negative form by using -----do not-----</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. I like washing dishes 6. I like writing letters to my aunt. 7. I like drawing pictures. <p><u>Re – write the sentences as instructed in the brackets.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. I like games and sports. (use -----do not-----) 9. I do not like watching television. (Begin: I like -----) 10. I like wearing long dresses. (use : -----not-----)
		<p><u>LESSON 22</u></p> <p>Vocabulary practice</p> <p><i>Sewing, playing, riding, cooking</i></p>

Listen and write.

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Look up the meaning of each of the words below.

Sewing	_____
Playing	_____
Riding	_____
Cooking	_____

Construct a sentence using each of the given above in the present simple tense.

Grammar

Tenses of verbs

Activity 1

Complete the table correctly.

Verb	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple
Sew	_____	Sewing	_____
Play	Playing	Plays	_____
_____	Riding	Rides	Rode
Cook	_____	_____	_____

		<p>Structure / tense work</p> <p>Tense : present simple tense</p> <p>He/ She/ They like (s)</p> <p>We use this structure to talk about other people's likes.</p> <p>We add (-s) on the word like for singular</p> <p>Pronouns and nouns</p> <p>For plural nouns and pronouns, we do not add (s) to the word like.</p> <p>Examples</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They like reading story books. 2. He likes playing with the baby.
		<p><u>Activity 2</u></p> <p><u>Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences correctly.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boys like _____ bicycles. (ride) 2. My aunt _____ clothes every day. (wash) 3. We _____ football every evening. (play) 4. Joy _____ a delicious meal 1st week. (cook) 5. Vivian _____ playing netball. (like) 6. Our school choir is _____ the national Anthem. (sing) <p>Fill in the blank spaces with the most suitable word to complete the sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. I like cooking food but I do not like _____ netball. 8. She likes singing but she does not like _____ clothes.

Arrange the words in alphabetical order.

10. Ride, sing, play, cook.

11. Dancing, sewing, cooking, reading.

Lesson 23.

Vocabulary practice.

Desires, enjoy, prefer, like.

Listen and write.

<u>word</u>	<u>tick</u>	<u>Correct</u>	<u>Correct</u>

Look up the meaning of each of the words below.

Word	Meaning
Desires Enjoy Prefer Like	

Construct a sentence using each of the words given above in the present simple tense.

Grammar.

Tense of verbs

Activity 1

Complete the table correctly.

verb	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple
Desire	desires	Desiring	desired
Enjoy			
Prefer			
Like			

Structure \ tense work

Tense: present simple tense.

----- Prefer----- to.

- ⇒ Prefer to is used to mean that we like one thing \ person more than the other.
- ⇒ We do not use more and than when using prefer -----
--to-----
- ⇒ When using singular nouns / pronouns, we add (s) to the word prefer.

Examples.

1. They like singing more than dancing
They prefer singing to dancing.
2. He likes playing net ball more than playing volley ball
He prefers playing netball to volley ball.

Activity2

Re- write the sentences as instructed the brackets.

1. Monkeys like ripe bananas more than dry maize. (use: -----prefer ----to---)
2. Children like riding more than walking. (use: -----

prefer-----)

3. Sam likes swimming. He does not like playing football. (use: ---- prefer ----to----)
4. Henry likes singing. He likes dancing more.
5. I look cooking rice more than cooking posho. (use: --- --like ----more than -----)
6. We prefer digging to playing. (use: use -----like---- more than -----)
7. I prefer cartons to movies. (use: ----likes-----)
8. Jane enjoys pumpkins more than potatoes. (use: prefer-----to-----)
9. Joy likes rural life more than urban life. (use : ----- prefers-----)
10. She does not like reading. She likes writing. (use ----- prefers----- to)

Lesson 24

Vocabulary practice

Playing, sewing, riding, coking.

<u>word</u>	<u>tick</u>	<u>correct</u>	<u>Correct</u>

Look up the meaning of the words .

<u>word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<u>Playing</u> <u>Sewing</u> <u>Riding</u> <u>cooking</u>	

Construct a sentence using each of the above words in the present simple tense.

Grammar

Tense of verbs.

Activity1

Complete the table below correctly

<u>verb</u>	<u>Present simple</u>	<u>Present continuous</u>	<u>Past simple</u>
Play			
sew			
ride			
cook			

Structure / tense work.

Tense: present simple

Do you prefer -----to-----/ yes/ no,-----

We use this structure when asking people to mention what they. Like more than the other. We expect a positive or negative response.

Examples

1. Do you prefer reading to writing? (yes)

Yes, I prefer reading to writing.

2. Do you prefer sewing to playing? (no)

No, I prefer playing to sewing.

Activity 2.

Construct five sentences from the table below.

Do you	Prefer	Sewing	To	Singing?
		Playing		Dancing?
		Cooking		Swimming?
		Ridding		Writing?

1.

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Give correct responses to the following questions using the words in the brackets.

7. Do you prefer sewing to playing? (yes)
8. Do you prefer writing to singing? (no)
9. Do you prefer singing to dancing? (no)
10. Do you prefer sewing to singing? (yes)
11. Do you prefer cooking to riding? (yes)

Lesson 25

Vocabulary practice

Desire, enjoy, prefer, like.

Listen and write.

<u>word</u>	<u>Tick</u>	<u>Correct</u>	<u>Correct</u>

Look up the meaning of the words below.

<u>word</u>	<u>meaning</u>
Desire	
Enjoy	
Prefer	
Like	

Construct a sentence using each of the above words in the present simple tense.

Grammar

verb	p.simple	Continuous	Past simple

Structure / tense work

Tense : Present simple tense

-----enjoys-----

- ⇒ We use this structure to refer to the things someone like doing.
- ⇒ We add (-s) to the word enjoy if we are using singular nouns or pronouns.
- ⇒ We do not add (-s) if we are using plural nouns or pronouns.

Example s

1. I enjoy singing the National anthem
2. She enjoys playing volley ball

Activity

Re- write the sentences using ----- enjoys -----

1. A dog likes eating bones.
2. I like washing dishes
3. Those boys like playing football
4. My mother likes cooking
5. Her father likes playing with children.

Lesson 26.

Vocabulary practice

Happy, ill,. Cold, lazy.

