

EMMA_DA_COMPUTERGUY ACADEMIC CONSULTANCY

PRIMARY ONE ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR TERM I

Capital Letters

A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small Letters

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

LESSON 2

Words starting with alphabets

- a → aeroplane , Angel, axe, apple.
- b → boy , box, bag, basket, ball.
- c → cat, cup, cook, cut, cate
- d → dog, dress, door, drum.
- e → elephant, egg, empty
- f → frog, flower.
- g → girl, garden.
- h → hut, house , hat, hen, hoe, head.
- l → inkpot , ice, insect

LESSON THREE

- J → jug, Jane, Jalia.
- K → Kettle, Key, Kennel
- l → lamp, look, leaf
- M → mat, man, mug, make
- N → nail, nut
- O → orange
- P → pen, pot, pencil, play,
- Q → queen.
- R → rat, rug, run
- S → sun, set, stone, snake

T → tin, tree, teach.

Words starting with alphabets.

U → uniform , umbrella

V → van, vest, valley

W → write , wall, window, well

X → x-ray

Y → yam, you, yes

Z → zip, zebra , zone

LESSON FOUR

Writing words from capital to small letters

AXE axe

BOY boy

DOG dog

SET set

FROG frog

EGG egg

PEN pen

HOUSE house

ICE ice

WASH wash

LESSON 5

Writing words from small to capital letters.

Cup CUP

Plate PLATE

Broom BROOM

Chair CHAIR

Table TABLE

Window WINDOW

Axe AXE

Basin BASIN

LESSON SIX

Ordering alphabetical letter.

i) d,c,a,b, - a,b,c,d

ii) x, z, y, w – w, x , y, z

iii) r, q, o, s, p - o, p, q, r, s

iv) g, h, e, j, f – e, f, g, h, h

v) n, m, l , o - l, m, n, o

vi) v, w, u, a -a, w, u, v

LESSON SEVEN

NOUNS

A noun is a naming word.

- It can be a name of a person
- Names of things
- Names of places.
- Names of days of the week
- Months of the year.
- Titles of people
- Names of pets.

Examples of nouns

Cup, door, spoon, Ali, Juma, mengo, Kampala, Monday, Rex, Simba, Mr, April, May, Sunday.

LESSON EIGHT.

Articles “a” or “an”

A basket

An inkpot

Is this an elephant.

That is a dog.

Activity : Fill in the gaps with article “a” or “an”

1. ____ egg
2. ____ cow gives us milk
3. She has ____ pencil
4. That is ____ box.
5. ____ apple is a fruit.
6. I have ____ orange.
7. Is ____ elephant big?

LESSON 9

PLURAL OF NOUNS.

Adding “S” to form plurals

Book – books

Cup - cups.

Activity .

Fill in the gaps using the plural of the underlined words

1. Tom has one book but John has many _____
2. Teddy has one apple but Mary has five _____
3. Cat _____ Mary _____
4. Ruler - _____
5. Bag - _____
6. Pencil - _____

LESSON TEN

Plural of nouns.

Adding “es” to form plurals.

Glass - glasses

Tomato - tomatoes

Activities

Add “es” to the given nouns below

Box - _____

Class - _____

Fox - _____

Bus - _____

Bush – bushes

Brush - _____

Dish - _____

Bench - _____

Tomato - _____

LESSON 11

IS AND ARE

There are girls

It is a dog

Today is Friday

Activity

Fill in the gaps using is or are.

1. The kittens _____ playing
2. They _____ going home
3. Those _____ boys
7. .

4. David _____ going to school
5. John and Mary _____ friend
6. The time now _____ seven O'clock

Lesson 12

“has” and “have”

1. She has a bag
2. I have a ball.

Activity.

Fill in the gaps using “has” or “have”

3. Do you _____ a pencil
4. Mummy _____ a car

5. We _____ many books
6. They _____ a dog and a cat.

Lesson 13

Verbs (A verb is a doing word)

Doing verbs Add -----ing

Eat - eating

Sweep – sweeping

Wash - washing

Look - looking

Activity

Add --- ing to the words in brackets and fill

1. Are they _____ food? (eat)
2. Mummy is _____ clothes (wash)
3. She is _____ at the bus. (look)
4. They are _____ football (play)
5. Jane is _____ the compound. (Sweep)

Lesson 14.

Add ----- ing (dropping "e")

Come - coming

Give - giving

Dance - dancing

Make - making

Write - writing

Activity

Add ----- ing to the words in brackets and complete the sentences.

