

BUDO JUNIOR SCHOOL

Primary Four - English

Expression of the future

Using study time.

Vocabulary

-borrow	-notes	-text
-library	-test	-delete
--revise	-note book	-edit
-time-table	-data	-study
-examine	-discus	-lesson
-usual	-correct	-copy
-practice	-information	-explain

Exercise

Learn these opposites

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. borrow | - lend |
| 2. correct | - incorrect |
| 3. usual | -unusual/rare |
| 4. delete | -save |
| 5. learn | unlearn |

Nouns formed from the vocabulary.

-borrower	-revision
-examiner	-researcher
-examination	-discussion
-lesson	-edition
-learner	-deletion
-copy	-testimony
-corrections	

Add ly to the vocabulary and form adverbs.

1. correct
2. usual
3. practical
4. rare

Write in plural form.

1. study
2. copy
3. library
4. exercise
5. lesson

Complete the table correctly

discuss		discussed
	copying	
		studied
	correcting	
research		
		learnt
lend	lending	
		informed

Words with similar meanings.

- delete/erase/clear
- data/information
- examine/test
- Notes/record
- Correct/right
- Usual/common
- Homophones
- test/taste
- correct/collect

Sample sentences

1. We shall write monthly tests next week.
2. What is your mark in the previous test?
3. The soup tastes sweet.
4. We use the tongue to taste.
5. Your answer was correct.
6. Please, copy correctly each word.
7. I am going to collect the books.
8. A collection of books is a library.

Use the words in bracket correctly to fill the gaps.

1. We have more _____ of the examination. (copy)
2. They will write _____ soon. (examine)
3. She was _____ in this school last year. (study)
4. The _____ will begin soon. (learn)
5. They are _____ something with the teacher. (discuss)
6. The _____ are very strict. (examine)
7. Our school _____ is a kind woman. (library)
8. I have made my _____ already. (correct)
9. All the _____ are full of books. (shelf)
10. His _____ has been very clear. (explain)
11. She usually _____ towards exams. (revise)
12. We have only two revision _____. (exercise)

Fill in the correct word from the brackets.

13. The books have been _____ for marking. (corrected, collected)
14. I don't have any _____ to make because I passed all the work. (collections, corrections)
15. The _____ was very tough. (test, taste)
16. Have you _____ for covid? (taste, tested)
17. The _____ is about examinations. (notice, notes)

Re-write giving the opposites to the underlined words.

18. Some correct answers were ticked.

19. I borrowed them some books.

20. We usually revise Mathematics.

Give a word to mean the same as those underlined in the sentences below.

21. We shall have an examination soon.

22. She has cleared all the data.

23. It is unusual to learn vocabulary without a dictionary.

24. They have their lessons online these days.

25. We shall read through all the past work before writing exams.

Grammar: The Present Simple Tense.

-It is used to make expressions about routine/daily or usual activities.

-It can also be called the everyday tense.

-All persons except 3rd person singular use verbs in the infinitive (root) form ie I/ We

You

They

The children etc

revise/delete/copy etc

-While 3rd person singular uses verbs plus **s** or **es** or **ie**

ie

He

The girl

She

John

Uncle Tom

copies/revises/deletes etc

Sample sentences

1. I revise my work every weekend.
2. You copy science notes daily.
3. They borrow text books from the library.
4. He copies science notes daily.
5. Jane revises her work every weekend.
6. That girl borrows readers from us.

Oral work.

**Use this table to make as many correct sentences as possible.
(orally)**

I	deletes wrong work	
The boys	borrow library books	
Henry	attend all lessons	
We	reads all notices	often
They	copy notes	always
You	corrects mistakes	
Jane	revise lesson notes	
He		
she		

Use the correct forms of the words in brackets to fill the gaps.

1. He _____ newspapers daily. (read)
2. We _____ all the necessary information. (note)
3. Hellen _____ from the library in the evenings. (study)
4. Our parents _____ to study hard always. (encourage)
5. She _____ towards exams usually. (revise)
6. I _____ all the notes she gives. (copy)
7. You _____ your mistakes often. (correct)
8. She _____ all data that is not needed each time she opens the computer. (delete)
9. The children _____ English every day. (learn)
10. It _____ a lot of information often. (record)

Negative, Interrogative and Question tags of the Present Simple Tense

-All persons except 3rd person singular use helping verbs do not (don't) while 3rd person singular uses doesn't (does not) in the negative form.

-The main verbs are used in their infinitive form.

-For interrogative forms (Question), we begin with the helping verbs **do** with all the persons except 3rd person singular which uses does.

