

PRIMARY ONE ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM II YEAR

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		3.	m,	j,	k,	l
2.	h,	f,	e,	g	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

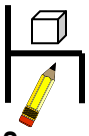
Make correct sentences using the picture.



a) _____



(b) _____



(c) _____

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		half	-	halves
Calf	- calves		shelf	-	shelves
Knife	- knives		hoof	-	hooves
Thief	- thieves		loaf	-	loaves
Wife	- wives				

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)

PAST TENSE

Verbs which double the last letters before adding ed

Stop	- stopped	mop	-	mopped
Clap	- clapped	skip	-	skipped
Drop	- dropped	shop	-	shopped

Activity 1

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

1. I _____ a rope yesterday. (skip)
2. The children _____their hands in the classroom. (clap)
3. Daddy _____at school last Friday. (drop)
4. The policeman _____the cars last week. (stop)

PUNCTUATION

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.

The apostrophe

Showing ownership or belonging

a) Sarah's bag

b) Daddy's car

Activity 1

Put the apostrophe where necessary

a) Peter s bicycle

b) Mum s bag

c) Daddy s coat

d) Teacher s phone

e) Headmaster' s office

f) Angella s dress

Activity 2

Write the short way of these sentences

a) The car which belongs to Jane.

Jane's car.

b) The den of the lion.

_____

c) The tail of the cat.

_____

d) The book belonging to Tom.

_____

e) The horn of the cow.

_____

The apostrophe used to join two words

The not word

Activity

Write in short using an apostrophe

is not isn't are not aren't

do not	don't	has not	hasn't
have not	haven't	did not	didn't
does not	doesn't	can not	can't

using the apostrophe to join other words to pronouns

e.g. He is - he's

Activity

Write in short using an apostrophe

She is	-	She's	It is	-	It's
We are	-	We're	I have	-	I've
That is	-	That's	That	-	That's
They have	-	They've	She has	-	She's

Joining other words to pronouns in sentences

e.g. He is running.

He's running.

Activity 4

Write the underlined words in short

a) She is sitting on the chair.

b) I am going to school.

c) It is raining.

d) I have a bag.

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. 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)



A



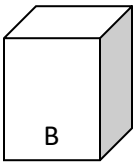
B

A is a _____ tree.

B is a _____tree.



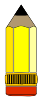
A



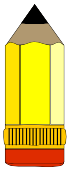
B

A is a _____ box.

B is a _____box.



A



B

A is a _____ pencil.

B is a _____pencil.

Adjectives - comparisons

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

Adjectives which double their last letters

big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest
wet	wetter	wettest

Complete the table

tall	_____	tallest
_____	smaller	smallest
big	bigger	_____

short	smarter	smartest
long	longer	_____
thin	thinner	_____
wet	_____	wettest

Doing words. The simple present tense

Changing [y] to [i] before adding [es]

e.g. cry - cries marry - marries

fly - flies dry - dries

carry - carries copy - copies

Activity

Add [ies] to the given words

try - _____ dry - _____

marry - _____ fly - _____

bury - _____ copy - _____

Activity 2

Add [ies] to the words in brackets to complete the sentences

a) The baby _____everyday. (cry)

b) A bird_____. (fly)

c) Peter _____his friend's work everyday. (copy)

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

e) She _____groundnuts every day. (fry)

The past tense

Changing [y] to [i] before adding [ed]

e.g. cry - cried

carry - carried

marry - married

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

1. They got _____last week. (marry)
2. Mother _____eggs yesterday. (fry)
3. The baby _____last night. (cry)
4. She _____good work yesterday. (copy)

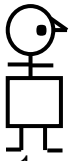
CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word which joins two sentences

A conjunction is a joining word.

a) e.g.   a cup and a ball

b)   a chair and a table

c)   a girl and a boy

activity 1

Write sentences about the pictures using and

1. Tom has a ball and a bag.
2. _____
3. _____

1. Sarah 

broom basket. _____

2. Teacher




chair table. _____

Using and **to join sentences**

e.g. I have a book. I have a pencil.

I have a book and a pencil.

Activity

Join the sentences using and

1. Peter has a book. Peter has a pencil.

_____

2. I like fish. I can write.

I like fish and meat.

3. I can read. I can write

I can read and write.

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

_____

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

Tom and Musa have balls

Activity 3

1. Mary has dolls. Aisha has dolls.

_____

Possessive pronouns (plurals)

Our, theirs, yours

Activity 1

Make sentences using the above possessive pronoun

e.g. This is our house. It is ours.

