P.1 ENGLISH TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR TERM I – 2018

THEME: **OUR SCHOOL**
SUB THEME: **GREETINGS AND FAREWELL**

Vocabulary about greetings and farewell structures about greetings and farewell. A dialogue about greetings and farewell..

PEOPLE FOUND AT SCHOOL

- Titles of people found at school (Naming them)
- Structures about people found at school i.e
- Who is this? This is a ……
- Who are they? They are ……
- Giving the plural form of people found at school.

VERBS

- Describing verbs.
- Naming activities/verbs that people found at school do.
- i.e Sweep – sweeping
- mop - mopping
- arrange - arranging

Structures about activities/verbs done at school. i.e

- What is …….doing?
- Harriet/She/Tom/he is ……..
  ……. are…….
- Completing the given sentences i.e

The cleaners are mopping the ……(chalkboard, classroom)

Things found in the classroom

- Naming things found I the classroom.
- Using structures i.e
  What is this? This is a ……..
  What is that? That is a ……
- Giving the plural form of things found in the classroom. i.e
  pencil - pencils

duster - dusters

- Using these structures to answer.
  Is this a ……..?
  Yes, it is.
  No, it is not.
  Are these……..?
  Yes, they are.
  No, they are not.

ADJECTIVES

- Words describing the classroom objects
  i.e dirty, small, white
- Structures to be used.
  The …… .is …….. is …….
  The ……..are …….

Writing and using describing words correctly.
Forming sentences from the table using describing words.

THEME: OUR HOME
SUB THEME: PEOPLE FOUND AT HOME

- Vocabulary about people fund at home. (naming and drawing)
- Use of "is" to talk about what people are doing.
- Using these structures to talk about what they are doing.
  i.e Is mother/father…….
  Yes, she is …….
  No, he is not. She is ……..

THINGS FOUND AT HOME

- Vocabulary about things found at home .
- Use of "is" to talk about what people are doing.
- Using these structures to talk about what they are doing

i.e Is ……mother/father……
Yes, She is ……..
No, he is not. She is ……..

THINGS FOUND AT HOME

- Vocabulary about things found at home i.e

saucepan , kettle , hoe , plate , etc

Structures

What is this? This is a ……

What is that? That is a ……..

Giving the plural form of things found at home.

Using these structures

What are these? These are ……

What are those? Those are …….

- Is this a ……..?

Yes, it is a.

No, it is not.

Are these ……..? Yes, they are. No, they are not.

Forming sentence from the able about using "these" and "this"

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

a) Writing letters in order a – z.
b) Changing letters in capital and small letters.
c) Writing words using capital and small letters.
d) Writing the letter before and after.
e) Arranging letters in alphabetical order.

NOUNS

- Identifying nouns.
- Using the plural form of nouns by adding "s".
- Giving the plural form of nouns by adding "es".
- Using "is" or "are" in sentences and in a substitution table.
- Using Are or Is at t he beginning of statements.
- using "has" or "have"
  - to complete sentences
  - to make sentences from the substitution table.

VERBS

- Describing verbs
- Identifying verbs in sentences.
- Writing and using verbs in present continuous tense.
- (Verbs that just add “ing”

Structures

- Describing verbs
- Identifying verbs in sentences
- Writing and using verbs in present continuous tense.
- (Verbs that just add “ing”)

What is ……..he/she/they/we ……..doing?

- Verbs that drop “e” and then add “ing”
- Writing verbs in present continuous tense
- Using the verbs in sentences.

WAS OR WERE

- Using was or were in sentences
- Using was or were to form sentences e.g from the substitution table.

PUNCTUATION (Using capital letters)

- Identifying where capital letters are written.
- Punctuating using capital letters.

Using full stops (.)

- Identifying full s tops at the end of each sentence.
- Punctuating using full stops.

Using a question mark (?)

- Identifying where to w rite a question mark.
- Punctuating sentences using a question mark.

OPPOSITES

- Identifying opposites.
- Giving opposites of the given words.

COMPOUND WORDS

- Forming compound words.
- Identifying compound words.

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions of places
Drawing pictures

Prepositions of verbs (A few to be taught) i.e
at , to , over , of , in , from , against

look at	different from
go to	proud of
fly over	lean against
suffer from	point to

GETTING A SHORT WORD FROM THE LONG ONE

Finding a short word from a long one. i.e
teacher - tea, her , each , he , teach

FINDING THE ODD WORD

- Find a word from the list that does not match with others.
  i.e ear , ~~dress~~ leg hand
  chair pen ~~orange~~ pencil

GERSHIBON CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS
P.1 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR TERM I – 2016

OUR SCHOOL
A school is a place where people go to learn.

Greetings and farewell

Vocabulary

Lesson 1	**Lesson 2**	**Lesson 3**
Hello	i am	teacher
Good morning	fine	madam
Good afternoon	how	do
Alright	thank you	bye
Good evening	are	children
We	sir	class
	pupils	

Activity: The teacher gives a filling in exercise.

Structures
Good morning/afternoon/ evening children.
Good morning/afternoon/evening teacher/sir/madam
How are you/class/pupils/children?
We are alright teacher, thank you.

Activity: Learners read through in groups and pairs.

<u>Dialogue</u>
Teacher: Hello……..
……..: Hello teacher
Teacher: Good morning/afternoon/evening
……: Good morning/afternoon/evening teacher
Teacher: How are you?
……: I am alright/fine, thank you

Activity:
Learners act the dialogue and do filling in exercise.

Dialogue
Jane: Good afternoon Paul.
Paul: Good afternoon Jane.
Jane: How are you?
Paul: I am fine, thank you.
Jane: Good bye.
Paul: Good bye

Activity
the teacher writes a dialogue for the learners to fill in.
The teacher writes questions about the dialogue two.

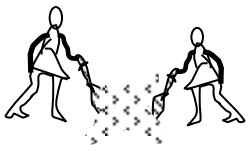
PEOPLE FOUND AT SCHOOL
Titles of people found at school.
teacher cook nurse cleaner librarian bursar headteacher secretary gatekeeper children/pupils

Activity:
1. Filling in the missing letters
2. Writing the words correctly

Structures.



Who is his?
This is a …….



Who are they?
They are …….

Activity:
Drawing pictures and using structures to name.

Giving the plural form of people found at school.

one	many
teacher	bursars
teacher	teacher
secretary	secretaries
child	children, etc.

In sentences
This is a _____ (teachers, teacher)
They are _____(secretary , secretaries)

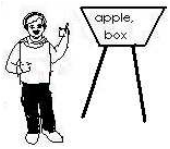
Activities/verbs that people do at school.
Verbs are activities people do.
Verbs are action words or doing words.

Examples are;

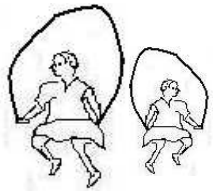
Verb/Activity	Happening
read	reading
mop	mopping
arrange	arranging
cook	cooking
write	writing
read	reading
mop	mopping
collect	collecting
pick	
draw	
learn	
skip	
clean/rub	

Structures

Ali



What is Ali doing?
Ali is ……



What are they doing?
They are ……

Completing the given sentences.

1) The cleaners are mopping the ……(chalkboard, classroom)
2) The children are arranging the ……..(roof , books)

THINGS FOUND IN A CLASSROOM

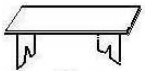
Drawing and naming things found in a classroom.

a duster 

a book 

a chair 

a ruler 

a bench 

<u>Structures</u>.



What is this?
This is a …….

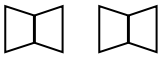


What is that?
This is a ……

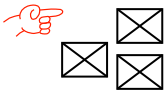
<u>Giving plural form of the classroom objects</u>

One	**many**
a pen	pens
a piece of chalk	pieces of chalk
a desk	desks

Structures

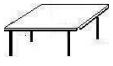


What are these?
These are……

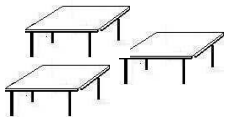


What are those?
Those are ……

Answering questions using Yes or No.



Is this a table?
Yes, it is.



Are these tables?
Yes, they are.



Is this a pencil?
No, it is niot.



Are these dusters?
No, they are not.

ADJECTIVES

Words describing the classroom objects i.e
dirty, small , clean , white , long , short , big , blue

Structures to be used
The ……is ……
The……are…….e.g

Activity

the table is dirty.
The chairs are short.
The book is big.

Activity

1. Writing and using the describing words correctly e.g

itydr _____ leanc _____

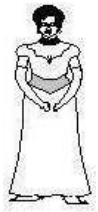
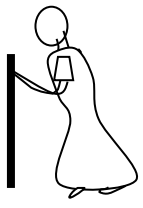
2. Forming sentences from the table using describing words. etc..

The	book pens cupboard chairs rulers	 is are 	clean small white dirty big long

OUR HOME

Describe a home.
Vocabulary about people found at home.
mother , sister , uncle , grandfather , cousin , niece , father , brother , grandmother , nephew

- Drawing and naming people found at home.

Structures

Use of ……..is …….to talk about what people are doing..

……is cooking food.

Mother is cooking food.

…….is sleeping.

Grandmother is sleeping.

……is fetching water.

Uncle is fetching water.

Using these structures to talk about what they are doing.

UIs mother or father……?

Yes, she is. Yes, he is.

No, she/he is not.

He/She is ……

THINGS FOUND AT HOME

Vocabulary about things found at home i.e saucepan , plate , cup , television , bed , basin , bucket , kettle , brush , how , jerrycan.

Structures

What is this?

This is a ……..



What is that?



That is a ……

Is this a ……..?

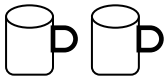
Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

Giving the plural form of things found at home i.e

Singular (one)	Plural
saucepan	saucepans
basin	basins
plate	…….
hoe	……

Structures



What are these?
These are ……..



What are those?
Those are ……..

