

ASBAT EDUCATIONAL CONSULT



ENGLISH
LESSON NOTES TERM 1 2024
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P. 7

PRIMARY SEVEN ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM I 2024

ASPECT 1: COMPREHENSION (MK BK 7)

LESSON 1 SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

A: HOLIDAY PLANS

(a) Vocabulary practice:

Vacation , Travel, Breakup, Prepare , Relatives , Penpal ,
Commence , Chores , Programme, Remedial, Board, Urban , Rural ,
Birthday , Up country, End , Remedial classes, holidays ,

(b) Language Structures (to be done orally)

.....going to.....

Near future

Examples

(i) I am going to visit my grandparents during holidays

(ii) Tom is going to travel to up country when holidays commence

1) Question tags

(i) We shall do a lot of chores in holidays, shan't we?

(ii) I am not going for holidays, am I?

(iii) They will have planned for holidays, won't they?

2) Speeches

Examples

"Tom will come to the village tomorrow," he said

He said that Tom would go to the village the next day

NB: and, other

Comprehension

1. Passage (going for school holidays)
2. Dialogue (a telephone conversation)
3. Poem (MK modern P7)
4. Guided composition (the sure key to success P.16)
5. Picture composition (Mk modern)
6. Revision exercises

SUB TOPIC 1B

HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

1. Vocabulary practice

Study, tour, camp, visit, begin, concert, show, cook, advice, house
work, trip, enjoy, nice, interesting, exciting, report, vacation,
chores, routine, bash, fare

2. Language structures

Participle

A participle is a word formed from a verb. It can act as the main verb in a verb phrase or as an adjective to explain a noun or pronoun.

e.g. Mbara has visited several places in the city.

The exciting moments made him delay at the hotel

A past participle is formed by adding 'd' or 'ed' to a regular verb.

E.g. cook – cooked, bake – baked.

A helping verb is usually used with the participle such as has, had, have

Exercise

(The winners P20 – 21)

3. If 3 conditional

If 3 is used to express what would have happened if a certain condition had been fulfilled.

If clause – past perfect tense

Main clause – would / wouldn't have

e.g. If I had seen him in the holiday, he would have given me some money.

NB: You can also express If 3 by beginning with "Had"

Ref: The sure key to success Pg 13

The Winner pg 21 – 22

4. Guided composition (jumbled story)

Nakku goes back to school" (Ref: The sure key to success pg 14

5. Holiday programme (table : The sure key to success Pg 15)

ASPECT2: PUNCTUATION MARKS

Lesson 1 Capital Letters and full stops

(i) Usage of capital letters

(a) Used at the beginning of sentences, e.g Mukasa is riding a bicycle.

(b) Use for proper nouns and proper adjectives e.g Uganda – Ugandan

Proper nouns e.g

- Names of the
months of the year

- Names of people
- Names of streets

- Names of buildings
- Names of avenues
- (c) Used for all titles applied to one particular person, e.g Our president meet the Egyptian President. The Famous Five
- (d) To begin direct speech, e.g "I have hurt my finger," said Tom
- (e) To write pronoun I, e.g. While I was playing netball, Jane was peeling matooke.
- (f) To begin words of exclamation, e.g. "Oh!" shouted the boy
- (g) To begin words He, Him, His, Himself, if they refer to God of Jesus Christ.
- (ii) Usage of full stops
 - (a) Used at the end of either an affirmative or negative sentence, e.g
 - We are learning English
 - We are not learning English
 Activity
 Write these abbreviations in full
 WSPA, USPA, UWEC, UWA, WCU, ABS, ADI, AVAR, ASAB, CAPS, PP, cc, Re, Mr, MRs, Br, Mt, Hon, Rev, Prof. e-mail
 - (b) Used in abbreviations, e.g
 - i.e - that is
 - C.I.I.D - Criminal Investigation and Intelligence Directorate
 - Capt - Captain
 - P.S.V - Public Service Vehicle
 - PMO - Private Motor Omnibus

Activity

1. Rewrite and punctuate the sentences below

- (a) he saw a big snake on tuesday
- (b) robert has left for london
- (c) i said i shall come tomorrow
- (d) tom wants to work in italy, so he is learning italian
- (e) god said i am who i am
- (f) what an honest man dan is
- (g) god was happy with his creation

2. Write the short forms of the following

- (h) Mistress

- (i) Doctor
- (j) Namely
- (k) For example

LESSON 2

- (a) Question mark
- (b) Exclamation

Usage of a question mark

- Used at the end of a direct question, e.g Where is Tom?
- Used at the end of tag questions, e.g She is my wife , isn't she?

Note: Indirect or reported questions do not take a question mark e.g. He asked me if I had been to America

Use of an exclamation mark

- Used after words that are shouted and after expressions of surprise, e.g
 - What a clever boy you are!
 - Come here at once!

Activity

Punctuate the following sentences correctly

- (a) What did you see at the park
- (b) Where did you go after supper
- (c) What aggregate are you likely to get
- (d) What time is it asked the traveler
- (e) How beautiful you sister is
- (f) What a clever boy you are
- (g) What a deadly snake a cobra is
- (h) The child suddenly shouted look
- (i) What is the capital city of China

LESSON 3

- (a) Apostrophe
- (b) Comma

Usage of an apostrophe

- (i) To show contractions (to show that a letter or letters are missing) e.g.

isn't	-	is not
can'	-	cannot

O'clock - of the clock

o'er - over

(ii) To show possession / ownership

- Singular form

Example

The girl's dress, the student's book

The lady's bag

However, it may be shown by the apostrophe only if the noun ends in s. e.g.

