PRIMARY ONE

THEME: WEATHER
SUB – THEME: ELEMENTS AND TYPES OF WEATHER

WEEK 2

Lesson 1 and 2

THE ALPHABET

Arranging words in alphabetical order

We consider the first letters which begin the words if the letters are not the same.

Example

book, chalk, apple, door

apple, book, chalk, door

Activity

Re-arrange these words in a, b, c order

a) wet, hot, cold, dry

b) orange, ant, bed, kettle

c) sunshine, wind, cloudcover, rainfall

d) fire, shade, hat, weather

e) umbrella, coat, boots, sweater

f) lamb, kettle, class, block

g) windy, cloudy, sunny, rainy

Reference:

1. **Read and write std 2 pg 7 – 8, 8 – 9.**
2. **English Aid std 2 pg 7 -8.**

Lesson 3 and 4

2. **Prepositions**

Prepositions of position e.g in, on, under, behind, below.

Activities

1.Practical work.

2. Filling in the gaps using correct prepositions.

Picture illustration with sentences

1. 

The ball is _____ the chair.

2. 

The cat is _____ the table.

3. 

John is jumping _____ the bench

4. 

Sarah is pointing _____ the sun.

5. 

Mary is standing _____ the car.

6. 

The flower is _____ the tin.

7. 



Joy is looking _____ the flowers.

Reference:

1. **Essential workbook 1 pg 59.**
2. **Oxford primary English bk 2 pg 22-24.**
3. **Mk bk 2 pg 46 – 47.**
4. **Improve your English bk 2 pg 32.**
5. **English Aid std 2 pg 87.**

Lesson 5 and 6

Make sentences using the following prepositions.

on - ----------

in - ----------

under - ----------

behind - ----------

in front of - ----------

over - ----------

near - ----------

at - ----------

Reference

Oxford Primary English bk pg 22 - 24.

WEEK 3

Sub-Theme: Activities of different seasons.

Lesson 1 and 2

Plurals

Changing "**y"** to **i** and add **es** to nouns that end with **y.**

Nouns which end with 'y' when there's a consonant before y, we change 'y' to 'i' and add 'es' to form the plural.

Examples

Lorry - lorries fly – flies

Puppy – puppies berry – berries

Activities

Change these nouns to plural form.

baby - _____ city - _____

story - _____ community - _____

lady - _____ family - _____

daisy - _____ ferry - _____

berry - _____ granary - _____

pony - _____ activity - _____

fly - _____ lorry - _____

puppy - _____

Lesson 3 and 4

B. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets correctly

1. David likes reading _____ about animals. (story)
2. Eleven _____ were parked outside. (lorry)
3. The _____ are very kind. (lady)
4. Kampala and Nairobi are big _____. (city)
5. Mummy bought _____ from the market. (berry)
6. There are _____ on the food. (fly)
7. _____are beautiful flowers. (daisy)
8. The dogs were playing with their _____. (puppy)
9. We have many _____ to do today. (activity)
10. Those _____ live together. (family)

References:

1. **Junior English bk 1 pg 27.**
2. **Read and write bk 2 page 27 – 30**
3. **Essential workbook 2 pg 35, 3.**
4. **Junior English bk 1 pg 28.**

Lesson 5 and 6

Changing 'f' to 'y' and add 'es'

Some nouns which end with 'f', or fe change to 'ves' to form their plurals.

Examples

Knife – knives

Leaf – leaves

wolf - _____

Activities

Change these nouns to plural form.

shelf - _____ wife - _____

loaf - _____ life - _____

half - _____ knife - _____

calf - _____

WEEK 4

Lesson 1 and 2

Complete the sentences using the given words in brackets

1. The book _____ are full of books. (shelf)
2. The butcher has very sharp _____. (knife)
3. The maid bought two _____ of bread. (loaf)
4. There are a lot of _____ on the ground. (leaf)
5. She cut the apples into _____ (half)
6. We saw two_____ in the bush. (wolf)
7. _____are young ones of cows. (calf)
8. _____ broke into the shop. (thief)

Reference:

1. **Essential workbook 2 pg 33.**
2. **Junior English bk 1 pg 28.**

SUB-THEME: Effects and management of weather

Lesson 3 and 4

Verbs (doing words) doubling the last letter and adding –ing

Verbs which have a vowel before the last letter, double the last letter and then add 'ing' in the present continuous tense.