That is your shirt. It is yours.

These are their books. They are theirs.

That is your pencil. It is yours.

Activity 1

Use these objects to make similar sentences

ball

chair

dress

car

cup

i.e. This is my cup. It is _____

TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR TERM II P.1

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

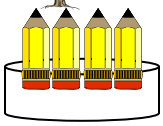
a) umbrella, jacket , gumboots, sweater

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. Change the underlined word to plural form

a) The cow has a calf. _____

b) Mr. Musis married a beautiful wife. _____

c) The thief was found stealing our hens._____

d) The leaf is on my bed _____

Fill in the plurals of the words in brackets

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)

Present continuous tense.

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)

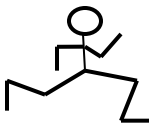
c) The girl is _____ to school. (run)

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.

The apostrophe

1. **Put an apostrophe where necessary**

a) Peter s bicycle is new.

b) Mum s bag is nice.

c) Dan s coat is torn.

d) Headmaster s office is clean.

e) Amina s dress is dirty.

2. **Write the short way of these sentences**

a) The den of a lion.

_____

b) The tail of a cat

_____

c) The horn of a cow.

_____

3. Write the short forms of these words

a) is not _____ b) are not _____

c) can not _____ d) did not _____

e) he is _____

4. **Write the underlined words in short**

a) She is sitting on the chair. _____

b) I am going to school. _____

c) it is raining. _____

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. _____

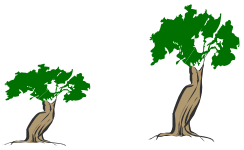
c) A giraffe is very tall. _____

d) The tea is very hot. _____

Describing objects

Use these words correctly

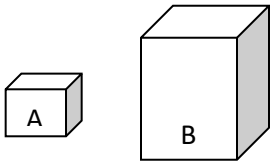
(big, short, tall, small, long)



A B

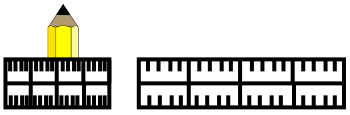
Tree A is a _____ tree.

Tree B is a _____tree.



Box A is a _____ box.

Box B is a _____box.



A B

Ruler A is a _____ ruler.

Ruler B is a _____ruler.

Adjectives

Complete the given table correctly

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

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.

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

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

Past tense

1. Add ied to these verbs

a) cry _____ b) carry _____

c) carry _____ d) marry _____

2. Change the given verbs in brackets into past tense and fill in the gaps

a) The baby _____for chips. (cry)

b) Sharifa _____ good work yesterday. (copy)

c) Mary _____eggs last Sunday. (fry)

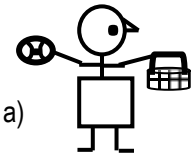
d) Mr. Kizito _____last Saturday. (marry)

Complete the given table below

cry	crying	_____
try		tried
marry	marrying	_____
copy	_____	copied
dry	drying	_____

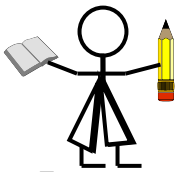
Conjunctions "and"

Write sentences about the pictures using **and**

a) 

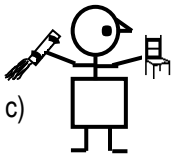
Sarah

_____

b) 

Tom

_____

c) 

Anne

_____

2. Join these sentences using and

a) Patrick has a book. Patrick has a pencil.

_____

b) They can read. They can write.

_____

c) I like dancing. I like singing.

_____

d) Tom has a phone. Mary ha a phone.

_____

e) Sarah is girl. Betty is a girl.

_____

Possessive pronoun

1. Fill in the correct pronoun below

[yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, mine]

a) This is our school. It is _____

b) Here is my cat. It is _____

c) That is your ruler. It is _____

d) This is Tom's pencil. It is _____

e) Here is Mary's dress. It is _____

ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM I

SUB THEME: **People in our home**

THE ALPHABET (Capital 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

Examples

G g E _____

B _____ A _____

J _____ D _____

K _____ C _____

Changing words from small to capital letters

e.g

leg LEG

dog _____

hen _____

Ordering letters. Writing letters in abc order

d, a, c, b _____

t, c, h, g _____

l, i, j, k _____

What letter comes after

b, _____ d, _____ a, _____ j, _____ x, _____ m, _____

What letter comes before?