Are these ……..?
Yes, they are ……..
No, they are not.
Forming sentences from the table using these are/ this is / those are/that is

This			television.
Those	are		plates.
These		a	chair.
That	is		benches.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

ALPHBAETICAL ORDER

The alphabetical letters (Apital and small letters)

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg	Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm
Nn	Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu	Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz

Changing letters from capital to small.

G ⇨ g
B ⇨ b
J ⇨ j
E ⇨ e
A ⇨ a
D ⇨ d

Changing words in capital letters to small letters.

LEG	-	leg	SCHOOL	-	school
DOG	-	dog	TABLE	-	table
HEN	-	hen	SPOON	-	spoon
KETTLE	-	kettle	CHAIR	-	chair

Changing letters from small to capital letters.

f	-	F	m	-	M
p	-	P	s	-	S
v	-	V	y	-	Y

Changing words in small into capital letters

teacher	-	teacher	bag	-	……
bursar	-	bursar	ruler	-	……
mother	-	mother	duster		……..
cupboard	-	cupboard	pupil	-	……..

Which letter comes just after?

d , __	n , __	e , __	t , __
p , __	y , __	B , __	k , __

Which letter comes just before?

__ , g	__ , o	__ , B	__ , y

Arranging letters in alphabetical order

d , a , c , b _____

l , l , j , k _____

t , c , h , g _____

NOUNS

- What is a noun?
- A noun is a naming word

Identifying nouns

- Names of people e.g Mary , Jane , etc
- Names of schools e.g Mengo PS, etc
- Names of places e.g Kampala, Kawempe , Nakasero , Kireka, etc
- Names of objects e.g stone, ball, bag
- Names of lakes , days, months, rivers

Activity

Identifying nouns from the written sentences.

1. I live at Buloba.

2. Mary is here.
3. The cat is running.
4. Lake Victoria is a big lake.
5. oday is Friday.
6. Suzan was born in December.

Using articles "a" and "an"

"A" is used when a noun begins with a consonant sound.
"An" is used when a noun begins with a vowel sound.

Using article "An" on words and in sentences.

"an" is used on single nouns that begin with vowel sounds e.g. a, e , I, o , u

Examples of single nouns.

an elephant
an egg
an owl
an arrow
an ox
an inkpot
an insect
an umbrella
an ant
an apple
an axe
an ostrich, etc

"a" is used on single nouns that begin with consonant sounds e.g.

a book
a chair
a table
a knife
a television
a snake
a pencil
a door
a mat
a nest, etc

Activity

1. Give an activity about filling "a" or "an" using single nouns.
2. An exercise about using "a" or "an" in sentence form. e.g

a) This is _____book.
b) Show me _____orange.
c) She is eating _____egg.
d) Musa has _____pen and _____book.
e) _____apple is a fruit.
f) _____cow is a domestic animal.

g) Bring me _____ umbrella and _____book.

Plural of nouns by adding "s".

Giving the plural form of nouns by adding "s" in list form and sentence form.

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
one hen	two hens
one pen	two pens
one ship	two ships
one farm	_____
one home	_____
one school	_____
one spoon	_____
one basket	_____
one boy	_____
one flower	_____

Activity:

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. Tom has one book but Mary has seven _____
2. Dorothy has one chair but Rose has nine _____
3. One orange but three _____.
4. One bicycle but twelve _____
5. One _____but many houses.
6. One _____ but many tables.
7. Christine is carrying four _____(mat)
8. Maureen is pushing many _____. (baskets)

Plurals by adding "es"

Some nouns which end with x , o , ch , sh, s , add es to change into plural e.g

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
a bus	buses
a tomato	tomatoes
a church	churches
a fox	foxes
a dress	_____

a potato _____
a mango _____
a glass _____
a bench _____
a brush _____
a brush _____
a mosquito _____
ash _____

Activity:
Change the nouns from singular (one) to plural (many) to complete the given sentences.

1. Put the _____in the basket. (tomato
2. Are these _____? (bus)
3. _____are fruits. (mango)
4. _____live in the bus. (fox)
5. _____are dangerous insects. (mosquito)
6. All my _____ are dirty. (dress)

"is" or "an"

1. "Is" is used when talking about one thing and in now time.
2. "Are" is used when talking about many things and in now time e.g

Talking about one	**Talking about more than one**
1. The girl is reading a book.	The girls are reading books.
2. There is an egg on the tray.	There are four eggs on the tray.
3. She is carrying a Bible.	They a re carrying bibles.
4. Is this a dog?	Are these dogs?
5. Is the girl sick?	Are the girls sick?
6. The mango is rotten.	The mangoes are rotten.

Activity:
Use "is" or "are" to complete the sentences.

1. The boys _____playing football.
2. _____those your books?
3. The child _____sick.
4. There _____a cup on the table.

5. This mango _____ sour.
6. _____this a butterfly? etc.

Making sentences from the substitution table orally and written ones using "is" or "are".

She		nine apples in the basket.
The boy	are	playing with t he doll.
These		mangoes
This box	is	eating food.
There		full of berries.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Using "are" or "is" at the beginning of a statement.

"Are";⟹

- It can begin a question and it should be written with a capital letter at the beginning like below.
- It is used when asking about many things. e.g

1. Are these fruits?
2. Are there many people in the room?
3. Are they singing the anthem?
4. Are those red apples ?
5. Are tomatoes fruits?
6. Are we going home now?
7. Are you sick?
8. Are you sick?

"is"

It can begin a question and it should be written with a capital letter at the beginning like in the sentences below.

It is used when talking about one thing e.g

1. is this a bench?
2. Is Mary going to school?
3. Is a mango a fruit?
4. Is Ruth a musician
5. Is Ruth sick?
6. is the orange rotten?

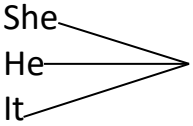
Activity:

Fill in the gaps with "is" or "Are" to complete the sentences.

1. _____ Halima our head girl?
2. _____we putting on the black shoes today?
3. _____Agnes a nurse?
4. _____the kitten burnt?
5. _____all the girls fat?
6. _____he visiting the uncle today.
7. _____the vegetables ready?

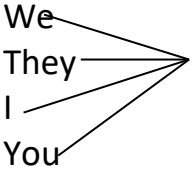
Using "has" or "have" to complete the sentences.

"Has" is used on these pronouns.



Note: Nouns can also be used in the place of pronouns.

"Have" is used on these pronouns.



Note: nouns can also be used to replace pronouns.

Examples of sentences.

"has"	**"have"**
1. She has a blue bag.	1. I have a good bag.
2. Ruth has a nice doll.	2. Solomon and Paul have arrived.
3. The woman has a sharp knife.	3. We have seen the doctor.
4. It has a long tail.	4. We have seen seven cars.
5. He has a tall bicycle.	5. They have eight trains.

6. The lion has big eyes.
6. Ruth and I have nice bags.

Activity:

Re-write these sentences by filling in the correct word.

1. Mary and Jane _____long hair.
2. She _____ a nice plate.
3. I _____a blue dress.
4. You _____a good pencil.
5. It _____eaten all the food.

Make sentences from the substitution table below.

She		a doll.
They	have	nice bag.
I		big eyes.
Mary		mangoes and oranges.
We	has	books.
The snake		

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

VERBS

Verbs are doing words or action words.

examples of verbs are;

look	eat	play	learn	sleep
dance	read	draw	kick	beat
write	sweep	run	drive	sit
go	come	walk	ride, etc	

Activity:

Identify verbs from these sentences.

1. I can eat bread.
2. She walks slowly.
3. The baby is crying.

4. Who is sleeping?
5. Did she go there?
6. Martha is reading a Bible.

Writing and using verbs in present continuous tense (now tense)
is , are , now , and "ing" on the verb/action indicate present continuous tense.

Writing verbs in present continuous tense.
Verbs that just add "ing"

Verb	**Present continuous (now) tense.**
teach	teach***ing***
learn	learn***ing***
eat	eat***ing***
read	read***ing***
point	point***ing***
look	_____
play	_____
work	_____
draw	_____
climb	_____
etc	_____

Use the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. I am _____ my teeth. (brush)
2. Grace and Diana are _____ the floor. (sweep)
3. The milk is _____. (boil)
4. We are _____ hard. (work)
5. Are t hey _____? (eat)
6. Why are you_____out? (go)
7. Lule is _____a tree. (climb)
8. Deborah is _____ a novel. (read)

Verbs that drop "e" and then add "ing" in now tense.

Verb	Present continuous tense
drive	driving
dance	dancing
move	moving
like	liking
take	taking
make	_____
close	_____
save	_____
drive	_____

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given verb.

1. Dad is _____a car. (drive)
2. Is teacher _____ on the chalkboard? (write)
3. They are _____to visit us (come)
4. Mummy is _____a cake. (bake)
5. She is _____ very well. (dance)
6. We are _____very fast. (move)

Structures



What is she/he/they, we_____doing?
What is he doing?
He is _____







What are they doing?
They are _____

WAS OR WERE

Using "was" or "were" in sentences.

"was" is used for one item or person in the past.

"Were" is used for more than one item or person in the past. e.g

"was"	**"were"**
1. One egg was cracked.	1. There were four tins on the box.
2. The apple was in the basket.	2. Molly and Al were sick.
3. Was it a good pen?	3. Were there tomatoes in the market.
4. Was the teacher in the room?	4. were the oranges rotten?
5. There was a bee in the hive.	5. Nine chicks were hatched.

Activity:

Fill in the sentences with "was" or "were"

1. The boys _____reading their books.
2. The dress _____beautiful.
3. _____the oranges ripe?
4. The birds _____flying over the airport.
5. _____she taken out?
6. The cat _____playing with the kitten.
7. The apples _____green.

Using the substitution table to form sentences.

The girl	were	sleeping on the mat
The boys		reading books.
Mary	was	eating food.
He		saying prayers.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

PUNCTUATION

Punctuating using capital letters.

Where should capital letters be written.

