LEGIT EDUCATION CONSULTANT

P.4 ENGLISH

ZOOM CLASS

LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

TERM 1

ISSUE ONE

NAME:----------

TO JOIN THE ZOOM LESSONS,

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LEGIT ZOOM BOOKLET

DAY ONE

DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND OBJECTS

ADJECTIVES .

- An adjective is a word that is used to describe a noun or a pronoun.
- Examples of adjectives;
  Kind, colour, tall, ugly, bad, polite, smart, thin, black, short, beautiful, etc

- a nice dress
- a red colour
- a lovely flower.
- a big house.

The underlined words have been used to describe nouns e.g. book, colour, flower and house.

Exercise

Underline the adjectives from the sentences below:

1. The farmer has a fat goat.

2. Peter has a big house.

3. Melissa is a beautiful girl.

4. Okwi is a dishonest man.

5. She told us an interesting story.

6. It is a good and cheap car.

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7. We bought a new bicycle.

8. He peels with a sharp knife.

9. The boy has a ripe banana.

10. The car has a large engine.

11. It is an old building.

12. These are broken bottles.

13. The lady washed the dirty clothes.

14. She drank a glass of cold water.

15. The pupils sang a beautiful song.

16. Yesterday was a warm day.

17. Mulefu has a nice dog.

18. The weak boy cannot lift the bag.

19. Mary looks after her beautiful and young baby.

20. Kizza is a smart, active and obedient boy.

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ADJECTIVES

- Look at the phrases below;

i. A dirty home.
ii. A clever girl.
iii. A good school.
iv. An important visitor.

v. A wise man.
vi. An interesting novel.

- The underlined words are objectives. They have been used to describe the nouns; home, girl, school, visitor, man and novel.
- They are answers to questions like?
  a. What is the noun like?
  b. What sort of thing is it?

Exercise 1

Write an adjective to describe each of these nouns;cat

1. book

_____

2. pen

_____

3. school

_____

4. man

_____

5. game

_____

6. table

_____

7. cup

_____

8. holiday

_____

9. servant

_____

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Exercise 1

Construct a sentence using each of the adjectives given below:

10. fat

_____

11. kind

_____

12. lazy

_____

13. tall

_____

14. good

_____

15. dirty

_____

16. cheap

_____

17. interesting

_____

18. expensive

_____

19. easy

_____

COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES

- Most adjectives can be expressed in three levels (degrees), i.e. Positive, Comparative and Superlative.
- The word “than” is usually used after the comparative, when you have two adjectives..
  You are fatter than her.

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- Single or two syllable adjectives are compared by adding “er” and “est” in the comparative (Comparative Degree) and Superlative (Superlative Degree) degrees respectively.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
long	longer	longest
smart		

- For some adjectives that end in a consonant, the last letter of the adjective doubles

Positive Degree	Positive Degree	Superlative Degree
thin	thinner	thinnest
sad		
red		

- We just add “r” when the positive ends in “e”:

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
large	larger	largest

Exercise

Complete the table below

	Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
1.	Rich		
2.	Cold		
3.	Near		
4.	Soft		
5.	big		
6	Sad		

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7	Hot		
8	Fat		
9	Nice		
10	White		
11	Thin		
12	Tall		
13	Small		
14	Smart		
15	Sharp		

Use use ……than….

EXAMPLES.

1.This shirt is older than that one.

2. A stone is heavier than a leaf.

ACTIVITY

1. A ball is……..than an egg.(big)
2. A basket is……than a stone.(light)
3. This road is……..…..than that one.(wide)
4. Our class is……than sick-bay.(large)
5. A path is ……than a street.(narrow)
6. A stool is ……..…than a table.(small)
7. Your village is……..…than ours.(big)
8. A plane is……..than a car.(fast)
9. Tinah is……..…than jimmy.(tall)
10. That boy is……..……..than his father.(short)

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REWRITE THIS SENTENCES USING…….THAN……..

1. Lydia is tall. Sarah is taller.

   _____

2. The boys are busy. The girls are very busy.

   _____

3. Jona is not as tall as Yeko.

   _____

4. He is short .She is shorter.

   _____

5. The children are smart. The teachers are smarter.

   _____

6. The cups are dirty. The plates are dirtier.

   _____

7. A radio is expensive. A television is more expensive.

   _____

8. A bicycle is fast. An aeroplane is very fast.

   _____

9. This rope is long. That thread is longer.

   _____

10. Her baby is young. My baby is younger.

    _____

DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND OBJECTS

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Vocabulary

1. smart
2. shabby
3. weak
4. strong
5. old
6. young
7. beautiful
8. ugly
9. handsome
10. fast
11. clever
12. small

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13. pretty

14. slow

EXERCISE 2

Use the vocabulary above to construct meaningful sentences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

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DAY TWO

READING
Read the passage and answer questions in full sentences

THE DARK SKINNED BEAUTY QUEEN

Last year in April, twenty girls took part in a beauty contest. The beauty contest took place at Kyambogo Institute. Owori, our elder sister was one of the contestants. She was a very beautiful dark skinned girl. Apart from that, Owori was also clever and smart. Owori was asked to take part in this beauty contest by her friends. They always called her the "The Dark Skinned Beauty Queen" because of her beautiful black colour.

On the day of the contest, very many people came to attend. The contest began at 2:00p.m.The judges looked at the beauty, size, age and nationality of the girls. All the girls were very beautiful so it was very difficult for the judges to choose the winner.

After careful judgment, the judges started reading out the results at 6:00p.m. At that moment, every contestant hoped to win the top prize which was a car.

The announcer started with the contestant in the last position. He said,"The contestant in the 20th position is Owooo… Owooo…"On hearing this, Owori closed her eyes and covered her face. But after a minute of silence, the announcer said the full name as "Owino" This girl had a name almost similar to that of Owori but thank God it wasn't her.

The announcing of results went on for almost an hour. And when they finally announced Owori as the winner, we could not believe it. All of us jumped off

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our seats shouting with joy. Owori was then crowned as Miss. Kyambogo and was handed over the new car.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the story about?

   _____

2. When did the beauty contest take place?

   _____

3. How many girls were in the beauty contest?

   _____

4. Who asked Owori to take part in the beauty contest?

   _____

5. What do Owori's friends call her?

   _____

6. At what time did the judges start reading the results?

   _____

7. What top prize were the girls competing for?

   _____

8. Who won the top prize?

   _____

9. Why do you think Owori won the beauty contest?

   _____

10. How long did the announcements take?

    _____

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Hard work Pays

Read the story and then answer the questions in full sentences.

