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PRIMARY TWO ENGLISH NOTES

TERM 111

P.2 ENGLISH NOTES – TERM III

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

SUB-THEME: ROLES OF PEOPLE WHO KEEP PEACE AND SECURITY

LESSON 1

Present simple tense related to roles of people who keep peace and security.

'S' is added to the main verb after the pronoun he / she it or after

Singular nouns e.g

The teacher, the prefect, the priest, etc

Examples:……

Activities done regularly by people who keep peace and security.

e.g

The priest preaches the word of God everyday.

The policeman arrests thieves every night.

Parents take us to church every Sunday.

The class monitor keeps in class every day.

What does a teacher / matron/ parents do every day?

The matron keeps _____

She keeps _____

I keep _____

He keeps _____

Fill in the word given in the brackets in the correct form (present simple)

a) The prefect _____ the bell everyday. (ring)

b) The nun _____ in the convent. (live)

c) The prisoners _____ hard every day. (work)

d) The policeman _____ law and order every day. (keep)

e) The matron _____our clothes every Saturday. (wash)

f) Our Imam _____ softly. (talk)

g) He _____ the compound every evening. (sweep)

Reference: Oxford Eng Bk 2 pg 64.

Read and write Eng pg 46-47.

LESSON 2

Present simple tense

Verbs ending with y will change the y to i before adding es for singular nouns or pronouns.

e.g

The priest tries his best.

He tries his best to perform well.

We try to come to school early.

Verbs which end with y.

Hurry	marry	spy
Carry	burry	fry
Worry	dry	tidy
Cry	copy	
Fly	empty	

Complete these sentences in the present simple tense.

a) The cook _____ good food every Sunday. (fry)

b) The pilot _____ an aero plane every evening. (fly)

c) He _____ me all the time about his sick child. (worry)

d) The prefect _____ her work neatly. (copy)

Reference: Junior Eng bk 2 pg 20.

Word Perfect spelling bk 2 pg 37.

Lesson 3

Conversation about roles of people

Teacher: Who are you and what do you do?

Child I: I am a policeman. I keep law and order.

Teacher: What about you?

Child II: I am a teacher. I teach children at school.

Teacher: What about you?

Child III: I am an Imam. I lead prayers in the mosque.

Teacher: What about you?

Child IV: I am a soldier. I protect the country and keep security.

Teacher: Oh! What a good team we have!

Questions:

1. How many people are in the conversation?

   _____

2. Who keeps law and order?

   _____

3. Where does an imam lead prayers from?

   _____

4. What is the work of a teacher?

   _____

5. Mention any three important people talked about in the conversation.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

6. Write the plural of these words.

a) child _____

b) teacher _____

c) policeman _____

Lesson 4

Joining sentences using….too…to….

Example;

a) She is very sick. She cannot walk

She is too sick to walk.

Exercise

1) She is short. She cannot close the window.
2) The policeman was very slow. He could not catch the thief.

3) Tom was very scared. He could not scream for help.
4) The guard was very lazy. He could not keep awake.
5) The boy is young. He cannot carry the heavy box.

LESSON 5

Topical test

1. **Fill in the missing letters.**

a) m__s__que c) t__ach__r

b) ch__r__ch d) p__l__ce

2. a) Whom am I?

I keep law and order.

I work at the police station.

Who am I? _____

b) I help children to learn.

I work at school.

Who am I? _____

3. Use these words correctly in sentences.

a) police man b) nun c) priest d) cleaner

e) gardener

i) The thief was arrested by the _____.

ii) The _____ planted the flowers.

iii) The _____ keeps our compound clean.

iv) The _____ covers her head with a veil.

v) A _____ preaches the word of God in church.

Make sentences using these words.

a) greet _____

b) gift _____

c) friend _____

Lesson 6

Jumbled sentences related to roles of people who keep peace and security.

Re arrange the sentences to make a correct story.