- at the beginning of a name of a person, titles of books, plays or films.
- at the beginning of a name of a place.
- at the beginning of a statement.
- at the beginning of days of the week.

- at the beginning of months of the year.

For example

1. Sarah is a doctor in Mulago hospital.
2. Paul lives in Kampala.
3. Gertrude is reading a Bible.
4. Juma watched That's life Mwattu.
5. The baby was born in December.
6. Were there ready guavas?
7. Did you visit the zoo yesterday?
8. The little boy will come on Monday.

Activity:

Use capital letters to punctuate.

1. rose is a girl.
2. her mother's name is mary.
3. mengo is a big school.
4. my name is esther.
5. anitah is my sister.

Punctuating using a full stop (.)

- A full stop is a dot written at the end of a telling sentence.
- A telling sentence does not need an answer.

For example

1. A dog is a domestic animal.
2. Butter is made from milk.
3. Lule is a handsome man.
4. There are two teachers in the room.
5. She is cooking beans.

Activity:

Punctuate using a full stop at the end of each telling sentence.

1. Sugar is sweet.
2. Bees make honey
3. A young cat is called a kitten.
4. I am seven years old.

5. The teacher is teaching now.

Testing exercise about using capital letters and full stops.

1. i live at kawempe.

   _____

2. my name is agnes

   _____

3. he was born in july

   _____

4. today is monday

   _____

5. reading is fun

   _____

Punctuating using a question mark (?)

- A question mark is written at the end of an asking sentence.
- It is a statement that needs an answer.

For example

1. What is your name?
2. Why are you crying?
3. Were there many soldiers?
4. Is he sick?
5. Where do you live?
6. How old are you?
7. Have you seen the doctor?

Activity:

- Children shall form asking sentences orally.
- Put a question mark at the end of these asking statement.

1. Which of these toys do you like
2. Are you a doctor or a nurse
3. How many days make a week
4. In which month do we celebrate Christmas?

A mixed exercise about using capital letters. Full stops and question marks.

1. today is friday

   _____

2. my school is fairways primary school

   _____

3. who is your friend

   _____

4. is peter sick

   _____

5. the girl is reading a quran

   _____

6. how many fingers do you have

   _____

7. why are you late

   _____

8. where is grace's bag

   _____

9. there are thirty eggs on the tray.

   _____

OPPOSITES

Opposites of adjectives and verbs

- Adjectives are describing words.

Identify the opposites of these adjectives

word		**opposite**	**Word**		**Opposite**
tall	-	short	dirty	-	clean
big	-	small	new	-	old
hot	-	cold	quick	-	slow
poor	-	rich	strong	-	weak
fat	-	thin	full	-	empty
good	-	bad	go	-	come
first	-	last	give	-	take
wet	-	dry	start	-	end
late	-	early	hard	-	soft

Activity

Give the opposites of the underlined adjectives.

1. Pretty is a fat girl. _____
2. This is a big animal. _____
3. A horse is a weak animal. _____
4. That nail is hot. _____
5. It is a good habit to greet. _____
6. Ritah came early to school. _____
7. Joan had a basket full of tomatoes. _____
8. Sophia has a hard board. _____
9. A young man. An _____ man.

COMPOUND WORDS

Compound words are words formed by joining two words e.g

tea + pot - teapot

rail + way - railway

bed + room - bedroom

Activity

Join the two words together and form compound words

arm + chair - _____

table + cloth - _____

dust + bin - _____

sick + bay - _____

key + board - _____

hand + bag - _____

match + box - _____

butter + fly - _____

school + flag - _____

slower + vase - _____

Read the sentences and form compound words.

A pot used for tea is a _____

A room for bath is a _____

A vase for a flower is a _____

A room for beds is a _____

A bell used at school is a _____

A bell at the door is a _____

Work to be done at home is _____

A man who brings milk is a _____

Identifying compound words from the given sentences.

1. The classroom is dirty.
2. The chalkboard is broken.
3. The teacher will visit the airport.
4. Kaliisa has a handbag.

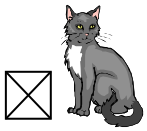
PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words that show positions

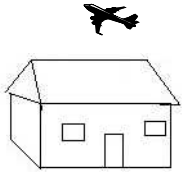
Examples of prepositions are ;

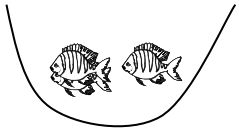
under, on , in , over , behind , infront of , near , between , at the side of

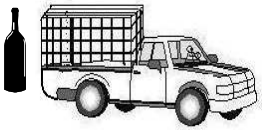
- Writing the correct preposition about the given pictures.
- Making sentences about the given pictures.

1.  The birds are flying _____ the tree.
2.  The pencils are _____the tin.
3.  The tree is _____ the house.
4.  The ball is _____ the boys.
5.  The cat is _____ the box.

Learners writing their own sentences about drawn pictures.

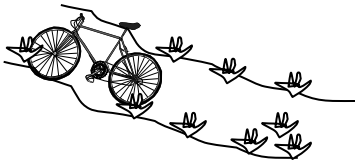
1.  _____

2.  _____

3.  _____

4.  _____

5.  _____

6. 

GETTING A SHORT WORD FROM A LONG ONE

Getting a short word from the long word.

schoolgirl - school , girl
prepositions- positions , sit , on
teacher - tea , each , he , her
doing - do , in
compound - pound , un
office - off , of , ice
afternoon - after , noon ,on
Pigeon - pig , on
donkey - don , key , on

FINDING THE ODD WORD

The odd word is the one which does not rhyme with others .e.g

a) ear leg hands (dress)

b) chair pen (orange) pencil

c) vest (pen) dress vest

d) (hen) dog cat sheep

Find the odd word going across.

1.	flag	anthem	motto	pencil
2.	cassava	stone	rope	chair
3.	teacher	headteacher	milkman	cook
4.	on	under	in	big
5.	tent	ruler	bungalow	hut

NB: The odd word can be got rid of by;

a) underlining
b) circling/ringing
c) ticking
d) writing out

2. Give as many exercises as possible depending on the different subtopics in different subjects or learning areas.

PRIMARY ONE ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM II 2016

THEME: WEATHER

1. Vocabulary on the elements of weather (rain, wind , rain , clouds)
2. Structure: (is this a ……., It is raining)
3. Vocabulary on types of weather (rainy, sunny, windy, cloudy)
4. Structures: (What is the weather like?) It is ….
5. Vocabulary on garden tools
6. Structures: (What is this/that? This is/That is…….)
7. Vocabulary on things we use on different types of weather. (shirt, sweater, jacket, umbrella)

THEME 2: Accidents and safety

1. Vocabulary: Things that cause accidents) fire, razorblades, needle
   Structure: Show me a knife.

2. Vocabulary : (Types of accidents) cuts, falls, burns
   Structures: A ……..cuts

THEME 3: FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. Vocabulary (examples of food) banana, fish, beans, ….
   Structure: What a re they: Is this a……

2. Vocabulary : (Places where we get food from) market, garden, lakes
   Structures: Where we get eggs?/Is this a ……..?
3. Arranging letters in alphabetical order.
4. Arranging words I alphabetical order
5. Prepositions
6. Plurals (y – ies) (f – ves)
7. Doing words doubling the last letter
8. Past tense of words doubling add (ed)
9. Use a comma
10. Use of capital letters
11. Short forms of days of the week.
12. Short forms of months of the year
13. Opposites
14. Adjectives
15. Comparing adjectives
16. Pronouns

17. Past tense of "d".
18. Past tense of "ed".
19. Past tense of ied.
20. Present simple tense "s".
21. Present simple tense "es"
22. Present simple tense "ies"
23. Do or does

THEME 4: LIVING TOGETHER

1. Vocabulary (family members) sister, brother, mother …..
   Structures: He is my……/The ……..of my…….is my……..

THEME: WEATHER

Sub theme: elements of weather

Content: vocabulary

Sun, rain, clouds, wind

Structures

Is it……? (raining)

Yes, it is …….. Or No, it is not……. It is……

Examples

1. Is it shining?
   No, it is not. It is raining.

2. Is it shining?
   Yes, it is shining.

Activity

Answer correctly

1. Is there wind?
2. ……
3. Is it raining?
4. ……

Vocabulary (types of weather)

Windy, rainy, cloudy, sunny

Structures

What is the weather like?

It is …….

Is it ……?

Yes, it is .

No, it is not.

Examples

1. What is the weather like?
   It is rainy.
   Is it rainy?
   Yes, it is
2. What is the weather like?
   It is sunny
   Is it rainy?
   No, it is not.

Activity

Answer correctly

1. What is the weather like?
   ……..
2. Is it sunny?
   …….

Vocabulary

Water, axe, knife, panga, hoe, spade, rake

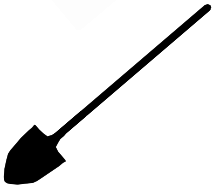
Structures

What is this / that?

It is a…….

This / that is a ……

Examples

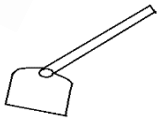
1. 
   What is this?
   It is an axe.
2. 
   What is that?
   It is a spade.

Activity

Answer correctly

1.  What is this?

   …….

2.  What is that?

   ……..

3.  What is this?

   ……

Vocabulary

Seed, plant, weed

Structures

Is he/ she ……..(weeding)

Yes, he/ she is.

Examples

1.  Is it a seed?

   Yes, it is a seed.

2.  Is he digging?

   ……..

Vocabulary

Shirt, dress, sweater, hat, jacket, socks, umbrella, gumboots

Structures

What is this/ that?

This / that is a ……

It is a ……..

Examples

1.  What is this?

   It is a dress.

2.  What is that?

…….

3.  What is this?

……..

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

Vocabulary

Pin, knife, fire, razorblade, stone, broken glass, needle

Structures

Show me a…….

This is a ……..

Don't play with a ……

That is a ……..