_____, b _____, f _____, j _____, v _____, x _____, p

Lesson 3

Nouns

A noun is a naming word

e.g

a) Names of people e.g. Mary, Jane, e.t.c

b) Name of schools e.g. Kampala city, Mengo Primary School

c) Names of objects e.g. spoon, table, chair, desk e.t.c

d) Name of lakes, hospital, animals, birds e.t.c

Lesson 4

Identifying nouns from the given sentences

1. I live at Mengo.
2. Mary is here.
3. The cat is running.
4. Lake Victoria is a big lake.

Lesson 5

Using article "an" before single nouns starting with vowels a, e, i, o u as shown below.

Example

an elephant, an eagle, an egg, an ox e.t.c

We use "a" before single nouns which begin with consonants.

Activity

Write a or an to fill the gaps

1. This is _____ book.
2. Show me _____orange.
3. She is eating _____egg.
4. Musa has _____pen and _____ book.
5. Bring me _____umbrella and _____book.

Lesson 6

Plurals of nouns adding s

Some words change to plural by adding s

e.g.

One hen - two hens

One pen - two pens

One ship - two ships

Note: similar means one and plural means more than one

Activity

Change the following nouns to plural

Singular	**plural**
farm	farms
school	_____
home	_____
ball	_____
boy	_____
table	_____
flower	_____
pen	_____
dog	_____

Activity

Complete the sentences correctly

1. Tom has one book but Mary has many _____
2. One orange but many _____
3. Seven girls but one _____
4. One _____ but six pencils.

Lesson 7

Plurals by adding **es**

Some nouns which end with x, o, ch, sh, s we add es to change to plural form

e.g.

one bus - two buses

one tomatoe - many tomatoes

one fox - many foxes

Activity 1

Change these nouns to plural form

box - _____ ranch _____

mango- _____ potato _____

ash - _____ bench _____

glass - _____ branch _____

Activity 2

Fill in the gaps with the plural of the word in brackets

1. Put the _____in the basket. (tomato)
2. Are these _____? (bus)
3. _____are fruits?(mango)
4. _____live in the bush. (fox)

Lesson 8

Use of is and are

Is is used for singular and are is used for plural

a) the girl _____reading a book.

b) _____this a dog?

c) This mango _____sour.

d) The boys _____playing football.

e) _____those your books?

f) The mangoes _____rotten.

Activity 1

Making sentences using "is" and "are" orally

Activity 2

Make sentences from the substitution table

She The boy These This box	 is are 	playing. mangoes. eating food. full of apples.

Activity 3 structures (Are these _____?) (is this _____?)

Lesson 9

Use of has and have

Has is used for one thing and pronouns she, it, he

Have is used for more than one thing and pronouns "I " "you" "they" and "we"

Examples

a) I have a good bag.

b) The boys and girls have black shoes.

c) She has a car.

d) I have two ears.

Activity 1

Making sentences using "has" and "have"

Activity 3

Use "have" and "have" to fill the gaps correctly

a) Mary and Jane _____ long hair.

b) She _____a nice plate.

c) I _____ a blue dress.

d) You _____a good pencil.

Make sentences from the substitution table

She They	 has	a doll. books.

I We Mary	have	a nice bag. mangoes and oranges.

Lesson 10

Verbs

Verbs are words that can be acted

Examples

Look, eat, come, stand, clap, sit, go. Sleep, run, beat etc

Activity

Listening/ mentioning different verbs

Activity 2

Identifying verbs in sentences by underlining

a) I can eat slices of bread.

b) She walks slowly.

c) The baby is crying.

d) Who is sleeping?

e) Did she go home?

Lesson 11

The present Continuous Tense (Now tense)

We add "ing" to some verbs to change them to present continuous tense

Words "is" and "are" are used in the present continuous tense

Examples of present Continuous tense

Verb	**present continuous tense**
reach	_____
eat	_____

point _____

look _____

play _____

Activity 1

Making sentences using continuous tense orally

Activity 2

Fill in correctly using the verbs in the brackets

a) I am _____my teeth now. (brush)

b) Grace and Diana are _____the floor. (sweep)

c) The milk is _____. (boil)

d) We are _____ hard (work)

e) Are they _____. (food)

f) Why are you _____out? (go)

Lesson twelve

Dropping "e" and adding "ing" to the verbs

Examples

drive _____ make _____

dance _____ close _____

come _____ bake _____

like _____ save _____

Activity 1

Discussing the verbs which end with "e" orally

Activity 2

Change the verbs in brackets to present simple tense to fill the gaps

1. Daddy is _____a car. (drive)
2. Is teacher _____on the chalkboard? (write)
3. They are_____ to visit us. (come)
4. Mummy is _____cakes. (bake)

5. She is _____very well. (dance)

6. We are _____very fast. (move)

Activity thirteen

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.