1. She is _____ a mat. (make)
2. They are _____ to school. (come)
3. Are we _____ on papers today? (write)
4. I have a _____ mother. (Love)
5. We are _____ today. (move)
6. Is she _____? (dance)

Lesson 15

Verbs (doubling the last letter add ---ing)

Mop - mopping

Jog - jogging

Dig - digging

Cut - cutting

Clap - clapping

Activity

Add ----- ing to the words in brackets and fill in the gaps.

- a) Am _____ (dig)
- b) She is _____ now (mop)
- c) Are they _____ (clap)

Lesson 15.

Past tense

Add ---- d to the verbs

Ending with "d"

Move - moved

Love - loved

Bathe - bathed

Fill in the gaps with the past tense of the verb brackets

1. They _____ last night. (bathe)
2. We _____ our mother very much. (love)
3. He _____ by car to Kampala (move)
4. James _____ in Mbarara (live)
5. We _____ on Friday. (dance)

Ending with letter “d” as sound “t”

Dance - danced

Like - liked

Lesson 16

Add ---- “ed” to verbs

Ending as sound “t”

Cook - cooked

Box - boxed

Jump - jumped

Wash - washed.

Activity

Complete the sentences using the past tense of the verbs given in brackets.

1. We _____ meat for lunch

3. John _____ over the fence.

2. He _____ clothes last week

Lesson 17

Ending as letter “d”

Rain – rained

Play - played

Point - pointed

Clean – cleaned

Join – joined

Pray - prayed

Activity

Use the correct form of verbs in bracket to complete these sentences.

a) It _____ yesterday (rain)

c) They _____ at break time. (play)

b) Who _____ to the flower? (point)

d) She _____ the house well. (clean)

Lesson 18.

Past tense (Double last letter then -----ed)

Clap- clapping

Mop – mopped

Jog - jogged

Activity

Complete the sentences using the past tense of verbs in brackets.

a) Henry _____ bedroom last week.

b) They _____ for the teacher. (clap)

c) I _____ yesterday (jog)

Lesson 19

Using “was” and “were”

Was is used with singulars

Were is used with plurals

- a) The girl was crying.
- b) Was she mopping?

Activity

Fill in WAS or WERE in the gaps

- 1. My mother _____ at the bank.
- 2. The food _____ sweet
- 3. The chairs _____ broken.
- 4. It _____ raining.
- 5. There _____ ten girls
- 6. Monday and John _____ running
- 7. The thief _____ in their house.

Lesson 20

Missing letters

Nouns

Activity

Nouns

Pla____e

Fo____d

H____t

M____t

verbs

cryin_____

dan_____

wa____hing

s____eep

LESSON 21

Punctuation

Use of capital letters (Beginning sentence)

- a) The boys are coming.
- The boys are coming
- b) Are the children happy?
- Are the children happy?

Activity

Begin the sentences with capital letter

- a) how old are you?
- b) why are you crying?
- c) david is sweeping the compound.
- d) the boy is happy
- e) Jimmy is driving a car.

LESSON 22.

Capital letters (Names of people, places and titles)

- a) musa is a good boy.
Musa is a good boy.
- b) mr Kafeero is our headmaster.
Mr Kafeero is a our headmaster

Activity

- c) dr bossa is funny.
- d) Kampala is a city
- e) ntinda is a town
- f) Do you stay at kireka?

LESSON 23

Capital letters for days of the week and months of the year.

- tuesday - Tuesday
- December - December

Activity.

Change to capital letters where necessary

- a) We go to school on monday .
- b) His birthday is a june
- c) We will go to america soon.

LESSON 24

Punctuation (full stop (.)) & question mark (?)

- a) Who has my bag?
- b) Tom has a ball.

Activity

Punctuate the sentence using a full stop (.) or a comma (,).

- c) Why are you talking.
- d) My name is Jane
- e) How old are you
- f) Is Mary sick
- g) The baby is crying.

LESSON 25.

Jumbled letters to make words (Our home)

- a) Oby - boy
- b) Ucp - cup

Activity.

Write the words correctly

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| eetr - tree | ebd - |
| act - | letroi - |
| eeptsw - | latep - |
| ingdo - | meco - |

Lesson 26

Gender	Father	She
Male	Nephew	Woman
Boy	Husband	Woman
He	Female	Niece
Man	Girl	Wife

Activity

Write the opposite of the given words in brackets and fill in.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) My _____ is a fat man (aunt) | d) Mary is a _____ (boy) |
| b) Is your _____ going to work (mother) | e) My _____ is looking for you. (husband) |
| c) James is my _____. (niece) | f) The _____ is very old. (man) |

LESSON 27.