Examples

1. Show me a knife.
   This is a knife.
2. That is a broken glass.
   Don't play with a needle

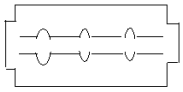
Activity

Answer correctly

1. Show me a stone.
2. Show me a razorblade.
3. Show me a broken glass.

Form a sentence using "That is a ……"

…….



…….



……

Vocabulary hurt, cut, burn, poison, fall

Structures

……kills. (poison, juice)

A……. cuts. (razorblade, needle)

The tree is falling.

Vocabulary

Ill, sharp, prick, drown, fracture

Structures

Are you ill?

Is he hurt?

Activity

Answer correctly using the words in brackets

1. Are you…….? (ill, prick)
2. Is it…….? (drown, sharp)
3. Are you ……? (hurt, hat)

THE ALPHABET

Arranging letters in a b c order

Arranging words in alphabetical order or a b c order

Activity

Arrange these letters in a b c order

1. d, c, a
2. h, f, e, g
3. m, j, k, l
4. w, y, x, z

Arrange these words in alphabetical 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 I

Fill in a correct word

On, under, near, in over

a)  The pencil is _____the tin.

b)  The bird is flying _____the church.

c)  The ball is _____the box.

d)  The basket is _____the bottle.

e)  The fish is _____the basket.

c)  The cat is _____the table.

Activity 2

Fill in the correct preposition

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 preposition in the sentence

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

Make correct sentences using the picture.

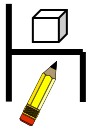


a) _____



b) _____

c) _____



a) _____

b) _____

PLURALS

Changing y to ies

Lorry	lorries	fly	_____
Baby	_____	city	_____
Puppy	_____	country	_____
Family	_____	lady	_____
Society	_____		

Activity 1

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

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 _____. (baby)

Activity 2

Change the underlined nouns to the 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
Calf - calves
Knife - knives
Thief - thieves
Wife - wives
half - halves
shelf - shelves
hoof - hooves
loaf - loaves

Activity 1

Complete these

One leaf three _____
One knife four _____
One thief two _____
One loaf five _____
One shelf six _____
One wife seven _____

PRESENT CONTINOUS 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 1

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

a) The man is _____ in the garden. (dig)

b) The children are _____their hands. (clap)

c) We are _____to school. (run)

d) She is _____on the chair. (sit)

PUNCTUATION

a) comma

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

Example

1. Peter, Jane and Sarah are my friends.
2. Marvin bought sweets, cakes, toys and pencils.

Activity 1

Put a comma where necessary

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

Capital letters

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.

Short forms

Days of the week

Sunday	-	Sun.
Monday	-	Mon.
Tuesday	-	Tue.
Wednesday	-	Wed.
Thursday	-	Thur
Friday	-	Fri

Saturday - sat.

Activity 1

Write the names of days in short

a) Friday _____ b) Wednesday _____

c) Saturday _____ d) Monday _____

Write in full

e) sun _____ f) Thur _____

g) Wed _____ h) Fri _____

Months of the year

e.g. January - _____ February - _____

Activity 1

1) Write in short

a) December _____ b) March _____

c) October _____ d) November _____

2. Write in full

a) Aug _____ b) Feb _____

c) Jan _____

NB - There are some months which do not have short forms e.g.
April, May, June , July

Short forms of other words

Doctor	Dr.	School	Sch.
Hospital	Hosp.	Teacher	Tr.
Road	Rd	number	No
Master/mister	Mr.		

Activity

Write these words in short

Master _____ school _____

Hospital _____ Teacher _____

Road _____ Number _____

Write in full form

a) Dr._____ b) Tr. _____

c) Mr._____ d) Hosp. _____

e) No._____

OPPOSITES

Give the opposites of these words e.g.

Long_____ open _____

Big _____ short _____

Clean _____ sad _____

Dry _____ good _____

Describing objects

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

Activity 1

Use these words correctly

(big, short, tall, small, long)



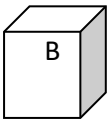


B

A is a _____ tree.

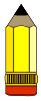
B is a _____tree.

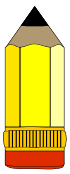




A is a _____ box.

B is a _____box.





A is a _____ pencil.

B is a _____pencil.

A B

Adjectives - comparisons

long	longer	longest
tall	taller	tallest
small	smaller	smallest
short	shorter	shortest
smart	smarter	smartest

Complete the table

tall	_____	tallest
_____	smaller	smallest
short	smarter	smartest
long	longer	_____

THEME FOUR

LIVING TOGETHER

Vocabulary

mother , sister , father , baby , uncle , aunt , daughter
niece , nephew , son , grandfather m grandfather

Structures

he is my ……

The ……..of my……..is my .

For example

He is my ……(brother, daughter)

She is my ……(grandmother)

The son of my mother is my ……..

Activity

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. Andrew is my ……..(sister, brother)
2. Sanyu is Mrs. Kalule's ……. (daughter, son)
3. Arnold is Jane's .(grandfather, grandmother)

THEME FOUR
FOOD AND NUTRITION

Examples of food

potatoes, fish , bananas , beans , millet , peas , eggs , hens

Structures

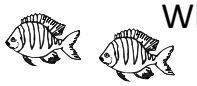
What are they?

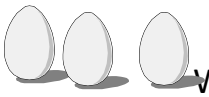
They are ……

What are these:

These are……

For example

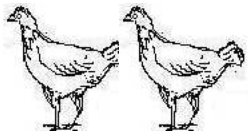

What are they?


What are these?

Activity

Answer correctly.


What are they?


What are these?

Sources where we get food from.

Vocabulary

shop , market , garden , farm , lakes , plants

Chicken like hens , turkeys , ducks , cocks

Structures

Where do you get ……from?

We get ……from …….

Do you like ……?

Yes, I do or No, I don't

Activity:

Write these words correctly

1. denrga _____
2. ketmar _____
3. opsh _____
4. armf _____

Answer correctly

5. Where do we get beans from?
6. Where do we get fish from?
7. Do you like peas?

Vocabulary

goat , cow , pig , rabbit

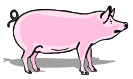
Structures

This is a …….

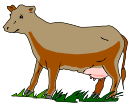
That is a …….

Activity

Form correct sentences



Here is a _____



This is a _____

The present simple tense

Vocabulary

sleep store

keep drive

sweep cook

peel dig
move clean
take bathe
boil pay

Add "s" to the verb below

Verb present simple tense

sweep sweeps
bathe
boil
clean
take
pay
move
sleep
cook

Change the word in brackets to present simple tense

1. Rose ……food every evening. (eat)
2. Musa……water every day. (boil)
3. Daddy……..us to school every morning. (drive)
4. That boy……three times a day. (bathe)

Lesson twenty four

Present simple tense by adding "es"

Vocabulary

Wash watch preach teach hatch matchgo box do brush

NB: Verbs that end with sh, x, ch, o, s we add 'es' to form present simple tense

Examples

wash washes
watch
preach
brush
box
fetch

Activity I

Use the word in brackets to fill the gaps correctly

1. Joy ……her dresses every day. (wash)
2. The hen…….many eggs every month. (hatch)
3. Sarah……her teeth every night. (brush)
4. Who …….water every morning? (fetch)

Lesson 25

Changing 'y' to 'I' before adding 'es'

Examples

Cry - cries
Fly - flies
Carry - carries
Marry - marries
Copy - copies
Try - tries

Activity

Add 'ies' to the words in brackets

1. The baby …….every day. (cry)
2. A bird…….(fly)
3. He……..a big box on his heads. (carry)
4. She……groundnuts every day. (fry)
5. Peter……..his friend's work every day. (copy)

Lesson 26

The present simple tense "do and does"

Does - is used for one thing or person. (he, she, it)

Do – is used for I, you, they, we

Examples

1. I do my homework every day.
2. Do you like that teacher?
3. He does his best to help me.

Activity I

Make correct sentences from the table

He	does	his	work
She	do	her	weekly
It		its	homework
Joy and		their	things
Ruth		our	daily
They			work.

…….

…….

……..

Activity 2

Use 'do' or 'does' to fill the gaps

1. Lucy ……her work neatly.
2. I ……my homework every evening.
3. You must……..well in your exams.
4. She…….her work quickly.
5. They……..their work confidently
6. ……..she sing sweetly.
7. ……you know your school anthem?
8. ……..it eat rats?

Lesson 13

The past tense

Adding "d" to verbs to change them to past tense

We add "d" to some verbs to change them to past tense

Examples

save - saved waste _____

move - _____ sneeze _____

love - _____ taste _____

bathe - _____ shore _____

live - _____ use _____

chase - _____ hope _____

Activity 1

discussing the verbs which take "d" in the past tense

activity 2

change the verbs in brackets to past tense and fll the blank spaces

1. Peter _____loudly. (sneeze)
2. She _____all the sugar. (use)
3. Joy _____her new dress. (like)
4. He _____ loudly last night. (snore)
5. They _____to the new home. (move)

Lesson fourteen

Adding "ed" to verbs to change them to past tense

Look- looked	help _____
push _____	end _____
play _____	wash _____
stay _____	touch _____
fill _____	borrow _____
help _____	post _____
paint _____	talk _____
call _____	

***Activity** 1*

Make sentences using "any" of the above words orally

e.g. 1. James touched the hot saucepan.
2. she helped me to sweep the house.
3. Joy played with a doll yesterday.