Activity 2

Change the verbs in brackets to past tense

1. The baby _____ a hot saucepan. (touch)
2. He _____back home last night. (walk)
3. I _____ my aunt last Sunday. (visit)

Lesson fifteen

Using “was” and “were”

We use “was” for one item or person.

We use “were” for more than one item or person.

Examples (was)

1. One egg <u>was</u> cracked.
2. The apple <u>was</u> in the basket.
3. Was it a good pen.

Examples “were”

1. The eggs “were” cracked.
2. The apples were on the table.
3. The oranges were sweet.

Activity 1

Make sentences using “was “ or “were” correctly (oral)

Activity 2

Fill the gaps with was or were correctly

1. The boys _____reading their books.
2. The dress _____beautiful.
3. _____ the oranges ripe?
4. The birds _____flying in the river.
5. The cat _____playing with the kitten.
6. The apples _____green.

Make sentences from the table below

The girl The boys Mary He	was were	Sleeping on the mat. Reading books. Eating food. Saying prayers.

Lesson sixteen

Missing letters in verbs and nouns

ba __ke	c____air	tab____e	fl____wer
s___nd	co ___e	sch ___ ____l	pen___il

Lesson seventeen

Writing words correctly (jumbled letters)

bkoo	_____	husoe	_____
byo	_____	pecnil	_____
gril	_____	oen	_____

Lesson eighteen

Punctuation capital letters

Capital letters

a) Starting telling sentences
b) Starting asking sentences
c) Starting names of people, places, titles of books, plays, films etc.
d) Writing days of the week and months of the year.

Examples

1. Where do you live?

2. She is a goo d girl
3. Yesterday was a Tuesday

Activity 1

Write a capital letter where necessary

1. rose is a girl.

   _____

2. her mother's name is mary.

   _____

3. mengo is a big school.

   _____

4. My name is esther.

   _____

3. Anita is my sister.

   _____

Lesson nineteen

Punctuation (full stop)

A full stop is a dot which is put at the end of a telling sentence

Example

1. A dog is a domestic animal.
2. Butter is made from milk.

Activity 1

Constructing telling sentences orally

Reading sentences

Activity 2

Put a full stop at the end of each sentence

1. Sugar has a sweet taste.
2. Honey is made by bees.
3. A young cat is called kitten.
4. I am seven years old.
5. The boys are playing football.
6. The teacher is teaching.

Lesson twenty

Punctuation (Question mark)

Asking questions

Asking sentences ask questions

Examples

a) What is your name?

b_ Why are you crying?

c) Who is that?

* Every asking sentence must end with a question mark

Activity 1

* Forming asking sentences orally

Activity 3

Use a question mark (?) to punctuate the following

1. What is your name?
2. Why are you crying?
3. What do you do?
4. Have you seen the cat?
5. Which of these toys do you live???

Activity 3

Put a full stop, capital letter or question mark to punctuate these sentences

1. today is Monday.
2. my school is fairways primary school.
3. Who is your friend
4. Sunday is the first day of the week
5. alice is going to school.
6. we like going for trips.

Lesson twenty one

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that is used in the place of a noun.

Pronouns in singular and plural – form he, she, it, you

(they, we, 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 oaf the above pronouns orally

Reading sentences

Activity 3

Match words to their correct pronouns

The children	he
Paul	it
The cat	she
Mary and Jane	they
Daddy	he

Activity 3

Use the given pronouns in place of nouns correctly

It, she, they

1. Joan is cooking.

   _____

2. The boy is washing the shirt.

_____

Lesson twenty two

Opposites of adjectives and verbs

Tall	- short	go	_____
Big	_____	give	_____
Hot	_____	wet	_____
hot	_____	late	_____
poor	_____	give	_____
small	_____	dirty	_____
fat	_____	new	_____
good	_____	hot	_____
first	_____	quick	_____
wrong	_____	stand	_____

Activity 2

Given the opposite of the underlined words

1. Pretty is a fat girl. _____
2. This is a big animal. _____
3. Will you come home today?
4. The horse is a weak animal. _____
5. A hot meal, A _____meal
6. A poor man _____
7. A young man. _____