Listen and write

<u>word</u>	<u>tick</u>	<u>correct</u>	<u>Correct</u>

Look up the meaning of the words below

<u>word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Happy Ill Lazy Cold	

Construct a sentence using each of the words in the present simple tense**Grammar****Opposite of adjectives**

<u>adjective</u>	<u>Opposite</u>
Happy Ill Cold lazy	well

Structure / Tense work

Tense: Present simple tense

-----feels-----

I / they feel-----

- ⇒ We use the word to express one's emotions.
- ⇒ We add (-s) to the word feel if we are using a singular noun / pronoun.
- ⇒ For plural nouns or pronouns and I, we do not letter (-s)

Examples

1. I feel cold today.
2. Tom feels sad when others fight.
3. He feels cold every morning.

Activity

Fill in the gaps using feel or feels

1. The girl _____ scared when she sees dogs.
2. We _____ happy when we are playing.
3. Robert _____ cold every morning
4. He _____ lazy after eating.
5. I _____ ill today.

Lesson 27

Vocabulary practice

Angry, sad, hot, sick.

Listen and write

<u>word</u>	<u>tick</u>	<u>correct</u>	<u>correct</u>

Look up the meaning of each of the words below.

<u>word</u>	<u>meaning</u>
Angry	
Sad	
Hot	
Sick	

Construct a sentence using each of the words in the present simple tense

Grammar

Comparing adjectives

Positive	comparative	superlative	
Angry			
Sad			
Hot			
sick			

structure /Tense work

tense : Present simple tense

-----because-----

We use this conjunction when we mention the reason why we feel the way we do.

Examples

1. I feel sad because our house caught fire.
2. He feels hot because he has been standing under the sun.

Joining sentences using -----because-----

Examples

1. She feels sad. Her mother is sick.
She feels sad because her mother is sick
2. We feel scared. It is dark.
We feel scare because it is dark.

Activity.

1. I feel happy. I received a new ball.
2. She feels sad. She lost her money.
3. He feels hot. He has been running.
4. They feel angry. Their team lost.
5. Betty feels ill. She has malaria.

Lesson 28.

Worried, scared, tired, and thirsty.

Listen and write

<u>word</u>	<u>tick</u>	<u>correct</u>	<u>correct</u>

Look up the meaning of each of the words below.

word	meaning
Worried	
Scared	
Tired	
Thirsty	

Construct a sentence using each of the words in the present simple tense

Grammar**Comparison of adjectives**

<u>Positive</u>	<u>comparative</u>	<u>superlative</u>
<u>Worried</u>		
<u>Scared</u>	<u>More scared</u>	<u>Most scare</u>
<u>Tired</u>		
<u>thirsty</u>		

Structure / tense work

Tense: Present simple tense

-----when-----

Examples.

1. I feel sad when I fall sick
2. Tom feels happy when he gets a gift.

Joining sentences using -----when----

Examples

1. We feel tired. We dig the whole day.

We feel tired when we dig the whole day

2. She feels worried. A family member falls sick.
3. She feels worried when a family member falls sick.

Activity

1. They feel scared. They meet strangers.
2. I feel tired. I play the whole day.
3. Teddy feels thirsty. She takes long without drinking water.
4. John feels worried. He fails all the numbers.
5. . We feel sad. We play in the rain.

Theme	Topic/ Theme & class	Teachable unit/deliverable lesson																																
GRAMMAR	BEHAVIOUR	<p><u>Lesson 1</u></p> <p><u>Vocabulary practice</u></p> <div><div>borrow, thank, forgive, lend</div></div> <p>Listen and write</p> <table><tr><td>Word</td><td>Tick</td><td>Correct</td><td>Correct</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p><u>Dictionary Words</u></p> <table><tr><td>Word</td><td>Meaning</td></tr><tr><td>borrow thank forgive lend</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense</p> <p><u>Grammar</u></p> <p><u>Verbs</u></p> <p>Verbs are doing words. These words show an action or activity</p> <p><u>Tenses of words</u></p> <table><tr><td>Verbs</td><td>Present simple</td><td>Present continuous</td><td>Past simple</td></tr><tr><td>borrow</td><td>borrow</td><td>borrowing</td><td>borrowed</td></tr><tr><td>thank</td><td>thanks</td><td>_____</td><td>thanked</td></tr><tr><td>forgive</td><td>forgives</td><td>forgiving</td><td>forgave</td></tr><tr><td>lend</td><td>lends</td><td>_____</td><td>lent</td></tr></table> <p><u>Structure and tense work</u></p> <p>Present simple tense</p> <p><u>Structure: May I...please? Yes/No...</u></p> <p>We use this structure to express politeness when requesting for</p>	Word	Tick	Correct	Correct					Word	Meaning	borrow thank forgive lend		Verbs	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple	borrow	borrow	borrowing	borrowed	thank	thanks	_____	thanked	forgive	forgives	forgiving	forgave	lend	lends	_____	lent
Word	Tick	Correct	Correct																															
Word	Meaning																																	
borrow thank forgive lend																																		
Verbs	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple																															
borrow	borrow	borrowing	borrowed																															
thank	thanks	_____	thanked																															
forgive	forgives	forgiving	forgave																															
lend	lends	_____	lent																															

something or some help

Example

1. May I use your pen, please? (Yes)
✓ **Yes, you may use my pen.**
2. May I take this chair, please? (No)
✓ **No, I am sorry. I am going to use it**
3. May I use your book, please?
✓ **No, I am sorry. I am reading it.**

Activity

Give correct responses to the following questions or requests using the words in brackets

1. May I use your atlas, please? (Yes)
2. May I use your bicycle, please? (No)
3. May I borrow your duster, please? (Yes)
4. May I use your pencil, please? (Yes)
5. May we take her table, Please? (No)

Lesson 2.

Vocabulary practice

excuse, please, sorry

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
excuse, please, sorry	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Using: Will you please lend, ...?

No, I am/we ...

- ✓ We use this structure to express politeness when asking for something.
- ✓ A positive or negative response is expected when using the above structure

Example

1. Will you please lend us your ball?

No, I am sorry.

2. Will you please give me your book?

No, I am sorry. I am reading it.