Long ago, Mr. and Mrs. Goat lived in Nagwera village. They had a large family, three sons and three daughters. The sons grew up and got married. This made Mr. and Mrs. Goat's family larger.

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In a few years, the wives of Mr. goat's sons had babies. In a short time, Mr. Goat's family became the biggest in the village. Mr. Goat was sad because he could not grow enough food for all the members of his family. He and his wife were getting older and weaker. So he asked his wife what they should do.

His wife thought very hard and came up with an answer. She told her husband to give each son a piece of land. So Mr. Goat called a meeting with his family. He divided his land into four parts. He kept one small part for himself and his wife. He gave a big piece of land to his youngest son. He gave a bigger piece of land to his second son. His oldest son got the biggest piece of land. Then Mr. Goat told his sons to move to their pieces of land and start their own homes.

The oldest son listened carefully to his father. He said, "Father forgive us I think we should not break up the land into smaller pieces." We cannot grow enough food on small pieces of land. Let's go out together to prepare land for gardens. We can all work very hard and grow more crops on one piece of land. The family agreed on this plan.

That year the family had thirty bags of groundnuts, ninety bags of maize and a lot of vegetables. They had enough to eat and sell for school fees and other necessities.

Questions

1. How many people are in the story?

   _____

2. Where did Mr. and Mrs. Goat's family live?

   _____

3. Why did the family of Mr. and Mrs. Goat become larger?

   _____

4. Why was he sad? _____

   _____

5. Into how many parts was the land divided?

   _____

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6. What would you do if you were in Mr. Goat's family?

_____

7. Who got the bigger part of land?

_____

8. Why do you think the oldest son did not want the land to be divided?

_____

9. Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as the ones used in the story below;

a) Divide:

_____

b) agreed:

_____

10. Write in full:

Mr.

_____

Mrs.

_____

Let's

_____

COMPOSITION .

Describing People.

Vocabulary.

black good smart brown polite
beautiful kind short ugly bad tall thin

Make sentences using the words .

e.g.

a. My father is a tall man.

b. You are very beautiful.

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Structure: ____is _____than____.

Make sentences like the examples :-

a) Lukoda is taller than Musiime.

b) Daddy is kinder than mummy.

c_____ thinner_____

d_____ taller_____

e. _____browner_____

f_____uglier_____

g_____ more beautiful_____

h_____better_____

Punctuate correctly.

1. aziz is a short boy

   _____

2. although I am small I can scare you

   _____

3. where is the fat lady

   _____

4. what a thin baby you have

   _____

5. if I grow fat I will do a lot of exercise.

   _____

Fill in the correct words to complete the sentences using the words in the brackets.

1. Sam is a …… boy. (llat)
2. Our head teacher is a ……..….. man (rwobn)
3. She is not an ugly girl, she is …….. (luftibeau)
4. A teacher is a ……..… person. (oogd)

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5. Arnold is an ……..…….. police man.(llintgeint)

Guided Composition.

Use the following words to complete the story below.

and skin wasting reading softly man
years who about listener

My Father.

My name is Muwangunzi Albert. I go to Greenhill Academy and I am in P.4 . I have a wonderful father. Please, read_____ him.

My father was born in 1980 in Nsambya hospital. He is now thirty five _____old.
He is a tall_____ small man. He has short black hair and a light_____. He dresses smartly and people admire him for that. He walks very fast and he is not good at time_____. If you are to be his friend, you must be a good time manager.

My father speaks _____but clearly. He is good at making himself clear so that the _____cannot miss a point. He is a well behaved man and he always tells us to imitate him. He trains us through the stories and experiences he has gone through .

My father is a hardworking _____. He likes work so much and this has made him very successful. He doesn't like children _____do not want to do work. During his free time, he enjoys listening to country music and _____the Bible.

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COMPARISION OF ADJECTIVES:

- Adjectives where the positive ends in “y”. The “y” is dropped and replaced with “i” before “er” and “est” are added in the comparative and superlative degrees respectively. e.g.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest

Comparison of irregular adjectives

- Most irregular adjectives form their comparative and superlative using “ more” and “most” respectively
  This rule applies to adjectives of more than one syllable:

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

- Some other adjectives change word or spelling from the positive forms to the comparative and superlative forms:

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
much	more	most
little	less	least

Exercise

Complete the table below correctly.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	Tall		
2.	Old		
3.	Clever		

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4.	Large		
5.	Polite		
6.	Happy		
7.	Lazy		
8.	Pretty		
9.	beautiful		
10.	hardworking		
11.	Many		
12.	Much		
13.	Handsome		
14.	Well		
15.	difficult		
16.	Dangerous		
17.	Valuable		
18.	Wonderful		
19.	Far		
20.	ill		

COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES IN THE POSITIVE DEGREE.

- With the positive degree, we use “as” before the adjective and “as” after it, e.g.
  That stick is as long as this one.

Note:

With the negative, some people use “so…….as……..” with “not” coming before “so”, e.g.

This stick is not so long as this one.

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Exercise

A. Complete these sentences correctly with the adjectives in brackets using "as…..as or "so……as"

1. This book is ……..……that one.(good)
2. Fred is not so……as Gordon. (old)
3. It was not so……yesterday as it is today.(bad)
4. His book is as……as Gordon's. (interesting)
5. This exercise is not so …… as that one.(difficult)
6. Bwaise village is as……..as Kikoni. (dangerous)
7. Claise is not as……..……as my sister's.(beautiful)
8. My cat is as…… as my sister's.(pretty)

B. Join the sentence using "as…..as or "not so…….as" or "not as……as"

1. The exam was easy. It was like the one they did.

   _____

2. Today's weather is bad. It is likely yesterday's.

   _____

3. My novel is interesting. He is also interesting.

   _____

4. Claire is beautiful. Sarah is also beautiful.

   _____

5. Opio is two metres tall. Alex is one and a half metres tall.

   _____

6. He is a cunning boy. He is like a fox.

   _____

7. This room is big. That room is small.

   _____

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COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES IN THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

- With the comparative degree, we use "than" after the adjective, e.g.
  i. This ruler is longer than that one.
  ii. This horse is better than that one.
  iii. He has more money than I have.
  iv. Benita is more beautiful than Bella.

Note:

The word "more" is used before adjectives with more than two syllables such as; beautiful, important, wonderful, difficult, dangerous, valuable, courageous, industrial, etc.

