

DISNEY KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL
P.4 ENGLISH PACKAGE – WEEK ONE (19TH – 27TH MARCH 2020)
Thursday, 19th March 2020

Name of pupil: _____

1. Study the spellings below and memorise them.

LESSON 20.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. eaten | 6. made |
| 2. paid | 7. damage |
| 3. fight | 8. disobey |
| 4. sorry | 9. harm |
| 5. polite | 10. hit |

Using.....than.....

Examples:

- Peter is tall. John is taller.
John is taller than Peter.
- Dorothy is fat. Sarah is fatter.
Sarah is fatter than Dorothy.
- An apple is sweeter. A mango is sweet.
An apple is sweeter than a mango.
- A radio is expensive. A computer is very expensive.
A computer is more expensive than a radio.

Exercise:

Join the following sentences using**than**.....

1. Musoke is smart. Bakita is smarter.

2. Solomy is short. Janet is very short.

3. Marvin is clever. Simon is very clever.

4. A table is very heavy. A stool is heavy.

5. The classroom is very dirty. The dining is dirty.

6. Christine is beautiful. Mollen is very beautiful.

Friday, 20th March 2020

1. Study the spellings below and memorise them.

- a) weight
- b) scale
- c) dreamt

- d) through
- e) threw

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

THE OVAL TABLE MAT:

Kasozi: Marian, what are you making?

Marian: I am making table mats.

Kasozi: What shape are they going to be?

Marian: I wanted to make square table mats but my daddy wants a different shape.

Kasozi: What shape does he want?

Marian: He wants the oval shape.

Kasozi: I agree with your father, oval table mats look better than the square ones.

Read the conversation and answer the questions in full sentences

1. Who was making a table mat?

2. What shape was going to be the table mat?

3. What shape does the father want?

4. What is the title of the dialogue?

5. Who are acting the dialogue?

6. Who wants a different shape?

7. Which table mats look better?

8. Who talked last according to the dialogue?

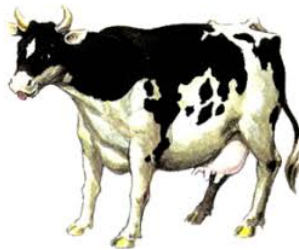
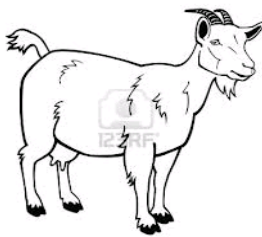
Monday, 23rd March 2020

Study the spellings below and memorise them

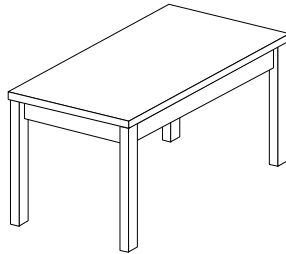
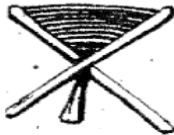
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. force | 8. least |
| 2. quarrel | 9. excuse |
| 3. lie | 10. please |
| 4. pretty | 11. thrown |
| 5. cheap | 12. lamp |
| 6. uniform | 13. lamb |
| 7. enough | |

Study the pictures and answer the questions about them in full sentences.

1. Which is bigger?

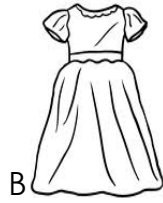


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2. Which square is smaller?



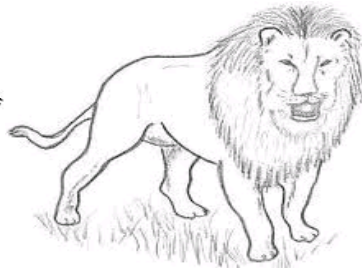
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3. Which ball is the biggest?





4. Which dress is longer?

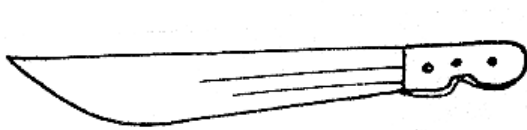
5. Which is stronger?



6. Which is heavier?



7. Which is smaller?



JUMBLED STORY

Re-arrange the sentences below to make a sensible story

1. He got the big ball and gave it to Mubiru
2. Mubiru started fighting for his big ball.
3. Joyce chose the small ball first.
4. One day Mubiru and joyce decided to go to the market to buy balls
5. Mubiru said that joyce had stolen his big ball
6. on their way home,joyce took friend's big ball
7. they used to do everything together
8. mubiru chose the big ball
9. mmediately,a man came and asked what the matter was
- 10.mubiru and joyce used to be very good friends

Wednesday, 25th March 2020

Study the spellings below and memorise them.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. exclaim | 6. open |
| 2. ask | 7. quote |
| 3. mark | 8. right |
| 4. colony | 9. behave |
| 5. sharp | 10. escape |

Examples of punctuation marks.

- Capital letters.
- Full stops.
- Commas.
- Question marks- End question sentences
- Apostrophe- Used to show possession in the nouns e.g. Alfred's shirt.
- Exclamation marks - This mark is used to show surprise, admiration or fear e.g. What a kitten!
- Full stops:
 - they are used at the end of affirmative and negative sentences.
 - Used in abbreviations and initials e.g. A.D, Dr., etc.
- Commas;
 - Used in separating words.
 - Used in writing addresses during letter writing.
 - Used when writing figures more than three digits.

Punctuate the following sentences correctly:

1. they don't know the answer

2. the teacher lesson was interesting

3. moses car has been stolen

4. the boys dormitory is dirty

5. i shant go with you -

6. are you sick today

7. Daddy bought me a ruler, a bag, a pen and a shirt

Thursday, 26th March 2020

Read the riddles and answer the questions about them in full sentences.

Reference: St Bernard English Bk Four page 38.

[illegible]

Write a composition about your favourite pet in the space provided.

[illegible]

Friday, 27th March 2020

Study the spellings below and memorise them

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. boat | 6. sweets |
| 2. chimney | 7. cloth |
| 3. study | 8. early |
| 4. office | 9. yesterday |
| 5. behave | 10. angry |

Countable and uncountable.

Adding “s”

The plural forms of some nouns are usually made / got by adding “s” to the singular noun.

a) Nouns ending in “y” preceded by a vowel letter e.g boy, toy, tray, bay, day, etc.

Singular	Plural
tray	trays
boy	boys
toy	toys
chimney	chimneys
day	days

b) Nouns ending in double vowels e.g degree, tree, flea, etc

Singular	Plural
degree	degrees
tree	trees
video	videos
radio	radios
igloo	igloos

c) Short forms and nouns of foreign origin ending in a single vowel / short forms of big words. E.g. photo, piano, rhino, hippo, etc.

Singular	Plural
piano	pianos
kilo	kilos
soprano	sopranos
photo	photos
kimono	kimonos

d) Nouns ending in consonants take “s” e.g. girl, ball, school, etc.

Singular	Plural
ball	balls
cup	cups
cell	cells

cloth	cloths (fabric / material)
criminal	criminals

Activity

Rewrite the sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words.

1. I don't know the boy who stole the teacher's cup.

2. We took a photo with our headteacher.

3. Smoke comes from the chimney.

4. Emma's piano had a mechanical problem.

5. The baby lost its toy yesterday.