Verbs which double the last letter before adding 'ed'

Stop – stopped
Clap – clapped
Drop – dropped
Mop – mopped
Skip – skipped
Shop – shopped

Activity

Add 'ed' to the verbs in brackets and fill in the gaps

1. I ……..a rope yesterday. (skp)
2. The children……their hands in the classroom. (clap)
3. Daddy……..at school last Friday. (drop)
4. The policeman……the cars last week. (stop)
5. She…….the house neatly. (mop)

Verbs which drop 'y' and add 'ied'

Examples

Verbs	past tense
Dry	dried
Fly	flied
Cry	cried
Marry	married
Carry	carried
Burry	buried

Activity

Write the past tense of the following verbs

1. Hurry
2. Study
3. Try

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets

4. The baby ……loudly. (cry)
5. Father……my mother. (marry)
6. He……..driving a car. (try)

Pronouns

Pronoun is a word that is used in the place of a noun

Pronouns in singular and plural form

Singular	**plural**
He	they
She	we
It	you
You	you

Examples

1. Jerry is going to school. He is going to school.
2. Mother is sleeping. She is sleeping.
3. Paul and John are friends. They are friends

Activity 1

Constructing sentences using any of the above pronouns orally

Activity 2

Reading sentences

Activity 3

Match words to their correct pronouns

The children	he
Paul	it
The cat	she
Mary and Jane	thye
Daddy	he
Juma and I	we

Activity 4

Use the given pronouns in place of nouns correctly (it, she, they, he)

1. Joan is cooking.
2. The boy is washing the shirt.
3. The cat has a rat.
4. Annet and Aisha are playing.
5. The cow is eating grass.
6. Julius is running.

Activity 5

Underline the pronouns from these sentences

1. He is eating a banana.
2. We are going to attend a wedding
3. They were school symbols.
4. I was given one book.
5. You opened the door widely.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR TERM II P.1 2016

The alphabet

1. Arrange these letters in alphabetical order

a) d, c, b, a b) m, j, k, l

c) h, f, e, g d) w, y, x, z

2. Arrange these words in alphabetical order

a) sun, clouds, wind, rain

_____

b) rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy

_____

c) cat, apple, bag

_____

d) jug, hut, kennel, leaf

_____

3. Arrange these words in alphabetical order

a) umbrella, jacket , gumboots, sweater

The prepositions

1. Write the correct prepositions for each picture



_____





_____



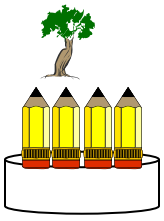
_____

_____

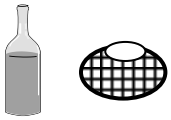
2. Fill in the correct prepositions

a) 

The aeroplane is flying _____the tree.

b) 

The pencils are _____the tin.

c) 

The bottle is _____the basket.

d) 

The ball is _____the chair.

3. Read and fill in the correct prepositions

a) The bird is flying _____the mosque.

b) Sarah is pointing _____the sun.

c) The boy is sitting _____the chair.

d) The pencils are _____the tin.

4. Tick the correct preposition in these sentences

a) Mary is pointing (under, to, at) the sun.

b) The aeroplane is flying (near, over) the hills.

c) Mummy goes to work (by, on, in) car.

d) Safina comes to school (by, on, in) foot.

e) Peter is looking (at, over, in) the snake.

5. Make correct sentences using the snake.

a)  _____

b) _____

c) _____

Plurals

1. **Give the plurals of these words**

a) lorry _____ e) family _____

b) berry _____ f) lady _____

c) puppy _____ g) city _____

d) country _____ h) fly _____

2. **Give the plurals of the words in the brackets**

a) Daddy has four _____ (lorry)

b) There were many _____in the saloon. (lady)

c) Mrs. Bbale has produced two _____(baby)

d) There are many _____at the pit. (fly)

e) Kampala and Nairobi are good _____ (city)

Change the nouns to plural

a) Uganda is my country. _____

b) Bob is carrying a baby. _____

c) Dad has a lorry. _____

d) We have a big family. _____

e) She is a beautiful lady. _____

Plurals ☐ **f** ☐ **to** **v**

1. Complete these

a) One leaf ten _____ b) One wife two _____

c) One shelf seven _____ d) One loaf three _____

e) One thief six _____

2. Give the plural of the words given

a) hoof _____ d) calf _____

b) knife _____ e) half _____

c) wife _____

3. <u>Change the underlined word to plural form</u>

a) The cow has a <u>calf.</u> _____

b) Mr. Musis married a beautiful <u>wife</u>. _____

c) The <u>thief</u> was found stealing our hens._____

d) The <u>leaf</u> is on my bed _____

<u>Fill in the plurals of the words in brackets</u>

a) The _____are green. (leaf)

b) The _____were killed and burnt. (thief)

c) Betty bought two _____of bread for break. (loaf)

d) Our _____are sharp. (knife)

<u>Present continuous tense.</u>

1. Change the given verbs to present continuous tense

a) get _____ e) clap _____

b) run _____ f) win _____

c) stop _____ g) swim _____

d) skip _____ h) mop _____

2. Use the given verb in the bracket and add "ing"

a) We are _____on the floor. (sit)

b) The children are _____for the visitors. (clap)

c) The girl is _____ to school. (run)

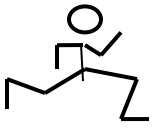
d) Bbale is _____in the garden. (dig)

3. Write a correct sentence about the pictures using these verbs

Sitting, skipping, digging, running

a) _____

b) _____

c) 

_____

d)

_____

Past tense

1. Give the pas tense of the given verbs

a) stop _____ d) clap _____
b) mop _____ e) skip _____
c) drop _____ f) shop _____

2. Add "ed" to the verbs in brackets and fill in the gaps

a) The children _____for the visitors. (clap)
b) The girls _____their classrooms last Saturday. (mop)
c) Sarah and Betty _____a rope yesterday. (skip)
d) Our driver _____ us at school in the morning. (stop)

Punctuations (comma)

1. Put a comma where necessary

a) Patricia has a book a pencil and a rubber.
b) Mary bought ice cream soda and safi juice.
c) My mother gave me bread milk and eggs.
d) Betty Berna and Bridget are sisters.
e) Mummy has a bag a coat and a scarf.

Capital letters

2. Write capital letters where necessary

a) my name is jane.
b) I live at busega.
c) my school is kampala model.
d) betty and bosco are friends.
e) I was born in april.
f) today is Friday.

Punctuate these sentences correctly

a) alice is a beautiful girl.
b) today is monday
c) keith is going to bwaise.
d) I have a bag a coat and an umbrella.

2. Write these words in full

a) sun. _____ b) Tue. _____

c) Thur. _____

3. Write the names of the days in short

a) Wednesday _____ b) Saturday _____

c) Monday _____

4. Fill in the missing days of the week

a) Sunday, _____, Tuesday, Wednesday, _____, Friday, Saturday

5. Write in short these months of the year.

a) December _____ b) October _____

c) November _____

6. Write in full

a) Aug. _____ b) Feb. _____

c) Jan. _____

7. Write the short forms of these words

a) Doctor _____ b) school _____

c) Teacher _____

8. Write in full

a) Hosp. _____ b) Rd. _____

c) No. _____

Opposites

1. Give the opposites of these words

a) long _____ b) clean _____

c) good _____ d) near _____

2. Give the opposite of the word given in brackets to complete the sentences

a) Mary's pencil is _____ . (long)

b) Our compound is very _____ . (dirty)

c) I have a _____ head. (small)

d) The baby's tea is very _____ . (cold)

3. Write the opposite of the underlined word

a) Sarah comes from far. _____

b) Our school is big. _____

c) A giraffe is very tall. _____

d) The tea is very hot. _____

Describing objects

Use these words correctly

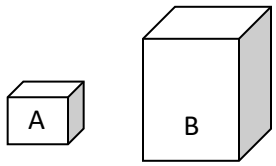
(big, short, tall, small, long)



Tree A is a _____ tree.

A B

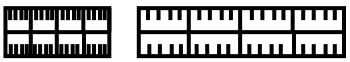
Tree B is a _____tree.



Box A is a _____ box.

Box B is a _____box.

Ruler A is a _____ ruler.



Ruler B is a _____ruler.

A B

Adjectives

Complete the given table correctly

tall	_____	tallest
short	shorter	_____
long	_____	longest
big	bigger	_____
small	_____	smaller

Doing words

1. Add ies to the given verbs

a) try _____ c) dry _____

b) cry _____ d) fly _____

Use the verb given in brackets to complete the sentences

a) My grand mother _____groundnuts everyday. (fry)

b) The baby _____for milk. (cry)

c) An aeroplane _____over our school everyday. (fry)

d) Teo _____ a basket of yellow bananas every evening. (carry)

ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM III 2016

THEME 1: OUR TRANSPORT

1. Vocabulary: Types of transport (road, air, water, railway)
   Structures: What is this/that……..?
   Where is the……?
2. Vocabulary: Means of transport (road, car, bus, bicycle, etc and air aeroplane)
   Structures: Is this a car?
   Yes/No it is.
3. Vocabulary: far, near, heavy, light
   Structures: The ……..is heavier than a …….
   Is it far/near?

Comprehension exercise

THEME 2: THINGS WE MAKE

1. Vocabulary: (Examples of things we make() balls, ropes, baskets
   Structures: (Are these……..?
   Can you make a ……..?
2. Vocabulary: (Things used to make crafts) banana fibres, papyrus
   Structures: What do you use to make……..?
3. Vocabulary: (Where we get things used to make crafts) swamps , plants, etc
   Structures: Where do we get……?

THEME 3: OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. Vocabulary: (Animals found in the environment) cow, goat, sheep
   Structures: Is this a..?
2. Vocabulary: (Plants found in the environment. Pawpaw, mango, orange)
   Structures: Is this a ……
   Comprehension about animals.

THEME 4: PEACE AND SECURITY

1. Vocabulary: (fight, fire , hate, like play, pray, share)
   Structures: What do you like/ hate……..?
2. Vocabulary: (gun , spear , knife , needle, stone, stick)
   Structures: Do you have a …….

What is this?