Pronouns (personal pronouns)

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun. Eg he , she , it they, I, we

a) Sarah is a good girl.

She is a good girls.

b) Tom and Ali are boys.

They are boys.

Activity

re write the sentences using the pronoun of the underlined nouns.

1. Patrick is dancing.

2. Susan , Musa and Sarah are sick

3. The dog is hungry

4. Alice is a young girl.

5. Elephant

Lesson 28.

Possessive pronouns (plural)

These are pronouns that show belonging or ownership.

Our – ours

Yours – yours

Her – hers

Their - theirs

His – his

Activity

Complete the sentences using the possessive pronouns .

a) This is our car. It is _____

d) This is their house. It is _____

b) That is my cup . it is _____

e) It is his is belongs to _____

c) It belongs to her. It is _____

f) That is your book. It is _____

Lesson 29

Opposites

King - Queen

Good - bad

Thin - fat

New - Old

Fast - slow

His – her

Big - small

Activity

Give the opposite of the underlined words

a) James is a bad girl.

c) My dad is a rich man.

b) Mary is a bright girl.

Complete the sentences using the opposite of the words in brackets

1. That car is _____(old)

2. Mutebi is a _____ (Queen)

3. _____ baby is crying (his)
4. My mummy is _____ (thin)

5. Pigs are _____ animals (clean)

Lesson 30.

Present simple tense (Every tense)

Adding "S" to the doing words

Write - writes

Skip - skips

Jump - jumps

Talk - talks

Move - moves

Activity

Fill in the gaps with the correct verbs

1. It _____ meat everyday (eat)
2. She _____ in class. (talk)
3. Musa _____ well in his book. (write)
4. Jane _____ her rope after school (skip)
5. She _____ to the sky. (point)

Lesson 31.

Adding -----es to doing words

Go - goes

Wash - washes

Brush - brushes

Fetch - fetches

Activity

Complete the sentences sensibly

1. He _____ to church every Sunday (go)
2. Mother _____ clothes . (wash)
3. Juma _____ his teeth every morning
(brush)
4. He _____ the compound every
Monday (slash)

Lesson 32

Using "do" and "does"

I
We
You
They

do

It
She

does

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He

Activity I

Make sentences using the table below.

I		Homework	Everyday
We	Do		
You		Cleaning	Every Sunday
They			

Lesson 33

Activity II

Fill in the gaps using “does” and “do”.

a) I _____ homework every Saturday.

c) He _____ work always.

b) _____ you eat everyday.

d) _____ know your home?

Lesson 34

Joining words to make compound words

Milk + man = milkman.

Bed + room = bedroom

Cup + board = cupboard

Activity

Complete the sentence gaps with compound words

a) A pot for tea is a _____

c) A pot for ink is a _____

b) A vase for a flower is a _____

d) A room where we sleep is a _____

(get short word from compound word) eg wheel chair, chair.

Prepositions

In, on, under, near, over, behind, to, in front.

a) The cup is on the table.

b) The bird is flying over the tree.

Activity

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. The girl is pointing _____ the tree.

5. Pencil are _____ the tin

2. He is sitting _____ the chair

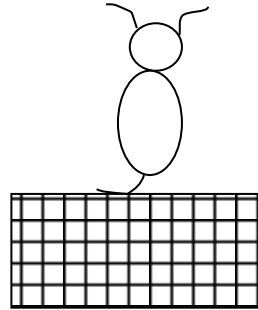
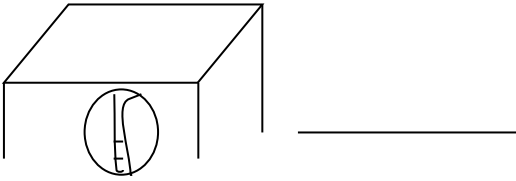
6. The aeroplane is flying _____ the
houses

3. The man is sitting _____ the tree.

4. The cat is _____ the box

Lesson 35.

Study the pictures and make sentences



Lesson 36

More on prepositions

From, next, after before , between , against, with.

Activity

Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions

1. Dad is coming _____ town.
2. Don't lean _____ the wall.
3. Who sits _____ to you?
4. I drink water _____ eating.
5. _____ school I do my homework.
6. I play _____ my puppy.
7. The blackboard is _____ of the class
8. Who sits _____ linda?