Examples:

Stop	-	sto**pp**ing	cut	-cu**tt**ing
Skip	-	ski**pp**ing	put	- pu**tt**ing

Activities

Add 'ing' to change to the present continuous tense.

dig	-_____	wrap	- _____
sip	-_____	hug	-_____
rob	- _____	rub	-_____

pin - _____

chop -_____

run -_____

sit -_____

shop -_____

swim -_____

scrub -_____

stop - ----------

hop - _____

jog - _____

beg - _____

hit - _____

tap - _____

clap - _____

Lesson 5 and 6

Use the given words in brackets correctly.

1. The little boy is _____ for meat. (beg)
2. Betty is _____ on a jacket. (put)
3. The buses are _____ outside the school gate. (stop)
4. Allan _____ is at the door. (tap]
5. Mummy is _____ near the fire. (sit)
6. Mary and Jane are _____ ropes .(skip)
7. Children are _____ their hands. (clap)
8. The wood cutter is _____ a piece of wood. (chop)
9. The thieves are _____ the shop. (rob)
10. A fish moves by _____. (swim)

Reference:

Junior English 1 pg 34.

Word perfect spelling bk 2 pg 28.

WEEK 5

Lesson 1 and 2

Past tense

Doubling the last letter and add 'ed' to the verbs.

Some verbs which have a vowel before the last letter, double the last letter and then add 'ed' in the past tense.

Examples

skip - skipped

rob - robbed

beg - begged

Activities

Add 'ed' to change to the past tense.

shop - _____ rub - _____

clap - _____ beg - _____

stop - _____ jog -_____

Sip - _____ skip -_____

chop -_____ hop - _____

pin - _____ hug - _____

tap -_____ wrap - _____

slap -_____ scrub - _____

Lesson 3 and 4

Doubling the last letter before adding 'ed'

Use the given verbs in brackets correctly to complete the sentences.

1. She _____ the floor with a brush. (scrub)
2. The little boy _____ for a sweet. (beg)
3. The bus _____ outside the school gate. (stop)
4. Mother _____ Jane last night. (hug)
5. Allan _____ at the door before going in. (tap)
6. Jane _____ a badge on her jacket. (pin)
7. We _____ for her good answer. (clap)
8. She _____ the rope last night. (skip)
9. The bank was _____ yesterday. (rob)
10. Daddy _____ me last night. (slap)

Reference: Junior English I page 34.

Lesson 5 and 6

Punctuation marks

An apostrophe

We use or put an apostrophe just after a name or a noun and then add ' **s'** to show ownership.

Example

Sarah's pencil.

Peter's shirt.

my mother's bag.

The pencil belongs to the teachers.

It is the teacher's pencil.

The bicycle belongs to Paul

It is Paul's bicycle.

Allan



This is Allan's car.

N.B: The '**s**' shows that Allan owns the car.

Who owns each thing?



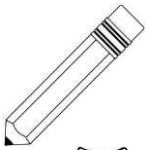
Susan: This is Susan's flower.



Peter: _____



John: _____



David: _____



Mary: _____



Mummy: _____



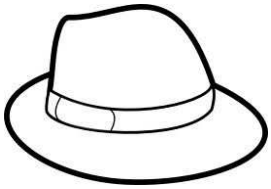
Paul: _____



Father: _____



Aunt: _____



Uncle: _____

WEEK 6

THEME: <u>ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY</u>

SUB – THEME: <u>Accidents and safety at home</u>

The use of an apostrophe to show ownership.

Lesson 1 and 2

Examples

a) The book belongs to Mary

b) It is Mary's book.

a. The tail of a cat.

b) a cat's tail

a. The knife for a man.

b. a man' knife

Exercise

1. The beak of the bird.
   The bird's beak.
2. the horn of the cow
   _____
3. the house of Peter
   _____
4. the bicycle of the man.
   _____
5. the dress of Joan.
   _____
6. the car of the president
   _____
7. the shirt of Albert
   _____
8. The book belongs to David.
   It is David's book.
9. The teddy bear belongs to Sarah.
   _____
10. The lorry belongs to Mr. Lule.
    _____
11. The skirt belongs to Katrina.
    _____

12. The clinic belongs to Mr. Musoke.
    _____

13. The knife belongs to Mummy.

14. The medicine belongs to Joseph.

_____

Reference:

Junior English bk 2 pg 26

Book 1 pg 61

Lesson 3 and 4

An apostrophe.

We can use an apostrophe to shorten words (to write words in short).

When we join words, leave out a letter which is represented by an apostrophe'

When we join 'not' to another word, '**o'** is left out and it is represented by an **apostrophe**.