Activity

Construct sentences from the table below

Will you please	lend	us	your	ball?
	give	me		bicycle?
		him		plates?
		her		phone?
		them		book?
		Peter		basin?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Lesson 3

Vocabulary practice

borrow, lend, thank, forgive

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
Borrow	
Lend	

thank	
forgive	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Tenses of verbs

Verbs	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple
Borrow	Borrows	Borrowing	Borrowed
Thank	Thanks	thanking	Thanked
Forgive	Forgives	Forgiving	Forgave
lend	lends	lending	lent

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Using: Do you have any...?

We use this structure to find out whether the item we need is available or not

Example

1. Do you have any tomatoes? (Yes)

✓ **Yes, I have some tomatoes?**

2. Do you have any cassava? (No)

✓ **No, I don't have any cassava.**

Activity

Give correct responses for each question beginning with: Yes/No

1. Do you have any new books? (Yes)

2. Do you have any money? (No)

3. Is there any milk in the flask? (Yes)

4. Do you have any baking flour? (No)

5. Do you have any sugar in the bowl? (No)

6. Does Emma have any beans? (Yes)

7. Does Mary have any new sweets in her bag? (No)

8. Does he have any new shirts? (Yes)

9. Do we have enough cakes for the guests? (Yes)

10. Are there any eggs on the tray? (No)

Lesson 4

Vocabulary practice

excuse, please, sorry

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
Excuse, please, sorry	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Using: Can I / they/she/he...please

No/ Yes ...

We use this structure to find out whether what we want can be done or not.

Example

1. Can I borrow your book?
✓ Yes, you can borrow my book.
2. Can he borrow your chair, please?
✓ No, I am sorry, he can't.

Activity

Arrange these words in alphabetical order

1. excuse, sorry, please, lend
2. excuses, borrows, borrowing, excused

Give correct responses to the following requests using words in brackets

3. Can we borrow your hoes, please? (Yes)
4. Can I borrow your bicycle, please? (No)
5. Can you serve us lunch now? (Yes)
6. Can they go with us to town, please? (No)
7. Can she use your cups, please? (No)

Lesson 5

Vocabulary practice

forgive, borrow, thank, lend

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
forgive	
borrow	
thank	
lend	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Tenses of verbs

Verbs	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple
forgive	forgives	forgiving	forgave
borrow	borrow	borrowing	borrowed
thank	thanks	_____	thanked
lend	lends	lending	lent

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Structure: Forgive me for...

We use this structure when asking for forgiveness when we do wrong to others.

We expect responses like. It is fine or Don't worry

Example

1. Forgive me for breaking your pot.

✓ It is fine.

2. Forgive me for coming late

✓ Don't worry.

Activity

Give correct responses to the following statements

1. Forgive them for fighting.
- 2 Forgive me for hurting you.
3. Forgive us for making noise.
4. Forgive her for stepping on you.
5. Forgive me for losing your watch.

Arrange these words in alphabetical order

6. forgive, borrow, thank, lend
7. borrowing, borrows, borrow, borrowed

LESSON 6

Vocabulary practice

excuse, please, sorry, thank

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
excuse please sorry thank	

Construct a sentence using each of the above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Tenses of verbs

Verbs	Past simple
excuse	
please	
thank	

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Structure: Please forgive me/him/her/them for...

We use this structure to express politeness when asking for forgiveness.

Example

1. please forgive him for breaking the chair.(break)
2. please forgive them for lying to you.(lie)

Activity 2

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

1. Please forgive me for _____the house .(lock)
2. Please forgive him for _____the key to the car.(lose)
3. Please forgive me for _____your dog.(shoot)
4. Please forgive Mary for not _____your birthday party.(attend)
5. Please forgive me for _____your uniform.(iron)
6. Please forgive john for not _____your rabbits.(feed)
7. Please forgive us for _____your toys.(spoil)
8. Please forgive Hellen for _____your milk.(drive)
9. Please forgive me for not _____the house.(mop)
10. Please forgive Ruth for _____to the teacher.(lie)

Lesson 7

Present simple Tense:

We use this tense by adding “**s**”, “**es**”, or “**ies**” to verbs. Used with singular nouns and pronouns.

For plural pronouns and nouns, we don't add these letters.

This also happens when we use pronoun I .

She	}	
He		
It		goes
Peter		eats
The baby		carries
Sarah		

They

I

We

You

Peter and Mary

go

eat

carry

Examples:

1. Joy **apologizes** whenever she makes a mistake.(apologize)
2. We say sorry whenever we wrong our friends.(say)

Activity:

Fill in the blank spaces with the present simple tense of the verb in the brackets.

1. Susan _____ her money in the bank(keep)
2. We _____ thank you letters to our parents every year.(write)
3. A good child _____ attention in class(pay)
4. He _____ us to forgive others when they say sorry (encourage)
5. Apio _____ us each time we say sorry.(forgive)

Lesson 8

Bad Behaviour

Vocabulary practice

Fight , steal, disobey, hit

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
Fight	
Steal	
Disbey	
Hit	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Tenses of verbs

Verbs	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple
fight	fights	fighting	_____
disobey	_____	disobeying	disobeyed
hit	hits	hitting	hit
_____	steals	stealing	stolen

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Using: It is bad to?

We use this structure when we are giving advice or warning to others.

Example

1. You should not lie to your parents.

It is bad to lie to your parents.

2. You should not dodge class work.

It is bad to dodge classwork.

Activity 2

Rewrite the sentences beginning: It is bad to

1. You should not burn the forest.
2. You should not dodge homework.
3. You should not shout in class.
4. You should not cut down tree.
5. You should not play on the road.
6. You should not escape from school.
7. You should not disobey teachers.
8. You should not laugh at lame people.

Lesson 9

Vocabulary practice

Damage, burn, abuse, cheat

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
damage burn abuse cheat	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar Activity 1

Tenses of verbs

Verbs	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple
damage burn abuse cheat	damages burns abuses cheats	damaging burning abusing cheating	damaged burned abused cheated

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Using: You must not

We use **you must not** when giving advice to people not to do certain things. We also use it when giving strong warning to people.

Must not is used in negative sentences.

Example

- Disobeying your teachers is bad.
You must not disobey your teachers.
- Abusing your friends is bad.
You must not abuse your friends.

Activity 2

Rewrite the sentences beginning: You must not

- Smoking cigarettes is bad.
- Walking alone at night is risky.
- Stealing is a crime.
- Sleeping in class is a bad habit.
- Throwing waste in lakes is bad
- Tearing other people's book is bad.
- Fighting on the way is bad.