Lesson 37.

Finding the odd one out

Nouns

Plate, cup, dish, bed, spoon

Mary , Joseph, Jane, Josephine, Juliet.

Activity

Circle the odd one out

- a) Apple, pineapple, fish, orange, mango
- b) Book, pencil , pen, phone.
- c) Lion, Zebra, goat , elephant
- d) Goat, cow, rabbit, sheep, leopard

P1 ENGLISH TERM II

The alphabet

Arranging letters in a, b, c, order.

Arrange words in alphabetical order or a, b, c order.

Activity

Arrange these words in a , b, c, order.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. d, c, b, a, | 3. m, j, l, k | 5. o, k, n, g, h |
| 2. h, f, e, g | 4. w, y, x, z | 6. v, s, r, t, y |

Arrange words in alphabetical order or a, b, c order.

- a) Cat , apple , bag
- b) Flower , dog, cow, boy
- c) Jug, hut , kennel, leaf
- d) Umbrella, Zoo, web, yam, tree.

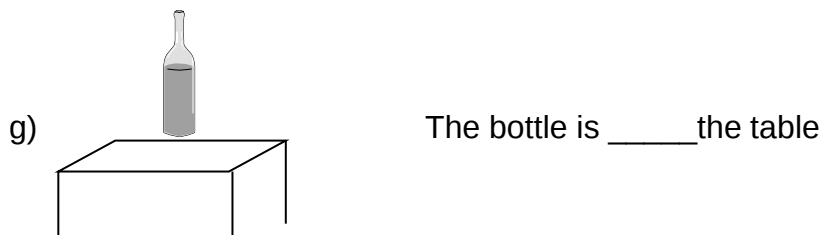
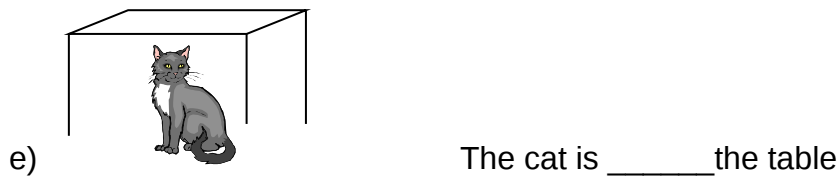
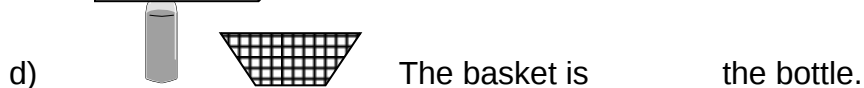
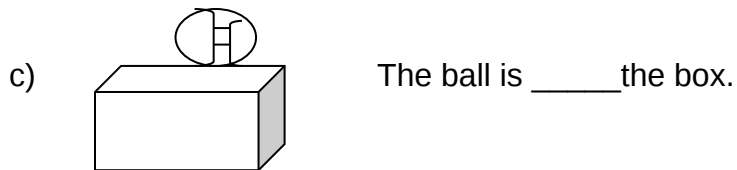
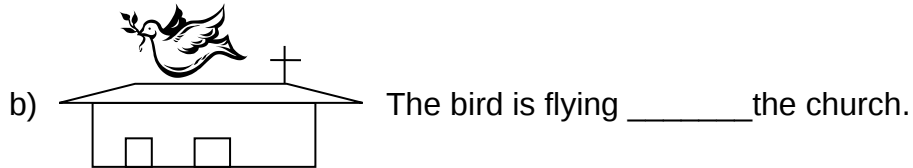
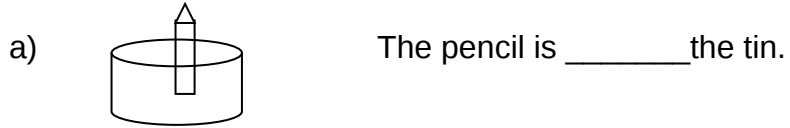
Preposition

In , on, under, over, near, next to

Activity

Fill in the correct word.

On , under, in, near, over.



Fill in the correct preposition.

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- a) Mary is sitting _____ the mat.
- b) The boy is pointing _____ the sun.
- c) The bird is flying _____ the tree.
- d) The fish is _____ water.
- e) Is she looking _____ the flower?

Underline the correct preposition in the sentences.