Lesson twenty three

The present simple tense

Vocabulary

sleep store move boil

keep	drive	clean	pay
sweep	cook	take	
peel	dig	bathe	

Add “s” to the verbs below

sweep _____

bathe _____

boil _____

clean _____

take _____

activity 3

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 “ies”

Vocabulary

wash	watch	preach	teach
hatch	match	go	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 1

use the word in brackets to fill the gaps correctly

1. Joy _____her dresses everyday. (wash)
2. The hen _____many eggs every month. (hatch)
3. Sarah _____ her teeth every night. (brush)
4. Who _____water every morning? (fetch)

Lesson twenty five

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

Examples

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

Activity 1

Make correct sentences from the table

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

Activity 2

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

1. Lucy _____her work neatly.
2. I _____ my homework.
3. You must _____well in your exams.

Lesson twenty six

A compound word is formed by joining together two or more words e.g

tea + pot - teapot

rail + way - railway

Activity 1

Join these words to make one work

arm	+	chair	_____	key	+	board	_____
bed	+	room	_____	hand	+	bag	_____
table	+	cloth	_____	match	+	box	_____
dust	+	bin	_____	butter	+	fly	_____
sick	+	bay	_____	school	+	bag	_____

Activity 2

Make one word by joining two underlined words

A pot used for tea is a _____

A room for bath is a _____

A bell used in a school is a _____

Work to be done at home is called _____

A man who brings milk at your home is a _____

Lesson twenty seven

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that show positions

Examples

Under, on, in, over, behind, infront of, hear, between, to

Activity 1

Making correct sentences using the prepositions above

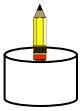
e.g The flower is in the pot.

Activity 2

Filling in the correct preposition



The bird is flying _____the tree.



The pencil is _____ the tin.



The tree is _____the house.



The ball is _____the boys.



The cat is _____the box.

Lesson twenty eight

Forming small words from big words

Examples	-	school		girl	prepositions		positions
School girl	-	tea,	her	he	doing	do	in
Teacher	-						
Office	-	off,	ice,	of	pigeon	pig,	on
Compound	-	pound,	un		donkey	do	key
Afternoon	-	after,	noon,	on			

Lesson twenty nine

Finding the odd word out

a)	ear	dress,	leg	hands
b)	chair	pen,	orange,	pencil
c)	vest,	shirt,	dress,	cup

TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS FOR TERM I P.1 ENGLISH

The Alphabet

Write the missing

b)

2. Write these letters in capital

S ☐ n ☐ r ☐ b ☐ d ☐ g ☐

3. Write these letters in small

F ☐ H ☐ I ☐ M ☐ J ☐ L ☐ K ☐

4. Arrange these letters in order

a) d, a, c, b _____

a) f, e, h, g _____

a) p , m, o, n _____

a) v, x, u, w _____

a) s, q, r, t _____

a) l, i, j, k _____

5. Write these words using capital letters

a) car _____ b) teacher _____

b) table _____ e) cook _____

c) cupboard _____ f) bursar _____

6. Write these words using small letters

a) PENCIL _____ e) BENCH _____

b) BOOK _____ f) BOY _____

c) DESK _____ g WATER _____

d) SCHOOL _____ i) NAME _____

h) MUG _____

7. Which letter comes after

a) b,_____ c) v, _____ e) s,t, _____

b) f, _____ d) y, _____ f) p, _____

8. which letter comes before

a) _____, b d) _____, t g) _____, r

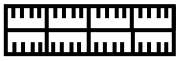
b) _____, h e) _____, o h) _____, m

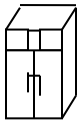
c) _____, n f) _____, ei) _____, i

1. What is a noun?

_____

2. Write their noun

 _____  _____  _____  _____

 _____  _____  _____

3. Draw a line under the nouns from these sentences

a) Her name is Jane.

b) She lives at Kabaragara

c) Here is a book.

d) Today is Friday.

e) That is a river.

f) March comes before April.

g) Gertrude is sick.

h) I go to Sir Apollo Kaggwa Primary School.

i) There is Mulago Hospital.

j) Lake Victoria is large.