8. Dodging lessons is a bad practice.

Lesson 10.

Vocabulary practice

Quarrel , lie, dodge, steal

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
quarrel	
lie	
steal	
dodge	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Tenses of verbs

Verbs	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple
quarrel	_____	quarreling	quarreled
dodge	dodges	_____	dodged
lie	lies	lying	_____
steal	_____	stealing	stole

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Using: You/he/ she/ we/ they/ should not _____

We use should not to give advice to someone not to do whatever he/she is doing or is about to do. The short form for should not is **shouldn't**

Example

1. She should not abuse others.
2. You should not fight in class.

Activity 2

Construct five sentences from the table below.

He		fight with others.
She		hit animals with stones
You	should not	use bad language at school.
We		destroy the environments
They		steal people's property.

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

1. Mercy always _____ training on Monday.(dodge)
2. Mary _____ these day(lie)
3. That girl always _____ money from her mum's bag.(steal)

Lesson 11.

Vocabulary practice

rude, kind, humble, careless,

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
rude	
kind	
humble	
careless	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Opposites of adjectives.

Adjective	opposite
kind	unkind
humble	proud
careless	careful

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Using: We/he/she should not..... because.....

We use should not and because when giving advice and the reason why something should not be done.

Example

Examples.

1. You should not tell lies. It is bad. (Join using... because...)

✓ You should not tell lies because it is bad.

Activity 2

Rewrite the sentences using...because

1. You should not play in class. You will not understand the work.
2. You should not climb trees. You can fall.
3. You should not play with broken bottles. They might cut you.
4. You should not cut the tree. The climate will change.
5. You should not eat food with dirty hands. You might get diseases.

Rewrite the sentences giving opposites of the underlined word.

6. Teddy is a very **rude** girl.
7. We should be **unkind** to animals.
8. The children did the work **carelessly**.
9. Musa is a very **humble** boy.

Lesson 12.

The use of must and should.

We use must to say that it is necessary to do something or when we are giving strong advice and order.

We also use should to say that it is advisable or necessary to do something.

Examples:

1. Pupils must listen to elders.
2. You should share things with your friends.

Activity:

Construct seven correct sentences from the table below.

You	should	be kind to others.
They		work hard at school
He		help the needy
She	must	sweep the classroom
Peter		respect our parents.
Boys		

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. You must obey elders.(use.....should.....)
2. Children should not abuse others.(use.....must.....)

SHOPPING**BUYING AND SELLING****Lesson 13**

Vocabulary practice

Kilogramme, bar, litre, metre

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
kilogramme	
bar	
litre	
metre	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Plurals of nouns

Singular	plural
kilogramme	_____
bar	_____
litre	_____
metre	_____

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Using: How much.....?

“How much” is used to find out the quantity cost or price of an item.

- ✓ We use is on non-count items
- ✓ We use are on countable items.

Example

1. How is a kilogramme of sugar?
2. **How much are the books?**

Activity 2

Use the words in brackets to answer the following questions in full sentences

1. How much is salt(five hundred shillings)
2. How much are the shoes?(twenty thousand)
3. How much is a bar of soap?(three thousand five hundred)
4. How much does a liter of milk cost?(one thousand shillings)
5. How much do the sweets cost?(three thousand shilling)

Lesson 14.

Vocabulary practice

some, few, cheap, expensive

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
some few cheap expensive	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe objects. They tell us more about nouns.

Comparison of adjectives

Positive	Comparative	superlative
few cheap expensive	fewer _____ more expensive	_____ cheapest _____

Structure and tense work

Present simple tense

Using: Is/are.....cheaper/ more expensive than.....

We use the word cheaper than to mean that the item costs less money than the other.

We use more expensive than to mean that one item costs more money than the other.

Example

1. Sugar is more expensive than salt.
2. A bicycle is cheaper than a motorcycle.

Activity 2

Study the table below carefully and use cheaper than or more expensive to fill the blank spaces.

stockings 5000/=	shoes 20,000/=
books 2,000/=	pens 500/=
beans 3000/=	meat 12,000/=
soda 1500	water 1000/=
onions 2,500/=	tomatoes 3000/=

1. Beans are _____ than meat.
2. Tomatoes are _____ than onions.
3. Books are _____ than pens.
4. Soda is _____ than water.
5. Stockings are _____ than shoes.

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

6. There are _____ cars than bicycles in our village. (few)
7. Fish is the _____ white meat in then market (expensive)
8. Bicycle are _____ than aeroplanes (cheap)

Lesson 15.

Vocabulary practice

packet, price, item, cost

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
packet	
price	
item	
cost	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Plurals of nouns

Singular	Plural
Packet	
Item	
cost	
prices	

Structure and tense work

Present Simple Tense

Using:some.....

Some is used in positive sentences to mean that there is a given quantity.

Example

1. **May I have some sugar, please?**

Yes, you may.

Activity 2

Give correct responses beginning with the word given in the brackets.

1. May I have some sugar ,please?(yes)
2. May I have some books, please(here)
3. May I have some rice , please(yes)
4. May I have some pencils, please (yes.)

Arrange the words in alphabetical order:

5. Packet, price, cost, item
6. Prices, costs , prices, cost

Rewrite the sentences giving the plural of the underlined words:

7. The **price** of goods has gone down.
8. The **item** in the shopping list is very expensive.

LESSON 16

Vocabulary practice

kilogramme, a bar, litre, metre

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
kilogramme	
bar	
litre	
metre	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Plurals of nouns

Singular	Plural
kilogramme bar litre metre	

Structure and tense work

Present Simple Tense

Using:is/are...shillings....

We use this structure to talk about the price of items.

Example

1. A bar of soap is two thousand shillings.
2. A litre of cooking oil is one thousand five hundred shillings.

Activity 2

Write in short:

1. kg _____
2. shs. _____

Fill in the blank spaces with the price of the given items.

soap	shs. 2,000
rice	shs. 3,500
salt	shs. 1,000
cooking oil	shs. 5000
paraffin	shs. 3,000
school bag	shs. 12,000
baby's milk	shs. 9,500

3. Baby's milk is _____ shillings.
4. Paraffin is _____ shillings.
5. Salt is _____ shillings.
6. Soap is _____ shillings.
7. Rice is _____ shillings.
8. School bag and soap are _____ shillings
9. Cooking oil is _____ shillings.
10. Soap and salt are _____ shillings.