- a) Tom is looking to , on , at, the aeroplane.
- b) Marvin is pointing under, to, over, the bird.
- c) The aeroplane is flying near, over the church.
- d) She comes to school by, on, in, foot.
- e) Mother goes to work on, by car.

Activity 2

Make sentences using the picture.



- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

Plurals changing "Y" to "ies"

Lorry -	lorries	fly -	flies
Baby -	babies	city -	_____
Puppy -	puppies	country -	_____
Family -	families	lady -	_____

Activity 2

Complete the sentences by filling in the plurals of the words in brackets.

1. A dog had two _____. (puppy)
2. My aunt has four _____ (lorry)

3. There are many _____ in the toilet. (fly)
4. Those _____ are very smart. (lady)
5. The woman is carrying two _____. (baby)

Activity

Change the underlined noun to plural form

1. It is a big family. _____
2. I like my country. _____
3. She is a smart lady. _____
4. Kampala is a big city. _____
5. Tom is driving a lorry. _____

Plurals

Changing “f” to “v” before adding “es”

leaf	-	leaves	half	-	halves
calf	-	calves	shelf	-	shelves
knife	-	knives	hoof	-	hooves
thief	-	thieves	loaf	-	loaves.
wife	-	wives			

Activity

Complete these

- One leaf - three _____
- One knife - five _____
- One thief - six _____
- One loaf - many _____
- One shelf - many _____
- One wife - many _____

Activity 2

Change the underlined verb to plural form

1. The leaf is on the table. _____
2. The cow has a calf. _____
3. The thief was beaten. _____
4. Tom's wife has a red car. _____

Activity 3

Fill in the plurals of the words in brackets

1. Daddy has two _____. (wife)

2. Mother has many _____ at home. (knife)
 3. The _____ are green. (leaf)
 4. Mary has two _____ of bread. (loaf)
 5. The cow has two _____. (calf)
- The _____ stole my money. (thief).

Present continuous tense.

Verbs which double the last letter

Get	-	getting	shut	-	shutting
Sit	-	sitting	swim	-	swimming
Dig	-	digging	mop	-	mopping
Run	-	running	win	-	winning
Cut	-	cutting	shop	-	shopping
Stop	-	stopping	put	-	putting
Skip	-	skipping	clap	-	clapping

Activity

Add “ing” to the words in brackets and fill in the gaps.

- (a) The man is _____ the garden. (dig)
- (b) The children are _____ their. Hands. (clap)
- (c) We are _____ to school. (run)
- (d) She is _____ on the chair. (sit)

Past tense

Verbs that double the last letters before adding “ed”

Stop	-	stopped
Clap	-	clapped
Drop	-	dropped
Mop	-	mopped
Skip	-	skipped
Shop	-	shopped
Hop	-	hopped

Activity

Add “ed” to the verbs in brackets and fill in the gaps.

1. I _____ a rope yesterday.
2. The children _____ their hands in the classroom (clap)
3. Daddy _____ at school last Friday . (drop)

4. The policeman _____ the cars last week. (stop)

Punctuation

Comma

A comma is used to separate items and show a pause.

Examples

- Peter, Jane and Sarah are my friends.
- Marvin bought sweets, cakes, toys, apples and pencils.

Activity

Put a comma where necessary.

1. My mother gave me an egg bread and milk.
2. I have books pencils and money in my bag.
3. Kato John Bosa Alvin and Jane are my friends.
4. Jane bought tomatoes meat fish rice and potatoes.
5. I have a bag a dress and a pair of shoes.

Punctuation

Activity

Write capital letters where necessary

- (a) today is Monday
- (b) my name is alice.
- (c) He is going to bukoto.
- (d) bob and Alvin are friends
- (e) I was born in december.

The Apostrophe.

Showing ownership or belonging eg. Sarah's bag, Daddy's car.

Activity

Put the apostrophe where necessary

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Peter s bicycle. | (d) Teachers phone |
| (b) Mums bag. | (e) Headmasters office |
| (c) Daddys coat | (f) Angellas dress |

Activity

Write the short way of these sentences.

- a) The car which belong to Jane.

Jane's car

b) The den of the lion.

c) The tail of the cat.

d) The book belonging to Tom.

e) The horn of the cow.

The a apostrophe used to join two words.

The not word.

Activity.

Write in short using an apostrophe.

Is not - isn't

Are not - aren't

Do not - don't

Has not - hasn't

Have not - haven't

Did not - didn't

Does not - doesn't

Can not - can't

Using it to join other words tp pronouns.

eg. He is - He's

Activity

Write in short using an apostrophe.