Exercise

Use the correct forms of the word in brackets to complete the sentences

1. That exercise is …… than this one. (difficult)
2. The weather is …… today than it was yesterday.(bad)
3. Today's weather is……than yesterday's.(bad)
4. English is…… than Science.(interesting)
5. Gold is ……..……than silver.(useful)
6. This boy is ……..……that one .(strong)
7. My book is ……than yours.(good)
8. Neymah is…… than Ronaldo. (famous)
9. My bag is ……..than yours.(heavy)
10. Writing is……than reading. (easy)
11. Keisha is……..……Teko.(tall)
12. Morgan was ……..……than Malcon.(courage)
13. She is……than her sister.(beautiful)
14. Their car is……than ours. (expensive)

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DESCRIBING OBJECTS

Vocabulary

1. triangular
2. circular
3. ripe
4. rectangular
5. smooth
6. rough
7. calm
8. thick
9. thin
10. square
11. hard
12. heavy
13. wide
14. narrow
15. light
16. dark
17. round
18. long
19. oval

Construct meaningful sentences using the above vocabulary.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____

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DAY THREE

USE OF……both……

EXAMPLES

1. Kato is clever. Wasswa is clever.
   Both Kato and Wasswa are clever.
2. My grandfather is very old. My grandmother is very old.
   Both my grandfather and my grandmother are very old.
3. Our teachers are very kind. Our parents are very kind.
   Both our teachers and our parents are very kind.
4. John is very handsome. Patrick is very handsome
   Both John and Patrick are very handsome.

Activity

Join the following using both.

1. Tom is hardworking. Jimmy is hardworking.

   _____

2. Mother is tall . Father is tall.

   _____

3. The cups are dirty. The plates are dirty.

   _____

4. Tables are rectangular. Benches are rectangular.

   _____

5. Tinah is brown .Aisha is brown.

   _____

6. Our teachers are kind. Our parents are also kind.

   _____

7. Our king is wise . Our president is also wise.

   _____

8. Atenyi is a polite girl. Abwooli is also a polite girl.

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9. Mabikke is a tall man. Balinda is also a tall man.

_____

10. The orphans are sad. The widowers are sad.

_____

COMPREHENSION

Read the dialogue and answer questions in full sentences. (oral sentences)

THE OVAL TABLE MATS

Lorna: Good morning, Becky
Becky: Good morning ,Lorna
Lorna; What are you marking?
Becky : I am making table mats.
Lorna: What shape are they going to be?
Becky: I wanted to make square ones but my daddy wants a different shape.
Lorna: What shape does he want?
Becky: He wants the oval shape
Lorna: I agree with your dad, oval table mats look better than the square ones.

QUESTIONS

1. What was the conversation about?

_____

2. How many people are taking part in the dialogue?

_____

3. What shape did Betty want to make?

_____

4. Who wanted a different shape of table mats?

_____

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5. Why do you think Lorna agreed with Becky's dad ?

   _____

6. What is the title of the dialogue

   _____

7. When did the dialogue take place?

   _____

8. Give the opposite of 'agree'

   _____

Exercise 5

Read the dialogue and answer questions in full sentences.

Class teacher: Good morning, young boy!

Young boy: Good morning , sir!

Class teacher: Why didn't you come to school yesterday?

Young boy: Uncle Nobert took me to his workshop.

Class teacher: What did you do there?

Young boy: I helped him in carrying different furniture.

Class teacher: You are a helpful boy. What shape of furniture did you carry?

Young boy: I carried an oval table, rectangular doors and square windows.

Class teacher: What else was there apart from furniture?

Young boy: There were different tools used for making furniture.

Class teacher: Mention some of the tools you saw in the workshop.

Young boy: A drill, a chisel, a hammer and a jack plane.

Class teacher: What a brilliant boy you are! Enjoy your lessons and have a nice day.

Young boy: Thank you, teacher.

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Questions

1. How many people were taking part in the dialogue?

   _____

2. At what time of the day did it take place?

   _____

3. Which furniture was in a square form according to the dialogue?

   _____

4. Why did the young boy miss school the previous day?

   _____

5. What did the young boy do at the workshop?

   _____

6. Who started the dialogue?

   _____

7. Which tool do you think was used to hit the nails ?

   _____

8. Which furniture was shaped like an egg?

   _____

9. Give the opposite of ` uncle`

   _____

10. Suggest a suitable title for the dialogue.

    _____

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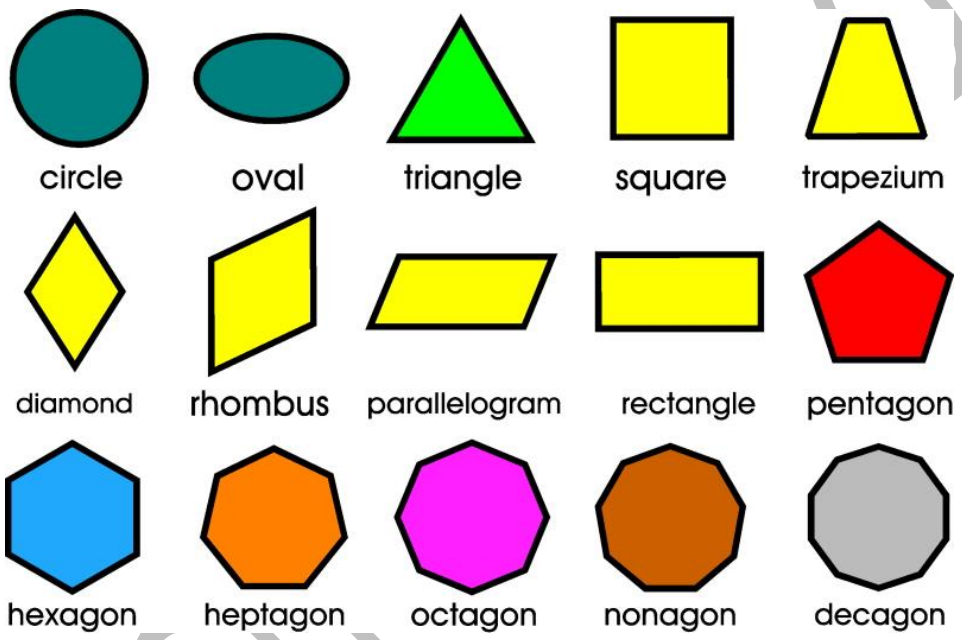
COMPOSITION

Describing Objects.