Fill in the blank spaces with the most suitable word to complete the sentences.

11. Daddy bought two _____ of sugar.

12. A kilogramme of salt is cheaper than a _____ of cloth.

13. Joy sold a _____ of cooking oil yesterday.

Lesson 17

Vocabulary practice

Some, few, cheap, expensive

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
some few cheap expensive	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Comparison of adjectives

positive	comparative	superlative
few cheap expensive	fewer cheaper more expensive	fewest cheapest most expensive

Structure and tense work

Present Simple Tense

Using:is/are (buying/selling).....

- ✓ We use is /are when talking about an activity taking place now.
- ✓ We add – ing to the verb (action) taking place.
- ✓ We use “**is**” with singular nouns and pronouns.
- ✓ “**Are**” is used with plural nouns.

Example

1. Tina **is buying** salt.(buy)
2. They **are going** to the shop(go)
3. I **am measuring** the rice.(measure)

Activity 2

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

1. Joselin is _____ to the customer.(talk)
2. Racheal is _____ her shopping list(write)
3. The buyers are _____ for reduction in prices(demand)
4. I am _____ the items now.(buy)
5. They are _____ to the shop.(hurry)
6. My friends are _____ a lot of money from their shop.(make)
7. The askari is _____ our shop tonight.(guard)

Lesson 18.

Vocabulary practice

Packet , price, item, cost

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
Packet	
Price	
Item	
cost	

Construct sentences using above words in present simple tense

Grammar

Plurals of nouns

singular	plural
item	_____
packet	_____
cost	_____
price	_____

Structure and tense work

Present Simple Tense

Using:any.....

Any is used in questions and in negative sentences. It is used in only negative sentences and questions.

Example

1. Is there any salt, please?
2. Do you have any milk, please?
3. Are there any beans, please?

Activity 2

Is there		salt,	
Do you	any	eggs,	
have		food,	
Are there		beans,	please?
		sugar,	
		milk,	
		tomatoes	

Make eight sentences from the table below.

Lesson 19

The use of **some** and **any**.

- ✓ Both some and any are used to refer to quantity or number. They are used when it is not easy or important to say exactly how much or how many we are thinking or talking about.
- ✓ We use some in positive (affirmative) sentences to say how much or how many we are talking about.
- ✓ We use any in negative and interrogative sentences/questions and negative sentences.

Examples:

- ✓ We bought some mangoes yesterday.(positive)
- ✓ We did not buy any mangoes yesterday(Negative)
- ✓ Did we buy any mangoes yesterday?(interrogative/question)

Activity

Fill in the gaps with some or any.

1. Johnson did not buy _____ mangoes from that shop.
2. There is _____ milk in the flask.
3. Is there _____ cooking oil in the shop?
4. I bought _____ beans from that shop.
5. There isn't _____ in left in the pen.

Change the following sentences to negative form.

6. We shall get some gifts from the shopkeeper.
7. There are some shopkeepers in town today.
8. Were there any manages in the basket?

Lesson 20

The use of much and many

- ✓ We usually use many and much in interrogative and negative sentences.
- ✓ Much is used with non-count nouns and many is used with plural countable nouns.

Examples

1. She did not buy much milk yesterday.
2. They do not get many customers these days.
3. He did not buy many pens yesterday.

Activity

Fill in the blank spaces with much and many.

1. James does not eat _____ food.
2. How _____ is a litre of cooking oil?
3. I haven't put _____ books in the bag.
4. How _____ money do you have.
5. She doesn't sell _____ eggs these days.
6. There aren't _____ pineapples in the market.
7. Shopkeepers do not get _____ customers in the wet season.
8. How _____ books are in your bag?

TOPIC 3
TIME

LESSON 21

1. THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE.

Vocabulary practice

morning, evening, night, afternoon

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
morning evening night afternoon	

Construct sentences using above words in past simple tense

Grammar

Comparison of adjectives

Noun	opposite
morning night afternoon evening	

Structure and tense work

Past Simple Tense

Using:before and after.....

- ✓ We use before and after to talk about things happening in a given order. The one coming **earlier than** the other is said to **be before**. Then the one coming **next** is said to be **after**.

Example

1. John put on his vest **after** reaching home.
2. Mummy ate fruit **before** eating supper.

Activity 2

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

1. Maureen wrote the reply _____ reading the letter.
2. Two comes _____ three.
3. I washed the mango _____ eating it.

Rewrite the following as instructed in the brackets.

4. We collected our books. We went home (...after...)
5. We brushed our teeth. We had breakfast. (...before...)
6. Jane washed the fruit. She ate them. (Begin: After...)

Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.

7. Morning, evening, afternoon, night

Vocabulary practice

break time, lunchtime, midday, yesterday

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
break time	
lunch time	
midday	
yesterday	

Construct sentences using above words in past simple tense

Grammar

Comparison of adjectives

Noun	opposite
midday	midnight
yesterday	today

Structure and tense work

Past Simple Tense

Using:do before/ after.....

Example

1. What did you do before lunch time?(attend music lesson)

- ✓ I attended a music lesson before lunch time.
2. What did he do after midday?(play football)

Activity

Answer the following questions using the guiding words in brackets.

1. What did you do after eating food ?(wash hands)
2. What did she do after the lesson?(go home)
3. What did peter do after getting lost ?(ask for help)
4. What did you do before going to sleep? (close the door)
5. What did the man do before paying the shopkeeper?
(count the money)

Lesson 23

Vocabulary practice

Late , early, before, after

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
late	
early	
before	
after	

Construct sentences using above words in past simple tense

Grammar Activity 1

Comparison of adjectives

Noun	opposite
late	early
early	_____
Opposites of adverbs	
before	after
after	_____

Structure and tense work

Past Simple Tense

Using:because.....

Example

1. Why did Timothy run away(afraid)
✓ Timothy ran away because he was afraid.
2. Betty revised her books. She wanted to pas her exams.
✓ Betty revised her books because she wanted to -pass her exams.

Activity 2

Answer the following questions using because and the words given in the brackets.

1. Why did the prefect blame her? (late)
2. Why did Adam hide?(ashamed)
3. Why didn't your friend finish the work? (tired))
4. Why did Andrew leave school early?(sick)
5. Why didn't you report Damari to the teacher?(apologize)

Join the following sentences using:.....because.....