4. Read and draw

Teacher	tree	blackboard	cupboard	basket

1. Match the nouns with "a" or "an"

a)	_____ ox	e)	____ mango	j)	_____egg	n)	_____bicycle
b)	_____ elephant	f)	____ eagle	k)	_____bench	o)	_____bus
c)	_____ ruler	h)	____ umbrella	l)	_____owl	p)	_____school
d)	_____ dog	e)	____ book	m)	_____arrow	q)	_____inkpot

2. Fill in the sentences with "a" or "an"

a) That is _____angel.

b) _____orange is a fruit.

c) _____ship sails on water.

d) Mary is eating _____an egg.

e) Come with _____apple and _____berry.

f) Show her _____dress and _____umbrella.

Nouns plurals of nouns

1. Fill in the table correctly

	One	**Many**
a)	teacher	_____
b)	class	_____
c)	_____	hens
d)	_____	boxes
e)	glass	_____
f)	watch	_____
g)	_____	umbrellas
h)	cow	_____
i)	tomato	_____

2. Give the plurals of the underlined word given in brackets

a) Mummy has two sweet _____from the garden. (potato)

b) We sit on _____in church. (bench)

c) There are eight _____on the tray. (glasss)

d) Are these _____ ? (bus)

e) _____are examples of furniture. (chair)

f) One (flag) but ten _____

g) One (cook) but four _____

h) One (book) but ten _____

i) There are thirteen _____ (mango)

j) Those are two _____ (anthem)

Use of is or are

Fill in the gaps with "is" or "are"

a) The teachers _____eating food.

b) The boxes _____broken.

c) My pencil _____sharp.

d) This _____ our guard at school.

e) These _____cups and plates.

f) _____this a secretary.

g) _____ these nurses?

h) Here _____the duster.

i) Mary and Justine _____smart.

2. Make sentences from the substitution table below

She		reading a book.
These	are	good flowers.
Agnes		full of water.
The boy and the girl	is	running to school.
This tin		mangoes
They		

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f _____

g _____

Use "has " or "have" to fill the gaps

1. The bursar and the secretary _____long hair.
2. I _____ seven reading books.
3. Madina _____ a pink skirt.
4. He _____two brushes.
5. You _____a good home.
6. Ritah and I _____long skirts.
7. They _____gone to school.
8. We _____ a nice flower.

Use the substitution table to make correct sentences

She		two dolls.
We	have	eaten sweet bananas.
They		a nice bag.
Suzan	has	come late.
He		

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f _____

g _____

What is happening?

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Use the correct form of the verb in brackets

1. Mother is _____ food. (cook)
2. The children _____football yesterday. ()play
3. Mary _____her teeth everyday. (brush)
4. They _____to their new house last week. (move)
5. She is _____to the market. (go)
6. Tom and Peter re _____ . (dance)
7. The woman is _____a lorry. (drive)
8. The bursar _____a lot of money yesterday. (save)
9. He _____to school everyday. (go)

Fill in the missing letters

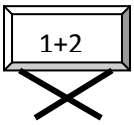
Ba ____ket	c____air	da____ce
Tab___e	flowe____	jum_____
Sch___ ____l	c ___r	c____me
Pen____il	lor____y	sw ____ ____p
W____ite	l _____arn	w_____ter
Lo____k	t _____pe	coll_____ct
Te____ch		

2. Write these words correctly

Sarbur	_____	oen	_____
huose	_____	gril	_____
chertea	_____	iceoff	_____
earln	_____	oolsch	_____
omeh	_____	oonsp	_____

aicrh _____ chben _____

3. Name these objects

 _____  _____ 

_____

 _____  _____  _____

Punctuation

Use capital letters, full stops or question marks to punctuate correctly

1. where is your book.

   _____

2. my name is nagayi.

   _____

3. are you sick.

   _____

4. Here is the school flag.

   _____

5. i am going to town.

   _____

6. how many days make a week.

   _____

7. what is your name.

   _____

8. which day comes after tuesday.

   _____

9. today is friday.

   _____

10. i live in mengo.

_____

11. she was born in december.

_____

12. wednesday comes before.

_____

Use "was" or "were" to complete the sentences correctly

1. There _____a fly in my porridge.
2. Jane _____given seven yellow dresses.
3. There _____many people in the room.
4. The baby and the girls _____sleeping.
5. I _____late to school yesterday.
6. They _____all green apples.
7. _____the exams passed well?
8. The aeroplanes _____flying over the school.
9. _____ he given the right dosage?
10. The cat _____playing with the kitten.
11. _____the oranges ripe?
12. There _____no water in the pot.

Use the substitution table below to make good sentences

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

Peter		

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f _____

Pronouns

1. Underline the pronouns from these sentences

a) He is eating a banana.

b) We are going to attend a weeding.

c) They were school symbols.

d) I was given one book.

e) You opened the door widely.