Jesus' words

Moses' wife

- Plural form

(a) By the apostrophe only if the plural ends in s

Example

Boys' books

Ladies' shoes

(b) By the apostrophe and s ('s) when the plural does not end in s, e.g. children's toys.

Men's hats

SINGULAR POSSESSIVE	PLURAL POSSESSIVE
(i) a teacher's chair	teachers' chairs
(ii) a child's cup	children's cups
(iii) the woman's dress	the women's dresses
(iv) a lady's bag	ladies' bag
(v) the baby's tooth	the babies' teeth
(vi) the fly's wing	the flies' wings

An apostrophe can also be used to show the plural of letters of figures.

Examples

- You should cross your t's and dot your i's
- I was born in the 1990's

N.B: Certain words are contracted without an apostrophe

Example

Bus - omnibus

Piano -	pianoforte
Auto -	automobile
Exam -	examination
Photo -	photograph
Plane -	aeroplane
Specs -	spectacles

Activity

Correct the following sentences by putting in the apostrophe

1. The boys pencil lay on the floor.
2. The ladies coats were hung on a dirty wall.
3. My nephews hand was badly hurt.
4. The mens boots were covered with mud.
5. The child's toy fell in the pond.
6. He looked very smart in page boys uniform.

Write the following in short

7. of the clock
8. shall not
9. had not
10. attention

Usage of commas

- (i) used to separate words in a list, phrases or clauses

Example

He plays football, tennis, volleyball and hockey

A tall ugly man entered the room

He entered the library, walked to the history section, picked a book and started reading.

- (ii) Used after participle phrases

Example

Chained to the post, the dog was unable to attack the thieves

Having said her prayers, the old woman lay down.

- (iii) Used after an adverbial clause in a main clause follows;

Example

Although he worked for the company for many years, he was not promoted.

- (iv) Used to set off words which come after a proper noun and explain or describe it

Example

George Kakoma, who composed the National Anthem, visited our school.

- (v) Used after Yes, No or well, if other words are to follow in a sentence

Example

Yes, he does smoke a lot

No, I don't think so

Well, I will see what I can do for her.

- (vi) Used with words used to address a person

Example

Mr Mukasa, you can have a seat

Good morning, Mr. Mukasa

Come here, Jane, and I tell you

- (vii) Used to separate items of the date

Example

Saturday, 14th May, 2012

- (viii) Used to separate lines within an address

Example

Sir Apollo Kaggwa Primary School

P. O. Box 28589,

Kampala.

- (ix) To separate a question tag from the rest of the sentence e.g.

It is quite expensive, isn't it?

- (x) Used with direct speech to mark off actual words from the reporting verb.

Example

'I am nine years old,' said Julius

Activity

Insert commas and use capital letters where necessary in the following sentences

1. Although he worked hard he did not get any promotion.
2. Unless you give me my money I will not forgive you.
3. Thursday 14th January 2012
4. Mr. Museveni the president of Uganda is a very wise man.
5. In spite of the sickness he played football.

LESSON 4

Semi colon; colon: Quotation marks " " Hyphen –

Usage of a semi colon;

- Used between two closely related main clauses

Example

There was not a cloud in the sky; it was so hot.

N.B: certain words like nevertheless, therefore, moreover

Show a close connection between two clauses and are preceded by a semi colon

Usage of a colon:

- (a) Used to introduce a quotation which may be indented e.g.
Churchill said: "Uganda is the Pearl of Africa."
- (b) Used to introduce a list of items or things, e.g.
We study four subjects at school: English, Science, Social studies and Mathematics.

Usage of quotation marks

- (a) Used before and after words of direct speech

Example

"Don't forget to bring your own pen," our teacher said.

"The dead man," said John, "is my father"

- (b) Used to mark a quotation

Example

Politicians should never forget that "a week is a long time in politics"

- (c) Used to quote titles of books, articles, poems, and plays

Example

I was reading "Oliver Twist"

- (d) Used to quote words not accepted as normal English.

Example

The Baganda women wear "gomesi"

Usage of a hyphen

- (a) To form compound words (composite words) e.g.
Hard – hearted, mother – to – be, fork – lift truck
- (b) Writing compound numbers between 21 and 99 in words e.g.
Twenty – one , ninety – nine etc
- (c) To form a compound from a prefix e.g.

Pro – European, pre – PLE, pre – mock etc

- (d) To separate a prefix ending in a vowel from a word beginning with the same vowel e.g.

Co – operate, pre –eminent

Activity

- a) Writing figures 21 – 99 in words
- b) Identifying compound words in sentences by inserting hyphens e.g.
 - (i) Moses is a hard hearted boy in primary seven
 - (ii) Anita bought twenty nine eggs from the supermarket

Activity

Punctuate the following sentences correctly

- 1. Annette is very clever no wonder she passed with flying colours.
- 2. Her parents are very poor nevertheless they have managed to educate her.
- 3. She went to the market and bought the following onions sugar meat and rice.
- 4. I can run faster than any other boy in the school boasted Michael.
- 5. Susans apple is bigger than mine grumbled jack
- 6. John go and have lunch

ASPECT 3 JUNIOR ENGLISH

LESSON 1

Abbreviations and contractions

Ref. Junior English Revised pg 132 – 135

The students' Comparison pg 95 – 100

The New First Aid in English pg 50 – 52

N.B

- (a) Latin Abbreviations

Example

i.e, etc, a.m, p.m, AD, NB, RIP, No, do, Vs

- (b) Military Abbreviations

Example

Brig, capt, Gen, Col, CPL, LMG, Lt/Lieut, Maj, OC, Pte, RPG, SMG

- (c) Organizational abbreviations

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