A

a) The stranger was arrested and taken to the police station.

b) One evening as John was going back home,

c) An elder came and rescued him.

d) John shouted for help.

e) He met a stranger who tried to grab him.

a) _____

b_____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

B

a) The dog saw them and barked loudly.

b) The guard shot at the thieves and they ran away.

c) One day, Annet was left alone at home.

d) Annet ran quickly to the guard for help.

e) The thieves climbed the wall and entered the compound.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

Lesson 7

Free composition related to people who keep peace and security

Guiding words

children	policemen / women
parents	religious leaders
teachers	guidance
discipline	teaching
Law and order	property
preach	praying
rules	thanking
obeying	

References

Thematic curriculum for Uganda

Lesson 8

Joining sentences using …as …as….

Examples

1) Sarah is bright. She is like her sister.
   Sarah is as bright as her sister.

2) His shirt is green. It is like grass.
   His shirt is as green as grass.

Written Exercise

1. Juma is brave. He is like a lion.

   _____

2. Mary is hard working. She is like her mother.

   _____

3. Alex is proud. He is like a peacock.

   _____

4. Lule is playful. He is like a kitten.

_____

5. Peter is smart. John is smart.

_____

5. Alice is bright. Ashley is bright.

_____

Reference: Junior English book two

LESSON 9

Similars related to the theme

Similars are words with the same meaning.

1.	gift	-	present	7.	pile	-	heap
2.	rich	-	wealth	8.	Stop	-	halt
3.	weep	-	cry	9.	collect	-	gather
4.	large	-	big	10.	start	-	begin
5.	end	-	finish	11.	speak	-	talk
6.	difficult	-	hard	12.	joy	-	happiness

Write one word which means the same as the underlined

1. The teacher gave me a gift. _____
2. Please assist me with your pencil. _____
3. The rich man has a lot of respect. _____
4. She wept at the death of his brother. _____
5. The father put on halt all his work when it rained. _____

Junior Eng bk 1 pg 63-82.

Junior Eng bk 2 pg 23, 59.

Lesson 10

A story about peace in our community

Mrs. Opio is a police officer. She is very kind and hardworking. She says she uses the gun to keep peace in the village. One day she was going to the police station. On her way

she saw a man who had a sack and she asked him what he was carrying. When she checked she found a young girl in the sack. He wanted to cut her head off for sacrifice. Mrs. Opio wanted to arrest the man. He took off into the bush. The police officer ran after him. She found him hiding in the bush. The thief tried to beat the police officer. She got her gun ready to shoot. The thief put up his hands and asked Mrs. Opio to forgive him. She tied his hand and took him to the police station. Now there is no more kidnapping because of Mrs. Opio.

Questions:

1. What is the name of the police woman?
2. What does she use to keep peace and security in the village?
3. What did the policewoman find in the sack?
4. What did the man want the girl for?
5. Where did the man hide?
6. Why didn't Mrs. Opio shoot the man?
7. What is the work of the police in our community?

LESSON 11

Use of their and there

'Their' is used to show ownership.

For example

Their car is new.

'There' is used to show a place.

For example

My mother is over there.

We shall go there tomorrow.

Pre-Exercises

- Making oral sentences using the words.
- Doing written exercises.

Fill in the gap with their or there

1. a)_____ are four boys in the field.

b) The thief is over _____.

c) _____ dog is barking.

d) _____ are three policemen on the road.

e) I want to talk to _____ matron.

f) They built _____house on a hill.

g) _____ is no meat in the saucepan.

h) _____ mother is coming tomorrow.

i) Once _____ was a beautiful prince.

j) Who locked _____ gate?

2. Make four sentences using;

i) there

_____

_____

_____

_____

ii) their

_____

_____

_____

_____

LESSON 12

Use of to, too, two

'To' is used for a place.

'Too' is used to mean very, very

Two is used to mean number.

Use to, too, two to fill the gaps in the following;

a) There was _____ much work for me.

b) My _____ brothers are coming today.

c) She used a knife _____ cut.

d) Diana gave _____ pencils _____ me.

e) Aunt is going _____ town with me.

f) He is _____ old _____ walk.

g) These _____ girls are friends.

h) The maid was _____ tied to wash the clothes.

i) _____ cats hid under my bed.

j) The road was _____ slippery for us to drive fast.

k) My _____ friends came _____ see me yesterday.

Reference: Standard 2 read and write Eng pg 68.

LESSON 13

Use of do and does

Does is used for one thing or person.

Do is used for many things or people.