Vocabulary:

long	heavy	rectangular
short	light	triangular
smooth	colour	square
hard	round	flat
rough	oval	soft

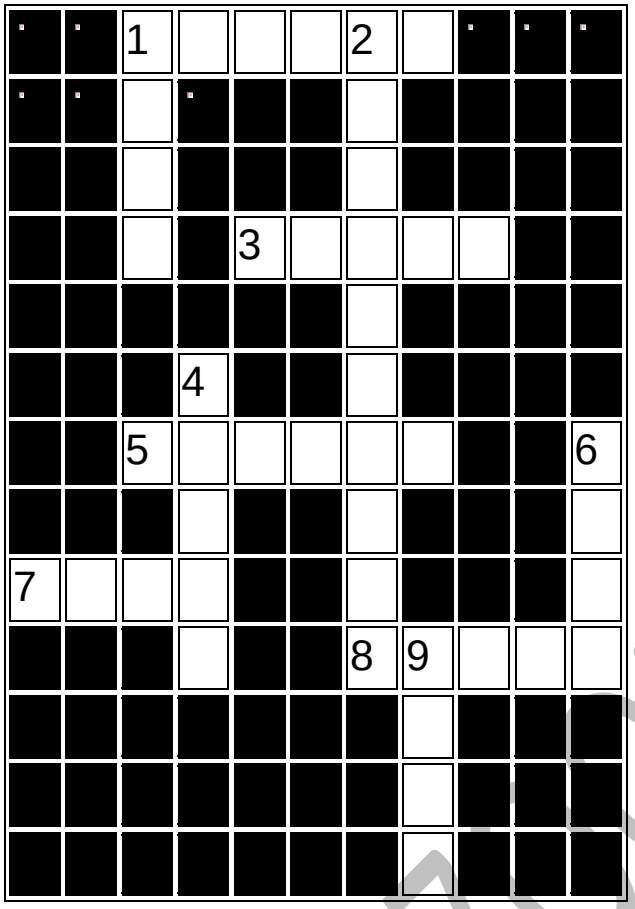
11. Study the pictures below.



LEGIT BOOKLET

Group activity.

Work out the puzzle with your group mates.



Across

1. flat and even, without any lumps or holes - 6
3. weighing a lot, difficult to move or lift -5
5. appearance of an object as a result of how it reflects light -6
7. covering a great length or distance -4
8. shaped like a circle or ball- 5

Down

1. changing shape easily when pressed -4
2. shaped like a triangle -10
4. not gentle or smooth -5
6. not easy to break or bend -4
9. shaped like an egg -4

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Structure: Ask and answer in pairs.

13. Yes, it is.
14. No, it is not.
15. .Is the table rectangular?
16. Is the bag glass?
17. Are the books rectangular?
18. Are the pens plastic?
19. Is the rubber expensive?
20. Is the bag wooden?
21. Are the papers white?
22. Is the table green?
23. Are the pencils woollen ?

Punctuate correctly.

1. yes she is sick

_____

2. are you happy?

_____

3. having fallen sick I took medicine

_____

4. On my way I saw a snake

_____

5. As soon as I screamed the snake turned into an ugly, tall and huge man.

_____

Sentence re-arrangement.

1. She will buy soft butter
2. Which are nice to eat.
3. Which we shall spread on bread.
4. She will also buy round cakes.
5. Mummy has gone shopping.

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Correct story

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Use the correct forms of the words in the brackets.

I. Have the _____pen of all. (new)
2. He bought the _____mango in the market. (big)
3. This is the _____bag in class. (heavy)
4. My cake is the _____ of all. (soft)
5. I had the _____time last night. (rough)
6. Of the three trees, this is the _____. (hard)
7. I carried the_____luggage. (light)
8. She has the _____skin of all. (smooth)
9. Of all the books, mine is the _____ (expensive)
10. Did you see the _____river in the world? (long)

Written Exercises:

Use the following words to make meaningful sentences:

1. hard……..……..
2. round……..
3. smooth…….……
4. long…….……..
5. rectangular……..……..

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Write short paragraphs describing the following objects (at home)

My bed.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

DAY FOUR

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES IN THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

- The superlative degree of an adjective denotes the highest degree of the quality, and is used when more than two things (or sets of things) are compared;

  "Most" is used before longer adjectives.
- After the superlative, we often use "of" e.g.
  i. This boy is the strongest of the three.
  ii. This is the prettiest of her dresses.
  iii. This is the sharpest of all the knives.

LGT ZOOM BOOKLET

iv. English is the most interesting of all the subjects.

Exercise

Use the correct superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. This is the……..……book of all.(big)
2. Their car is the ……..……of all.(good)
3. Today's weather is the ……..in the week.(bad)
4. Nzikuru ran the …… distance.(far)
5. This is the …….idea of the year.(good)
6. The boy chose the cakes which looked the ……..(sweet)
7. Dorothy is the ……girl in the class.(brilliant)
8. He is the ……boy in their family.(industrious)
9. Who is the ……..…… boy in our class?(handsome)
10. The church is the …….. building in the country.(old)
11. The farmer killed the ……..turkey on his farm.(fat)
12. Maywood is the …….. musician. (pretty)
13. Brenda has the……handwriting in class.(bad)
14. He ate the ……..amount of food.(little)
15. Water transport is the ……..of all.(cheap)

APPLICATION OF ADJECTIVES

(REVISION OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES)

Exercise

A. Fill in the missing words correctly

1. Tom is older …….Ronald.
2. Fustian is not ……old ……Terry.
3. He is ……oldest ……the three.
4. This house is better ……that.

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5. This book is not ……..good……..that.
6. This pen is ……best……the three.
7. That exercise is more difficult ……this one.
8. Her condition is worse today……it was yesterday.
9. It was not ……bad yesterday……it is today.
10. The meal today is ……worst……the week.

B. <u>Write out these sentences putting the adjectives that are in brackets in their correct form.</u>

1. Allen is……..……than Kenneth.(old)
2. Kakeeto is the……boy in the class. (clever)
3. Cairo is not the ……city in the world.(big)
4. This test is……than the first one.(difficult)
5. Mudu's dog is the ……of the three.(good)
6. The cat will be ……in her new home
7. This mountain is the……..in Africa.(high)
8. This piece of homework is as……as your last one. (bad)
9. Arusha is ……from Kampala than Nairobi is.(far)
10. They have (many) hens than we have, but they get (few) eggs.