2. Match the words with correct pronouns

a) The man	We
b) Andrew	She
c) The snake	He
d) Agnes and Gertrude	It
e) The girl	They
f) Juma and I	I

3. Write a pronoun in the place of the underlined word(s)

a) Julius is running.

_____

a) Angella is cooking food.

_____

b) Suzan and Sarah are sick.

_____

c) I and Paul were eating bananas.

_____

d) The cow is eating grass.

_____

Opposites

Write the opposites of the listed words

Word	**opposite**
a) big	_____
b) cold	_____
c) poor	_____
d) tall	_____
e) give	_____
f) empty	_____
g) stand	_____
h) cry	_____
i) first	_____
j) narrow	_____

2. Complete the sentences by giving the opposites of the words in brackets

a) It is too _____today. (cold)

b) Her sweater is _____(dry)

c) A chameleon is so _____ (quick)

d) Grace has a _____skirt. (old)

e) My daddy is _____ (thin)

f) We were _____to school today. (late)

g) Satan is _____ (good)

h) Mad people are ever _____(clean)

i) I shall _____tomorrow. (come)

j) It is a _____road. (narrow)

k) He is a _____man. (poor)

Use "do" or "does"

a) I _____my homework everyday.

b) We _____reading lessons on Saturday.

c) She _____her holiday work every morning.

d) They _____physical Education lessons every after break time.

e) Josephine _____her housework very well.

f) The woman _____crafts work every Sunday.

g) We _____general cleaning every Saturday.

h) He _____modeling every Friday.

2. Make good sentences from the substitution table

I			modeling every friday.
The boy	does	their	homework everyday.
They			crafts work very well.
Molly and Paul	do	his	general cleaning every Saturday.
She			
The woman		her	

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f _____

g _____

Compound nouns

Join and form compound words correctly

a) Dust + bin = _____

b) Herds + man = _____

c) Wall + chart = _____

d) Butter + fly = _____

bottle	chair
bed	boy
sick	room
school	top
arm	bag

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. Make one word by joining two underlined words

a) A cloth for the table is a _____

b) A man who brings milk is a _____

c) A bell for school is a _____

d) A vase for a flower is a _____

e) A room for a bath is called a _____

f) A pot for tea is called a _____

g) A bay for sick people is called a _____

Prepositions

1. Fill in the correct preposition

a)  The bird is flying _____the tree.

b)  The ball is _____the box.

c)  The tree is _____the house.

d)  The ball is _____the stone.

e)  The chair is _____the girls.

2. Underline the correct preposition in the sentences

a) The fish are swimming on, in, under water.

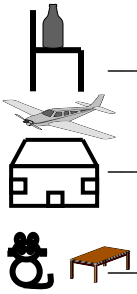
b) They are looking behind, off, at the thief.

c) The aeroplane is flying infront , over, under the house.

d) He goes to school on, by, at foot.

e) He is pointing to, at, over, the sun.

3. Make sentences about these pictures



_____

_____

_____

Find the odd one out

a)	Flag,	anthem,	motto,	name,	pencil
b)	ear,	dress,	leg,	hands,	nose
c)	vest,	shirt,	dress,	bottle	
d)	teacher,	headmaster,	milkman,	cook	
e)	pot,	mat,	rope,	hoe,	chair
f)	cassava,	stone,	chair,	basket	book
g)	Jane,	paul,	Sarah,	Agnes	
h)	bench,	chair,	stool,	water	
i)	tent,	bungalow,	ruler,	hut	

ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM THREE

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 aeropland 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"

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.

Examples

1. As green as grass
2. As cold as ice
3. As sweet as honey.
4. As hot as fire.
5. As white as snow.
7. As black as charcoal.
8. As fat as a pig.
9. As busy as a bee.
10. As easy as ABC

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

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 bar of soap.
2. A bunch of bananas/keys
3. A pair of shoes.
4. A suit of clothes.
5. A herd of cattle.
6. A flock of sheep.
7. A crowd of people.
8. A bouquet of flowers.
9. A heap of sand.