Do is also used when you see pronouns I, you, they, we.

Pre-exercises

- Reading sentences using the words do or does.
- Doing written exercises.

1. Complete these sentences using do or does.

a) The child _____ her homework neatly.

b) What will you _____ tomorrow?

c) The teacher _____ not like eggs.

d) You _____ not care for your work.

e) I _____ revision exercises everyday.

f) Sam _____ not like eggs.

g) _____ you like your teacher very much.

h) The teacher _____ not like to see children who fight.

i) My mother _____ her best to help me.

j) Jonah _____ his art in the evening daily.

LESSON 14

Guided composition

Use these words to complete the story.

gifts, child sacrifice, spirits, children, child abuse, beating, battering, places, strange.

_____ is the way children are mistreated. Forms of child abuse include burning, _____, denial of basic needs, child labour, harassing _____ and threatening. Some parents deny responsibilities towards their own children. The rights of _____ should not be abused. _____ is when children are killed. They are offered to evil _____ and watch craft. Children should avoid lonely _____ and also _____. Children should also avoid _____ and lifts strangers

Lesson 15

Theme: Child protection

Sub theme: Child work and child abuse

Past simple tense of verbs which end with y

Example

copy	-	copied	burry	-	_____
carry	-	carried	try	-	_____
hurry	-	hurried	dry	-	_____
marry	-	married	fry	-	_____

Pre-Exercises

- Identifying verbs which end with y.
- Changing the verbs to past simple tense.
- Spelling the verbs in past simple tense.

Written Exercise

Change these words to past simple tense.

a) cry - _____

b) copy - _____

c) carry - _____

d) empty - _____

e) spy - _____

f) try - _____

Use these words in the brackets correctly

a) She _____ to run very fast from the stranger last week. (try)

b) The baby _____ loudly because she had fallen off the bed. (cry)

c) We _____ the work from the chalkboard yesterday. (copy)

d) The prefect _____ all the dustbins last evening. (empty)

e) The sun _____ all the crops in the garden last month. (dry)

f) Mummy _____ some eggs for the visitors last Sunday. (fry)

g) The policeman _____ over the thieves last month. (spy)

Reference: Junior Eng 2 pg 20.

LESSON 16

Sub theme:

Vocabulary

Parent	gift	get
Guide	advise	
Help	listen	

Pre-Exercises

- Listening and reading the vocabulary.
- Constructing sentences using the vocabulary.

Written Exercise

1. **Write the odd one out**

a) table, chair, bench, gift

_____

b) goat, cat, friend, cow, sheep

_____

c) locust, parent, beetle, wasp

_____

2. **Write the plurals of these words**

a) gift _____

b) friend _____

c) parent _____

3. **Write another word which has the same meaning as the underlined.**

a) Do not take my gift.

_____

b) I can't find my father and mother.

_____

c) You should help everybody.

_____

Primary school curriculum for Uganda book 2

Lesson 17

Past simple tense of irregular verbs

Examples

get	-	got	bite	-	bit
break	-	broke	feel	-	felt
drink	-	drank	hear	-	heard
sweep	-	swept	stand	-	stood

Pre-Exercises

- Identifying irregular verbs.
- Spelling the irregular verbs.

Written Exercise

1. Change these words to past simple tense

a) see _____

b) take _____

c) run _____

d) fight _____

e) catch _____

f) buy _____

g) come _____

Complete these sentences using the correct form of the words in the brackets

1. We _____ milk from the supermarket yesterday. (buy)
2. The house was _____ last week. (burn)
3. The two boys _____ for a toy car last evening. (fight)
4. Luutu _____ sorry for the blind man last Sunday. (feel)
5. The old woman _____ under the tree yesterday afternoon. (sit)
6. Our grandmother _____ care of us when we went to the village last year. (take

LESSON 18

Gender

Nouns referring to females are feminine.

Nouns referring to males are masculine.

Other nouns which refer to either male or female are common.

Examples of feminine and masculine gender.

Feminine	**masculine**
Mother	father
Wife	husband
Sister	brother
Aunt	uncle
Princess	prince
Girl	boy
Landlady	landlord
Niece	nephew

Common gender

Teacher	cousin	pupil, e.t.c
Friend	reverend	
Child	doctor	

Pre-Exercises

- Defining feminine, masculine and common gender.
- Spelling words related to gender.
- Doing written exercise.