- With question tags we use similar helping verbs depending on the type of statement ie if negative, use do or does plus the appropriate pronoun but if positive, use don't or doesn't.

-Do not forget to put a comma (,) after the statement and end with a question mark.

Sample sentences

Negative sentences

1. Mary does not lend her textbook.
2. He does not revise all the subjects.
3. You do not copy incorrectly.
4. They don't delete any information.
5. I don't forget to make corrections.

Interrogative sentences (Questions)

1. Does Mary lend her textbook?
2. Does he revise all the subjects?
3. Do you copy incorrectly?
4. Do they delete any information?
5. Do I forget to make corrections

Question tags

1. She does not lend her textbook, does she?
2. He saves important information, doesn't he?
3. The girl doesn't revise, does she?
4. Mum studies my time-table, doesn't she?
5. The teachers give us revision work, don't they?
6. We normally learn together, don't we?

7. I rarely copy notes, do I?
8. You don't practice spellings, do you?

Fill the gaps with either don't or doesn't.

1. Those women _____ read notices.
2. The librarian _____ record our names.
3. _____ she spell correctly?
4. Our teachers _____ help us in exams.
5. Children _____ talk from the library.
6. _____ studies end next month?

Re-write as questions.

7. She chairs the discussions.
8. The pupils write correct spellings.
9. You interview every one.
10. I test you in some examinable topics.

Complete correctly

11. Suzan _____ lend her ruler, does she?
12. The pupils _____ follow instructions, do they?
13. That group revises seriously, _____?
14. The children don't waste study time, _____?
16. You _____ copy incorrectly, do you?

The Passive voice of the Present Simple Tense.

In the passive voice, we begin sentences with the object.

1st person singular uses helping verb **am**, 2nd person singular and plural plus 3rd and 1st person plural use helping verb **are** while 3rd person singular uses helping verb **is** before the main verbs which are in the past participle form ie

I } am

You }
We } are
They }

She	}	is
He		
It		
John		

Sample sentences

1. I am borrowed a textbook every week.
2. You are asked to make records daily.
3. Study time is used well by the pupils.
4. He is encouraged to make corrections always by the teacher.

Note: The above sentences are written in the passive voice.

We are now re-writing them in the active voice ie beginning with the subject.

1. Someone borrows me a textbook every week.
2. She asks you to make records daily.
3. The pupils use study time well.
4. The teachers encourage him to make corrections.

Activity

Re-write the sentences below in the passive voice.

1. Flora borrows books from the library. (Begin: Books)
2. The librarian keeps order in the library. (..... by the librarian.)
3. The pupils make serious revision towards exams. (End.. by the pupils)
4. We visit the library often. (Re-write in the passive voice)
5. The teacher guides us to understand our notes. (Begin: We)
6. They study the notes with care. (Re-write in the passive voice)

Re-write from the passive voice to the active.

7. Time is kept by all the children usually.
8. The examinations are completed by all pupils.
9. Corrections are made by the learners.
10. A question is asked in every lesson by Richard.

Comprehension

Read the story below carefully and in full sentences use it to answer the questions that follow.

WHY A SCHOOL LIBRARY

A good school should have a fully stocked library with an environment conducive enough for learning to take place.

In a school library, learner spend their study time reading, learning new vocabulary, getting exposure to various situations as they read several readers.

The librarian who is in-charge, ensures that order and discipline are maintained. Chance for every one to borrow different books is given.

In case of loss of a book, the borrower pays it right away either in cash or kind. All books in a school librarian have a school stamp.

Questions

1. What is the title of the passage?
2. Explain what you understand by the phrase: fully stocked.
3. Where do learners spend their study time?
4. How do these learners spend their study time?
5. Who is the in-charge of the school library?
6. When does a borrower pay?
7. Why do you think books in a school library are stumped?
8. Write the opposite to discipline.
9. Give another word to mean the same as the following as used in the passage.
9. cash
10. kind

Composition

Below is a class time-table, use it to complete the table that follows.

	8:30 9:10	9:10 9:50	9:50 10:30	10:30 11:00	11:00 11:40	11:40 12:20	12:20 1:00	1:00 2:00
Mon	ENG	MTC	CAPE	B	LL	SCIE	SST	L
Tues	MTC	ENG	SCIE	R	SST	LL	CAPE	U
Wed	SST	SST	ENG	E	LL	MTC	R.E	N
Thur	SCIE	ENG	CAPE	A	R.E	ENG	LL	C
Fri	R.E	CAPE	SST	K	MTC	LIB	MTC	H

Subject	ENG	MTC	SCIE	SST	LL	LIB	R.E	CAPE	TOTAL
Periods									

Make at-least five correct sentences using the time-table above.