She is - she's

It is - it's

We are - we're.

I have - I've

That is - that's

They have - they've

Joining other words to pronouns in sentences.

Eg. He is running

He's running.

Activity

Write the underlined words in short,

a) She is sitting on the chair.

b) I am going to school.

c) I have a bag.

d) It is raining.

Short forms.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sunday - sun

Monday - Mon

Tuesday - Tue

Activity

Write these days in short.

a) Friday _____

(c) Saturday _____

b) Wednesday _____

(d) Monday _____

Write in full.

(e) Sun _____

(g) Thur _____

(f) Wed _____

(h) Fri _____

Months of the year.

Eg . January – Jan.

February - Feb

Activity

Write in short.

a) December _____

b) March _____

c) October _____

d) November _____

2. write in full

a) Aug _____

b) Feb _____

c) Jan _____

N.B. There are some months which do not have short forms e.g

April , May, June and July.

Short forms of other word

Eg. Doctor - Dr.

Activity

Write these words in short.

Master / mister - Mr.

Mistress - Mrs.

School - sch

Hospital - Hosp

Teacher - Tr

Road - Rd

Number - No.

Write in full the following words,

a) Dr_____

b) Sch_____

c) Mr_____

d) Tr_____

Opposites

Activity

Give opposites of these words

Eg

Long - short

Big - small

Clean - _____

Dry - _____

Good - _____

Hot - _____

Poor - _____

Open - _____

Describing words.

- A tall tree.
- A big box.
- A dirty shirt

Activity:

Use these words correctly

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(big , short, tall, small, long)



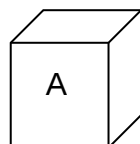
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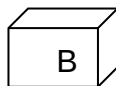
B

A is a _____ tree.

B is a _____ tree.



A



B

A is a _____ box.

B is a _____ box



A



B

A is a _____ pencil

B is a _____ pencil.

Adjectives

Big	Bigger	Biggest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Short	Shorter	Shortest
Long	Longer	Longest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Smart	Smarter	Smartest
thin	thinner	thinnest

Activity

Complete the table correctly

tall		Tallest
	smaller	smallest
big	bigger	

	smarter	smartest
long		longest

Doing words.

Changing “y” to “i” before adding “es”

eg.

cry - cries

fly - flies

carry - carries

Activity

Add “ies” to the given words

Try - _____

Marry - _____

Bury - _____

Dry - _____

Fly - _____

Copy - _____

Activity 2

Add ies to the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

a) The baby _____ every night. (cry)

b) A bird _____. (fly)

c) Peter _____ his friend’s work everyday. (copy)

d) He _____ a big box on his head. (carry)

e) She _____ groundnuts everyday. (fry)

Changing “Y” to “I” before adding “ed”

e.g

cry - cried

carry - carried
 marry - married
 fry - fried
 copy - copied
 fly - flied
 burry - buried.

Add change the given verbs in brackets into past tense and fill in the gaps.

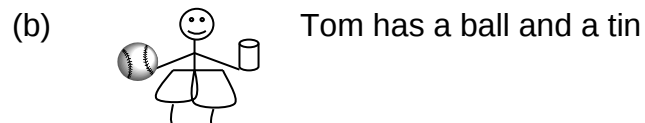
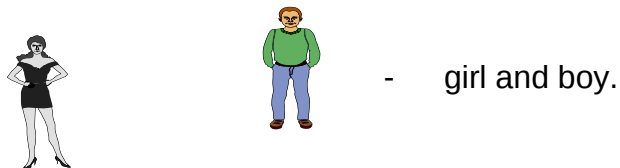
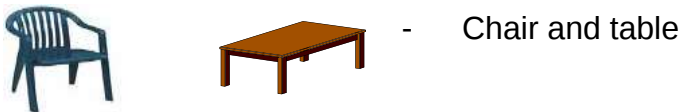
1. They got _____ last week. (marry)
2. Mother _____ eggs yesterday. (fry)
3. The baby _____ last night. (cry)
4. She _____ good work yesterday. (copy)

Conjunctions

A conjunction is a joining word.

Using “and” to join two things, actions or people.

e.g.





Jane has a flower and a bag.



Bob has a pencil and a book.

c. Mary is skipping a rope.

Sarah is skipping a rope.

Mary and Sarah are skipping ropes.



Peter is running.



John is running.

Peter and John are running.