Written Exercise

1. Write each noun in the correct box.

Teacher	wife
niece	nephew
husband	head boy
aunt	prince
uncle	pupil
neighbor	child

feminine	masculine	common

2. **Write the feminine nouns for the words underlined.**

a) The policeman arrested a thief.

_____

b) The husband listened to his

_____

c) My uncle abused me last week.

_____

d) Our landlord is coming today.

_____

e) Do you want to see your grandfather in the hospital?

_____

Reference: ***Essential Eng work bk 3, pg 14-15.***

Junior Eng bk 2 pg 40.

LESSON 19

Study the shopping list and answer the questions that follow.

Joan's shopping list

Item	**price**
1 packet of salt	500/=
1 bar of soap	2000/=
1 kilogram of sugar	3000/=
A pair of shoes	5000/=
1 book	1000/=

Questions

1. Whose shopping list is shown above?
2. How many items did she buy?
3. How much does a bar of soap?
4. How much will Joan pay for a book and a kilo of sugar/
5. Which item has the lowest price?

LESSON 20

THEME: MEASURES

SUBTHEME: TIME

Vocabulary

time	o'clock	month
day	first	second
week	third	February
hour	fourth	Wednesday
daily	calendar	January
diary	quarter	thirty

Structure:-

a) What time is it?

It is six o'clock.

b) What time do you ……..?

I …… at …… O'clock.

Pre-Exercises

- Reading through the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral and written sentences.

Written Exercise

1. Make five sentences using the words given above.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

2. What time is now?

_____

3. Make small words from the big ones.

a) Fourth _____, _____

b) Wednesday _____, _____

c) calendar _____, _____

4. Write the short forms of the days of the week.

Reference: MK Eng bk 2 pg 54 (oral)

Exercise pg 57.

LESSON 22

Months of the year

There are twelve months in a year. Months of the year are always written with capital letters.

Example

February, April, March, June

Months of the year and their short forms.

January - Jan

Feb - _____

March - _____

April - _____

Pre-Exercises

- Naming months of the year.
- Writing months of the year in their short forms.
- Spelling months of the year.

Written Exercise

1. **Fill in the missing letter.**

a) Febr__ary
b) M__rch
c) D__c__mber
d) Ap__il
e) S__pt__mb__r
f) Au__u__t

2. **Answer these questions correctly.**

3. **Write the short forms of these months.**

a) February _____
b) December _____
c) October _____
d) January _____
e) July _____
f) August _____

4. **Punctuate correctly**

a) the ninth month of the year is September.

_____

b) Mummy went to Nairobi in april.

_____

c) their grandmother died in november.

_____

d) february comes after January.

_____

Reference: MK Eng bk 2 pg 59.

LESSON 22

Use of 'were' and 'where'

'Were' is used for many people or things. It is the plural of was.

Example

- They were not at home.
- The dogs were barking the whole night.

'Where' is used to ask questions about places. It always comes at the beginning of the questions.

Examples:-

Where is your home?

Where did your father go?

Pre-Exercises

- Constructing sentences using were and where orally.
- Filling in the correct word in sentences.

Written Exercise

1. **Fill in the gaps with were or where.**

a) The teachers _____ in a meeting at four o'clock.

b) Paul and Pamela _____ born in April.

c) _____ did you go during the holiday?

d) There _____ many apples in the basket.

e) _____ you at the theatre last week?

f) _____ does your grandmother live?

g) They _____ in the hospital in June.

2. Construct these sentences using;

i) Where a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

ii) Were a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

Reference: ***Improve your Eng bk 2 pg 90.***

Standard Eng 2 read and write page 57.

LESSON 23

Use of shall and will

Shall is used with I and we.

Example

I shall go to the market at five o'clock.

We shall meet them in the classroom.

Will is used with you, he, she

Example

You will ring the bell at three o'clock.

They will come for the party next week.

Pre-Exercise

- Constructing oral sentences using shall and will.