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Formation of adjectives from nouns

1. Adding 'y' to certain nouns:

- rain – rainy
- cloud—cloudy
- wind --- windy
- dust--- dusty
- water ---- watery etc

LIGHT ZOOM BOOKLET

2. Adding "sh" to certain nouns:

- child – childish
- girl – girlish
- fool---- foolish

3. Adding "ful" to nouns,(and replacing "y" in some cases) :

- beauty –beautiful
- use----useful
- harm—harmful
- help –helpful

Exercise

A. Form adjectives from these nouns.

1. sand_____
2. faith_____
3. storm_____
4. mercy_____
5. forget_____
6. dirt_____
7. milk_____
8. boy_____
9. woman_____
10. blood_____
11. salt_____
12. grace_____
13. skill_____
14. hope_____
15. play_____

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B. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the word given in brackets.

1. Shamsa is a ……woman.(beauty)
2. January is always a……..month. (rain)
3. She felt ……after a heavy meal. (sleep)
4. It is ……today. (cloudy)
5. Rift valley lakes have……water.(salt)
6. His father behaves in a……way.(child)
7. Joseph has a …….. way of doing things.(girl)
8. It is not good to study in a ……class.(dust)
9. Their uncle is a ……man.(wealth)
10. The……man ate food for five people. (greed)

COMPREHENSION

DIRECTING PEOPLE TO PLACES

Vocabulary

1.far
2. near
3. next to / adjacent to
4. across
5. before
6. opposite to
7. behind
8. close to
9. after
10. between
11. left hand side

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12. right hand side
13. in front of
14. far away
15. Turn right
16. turn left
17. Ahead
18. middle
19. kilometre
20. junction

Exercise 2

Read the following sentences

1. Mbayita sits on the left hand side of Ronald.
2. It is not far from Kitooro to Entebbe town.
3. The lorry behind us is very slow.
4. Our school is near the main road.
5. It is a long way from Wakiso to Kabale.
6. If you turn right, you'll see Daniellas's house.
7. The maize garden is on the right hand side of the road.
8. Josephine looks left, right and then left before he crosses the main road.
9. The mosque is between the market and the hospital
10. A junction is a place where two roads meet but do not cross each other.

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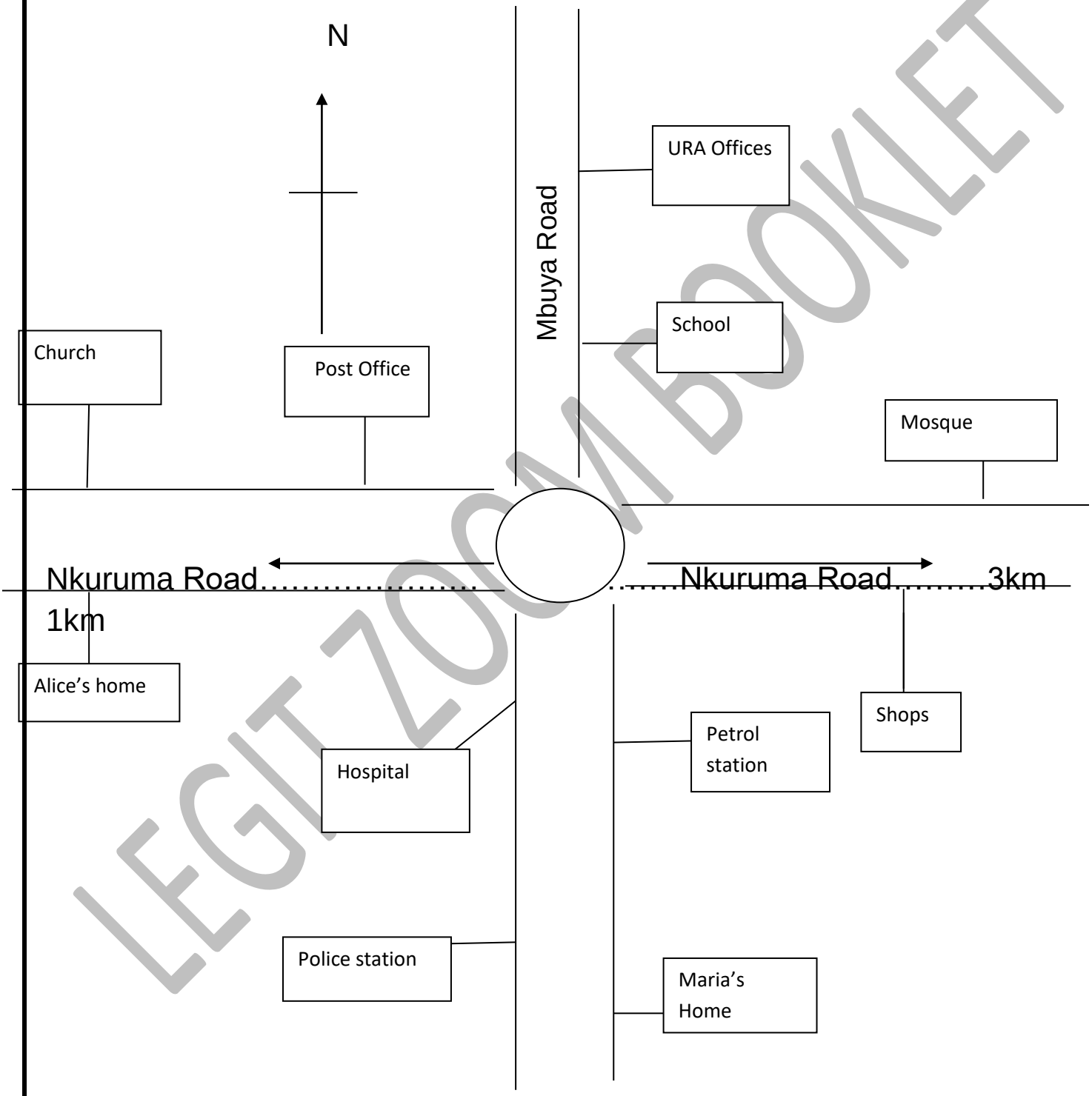
Exercise 3

Study the map below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.



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QUESTIONS

1. What is opposite Alice's home?

_____

2. On which road are the shops?

_____

3. How far is the church from the post office?

_____

4. On which road are the URA offices?

_____

5. What is opposite to the petrol station?

_____

6. Which building is near the mosque?

_____

7. What is between the police station and Alice's home?

_____

8.How long is Nkuruma road ?