Activity

Write sentences about the pictures using and

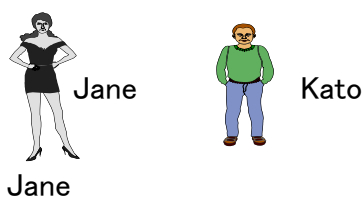
1.  Tom has a ball and a bag.

2.  _____

3. Mary   _____

4. Sarah   _____

5. Teacher   _____



Jane and Kato are standing.



Using and to join sentences.

e.g.

I have a book. I have a pencil.

I have a book and a pencil.

Activity.

Join the sentences using “and”

1. Peter has a book. Peter has a pencil

2. I like fish. I like meat.

3. I can read. I can write.

4. Daddy has a car. Daddy has a lorry.

B Join the sentences using “and”

e.g. Tom has balls. Musa has balls.

Tom and Musa have balls.

Activity

1. Mary has dolls. Aisha has dolls.

2. A cow has horns. A goat has horns.

3. A hen has eggs. A duck has eggs.

4. My brother has sweets. My sister has sweets.

Gendar

Female

Girl

-

Woman

-

male

boy

man

Queen	-	king
Princes	-	prince
She	-	he
Mrs.	-	Mr.
Lions	-	lion
Tigress	-	tiger
Cow	-	bull
Headmistress		headmaster
Mother	-	father
Sister	-	brother
Aunt	-	uncle
Waitress	-	waiter
Actress	-	actor
Mare	-	horse.

Activity

Make sentences using any of the above words

Examples.

- (a) The waiter served well
- (b) The girl is here.
- (c) The king has come.

Activity 2

Change the female nouns to male.

1. My _____ is hard working. (daughter)
2. I love my _____. (grand mother)
3. The _____ has a nice voice. (princes)
4. _____ has not come to school. (she)
5. His _____ is smart. (daughter)
6. All the _____ stood up. (girls)
7. Her _____ was sick. (sister)
8. Our _____ has come. (mother)
9. Faridah spent holidays with her _____. (Aunt)

LESSON NOTES FOR THIRD TERM 2012

ENGLISH FOR PRIMARY ONE

THEME: Transport and communication

SUB THEME: Types and means of transport.

CONTENT: Joining sentences using “ but”

Examples:

1. Musa went to the air port .He did not see the aero plane.
Musa went to the air port but did not see the aero plane.
2. My brother went to the stage. He missed the bus.
My brother went to the stage but missed the bus.

Exercise

1. Sarah has a bicycle. She doesn't know how to ride it.
2. Tim fell off his motor cycle. He did not get hurt.
3. They went to the bus park. The bus had gone.
4. Sandra is ill. She does not want medicine
5. The fox chased a rabbit .It did not catch it.
6. Mummy has a bag. She doesn't use it.
7. Dora many dresses .She doesn't wear them.
8. Tom has a good pencil. He writes badly.

LESSON 2.

Conjunction: Joining sentences using 'and'

Examples:

1. Ali is going to town .Ann is going to town. Ali and Ann are going to town.
2. The bird is in the air .The aero plane is in the air. The bird and the aero plane are in the air.

Exercise:

1. Musa drove the car very fast. Paul drove the car very fast.
2. Mummy has gone home. Daddy has gone home.
3. Tom is a fat boy. Peter is a fat boy.
4. The baby is eating food. The baby is drinking milk.
5. My father has a car .My mother has a car.

LESSON 3

Content: Similies.

Examples:

As green as grass.

As cold as ice

As sweet as honey.

As hot as fire

As white as snow.

As slow as snail

As fat as a pig
ox.

As busy as a bee.

As blind as a bat.

As sharp as a needle.

As happy as king.

As heavy as an elephant.

As slow as a tortoise.

As hungry as a wolf

As strong as a horse / an

As round as ball.

As easy as ABC

As quick as light.

As sound as a bell.

As good as gold .

As gentle as a dove / lamb.

As brave as a lion.

As right as rain.

As. Clean as whistle

As canning as a fox.

As weak as water

As silent as the grave

As tall as a giant

As harm less as a dove

As proud as a peacock.

As regular as a clock

Exercise

Complete the sentences

1. As _____ as the grave
2. As right as rain

LESSON 4

Group names / collective nouns.

A bar of soap

A bunch of bananas

A pair of shoes

A suit of clothes

A herd of cattle

A flock of sheep

A crowd of people

pair of short

pair of shoes.

other group words.

- furniture

- birds

- fruits

- animals

- utensils

- clothes.