Examples

Is not - isn't

Was not - wasn't

Are not - aren't

Exercise

<u>Join each pair of words using an apostrophe.</u>

1. does not -_____
2. were not -_____
3. has not -_____
4. Is not -_____
5. have not -_____
6. was not -_____
7. do not -_____
8. are not -_____
9. can not -_____

Lesson 5 and 6

Rewrite the sentences joining the underlined words

1. John **does not** want to go home.
2. The twins **were not** in school today.
3. Daddy **has not** gone to work today.
4. The milk **is not** fresh.
5. **Was not** that a dirty dish?
6. Some children **do not** have lunch at school.
7. We **have not** had the party we were promised.
8. Those mangoes **are not** very sweet.

Reference: Junior English bk 1 pg 51.

Bk 2 pg 29.

WEEK 7

Lesson 1 and 2

Using an apostrophe (Lesson 5)

Joining is, us, are, e.t.c to other words using an apostrophe.

Examples

She is - she's

Let us - Let's

It is - it's

Activities

Use an apostrophe to join the given words.

It is -_____

She is -_____

I am -_____

He is -_____

They are -_____

Let us - _____

You are -_____

There is -_____

That is -_____

Lesson 3 and 4

Use an apostrophe correctly in the second sentence.

E,g

a) He is running.

b) He's running.

a) He is playing football.

b) He's playing football.

a) She is sleeping.

b) _____

a) It is eating a bone.

b) _____

a) She is eating a cake.

b) _____

a) She is riding a bicycle.

b) _____

a) They are colouring pictures.

b) _____

a) You are going home.

b) _____

a) He does not know how to ride a bicycle.

b) _____

References: Essential workbook bk 1 pg 67.

Bk 2 pg 49.

Lesson 5 and 6

SUB –THEME: <u>Accident and safety on the way.</u>

Short forms

Short forms of the days of the week and months of the year

We put a **full stop** on short forms of days of the week , months of the year and some other words when they are written in short.

a. <u>Days of the week</u>

Sunday - Sun.

Monday - Mon.

Tuesday - Tue.

Wednesday - Wed.

Thursday - Thur.

Friday - Fri.

Saturday - Sat.

b) <u>Months of the year.</u>

January - Jan.

February - Feb.

March - Mar.

April - Apr.

May - May

June - June

July - July

August - Aug.

September - Sept.

October - Oct.

November - Nov.

December - Dec.

c) <u>Other words</u>

Road - Rd.

Sister - sr.

Brother - br.

School - sch.

Mister - Mr.

Doctor - Dr.

Teacher - tr.

Shillings _ shs.

Telephone - tel.

Activities

Write the following words in short form.

Monday - _____

Tuesday - _____

Friday - _____

Mister - _____

School - _____

Doctor - _____

January - _____

Shilling - _____

November - _____

August - _____

Re-write the sentences giving the short form of the underlined words.

1)- Doctor Musoke is in the clinic.

2)-Today is Saturday.

3)-She was born in February.

4)-Our teacher went for a meeting.

5)-Mister Kibuuka is a farmer.

6)-The <u>school</u> will close next week.

Reference: Junior English pg 15.

WEEK 8

SUB – THEME: **Accidents and safety at school**

Lesson 1and2

Opposites

The use of ' un'

Using '**un'** to change words to their opposites

Examples

Paid - unpaid

Safe - unsafe

Fair - unfair

Activities

Give the opposite of these words by using 'un'

Happy -_____

Pack -_____

Comfortable-_____

Kind - _____

Fair - _____

Load - _____

Wrap - _____

Safe - _____

Screw - ----------

tidy - _____

willing- _____

lucky – _____

dress – _____

tie – _____

true –_____

tidy –_____

Lesson 3 and 4

Complete the sentence with the opposite of the word given in brackets..

1. You look so _____ today. (happy)
2. The rooms were _____. (tidy)
3. What you said was _____. (true)
4. They are _____ to go with us. (willing)
5. The water is _____ to drink. (safe)
6. The old woman is _____ to children. (kind)
7. It was _____ to walk alone at night. (wise)
8. The teacher is feeling _____today. (well)

Reference: Junior bk 1 pg 37.

Lesson 5 and 6

Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

Example

A long pencil a short girl

A new book a good boy

Activities

Use a suitable adjective for each noun below.

a new book	a _____ box
a clever girl	a _____ dress
an old woman	a _____ house
a _____apple	a _____ chair
a _____car	a _____bed
a _____boy	a _____bench
a _____ book	a _____ house
a_____bottle	a _____ weather
a _____shirt	a _____umbrella
a_____dress	a _____ rain coat
a_____meal	a _____ season
a _____pot	a _____ season

WEEK 9

Lesson 1 and 2

Make ten sentences using any of the above words.