_____

9. Write the following in short form;

(a) Road _____

(b) School _____

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS

1. Adding "less" to certain nouns:

- use --------useless
- care ---------careless
- help ----------helpless
- money---------moneyless

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- fear---------- fearless

2. Adding "ous" to certain nouns:

- danger-----dangerous
- religion------ religious
- poison ---------poisonous
- courage --------courageous
- fame----------famous
- zeal----------zealous
- advantage ---------advantageous

3. Adding "y" to nouns that end in "e". The letter "e" is dropped and replaced by "y":

- noise -----noisy
- smoke------smoky
- stone--------stony
- ease---- easy
- shade----shady
- bone---------- bony, etc

4. <u>Adding "y" to certain nouns, after the last letter has doubled:</u>

- sun --------sunny
- fog-------foggy
- skin-------skinny
- bag--------baggy
- fun------funny
- fat---------fatty

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Exercise

A. Write the adjective using the word in brackets.

1. A ----------day.(sun)
2. An----------chair.(ease)
3. A…….hand.(skin)
4. A……..animal.(fur)
5. A……chimney.(smoke)
6. A……class.(noise)
7. ……trousers.(bag)
8. A……tree.(shade)
9. A……..path.(stone)
10. A…….night.(fog)

B. Use the correct form of the words in brackets correctly

1. My brother has been……for two years.(job)
2. Primary four is a……class.(noise)
3. The……students failed the test.(care)
4. Olanya became……after the terrible accident.(help)
5. A python is not a……..snake.(poison)
6. Our teacher is a……man.(religion)
7. He became……after the accident that killed his relative.(faith)
8. The class become……after the exams.(noise)
9. We did an……exam.(ease)
10. They killed a ……goat on Easter.(skin)

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VERBS

- A verb is a word that expresses an action and experience

A verb tells you what a noun is "doing" ,"does" ,"did", or "has done". Therefore verbs are action words.

a) **Regular verbs :**

These are doing words which have their past and participles changed by adding either "ed" or"d".

Examples

Present	**Past**	**Past participle**
Look	Looked	looked
Open	Opened	opened
Use	Used	used
Hope	Hoped	hoped

- Some verbs have their past and past participles by doubling the last consonant, after which "ed" is added.

Examples

Present	**Past**	**Past participle**
Admit	admitted	admitted
Prefer	Preferred	preferred
Mop	Mopped	mopped
Fit	Fitted	fitted

- For verbs that end with "y", "y" is dropped and replaced with "i" before "ed" is added.

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Examples

Present	Past	Past participle
Cry	Cried	cried
Marry	Married	married
Copy	Copied	copied
Dirty	Dirtied	dirtied

- However, there are verbs that end in “y” before which there is a vowel, you just add “ed”:

Pray--------prayed
Play----------played
Stay----------stayed, etc.

Exercise

Complete the table below correctly.

	Present	Past	Past participle
1.	Work		has……..
2.	move		has……..
3.	carry		has……..
4.	walk		has……..
5.	pack		has……..
6.	study		has……..
7.	advise		has……..
8.	live		has……..
9.	hurry		has……..
10.	behave		has……..

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11.	allow		has……..
12.	fetch		has……..
13.	jump		has……..
14.	try		has……..
15.	prefer		has……..
16.	fit		has……..
17.	climb		has……..
18.	clap		has……..
19.	lap		has……..
20.	quarrel		has……..

IRREGULAR VERBS

- These are doing words whose past and past participles have no uniform order.
- There are those which change their spelling in the past and past participle.

Examples

	Present	**Past**	**Past participle**
1.	am/is	was	has been
2.	eat	ate	has eaten
3.	swim	swam	has swum
4.	go	went	has gone
5.	draw	drew	has drawn
6.	grow	grew	has grown
7.	choose	chose	has chose
8.	begin	began	has begun

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9.	bite	bit	has bitten
10.	blow	blew	has blown
11.	Break	broke	has broken
12.	do	did	has done
13.	drink	drank	has drunk
14.	drive	drove	has drove
15.	fall	fell	has fallen
16.	forget	forgot	has forgotten
17.	freeze	froze	has frozen
18.	give	gave	has given
19.	hide	hid	has hidden
20.	know	knew	has known
21.	ride	rode	has ridden
22.	rise	rose	has risen
23.	see	saw	has seen
24.	shake	shook	has shaken
25.	sing	sang	has sung
26.	speak	spoke	has spoken
27.	steal	stole	has stolen
28.	take	took	has taken
29.	throw	threw	has thrown
30.	tear	tore	has torn
31.	write	wrote	has written
32.	show	showed	has shown
33.	run	ran	has run
34.	weave	wove/ weaved	has woven/weaved
35.	wear	wore	has worn

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DAY FIVE

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words or groups of words used before nouns, noun phrases or pronouns to show place, position, time or method.

Examples of prepositions

at ,for, behind, about ,from, between, to, under ,by, between,

ACTIVITY

1 .We arrived…….the hospital ……noon.
2. Why were u absent…….school yesterday?
3. My sister is smartly dressed ……..…the party.
4. We listened……..the story attentively.
5.That big house belongs ……my grandfather.
6 .I borrowed borrowed a pen……..my friend yesterday.
7. What is the difference ……..those two books.
8 .He took…….his shoes before he entered the mosque.
9. I watched the monkey as it climbed……..the top of the tree.
10. Jane lives ……her brother in that house.

COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow in full sentences

BAGUMA AND THE STRANGER

Yesterday as I was going back home from school at 3:30 p.m, I met a beautiful tall Chinese lady. It was her first time to visit Uganda. She was

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going to St. Mark Primary School but she did not know where it was. This lady could not be helped by the people around because they did not know her language.

When she saw me in the school uniform, she called me and said, "Young boy, I am looking for St. Mark Primary School, do you know where it is?" "Yes, madam, St. Mark is my former school but it is far from here." I replied. "How far is it from here?" the lady asked. I told her that it was about fifteen kilometres from where we were.

"Could you please give me the direction to that place?" "Yes, I can." I told her to board a vehicle to Mbuya trading centre. At the centre, she was to get off the vehicle and move up to the first junction. From the junction, I told her to take the road on her left and follow it up to the big church. There she would see St. Mark Primary School just opposite the church.
After giving her the directions to the school, the lady thanked me. She gave me five thousand shillings from her money purse. I was very **happy.** I thanked her and also wished her a safe journey to school.