Exercise

a) Complete the sentences using a correct word from the list

1. I am going to buy a _____ of soap.
2. My brother has a black _____ of shoes.
3. A lion and hyena are _____
4. She is going to buy a of bananas

Exercise b.

b) Use one word for the underlined group of words.

1. Musa has a table, chair, desk, cupboard. _____
2. Kato cats banana, pine apples, oranges every morning _____

Exercise c

Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| i) | Hen, | Turkey, | monkey, | duck. |
| ii) | Mango, | cassava, | potatoes, | carrots. |
| iii) | Chair | table, | bench, | hand bag. |

LESSON 5

Punctuation (Revision)

Why we use a comma? To separate items on the list and to show a pause.

Examples

1. Peter, James and Sarah are my friends.
2. My sister bought sweets, cakes, toys and pencils

NB: We don't use a comma before and.

Exercise

Use commas correctly:

1. My mother gave me an egg bread and tea.
2. I have book, pens and money.
3. Kato Bbosa and Brain are friends.
4. Jane bought tomatoes meat rice and fish
5. We learn English mathematics science and sst.

LESSON 6

Past tense of irregular verbs / verbs which change.

Examples

Go – went	write - wrote
See – saw	drive - drove
Eat – ate	do - did
Run – ran	fall - fell
Sit – sat	come – came
Take – took	ride – rode
Tear – tore	

Exercise

Give the past tense of these words

Eat _____ fall _____
Go _____ take _____
Sit _____

Fill in the past tense of the words in bracket.

1. The boy _____ a snake under my bed yesterday. (see)
2. My father _____ to london last week. (go)
3. We _____ rice last night (eat)
4. Joseph _____ a lorry last week (drive)

5. My teacher _____ on the chalk board yesterday. (write)

LESSON 7

How are compound words made?

Compound words are made by joining two or more words together.

Class + room	=	classroom	key + chain	=
Foot + ball	=		some + time	=
To + day	=		shop + keeper	=
Black + board	=		arm + chair	=
After + noon	=		tooth + brush	=
Sun + set	=		head + master	=
Bed + room	=			
Tea + time	=			
News + paper	=			

Exercise

Match words in A with those in B to form compound words:

A	B
After	paper
Tooth	girl
Tea	brush
News	noon
School	time

LESSON 8

Theme: Things we make at school and at home vocabulary:

Activities

Name the things we can make





Fill in the missing letters:

B____ket t____y, t____ble, m____t st____ ____ls

Plurals

Plurals of nouns which change

Examples.

Man- men

goose - geese

Tooth – teeth

ox - oxen

Foot – feet

child - children

Mouse – mice

woman - women

Louse - lice

Exercise

Give the plurals of the underlined words.

1. My tooth is broken. _____
2. The child is running in the field. _____
3. A woman is carrying a box. _____
4. The thief has an ox. _____
5. The mouse ate my meat. _____
6. Mukasa is a man. _____

LESSON 9

Similar words (synonyms)

Close – shut

fast – quick

big - large

Correct – right

money – cash

give - offer

Begin - start

big – large.

Allow – permit

Baby – child

protect – guard

right – correct

Fall – drop

lady – woman

come – arrive

Study – learn

finish – complete

Exercise

Match words with similar meaning.

Shut

correct

Happy

big

Fast

quick

Right

glad

Large

close

Make sentences using these words

a) Big _____

b) Sick _____

c) Money _____ d) Fast _____

Write similar words for the underlined words.

a) Our church begun at 9: 30

b) Kato has a big door

LESSON 10

Comparing / things objects

Examples

1. A cat is to kitten as a cow is to calf.
2. A puppy is to dog as a duckling is to a duck.
3. A driver is to car as a pilot is to aero plane

Exercise

1. A chick is to hen as a kid is to a _____
2. A cow is to calf as a lion is to a _____
3. A _____ is to barking as a snake is to hissing
4. A pencil is to write as a broom is to _____
5. A dog is to kennel as a _____ is to a kraal.
6. A teacher is to teach as a _____ is to cook.

LESSON 11

Homophones (words with similar sound but different meaning)

Write – right	meet – meat	hit - heat
Hear – here	pick – peak	there - their
Shut – shirt	rode – road	ship – sheep
Soap – shop	sit – seat	sun – son
Know – nose	hair – hare	sea – see
Weak – week	too – to	

Exercise

Match words with similar sounds

Soap	meet
Ship	hit

Road

rode

Heat

sheep

Meat

sop

Revision

- opposites