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

HEME : 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
See	-	saw	do	-	did
Eat	-	ate	fall	-	fell
Run	-	ran	sit	-	sat
Write	-	wrote	draw	-	drew

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			

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 man. _____

5. The woman 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
correct	-	right	sick	-	ill
begin	-	start	happy	-	glad
fast	-	quick	money	-	cash

Exercise

Make sentences using these words

big: _____

sick: _____

money: _____

shut: _____

right: _____

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

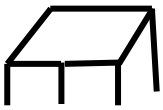
CONTENT : Vocabulary

Examples

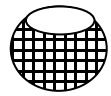
mat	toys
ball	hats
rope	chairs
pot	stools
basket	dolls

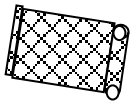
exercise

name these things we make



_____ _____





_____ _____

THEME : Peace and Security

SUB THEM : 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
Cook	hen

Uncle aunt

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

big	bigger	biggest
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
fat	fatter	fattest
smart	smarter	smartest

Exercise

Complete this table

small	_____	smallest
thin	thinner	_____

_____	longer	longest
strong	_____	strongest
wide	wider	_____

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

Punctuation

Punctuate these sentences correctly

a) alice is going to the market.

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

c) Jane _____her finger yesterday. (cut)

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

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

f) 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 tooth is broken. _____

b) We have one ox at home._____

c) A cat caught a mouse._____

d) Mukisa is a good man._____

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)

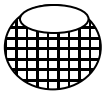
e) We travelled by a _____on water. (ship, sheep)

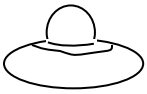
f) _____ are many cars in town. (There their)

g) _____is mother and daddy. (Hear, Here)

Things we make at home and at school

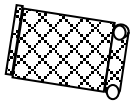
Name these things we make

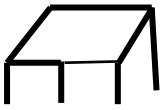
a)  _____

b)  _____

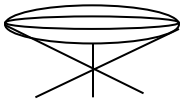
c)  _____

d)  _____

e)  _____

f)  _____

g) _____

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. _____

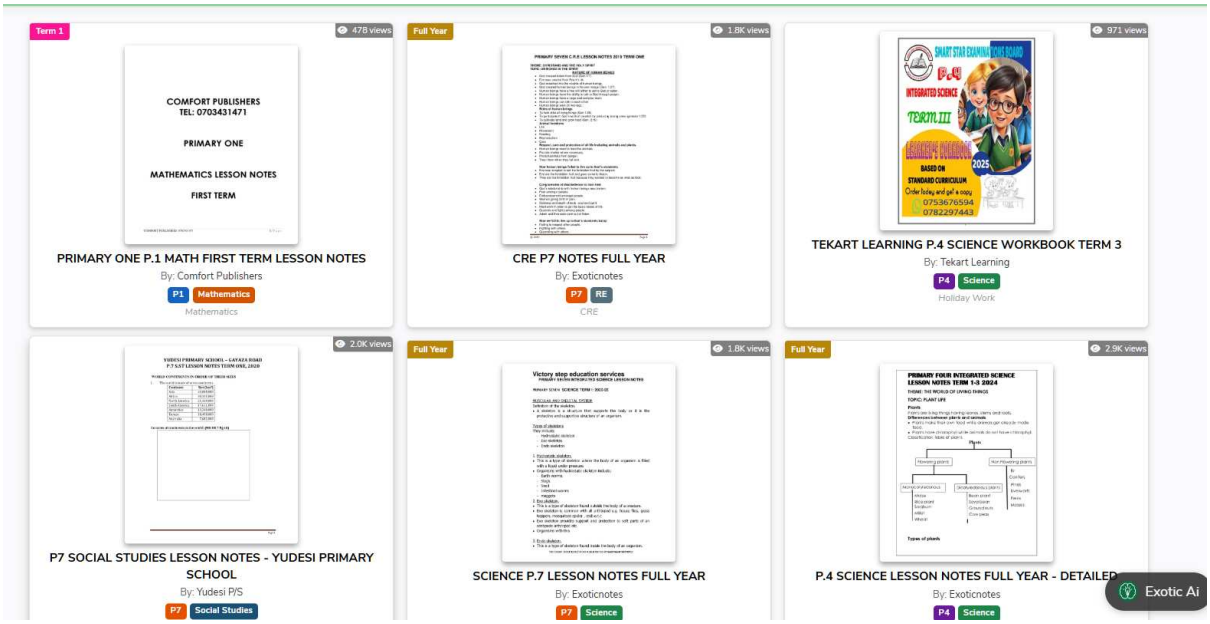
e) The cock is scratching _____

4. Comparing adjectives

Complete the table correctly

big	_____	biggest
thin	thinner	_____
strong	stronger	_____
_____	_____	fattest
wide	wider	_____

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