QUESTIONS

1. At what time did Baguma meet the stranger?

   _____

2. Where was Baguma coming from?

   _____

3. Where does the beautiful lady come from ?

   _____

4. Why didn't the people around help this lady?

_____

5. What was the lady looking for?

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6. How far was St. Mark Primary School from where they were?

_____

7. What was the size of the church?

_____

8. Why do you think a senior three student cannot study at St. Mark School?

_____

9. Give the opposite of happy.

_____

10. How much money did the lady give to Baguma?

_____

11. Why do think the lady gave Baguma that money?

_____

COMPOSITION

Directing people to places.

Vocabulary.

far	behind	junction	before	
near	roundabout	corner		flyover
next to	sign post	across		
after	close to	in front		

Read, spell, pronounce and constructs sentences correctly

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Examples.

a) The school is far / near.
b) The market is close to the field.
c) The church is opposite the farm.
d) The pool is nearer to the hospital than to the supermarket.

Re-arrange the following sentences to make a correct story.

1. I follow Mbogo road and turn right
2. When I leave home
3. This road connects me to a smaller road.
4. I first join the main road.
5. Finally I settle down and begin studies.
6. I cross and join other children
7. We then walk to our classes.
8. The parking yard is just opposite to my school.
9. Just after turning. I reach the parking yard.
10. The smaller road is called Mbogo road.

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_____
_____
_____
_____

The following conversation was between Hope and Kingo, the stranger. Study it and complete it with Kimeze's correct responses.

Kingo: _____
Hope: Good morning, Sir.
Kingo: _____
Hope : I am going to school.
Kingo : _____
Hope : My school is called Greenhill Primary School Buwaate.
Kingo : _____
Hope: It is found near Shell, Uganda.
Kingo : _____
Hope: My school is along Kira - Kasangati Road.
Kingo: _____
Hope: My school has two gates at the entrance.
Kingo: _____
Hope: Yes, there is a signpost near the gate.
Kingo: _____
Hope: Yes, it is close to Oak International Christian School
Kingo: _____
Hope: No, the road is not tarmacked.
Kingo: _____
Hope: You are welcome, sir.

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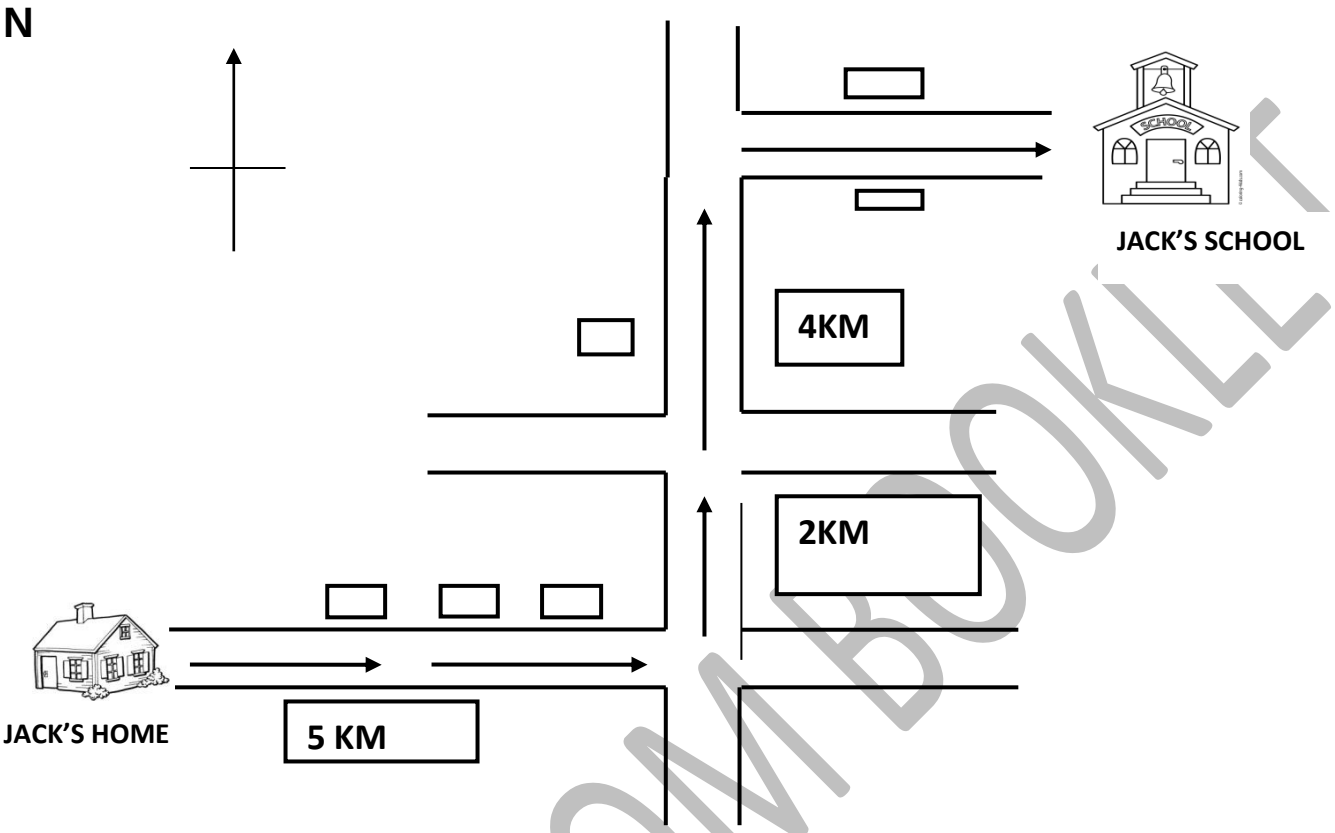
A. Using the present simple tense to tell direction



The above map shows Jack's journey from home to school.

Jack begins his journey from his home. He walks five kilometres before turning left. After turning left in the north direction, he walks six kilometres before turning to the right in the East. After turning right, he walks two kilometresto reach his school.

B. Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence below

1. Please, may I know the right _____to the teacher's office? (direct)
2. Those school children have_____the road very carelessly. (cross)

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3. We were able to_____the direction to our uncle's home. (follow)
4. They always .....that route when going to Entebbe. (use)
5. When we .....the junction, we turned left. (reach)
6. We .....ten metres before we reached the junction. (walk)

C. Give the meaning of the phrases

(i) go down_____

(ii) go past_____

(iii) go across_____

(iv) turn left _____

(v) go along _____

(vi) go straight_____

D. Reading

Read the story below and answer the question that follow in full sentences

Makana is a resident of Seeta along Jinja high way. He goes to school at Greenhill Academy Buwaate which is eight kilometres. From Seeta, you have to go toKireka which is the neighbouring town. At Kireka, you turn to your right just at Shell Petrol station.