3. Vocabulary: (Peace , love, safe, share, play, talk)
   What are they doing?
   Structures: Dialogue
4. Vocabulary: (Policeman/woman, teacher, elder, soldier)
   Structures: What can you see?
5. What is she/he?
   Comprehension about peace and security.
   1. and
   2. but
   3. similes
   4. because
   5. group names
   6. collective nouns
   7. use of a comma
   8. use of a question mark
   9. past tense
   10. plural (man-men)
   11. synonyms
   12. analogies
   13. homophones
   14. THINGS WE MAKE
       Comprehension about things we make
   15. gender
   16. comparing adjectives
   17. apostrophe
   18. short forms using an apostrophe

P.1 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM III

THEME : TRANSPORT

Sub theme : types of transport

Vocabulary

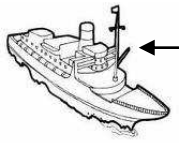
Road, water, air, railway

Structures

What is this / that? What type of transport is this/that?

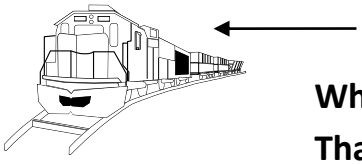
This/ that is ……

Examples



What is this?

This is water transport



What is that?

That is railway transport

Activity

Answer correctly



What is this? (aeroplane)

……..



What is this? (car)

……..

SUB THEME: MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Vocabulary

Car, bus, train, aeroplane, bicycle , wheel barrow, ox, motorcycle, tricycle, train, lorry, trailer, helicopter, boat, s hip, parachute,

Structures

What are these/ those? far, near, height, fast, slow, common

These are ……

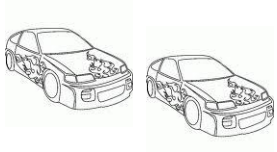
Those are ……..

Activity 1

Examples



What are these?
These are bicycles.



What are those?
Those are cars.

Activity 2

1. Match means of transport and their types.
2. Match means of transport with places.
3. Making sentences about t he given pictures.
4. complete the sentences correctly. (analogies)
5. Write words correctly.
6. Fill in the missing letters.
7. Comprehension work

THEME: THINGS WE MAKE

Sub theme: things we make

Content: vocabulary

Pots, ropes, baskets, balls, stools, brooms, mats, hats, carpets, shoes, sandals, stools

1. This is a/That is
2. Composition (guided pictorial)

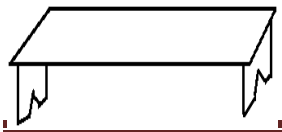
Structures

1. Where is the……? on, in, under, near, between, over, infront of, behind
2. What are these/those?

Examples



What are these?
These are…….



Where is the ball?



The ball is under the bench.

Activity

1. What are they?

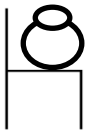
   ……..

2. 

   Use, yes, it is./No, it is not.

   Is this a stool?

   ……

3. 

   Where is the pot?

   ……..

4. 

   Use Yes, they are./No, they are not.

   Are these ropes?

   …….

5. 

   What is this?

   …….

Sub theme: things we use to make crafts

Vocabulary

Banana fibre, strings, paper, papyrus, leaves, clay, raffia, sisal, wires, bottle tops, beads, seeds, threads, reed, sticks, straws, soil

Structures

What do you use to make…….?

I use …….to make……

Example

What do you use to make a mat?

We use palm leaves.

Activity

1. What do you use to make a ball?

   ……

2. What do you use to make a stool?

   …….

Comprehension about things we make

THEME: ENVIRONMENT

Sub theme: things found in our environment

Content: vocabulary

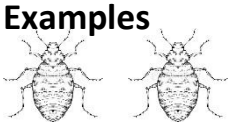
Animals, plants, stones, buildings, birds, insects, soil, air, water

Structures

What are they? They are…….

What are these? These are …….

Examples



What are these?

These are insects.



Are these stones?

Yes, they are.

Activity

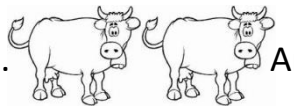
Answer correctly

Use: Yes, they are./No, they are not….. It is a ……

1. 

Is this a bird?

…….

2. 

Are these animals?

…….

Use: Yes, they are./No, they are not….. They are ……

3. 

Are these buildings?

……

4. 

These are ……

5. 

They are……

SUB THEME: ANIMALS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. **Vocabulary**

Cow, pig, goat, sheep, monkey, lion, zebra, snake

2. **Structures**

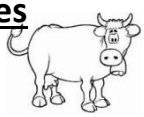
What is this…….?

This is a ……..

Is this a ……..?

Yes, or No, it is ……..

Examples



What is this?

This is a cow.



Is this a pig?

No, it is not.

Activity

a) 

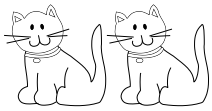
What is this?

……..

b) 

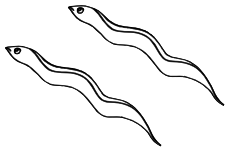
Is this a monkey?

……..

c) 

What are these?

……..

d) 

Are these snakes?

……

3. **Animal young ones**
4. **Animal homes**
5. **animal movements**
6. **animal sound**
7. **animal meat/products**
8. **Comprehension about animals**

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

Sub theme: good behavior

Content: vocabulary

Peace, love, safe, share, work, pray, forgive, thank, obey, apologize, (sorry) excuse, abuse, fight, cheat, steal, quarrel

Structures

What are they doing?

They are …….

Examples

We should work together.

We should love one another.

Activity

1. We should keep……
2. We should……
3. We should ……..one another.

Sub theme: Things that cause harm

Vocabulary

Gun, spear, knife, needle, stone, stick, pins, razorblade, panga, axe, arrow, fire, electricity, poison, medicine, broken bottles, nails, snake, barbed wire

Structures

Do you have a ……?

Yes or No

Examples

Do you have a gun? No, I don't have a gun.

Do you have a knife? Yes, I have.

Picture expressions

Activity

1. Do you have a spear?
2. Do you have a needle?

THEME : Transport and Communication
SUB THEM : Types of transport
CONTENT : Conjunctions
Joining sentences using "and"

Examples

1. Ali is going to the lorry. Ann is going to the lorry.
   Ali and Ann are going to the lorry.
2. The bird is flying in the air. The aeroplane is flying in the air.
   The bird and the aeroplane are flying in the air.

Exercise

1. John drove the car very fast. Peter drove the car very fast.
2. Henry rode the bicycle. He went home.
3. Tom is a fat boy. Tim is a fat boy.
4. My father has a boat. My mother has a boat.
5. The baby is eating food. The baby is drinking milk.

THEME : Transport and Communication
SUB THEM : Types and means of transport
CONTENT : joining sentences using "but"

Pictorial expressions on but using adjectives



A cat is big.
A rat is small.
A cat is big but a rat is small.

Examples

1. Musa went to the airport. He did not see the aeroplane.
2. Musa went to the airport but he did not see the aeroplane.
3. My brother went to the stage. He missed the bus.
   My brother went to the stage but he missed the bus.

Exercise

1. Sarah has a bicycle. She doesn't know how to ride it.
2. Tim fell off his motorcycle. He did not get hurt.

3. They went to the port. The ship had gone.
4. Sandra is ill. She does not want medicine.
5. The fox chased a rabbit. It did not catch it.

THEME : Transport and Communication
SUB THEM : Types and means of transport
CONTENT : Joining sentences using "because"

Examples

1. Tom went to the hospital. He was sick.
   Tom went to the hospital because he was sick.
2. I didn't go to school. It rained heavily.
   I didn't go to school because it rained heavily.

Exercise

1. The baby is crying. It is hungry.
2. We go to school. We want to learn.
3. The girl is using an umbrella. It is raining.
4. The children are laughing. They are happy.
5. Sarah was punished. She failed the work.

SIMILES

Examples

1. as green as grass
2. as cold as ice
3. sweet as honey.
4. as hot as fire.
5. as white as snow.
6. as black as charcoal.
7. as fat as a pig.
8. as busy as a bee.
9. as easy as ABC
10. as wise as a King/King Solomon.cat/fish
11. as happy as a king.
12. as playful as a kitten/puppy

13. as blue as the sky
14. as yellow as the sun
15. as heavy as an elephant
16. as tall as a giraffe
17. as gentle as a lamb/dove
18. as silent as a grave
19. as proud as a peacock
20. as fast as a deer
21. as quick as lightning

Exercise

Complete these sentences

This water is as cold as _____

The tea is as _____ as fire.

Her blouse is as white as _____

My friend is as _____as a pig.

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : Group names

Examples (fruits, furniture, shapes, vehicles, houses, utensils, cutlery, weapons, bedding, food, birds, tools)

1. Oranges, mangoes, apples, pineapples are fruits.
2. Flat, bungalow, hut, unipot, are houses.
3. Shirt, blouse, skirt, dress are clothes.
4. Chairs, tables, beds, cupboards are furniture.

Exercise

Circle the odd word out

1. Hen, turkey, monkey, duck.
2. Monkey, cow, lion, elephant
3. Plates, cups, saucepans, forks
4. Blue, yellow, goat, black

THEME : Transport and Communication
SUB THEM : Types and means of transport
CONTENT : collective nouns

Examples

1. A bunch of bananas/keys
2. A pair of shoes.
3. A suit of clothes.
4. A herd of cattle.
5. A flock of sheep.
6. A crowd of people.
7. A bouquet of flowers.
8. A heap of sand.
9. A swarm of bees/ grasshoppers/white ants
10. A choir of singers
11. A team of players
12. A congregation of worshippers
13. a chest of drawers
14. a bench of bishops/judge
15. a galaxy of stars
16. a bunch of flowers
17. a company of actors
18. a staff of lions
19. a staff of workers
20. a gang of thieve/robbers
21. a fleet of cars/ships
22. a pack of wolves

Exercise

Complete these sentences using a correct word from the list below.

Bunch, bar, pair, people, cattle

1. I am going to buy a _____of soap.
2. I saw a crowd of _____
3. Daddy bought a _____of bananas.

4. A herd of _____
5. She was given a _____of shoes.

THEME : Transport and Communication
SUB THEM : Types and means of transport
CONTENT : punctuation
Use of a comma (,)

Why do we use a comma?