1. This is a new dress.
   She is a short girl.

Underline the adjectives in the sentences below

1. Her dress is old

2. She is wearing a long skirt.
3. The mango is ripe.
4. Our house is dirty.
5. The apples are sweet.
6. My mother is kind.
7. Her brother is a short boy.
8. His shirt is old.
9. That glass is empty.
10. Patrick has a new car.
11. The old man is here.
12. Her bones are soft.

Reference:

1. **Junior English bk 1 pg 64.**
2. **Junior English bk 2 page 5.**
3. **Essential English workbook 1 page 57.**

Lesson 3 and 4

Choose the correct word from the list to complete the sentences.

Sunny, sour, dirty, tall, wild, clever, kind, red, sharp, golden

1. A lion is a ---------- animal.
2. The weather now is ----------.
3. My sister gave me a ---------- orange.
4. Mr. Okello has a ---------- car.
5. The boys washed the ---------- clothes.
6. Mother has a ---------- knife.
7. He climbed a ---------- tree.
8. Our teachers are very ----------..
9. She gave me a ---------- ring.
10. The children in our class are very ----------.

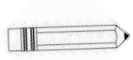
Lesson 5 and 6

<u>Comparing adjectives.</u>

<u>Adding "er" and est to adjectives</u>

- We add ' er' to the adjective when we are comparing only two people, things/objects (**comparative degree**)
- We add 'est' to the adjective when we are comparing more than two people, things / objects**.(superlative degree)**

Practical work

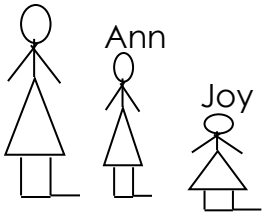
A  long

B  Longer

C  Longest

Pencil A is **long**.
Pencil B is **longer** than pencil A.
Pencil C is the **longest** of all.

2. Mary



Joy is **tall**.

Ann is **taller** than Joy.

Mary is the **tallest** of all.

Activities

Fill in correctly.

Adjective	**comparative**	**superlative**
Long	longer	longest
Short	shorter	shortest
Warm	_____	_____
Neat	_____	_____
Cold	colder	_____
_____	newest	newest
low	_____	_____
high	_____	_____
tall	_____	_____
small	_____	_____
clever	clever	_____

Make sentences using any of the above words.

e.g Alex's pencil is the longest.

My apple is sweeter than hers.

N.B **We use article 'the' for superlative degree**.

WEEK 10

Lesson 1 and 2

Fill in correctly to complete the sentences. (use the words in brackets)

1. My water is _____ than yours. (cold)
2. Ann is _____ than Mary. (short)
3. Benjamin's shirt is the _____. (clean)
4. Mummy's bag is the _____. (small)
5. I am _____ than my sister. (tall)
6. Peter is the _____ boy in the family. (old)
7. Her juice is _____ than mine. (sweet)
8. That church is the _____ building in town. (tall)
9. Babirye is the _____ girl in the whole class. (smart)
10. She has the_____ dress. (long)

Reference

Junior English bk 1 page 80.

THEME: FOOD AND NUTRITION

SUB-THEME: <u>Names and sources of food.</u>

Lesson 3 and 4

<u>Verbs - Present simple tense</u>

Verbs which have a consonant before ' y' at the end, change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ies' in the present simple tense.(using pronouns; **he, it, she** and a name of a person or a thing.)

Examples

cry - cries

try - tries

copy - copies

Activities

A. <u>Change to present simple tense by using 'ies'</u>

try - _____

carry -_____

dry -_____

spy -_____

marry - _____

bury - _____

fly - _____

tidy - _____

empty – _____

fry - _____

copy -_____

cry - _____

hurry - _____

Lesson 5 and 6 <u>Change the verbs in brackets to present simple tense.</u>

1. Paul _____ eggs for breakfast. (fry)
2. She _____ her bag everyday. (carry)
3. The baby _____ to walk. (try)
4. Her baby _____ every night. (cry)
5. Jane _____ when she is going to school. (hurry)
6. Everyday his father _____ to Nairobi. (fly)
7. The maid _____ the bin every evening. (empty)
8. Peter _____ his shirt after washing it. (dry)

9. Grace _____all her work. (copy)

10. Ali _____ a new wife every year. (marry)

Reference:

- **Junior English bk 2 page 20.**
- **Word perfect spelling bk 2 page 37.**

WEEK 11

Past tense

Lesson 1 and 2

Changing y to I before adding 'ed'

N.B. Verbs which have a consonant before ' y' at the end, change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ed' in the past tense.