From Kireka town, you move straight to Namugongo which is the next small trading centre. At this centre, move straight through the crossroads and continue up to Kira Town council where the tarmac road stops.

At Kira Town council, there is a small roundabout but just continue straight with the marrum road.

From kira Town Council, move for about two kilometres and on your right hand side, you will see a signpost for Greenhill Academy Buwaate close to the school gate.

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From the main gate, expect to move at least three hundred metres to get to the school main building.

Questions

1. Who goes to Greenhill Academy Buwaate?

_____

_____

2. Where is Seeta found?

_____

3. How far is it from Kireka to Greenhill Academy Buwaate?

_____

_____

4. Where does the tarmac road stop as you move to Greenhill AcdaemyBuwaate?

_____

_____

5. What is there to show that you have reached Greenhill Academy Buwaate?

_____

_____

6. On which side of the road is the school as you go to Kasangati?

_____

_____

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The dialogue below is between Lukyamuza and Lusungu. Study it carefully and fill in what you think were Lukyamuzi's responses.

1. Lusungu: Good morning, Lukyamuzi.
2. Lukyamuzi:_____
3. Lusungu: You seem to be lost, Am I right?
4. Lukyamuzi:_____
5. Lusungu: Where are you going?
6. Lukyamuzi:_____
7. Lusungu: To Kasangati! But this isn't the right direction.
8. Lukyamuzi:_____
9. Lusungu: Okay, from Kira Town Council, take the marrun road in the East. And you will travel for about two kilometres and the next town is Kasangati.
10. Lukyamuzi:_____

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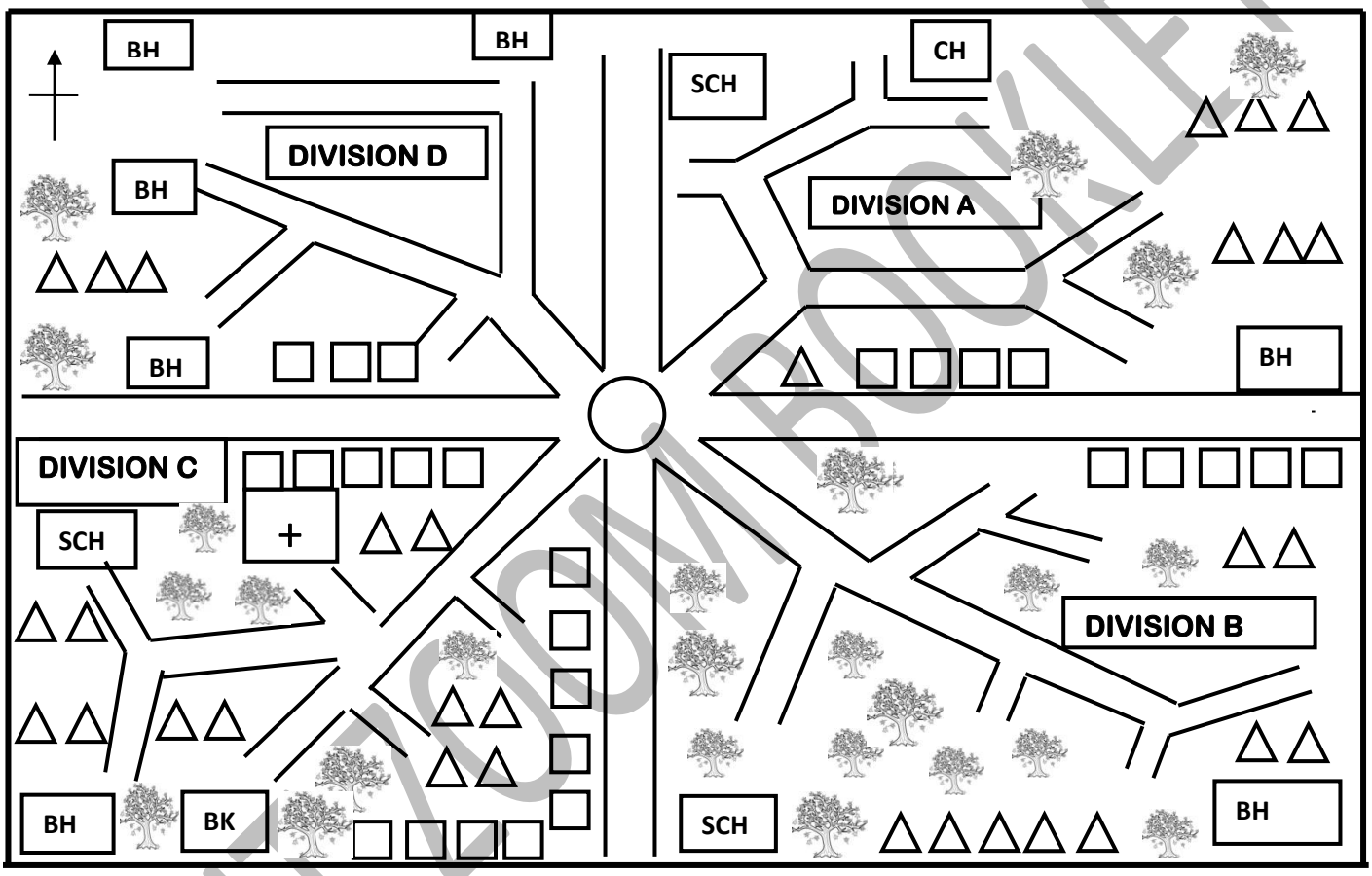
E. <u>The map below shows the four divisions of Buwaate Trading Centre in Wakiso district. Study it very carefully and then answer the questions that follow in fullsentences</u>



KEY

BH	CH		BK	SCH	+
BOREHOLE	CHURCH	SETTLEMENT	BANK	SCHOOL	CLINIC

1. Give two ways in which the people in division B benefit from the trees

_____

_____

2. Which division is good for people to live in?

_____

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3. Give a reason for your answer in 2 above

_____

4. What do you think would attract people in division C?

_____

5. Which division has the least number of boreholes?

_____

6. In which division do you think people have enough water?

_____

7. Which division is blessed with a church?

_____

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