- To separate items on the list and to show a pause.
- We do not use a comma after "and"

Examples

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

Exercise

Put a comma where necessary.

1. My brother gave me an egg a sweet and bread.
2. I have books pencils and rubbers.
3. Kato Bbosa and Brian are friends.
4. Jane bought mangoes oranges pineapples and apples.
5. We learn English Maths News and Literacy

THEME : Transport and Communication
SUB THEM : Types and means of transport
CONTENT : punctuation
Use of a question mark (?)
We put a question mark at the end of an asking sentence

Examples

What is your name?
Is this your pencil?
How old are you?

Exercise

1. Why were you crying this morning?

_____

2. Can you lend me a pen?

_____

3. Have you seen that cat.?

_____

4. Is this your book?

_____

5. Where are you going?

_____

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : Past Simple tense

Examples

Go -	went	drive -	drove	buy -	bought
See -	saw	do -	did	catch -	caught
Eat -	ate	fall -	fell	fight -	fought
Run -	ran	sit -	sat	throw-	threw
Write -	wrote	draw -	drew	blow -	blew
know -	blew	know -	knew	kneel -	knelt
stand -	stood	feel -	felt	take -	took
grow -	grew	fly -	flew	crow -	crew
bring -	brought	come -	came		

Exercise

Verbs which don't change

Example

Cut -	cut	burst -	burst
Put -	put	cost -	cost
Shut -	shut	set -	set
Beat -	beat	read -	read
Hurt -	hurt	hit -	hit

Exercise

Give the past tense of these words

Put	_____	set	_____
Beat	_____	hit	_____
Burst	_____	cut	_____

Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb given in brackets

1. The boy _____ a snake under the 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 chalkboard yesterday. (write)

THEME : Transport and Communication
SUB THEM : Types and means of transport
CONTENT : plurals
Plurals of nouns which change
Examples

Man	-	men	ox	-	oxen
woman	-	women	child	-	children
tooth	-	teeth	louse	-	lice
goose	-	geese	mouse	-	mice
foot	-	feet	person	-	people

Exercise
Give the plurals of the underlined word

1. My <u>tooth</u> is broken. _____
2. The <u>child</u> is running in the field. _____
3. The cat caught a <u>mouse</u>. _____
4. Mukasa is a <u>man</u>. _____
5. The <u>woman</u> is carrying a baby. _____

THEME : Things we make
SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school
CONTENT : words with similar meaning (synonyms)
Examples

Close	-	shut	big	-	large	rush	-	run
correct	-	right	sick	-	ill	finish	-	complete
begin	-	start	happy	-	glad/merry	eat	-	feed
fast	-	quick	money	-	cash/boom			
boy	-	lad	girl	-	lass			
stop	-	end	give	-	offer			
write	-	jot	easy	-	simple			

Exercise

Make sentences using these words

big: _____

sick: _____

money: _____

shut: _____

right: _____

Comprehension about transport

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school

CONTENT : analogies (comparing things)

Examples

A cat is to kitten as a cow is to calf.

A driver is to car as a pilot is to an aeroplane.

A puppy is to dog as a duckling is to duck.

Exercise

Complete these sentences

1. A chick is to hen as a kid is to _____
2. A _____is to barking as a snake is to hissing.
3. A teacher is to teach as a _____is to cook.
4. A cow is to kraal as a lion is to _____
5. A pencil is to write as a _____is to sweep.

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school

CONTENT : Homophones

These are words with similar sound but different meaning.

Examples

Hear	- here	their -	there
It	- eat	ship -	sheep
Shut	- shirt	sun -	son
Meet	-meat	sit -	seat

Write -right knows- nose

Exercise

Match words with similar sounds

Ship	son
It	there
Meet	sheep
Their	eat
Sun	meat

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school

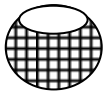
CONTENT : Vocabulary

Examples

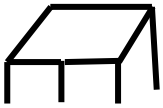
mat	toys
ball	hats
rope	chairs
pot	stools
basket	dolls

exercise

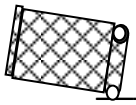
Name these things we make



_____ _____



_____



_____

THEME : Peace and Security

SUB THEME : People who keep peace and security

CONTENT : Gender

Examples

Male	**Female**
Boy	girl
Man	woman
King	queen
Prince	princess

He	she
Mr.	Mrs.
Lion	lioness
Tiger	tigress
Bull	cow
Horse	mare
Cock	hen
Uncle	aunt
headmaster	headmistress
Mister	messrs

Exercise

Change the female noun to male

1. My _____is hardworking. (daughter)
2. I love my _____ . (grandmother)
3. _____ has not come to school. (she)
4. All the _____stood up. (girls)
5. Faridah spent holidays with her _____ . (aunt)

THEME : Peace and Security

SUB THEM : People who keep peace and security

CONTENT : Adjectives

Comparing adjectives

Examples adjectives which double their last letters

big	bigger	biggest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest
Wet	Wetter	Wettest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Sad	Sadder	saddest

Examples

A cow is bigger than a goat.

Father is fatter than mother

Activity

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets

1. Annet is …….than Lynn. (tall)
2. My tea is ……..tha yours. (hot)
3. An elephant is……..than a pig. (big)

Exercise

Complete this table

Wet	_____	Wettest
thin	thinner	_____
_____	Bigger	Biggest
Sad	_____	Saddest
Hot	Hotter	_____

Apostrophe

It shows ownership or belonging

Sarah's bag

Daddy's car.

Activity 1

Put the apostrophe where necessary

Peter s bicycle

Mum s bag

Daddy s coat

Teacher s phone

Annets dress

Joining other words to pronouns in sentences

Examples

He is running

He's running

Activity

Write the underlined words in short

She is sitting on the chair.

I am going to school.
It is raining.
I have a bag.

Activity

Write the short way of these sentences

1. The car which belongs to Jane. Jane's car.
2. The den of the lion.
3. The toil of the cat.
4. The book belonging to Tom.
5. The horn of the cow.

The apostrophe used to join two words

Not – n't

Write in short using an apostrophe

Is not	isn't
Do not	don't
Have not	haven't
Does not	doesn't
Are not	aren't
Has not	hasn't
Did not	didn't
Cannot	can't

Activity

Write the short forms of the underlined words

1. Peter does not like porridge.
2. He did not go to school.
3. I have not eaten food.
4. Joshua is not my friend.

Write in short form using an apostrophe

Is – 's

Are – 're

Have – 've

She is - she's
We are – we're
That is – that's
They have – they've
It is – it's
I have – I've
She has – she's

Sentences

She is my friend
She's my friend
That is her bag
That's her bag.

Activity

Write the short form of the underlined words

1. I have a book.
2. We are singing.
3. It is a bottle
4. They have gone to school.

Possessive pronouns

Examples

Yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, mine

Sentences

This is your bag. It is yours.
That is our school. It is ours.

Activity

Fill in the correct pronoun below

1. This is our dog. It is ……..
2. Here is my cat. It is ……
3. This is Tom's pencil. It is ……
4. Here is Mary's dress. It is ……

TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS FOR TERM III PRIMARY ONE

Join these sentences using "and"

a) John is a boy. Tom is a boy.

_____

b) Sarah has a car. Sarah has a lorry.

_____

2. Use "but" to join these sentences

a) Mary has a mat. Ann has a ball.

b) We went to the airport. We didn't not see the aeroplane.

c) James fell off his bicycle. He was not hurt.

3. Complete these sentences

a) As green as _____

b) A _____of sound.

c) Her porridge is as hot as _____

d) We saw a _____of cattle when going to village.

4. Underline the odd one out

a) blue mango black red

b) cow goat sheep lion

c) man woman girl tree

Past tense

a) We _____to the airport the previous term. (go)

b) Jane _____her finger yesterday. (cut)

c) I was _____by a stone last night. (hit)

d) The bird _____over the tree yesterday. (fall)

e) She _____her books on the book shelf last evening. (put)

Plurals of nouns which change

Write the plurals of these nouns

a) Child _____

b) Man _____

c) Foot _____

d) woman _____

e) louse _____

f) ox _____

Write the plurals of the underlined words

a) My <u>tooth</u> is broken. _____
b) We have one <u>ox</u> at home._____
c) A cat caught a <u>mouse</u>._____
d) Mukisa is a good <u>man</u>._____

3. Change the given words to their correct form of plurals

a) All the _____are very rich. (woman)
b) We have many _____at home. (mouse)
c) The _____are playing. (child)
d) There are three _____ . (man)

Synonyms:

1. Match word with similar meaning

Sick	large
Correct	glad
Big	cash
Happy	ill
Money	right

2. Make sentences using these words

shurt _____
ill _____
right _____
large _____

Write a similar word of the underlined word

a) My answer is right. _____
b) The lesson has started. _____
c) Give me some cash. _____
d) Close the door. _____
e) My car is fast. _____

Analogies

1. Complete these sentences

a) A pen is to write as a _____is to sweep.
b) A dog is to _____as a cow is to kraal.
c) A chick is to hen as a kitten is to _____
d) A teacher is to _____as a cook is to cock.
e) A _____is to dog as a duckling is to duck.
f) Carry is to _____as go is to going

g) Woman is to women as louse is to _____
h) A _____is to car as a pilot is to an aeroplane.
i) A dog is to _____as a snake is to hissing.