6. Johnson went to the shop. He wanted to buy sugar.
7. Daddy switched on the radio. He wanted to listen to gospel music.
8. She went to the doctor. She wanted to get treatment.
9. Teddy asked for permission. She wanted to go home.
10. My father saved some money. He wanted to buy a car.

Lesson 24

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Vocabulary practice

spend, continue, bite, while

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
Spend Continue bite	

Construct sentences using above words in past continuous tense

Grammar Activity 1

Verbs

Tenses of verbs

Verb	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple
continue spend bite	continues spends bites	continuing spending biting	continued spent bit

Structure and tense work

Past continuous Tense

Using: While

We use **while** to talk about a particular activity which was taking place as another activity was also going on.

Examples

1. I was going home. A big tree fell.
✓ While I was going home, a big tree fell.
2. Mary fell. She was chasing a goat.
✓ Mary fell while she was chasing a goat.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences beginning: While...

1. We were digging the garden. It started raining.
2. I was going home. I met my aunt.
3. The teacher was teaching. Tom was playing.

Join the sentences usingwhile....

4. The bell rang. We were revising our books.
5. They were having lunch. Their neighbours were playing.
6. The girls were playing netball. The boys were playing football.

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

7. The snake which _____ our goat died instantly.(bite)
8. While my mother was cooking food , I was _____time with my aunt .(spend)

Lesson 25:

Vocabulary practice

Eat, swing, read, bite

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
eat read swing bite	

Construct sentences using above words in past simple tense

Grammar Activity 1

Tenses of verbs

Verb	Present continuous	Past simple
eat read sing bite	eating reading swinging biting	ate read swung bit

Structure and tense work

Past Simple Tense

Using: When

- ✓ Both while and when are used to talk about a particular activity which was taking place as another activity was also going on.
- ✓ When it is used in at the beginning of the sentence, a comma should be put after the first clause.
- ✓ If we use when within the sentence, a comma is not needed.

Examples

1. I was walking through a forest. I saw a lion. (Begin: When.....)

When I was walking through a forest, I saw a lion.

2. Peter was playing football. He hurt his leg. (Use....when.....)

Peter hurt his leg when he was playing football.

Activity

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

1. Mummy _____ apples every morning (eat)
2. The children are _____ story books.(read)
3. They _____ every after break time.(swing)
4. She has just _____ an interesting story.(read)

Rewrite the sentences beginning: When.....

5. John was driving. He knocked a dog.
6. We were having supper. A visitor arrived.
7. Mary was climbing a tree. She feel.

Join the following sentences using:.....when.....

8. Jane was swimming. She saw a crocodile.
9. Mother cut her finger. She was peeling matooke.
10. The dog started barking. It heard us opening the gate.

Lesson 26

Vocabulary practice

off, hold, hide, swing

Listen and write

Word	Tick	Correct	Correct

Dictionary Words

Word	Meaning
off	
hide	
hold	
swing	

Construct sentences using above words in past simple tense
Grammar Activity 1

Tenses of verbs

Verb	Present continuous	Past simple
hide	hiding	hid
swing	swinging	swung
hold	holding	held

Structure and tense work

Past continuous Tense

Using: As.....

- ✓ As is used to mean that one event follows shortly after one has begun. It also means the same as while and when.

Examples

3. I was walking through a forest. I saw a lion. (Begin: As.....)

As I was walking through a forest, I saw a lion.

4. Peter was playing football. He hurt his leg. (Use....as.....)

Peter hurt his leg as he was playing football.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences beginning: As.....

1. John was driving. He knocked a dog.
2. They were learning social studies. A bird flew through the window.
3. Rita was revising her books. The doorbell rang.
4. Mary was climbing a tree. She fell.

Join the following sentences using:.....as.....

5. Jane was swimming. She saw a crocodile.
6. Mother cut her finger. She was peeling matooke.
7. The dog started barking. It heard us opening the gate.
8. Mummy was mopping the floor. Daddy was reading a newspaper.
9. Martha was cooking. Joel was washing the dishes.
10. A snake bit the boy. He was swimming.

LESSON NOTES PREPARATION SHEET

[illegible]

ASPECT

GRAMMAR

TOPIC

EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE

DELIVERABLE CONTENT/LESSON-3 PART MODEL

Lesson 1

vocabulary practice

shall not, will not, next year, arrive

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
shall not will not next year arrive	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

shall not

will not

next year

arrive

Grammar: Contraction

shall not

will not

shan't

won't

Structure /Tense work

Future Simple Tense

Shall we..... Tomorrow/next week?

Yes/No.....

Activity

Make five correct questions from the table and give correct response

Shall	we I	visit the patient go to the zoo attend the party pay the workers see the doctor	tomorrow? next week? next Monday
-------	---------	---	--

Examples

1. Shall we visit the patient tomorrow?

Yes, we shall visit the patient tomorrow.
 No, we shall not visit the patient tomorrow.
 2. Shall we see the doctor next week?
 Yes, we shall see the doctor next week.
 No, we shall not see the doctor next week.

Activity

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Using: Will.....? Yes/No ...
 give the correct responses to the given questions
 Examples:

1. Will Opio play football tomorrow?(yes)
 2. Yes, Opio will play football tomorrow.
- exercise
1. Will the children come back to school next month?(No)
 2. Will Henry feed the goats tomorrow?(Yes)
 3. will she drive to the dispensary next Monday.(No)
 4. Will they attend the meeting next week?(Yes)

lesson 2

vocabulary practice

tomorrow, next Monday, next week, next

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
tomorrow next Monday next week next month	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

tomorrow _____
 next Monday _____
 next week _____
 next month _____

Grammar: Contraction

Structure /Tense work

Future Simple Tense

Using.....will/shall

will and shall

Will and shall are used in the future tense.

Examples

My mother will prepare matoke tomorrow.

John will go to the market next week.

shall is used with I and we

Examples

I shall clean the compound tomorrow.

We shall ride the bicycle tomorrow.