Examples

cry - cried

dry - dried

Activities

A. Change these verbs to past tense by adding '**ed**'

1.	marry	-_____	empty	- _____
2.	carry	-_____	fry	- _____
	try	- _____	carry	- _____
	cry	- _____	dry	- _____
	copy	- _____	spy	- _____
	bury	- _____	tidy	- _____

B. Make eight sentences using any of the above words in the past tense.

Change the given verbs in brackets to past tense.

1. Joseph _____ the room after the meeting. (tidy)
2. She _____ to catch the bus. (hurry)
3. Mark _____ all his work. (copy)
4. She _____ herself after bathing. (dry)
5. Mary _____ when she fell down. (cry)
6. His grandfather was _____ yesterday. (burry)
7. Mother _____ eggs for breakfast. (fry)
8. He _____ the big bag home. (carry)
9. My sister got _____ to a prince. (marry)
10. Paul _____ the words in his notebook. (copy)

Reference: Junior English bk 1.

Sub – theme: Uses of food

Compound words

Lesson 5 and 6

A compound word is a word that is formed by joining two words.

Examples

tea + pot = teapot

match +box =matchbox

foot + ball = football

Activities

Underline the compound words in these sentences.

1. Sarah is carrying a schoolbag
2. Mummy has a tidy bedroom.
3. Mr. Kirinya is our headteacher.
4. Paul is dusting the chalkboard.
5. The shopkeeper is here.
6. The children are in the classroom.

Write two separate words from these compound words.

toothbrush = ---------- + ----------

newspaper = ---------- + ----------

pigsty = ----------+ ----------

dustbin = ---------- + ----------

birthday =---------- + ----------

something =----------+ ----------

armchair = ---------+ ----------

tablecloth = ----------+ ----------

doormat =----------+ ----------

snowman = ----------+ ----------

WEEK 12

Revision

Food and nutrition

Prepositions

Uses of food.

-past tense

-prepositions

-opposites

Keeping food safe

-short forms of words.

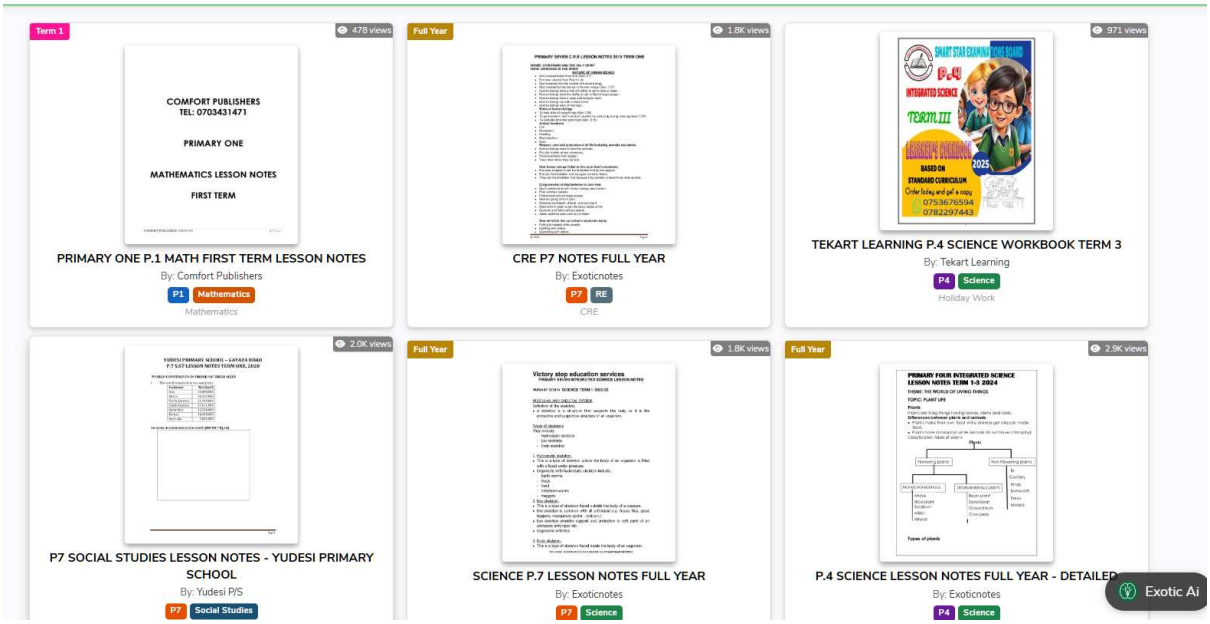
-describing words (adjectives)

-possessive pronouns

Living together

-present simpleC tense.

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