Homophones

1. Match words with similar sounds

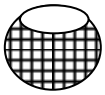
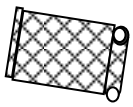
Sheep	sun
Their	sit
Son	ship
Meet	hear
Seat	there
Here	meat

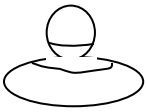
2. Choose a correct word for the given sentence

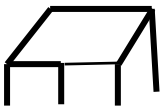
a) My father has one _____ . (son, sun)
b) We ate _____ last supper. (meet, meat)
c)He _____my name. (nose, knows)
d) My _____is small for me. (shut, shirt)
e) We travelled by a _____on water. (ship, sheep)
f) _____ are many cars in town. (There their)
g) _____is mother and daddy. (Hear, Here)

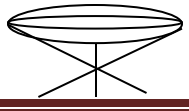
Things we make at home and at school

Name these things we make

a)  _____ e)  _____

b)  _____ f) _____

c)  _____ g)  _____

d)  _____ h)  _____

Write these words correctly

a) oostl _____ b) tbale _____

c) blal _____ d) basket _____

e) hacir_____ f) pero _____

3. fill in the missing letters

a) m____t b) cu _____ c) st ___ ____l

d) ta ____le e) de ____k f) be _____ch

g) b ____sk ____t h) ch ____ir

Gender

1. Fill in a correct gender word

Male	**Female**
Lion	_____
Prince	_____
_____	cow
Cock	_____
Uncle	_____
_____	queen
Horse	_____

2. Change the given female nouns to male
   a) My _____is hardworking. (daughter)
   b) I love my _____ . (mother)
   c)_____ has not come to school. (she)
   d) All the _____stood up. (girl)
   e) My father's _____is dead. (cow)
   f) The _____arrived very late. (queen)
3. Write the opposite gender of the underlined words.
   a) Mary is a good girl. _____
   b) The lioness is hungry. _____
   c)The bitch has four puppies. _____
   d) Mr. Kato is a tall man. _____
   e) The cock is scratching _____
4. Comparing adjectives

Complete the table correctly

big	_____	biggest
thin	thinner	_____

strong	stronger	_____
_____	_____	fattest
wide	wider	_____

TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR TERM I ENGLISH FOR PRIMARY ONE 2016

Theme: Our school

1. Vocabulary: greetings (good morning, evening, good afternoon, fine, how are you)
   Structures: a conversation
2. Vocabulary: people in our school (teacher, bursar, cook, secretary etc)
   Structures: is this a ……?
3. Vocabulary: (Things we do at school) mop, learn, sweep, write
   Structures: the children are…….
4. Vocabulary: things in the classroom (pencils, books, tables, desks etc)
   Structures: is this a ……..?
5. Vocabulary: (describing things) fat, thin, big, small
   Structures: The table is……
   The book is ……..

Theme 2: Our home

1. Vocabulary: people in our home (Father, mother, sister)
   Structures: mother is cooking food.
2. Vocabulary: Things found at home (cup, plate, basin)
   Structures: that / this is a ……

Theme 3: Our community

1. Vocabulary: People in our community (nurse, farmer)
   Structures: Is this a ……?
2. Vocabulary: Places in our community. (bank, shop, mosque)
   Structures: where does a nurse work? A nurse works in a …….

Theme 4: The human body and health

1. Vocabulary: parts of the body (head, hand, toes)
   Structures: this is my……..
   These are my…….
2. Vocabulary: things we use to learn our bodies. (soap, towel, water)
   Structures: Is this a …….

3. Vocabulary: Common diseases (flu, malaria, cough, mumps)
   Structures: Are you well?
   No, I have……

Sub theme: people in our home

1. The alphabet
2. Nouns
3. A, or an
4. Plurals (s, es)
5. Is and are
6. Has and have
7. Verbs
8. The present continuous tense (now tense)
9. Dropping 'e' and adding 'ing'
10. Was and were
11. Missing letters in verbs and nouns
12. Writing words correctly
13. Punctuation
14. Capital letters
15. Full stop
16. Question mark
17. Opposites
18. Compound words
19. Prepositions
20. Forming small words from big words
21. Finding the odd word out

TERM II TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR ENGLISH PRIMARY ONE 2015

Theme 1: Weather

1. Vocabulary on the elements of weather (sun, wind, rain)
2. Structures: (IS this a ……, Is it raining?)
3. Vocabulary on types of weather. (rainy, sunny, windy)
4. Structures: (What is the weather like? It is ……..)
5. Vocabulary on garden tool
6. Structures: What is this/ that , This / that is ……)
7. Vocabulary on things we use on during different weather (shirt, sweater, jacket, umbrella)

Theme 2: Accidents and safety

1. Vocabulary: (things that cause accidents) fire, razorblade
   Structures: show me a knife
2. Vocabulary: (Types of accidents) cuts, falls, burns
   Structures: A ……..cuts

Theme: 3: Living together

1. Vocabulary: (family members) sister, mother, father
   Structures: He is my……

Theme 4: Food and nutrition

2. Vocabulary: (examples of food) bananas, fish, beans, peas, eggs etc
   Structures: What are they?
   Is this a …….
3. Vocabulary: (Places where we get food from) market, garden, lakes, shop
   Structures: Where do we get eggs? / Is this a ……?

1. Arranging letters in alphabetical order
2. Arranging words in alphabetical order
3. Prepositions
4. Plurals e.g. (y – ies)
5. Plurals (f, ves)
6. Doing words doubling the last letter, then add(ing)
7. Doubling the last letter add(ed)
8. Use of a comma
9. Use of a capital letters
10. Short forms for days of the week
11. Short forms for months of the year
12. Opposites
13. Adjectives
14. Comparing adjectives
15. Pronouns
16. Past tense of adding ‘d’
17. Past tense of adding ‘ed’
18. Past tense of adding ‘ied’
19. Present simple tense of adding ‘s’
20. Present simple tense of adding ‘ies’

21. Do or does

TERM III TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR ENGLISH 2016 PRIMARY ONE

Theme 1: Our transport

1. Vocabulary: Types of transport (road, air, water, railway)
   Structures: What is this / that……?
   Where is the ……..?
2. Vocabulary: Means of transport (road – car, bus, bicycle etc and Air – aeroplane
   Structures: Is this a car? Yes/ No it is…….
3. Vocabulary: far , near, heavy, light
   Structures: The ……is heavier than a ……..
   Is it far/ near?

Theme 2: Things we make

1. Vocabulary: (examples of things we make) balls, ropes, baskets
   Structures: Are these…….?
   Can you make a ……?
2. Vocabulary: (Things used to make crafts) banana fibres, papyrus, clay
   Structures: What do you use to make……..?
3. Vocabulary: (Where we get things used to make crafts) swamps, plants etc
   Structures: Where do we get……?

Theme 3: Our environment

1. Vocabulary: (animals found in the environment) cow, goat, sheep etc
   Structures: Is this a ……?
2. Vocabulary: (plants found in the environment pawpaw, mango, orange
   Structures: Is this a…….?

Theme 4: Peace and security

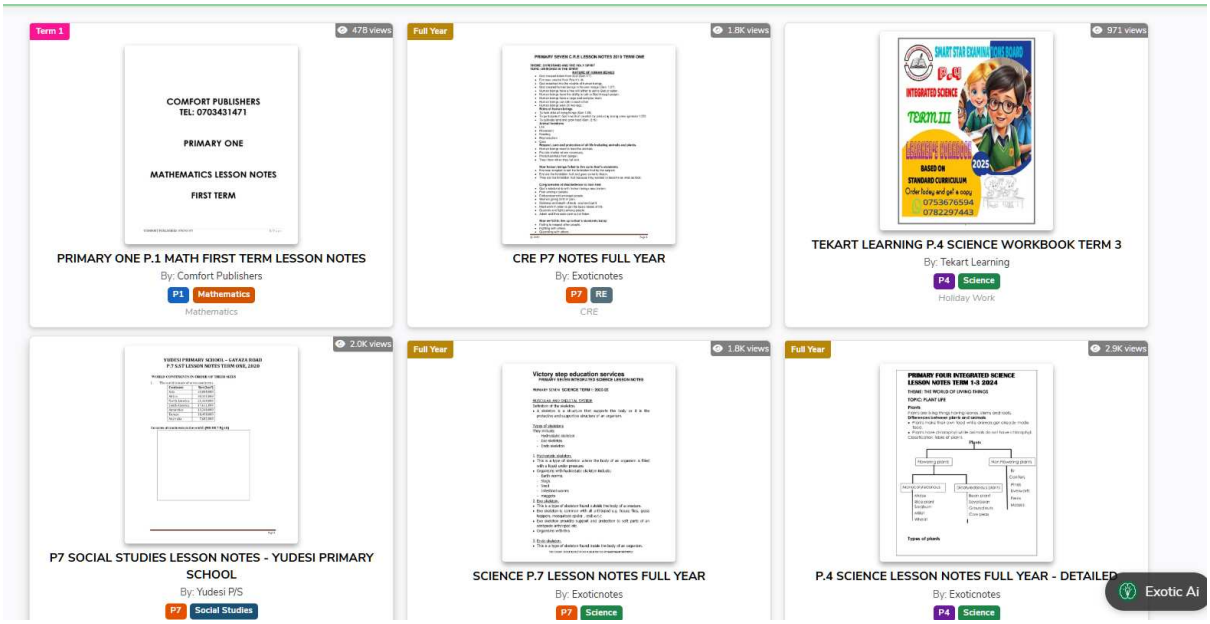
1. Vocabulary: (fight, fire, like, hate, play, pray, share)
   Structures: What do you like/ hate……?
2. Vocabulary: (gun, spear, knife, needle, stone, stick)
   Structures: Do you have a…….
   What is this?
3. Vocabulary: (peace, love, safe, share, play, talk) What are they doing?
   Structures: dialogue
4. Vocabulary: (policeman/ woman, teacher, elder, soldier)

Structures: What can you see?

5. What is she/he?

1. And
2. But
3. Similes
4. Because
5. Group names
6. Collective nouns
7. Use of a comma
8. Use of a question mark
9. Past tense
10. Plurals (man – men)
11. Synonyms
12. Analogies
13. Homophones
14. Things we make
15. Gender
16. Comparing adjectives
17. Apostrophe
18. Short forms using an apostrophe

This document was downloaded from https://exoticnotes.com



Do you need more LESSON NOTES for Primary (All classes)?

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/

If you need LESSON NOTES for SCIENCE (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/science/

If you need LESSON NOTES for English (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/english/

If you need LESSON NOTES for Mathematics (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/mathematics/