Fill in the blank spaces using shall /will

1. The boys _____play football next week.

2. Nabwire _____travel to Hoima tomorrow.

3. I _____ fetch water next week.

4. You _____ collect firewood next month.

5. we _____eat meat next Monday

Make seven correct questions from the table and give correct response

You		fetch water	
He	will	collect firewood	tomorrow
I		mop the house	next week
She		visit the dentist	next month
We	shall	eat bread	next Monday
Berna		play with her friends	
They			

lesson 3

vocabulary practice

diary, date, day, month

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
diary date day month	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

diary _____

date _____

day _____

month _____

Grammar:

plurals of common nouns

singular	plural
diary	diaries
date	dates
day	days
month	months

Structure/Tense work

future simple tense

Use.....**will**.....**on**.....

We use this structure to mention the day an event will take place.

Examples

When will Aida clean the toilets? (Saturday)

Aida will clean the toilets on Saturday.

When will Peter write in his diary? (Friday)

Peter will write in his diary on Friday.

Activity 2

Complete the following sentences correctly

1. when will Amina help her parents? (Saturday)
2. when will the parents bring back the children? (Sunday)
3. When will Amos wash his clothes? (Thursday)
4. When will they elect the head boy? (Wednesday)
5. When will the builders complete the house? (Friday)

lesson 4

vocabulary practice

calendar, year, time, read, note

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
calendar	
year	
time	
read	
note	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

calendar_____

year_____

time_____

read_____

note_____

Grammar:

plurals of common nouns

singular	plural
calendar	calendars
year	_____
note	_____

Structure/Tense work

future simple tense

Will.....? Yes/No,.....will.....

We use this structure to ask whether the activity will be done on a specific date or not.

Examples

1. Will Nabirye write a letter next week? (yes)

Yes, Nabirye will write a letter next week.

2. Will you give us work next week? (No)

No, they will not give us work next year.

Activity 2

1. Will the children visit the zoo next week? (No)

2. Will the visitors stay at the hotel today? (yes)

3. Will the students mop the classroom on Sunday? (No)

4. Will Rose get her holidays next week? (No)

5. Will our country have elections this year? (Yes)

lesson 5

vocabulary practice

borrow, lend, revise, read

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
borrow lend revise read	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

borrow _____
lend _____
revise _____
read _____

Grammar:

Tenses of Verbs

present simple	continuous	past tense
borrow lend revise read	borrowing lending revising reading	borrowed lent revised read

Structure/Tense work

present simple tense

Will.....usually.....

We use usually to mean that something happens more than once. When the pronoun or noun is in plural form, the given verb remains. If it is in a singular form, we add **es** or **s** to it.

Examples

1. She usually visits us during holidays.
2. We usually go to the market in the evening.

Activity 2

Write five correct sentences from the substitution table below

I We They The prefect The You	usually	borrow books from the library. revise your notes at home. collect text books after lessons. visit her children at school. watch television with my sister.
--	---------	--

lesson 7

vocabulary practice

win, clap, support, watch

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
win clap support watch	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

win _____
 clap _____
 support _____
 watch _____

Grammar:**Tenses of verbs**

present simple	present continuous	past tense
win clap support watch	_____ clapped _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ watched

Structure/Tense work**future simple tense****Using: What will.....do?**

We use this structure when we want to know the activity that that a particular person is going to do.

Examples

1. What will Okello do?

Okello will kick the ball.

2. What will the children do?

The children will fetch water from the well.

Use the words in the brackets to respond to the given questions

1. What will the girls do?(play netball)

2. What will the players do to win the match?(work hard)

3. What will the winners do?(shout with joy)

4. What will the captain do?(select his team)

5. What will the children do at break time?(play volleyball)

lesson 8**vocabulary practice**

football, netball, player, volleyball

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
football	
netball	
player	
volleyball	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

football _____

netball _____

player _____

volleyball _____

Grammar:**plurals of nouns**

singular	plural
football	footballs
player	players
netball	netballs
volleyball	volleyballs

Structure/Tense work**future simple tense****Using:****want(s)**.....**when**.....

We use this structure to express one's wish about a particular thing one intends to do at a given time.

Examples

1. I want to play volleyball when I join P.5.

2. She wants to take part in netball when she finishes school.

Construct five correct sentences from the table below

I	want	to play	volleyball		I	finish(es)
He			netball		he	school.
She			cricket	when	she	get(s)
We		to take	football		they	goes to
Amelia		part in	golf		we	Nairobi.
They	wants		tennis			join(s)

lesson 9**vocabulary practice**

high, long, happy, short

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
high long happy short	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

high _____
 long _____
 happy _____
 short _____

Grammar:**Comparison of adjectives**

positive	comparative	superlative
high	higher	highest
long	_____	_____
happy	_____	_____
short	_____	_____

Structure/Tense work**future simple tense****Using: Why was.....the.....?**.....**was the.....because.....**

We use this structure when we want to find out the reason why the person was in the position he or she was.

Examples**1. Why was Irumba the first in the race?**

Irumba was the first in the race because he had good speed

2. Why was Akampa the last in the race?(ran slowly)

Akampa was the last in the race because she ran slowly.

Use the words in the brackets to answer the given questions

- Why was he the first in the race?(worked hard)
- Why was she the best in the match?(was fast)
- Why was Tina the fourth in the competition.(had good speed)
- Why was Opok the second in the games?(was fast)
- Why was Peter the best runner?(had enough training)

lesson10**vocabulary practice**

coach, umpire, referee, game

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
coach umpire referee game	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

coach _____
umpire _____
referee _____
game _____

Grammar:**plurals of Nouns**

singular	plural
coach umpire referee game	coaches umpires referees games

Structure/Tense work**future simple tense****Using: Who was the.....?**.....**was**.....**the**.....

We use this structure when we want to find out the person in each position

Examples

1.who was the first in the race?(David)

David was the first in the race.

3. Who was the ninth in the competition?(Tom)

Tom was the ninth in the competition

Use the words in the brackets to answer the given questions

1. Who was the first in the race? (Inzikuru)
2. Who was the the third in the match? (She)
3. Who was the best in the competition? (Keron)
4. Who was the fouth in the games? (Kamoga)
5. Who was the fastest in the race? (Angim)

lesson11

vocabulary practice

conductor, costume, actor, actress

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
conductor costume actor actress	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

conductor _____
costume _____
actor _____
actress _____

Grammar:

plurals of Nouns

singular	plural
conductor costume actor actress	

Structure/Tense work

past simple tense

Using:when.....?

We use this structure to mean the time at which an event takes place.

Examples

1. We acted a play. Our parents came.
We acted a play when our parents came.
2. i danced very well. She gave me a gift.

When I danced very well, she gave me a gift.

Join these sentences using.....when.....1.

1. She gave me a present. I recited a poem.
2. We all shouted. Our school choir won the festivals
3. I joined the school choir. I was just five years old.
4. We were absent. The teacher taught our friend a nice song.
5. They were in class. The teacher took us to the theatre.

lesson12

vocabulary practice

festival, rhyme, instrument, choir

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2
festival			
rhyme			
instrument			
choir			

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
festival	
rhyme	
instrument	
choir	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

festival_____

rhyme_____

instrument_____

choir_____

Grammar:

plurals of Nouns

singular	plural
festival	festivals
rhyme	_____
instrument	_____
choir	_____

Structure/Tense work

past simple tense

Using: Which.....will.....?

We use this structure to ask about what activity one will do in future.

Examples

1. which song will Mark sing? (traditional)

Mark will sing a traditional song

2. Which colour of costumes will you wear? (red)

We shall wear red costumes.

Use the words in brackets to answer the questions correctly

1. Which costumes will they buy? (traditional)
2. Which music will Doreen play? (gospel)
3. Which instruments will the choir buy? (xylophone)
4. Which costumes will the choir wear? (African)
5. Which instrument will Rachael wear? (flute)

lesson13

vocabulary practice

concert, drama, sing, best

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2
concert drama sing best			

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
concert drama sing best	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

concert _____
drama _____
sing _____
best _____

Grammar:

plurals of Nouns

singular	plural
concert drama sing best	concerts _____ _____ _____

Structure/Tense work

past continuous tense

Using:.....when.....

We use this structure to mean the time at which an event takes place.

Examples

The children sang. The visitors came.

The children sang when the visitors came.

My sisters danced the drums were played.

My sisters danced when the drums were played

Join the sentences using.....when.....

1. Our teacher was not happy. We came late.
2. They will dance. They will go on the stage.
3. We stood up .we sang the National Anthem.
4. We were happy. The actresses came on stage.
5. The choir started singing. The bell rang.

TOPIC TWO: DEMOCRACY

lesson14

vocabulary practice

prefect, voter, ballot paper, elections

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2
prefect voter ballot paper elections			

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
prefect voter ballot paper elections	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

prefect _____
voter _____
ballot paper _____
elections _____

Grammar:

plurals of Nouns

singular	plural
prefect voter ballot paper election	prefects _____ _____ _____

Structure/Tense work

present continuous tense

Using:whom.....

We use this structure to ask about the particular people who are going to take up different posts or positions.

Examples

Whom are we electing as the food prefect?

Whom are we electing as the class monitor?

Use the words given in brackets to respond to the questions

1. Whom are we electing as head prefect?(Yusuf)
2. Whom are we electing as the head girl?(Rose)
3. Whom are we electing as the head boy?(Akora)
4. Whom are we electing as the food prefect?(Achom)
5. Whom are we electing as the speaker?(Ongom)
6. Whom are we electing as the music prefect.(Masaba)

lesson 15

vocabulary practice

head girl, head boy, monitor, candidate

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2
head girl head boy monitor candidate			

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
head girl head boy monitor candidate	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

head girl _____
head boy _____
monitor _____
candidate _____

Grammar:

plurals of Nouns

singular	plural
head girl head boy monitor candidate	head girls _____ _____ _____

Structure/Tense work

present continuous tense

Is.....standing for the post of?

Yes/No,.....

We use this structure to find out whether the mentioned people will take up the given posts or not.

Examples

1. Is Akiki standing for the post of head prefect?

Yes, Akiki is standing for the post of head prefect

2. Is Wekoye standing for the post of head prefect?

No, Wekoye is not standing for the post of head prefect.

Study the information below and use it to answer the questions in full sentences

Nyangoma head girl	Okira head boy	Oketa compound prefect
Chandiru sanitary prefect	Wandera music prefect	Agaba library prefect
Balaba games prefect	Muwereza speaker	Zawedde information prefect
Jonan RE affair prefect	Kitonsa food prefect	Kwesigwa timekeeper

questions

1. Is Nyangoma standing for post of head girl

2. Is Balaba standing for the post of timekeeper?

3. Is Wandera standing for the post of library prefect?

4. Is Kitonsa standing for the post of food prefect?

5. Is Jonan standing for the post of compound prefect?

6. Is Jhandiru standing for the post of sanitary prefect?

lesson 16**vocabulary practice**

stand, campaign, post, rig

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2
stand campaign post rig			

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
stand campaign post rig	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

stand _____

campaign _____

post _____

rig _____

Grammar:**Tenses of Verbs**

present simple	present continuous	past simple
stand	standing	stood
campaign	_____	_____
post	_____	_____
rig	_____	_____

Structure/Tense work**future simple tense**

using.....will.....on/in.....

We use this structure when we are sure of the date when an event will take place.

Make six correct sentences from the table below.

They	will elect	Mpaka	in	April
You		Benon		Tuesday
The pupils		James	on	Monday
We		Joyce		august
		Betty		Saturday
				March

Examples

They will elect Mpaka in April

You will elect Benon on Monday.

lesson17**vocabulary practice**

vote, leader, captain

listen and write

word	mark	correct 1	correct 2
vote			
leader			
captain			

look up the meaning of each of the words in the dictionary

word	meaning
vote	
leader	
captain	

construct a sentence using each of the above words in the future simple tense

vote _____

leader _____

captain _____

		<p>Grammar: plurals of nouns</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>singular</th><th>plural</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>vote</td><td>votes</td></tr><tr><td>leader</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>captain</td><td>_____</td></tr></tbody></table>	singular	plural	vote	votes	leader	_____	captain	_____
singular	plural									
vote	votes									
leader	_____									
captain	_____									
		<p>Structure/Tense work present simple tense Using.....who..... Examples Alice is the girl. She won the elections. Alice the girl who won the elections. This is the girl. She won the race. This is the girl who won the race. Activity 2 1. Musa is the boy. He lost in elections. 2. This is the girl. She won the race. 3. He is the coach .he taught us volley ball. 4. This is the referee. He showed me the red card. 5. Here is the player. He took the penalty kick.</p>								