Written Exercise

1. Make three sentences using will and shall.

a) shall a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

b) will a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

2. Fill in the gaps correctly using shall and will.

a) The matron _____ come to school on Monday.

b) The workers _____ finish painting the house tomorrow.

c) She _____ be coming from Masaka next week.

d) We _____ not go to school on Saturday.

e) Tom _____ learn to ride a bicycle next month.

f) I _____ watch the play on Sunday.

g) It _____ rain in the afternoon.

Reference: ***Standard Eng bk 2 page***

LESSON 24

Punctuation marks

The apostrophe.

We can use the apostrophe to show ownership.

Examples

The cry of the baby.

The baby's cry.

The shoes for Jeremiah.

Jeremiah's shoes.

Pre-exercises

- Children will answer oral questions using the apostrophe.
- Written exercise.

Written Exercise

1. **Write these sentences using the apostrophe.**

a. The bag for my grandmother.

_____

b) The stick for the old man.

_____

c) The legs for the cow.

_____

d) The books for Grace.

_____

e) The crown for the queen.

_____

f) A dog for Mr. Kato.

_____

g) He has booked the ticket for my sister.

_____

h) The dress for Joy is clean.

_____

i) The feathers for the peacocks are good for decoration.

_____

j) The shirt for Joel is smaller than mine.

_____

LESSON 25

Apostrophe

We can use the apostrophe to write words in short form.

Examples

You are - you're

He is - He's

They are - they're

Pre-Exercise

- Writing words in short forms using the apostrophe.

Exercise

1. Write these words in short form.

Who is	_____	has not	_____
Where is	_____	was not	_____
There is	_____	did not	_____
What is	_____	that is	_____
I am	_____	does not	_____

2. Write out the short forms of the underlined words.

a) Ruth <u>does not</u> like going to town.

_____

b) We cannot work when <u>there is</u> noise in the room.

_____

c) The pears <u>are not</u> quite ripe.

_____

d) I can guess <u>what is</u> in the box.

_____

e) Rhoda is tall and <u>she is</u> pretty too.

_____

f) This <u>is not</u> a lovely flower.

_____

g) We <u>can not</u> understand his words, because he talks very fast.

_____

Reference: Junior Eng bk 2 pg 29

LESSON 26

Greenhill Academy

P1 and P2 swimming Gala

Date: Friday 26th October 2015.

Time: 10: 00a.m – 1: 00p.m.

Venue: Swimming pool

Come and see your child's talent.

Headmaster.

Questions

1. What is the notice about?
2. Who wrote the notice?
3. Which classes have the swimming gala?
4. When will the swimming gala take place?
5. At what time will it start?
6. For which school is the notice?

LESSON 27

Subtheme: <u>Cultural festivals</u>

<u>Vocabulary</u>

name	mother
father	relatives
enjoyment	sing
uncle	dance
twin	picnic
holiday	eat
brother	grandmother

<u>Pre-Exercises</u>

- Read the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Doing written exercise.

<u>Written Exercise</u>

1. **<u>Make small words from these.</u>**

a) enjoyment _____ _____ _____ _____

b) father _____ _____ _____ _____

c) brother _____ _____ _____ _____

2. **Write the plurals of these words.**

twin _____

mother _____

relative _____

holiday _____

grandmother_____

3. **Fill in the missing letters.**

a) un__cle

b) rel___t___ve

c) m__th__r

d) p__cn__c

e) d__nc__

f) tw__n

4. **Make sentences using these words.**

a) enjoyment _____

b) holiday _____

d) picnic_____

e) twins _____

Written Exercise

1. Write these words in past simple tense

a) act _____

b) dance _____

c) pray _____

d) eat _____

e) pray _____

f) match _____

g) visit _____

h) drink _____

i) sing _____

2. **Make sentences using these words**

a) visit _____

b) match _____

c) pray _____

d) act _____

3. **Complete these sentences using the correct form of words in the brackets.**

a) I _____ a castle in the sand. (build)

b) We _____ at the party last evening. (dance)

c) They will _____ their grandmother during the holiday. (visit)

d) She _____ a lot of milk when she went to Mbarara. (drink)

e) Diana _____meat, sausages and a cake at the wedding party. (eat)

LESSON 28

Comprehension

A passage about recreation

Recreation are the activities done during our free time. Recreation activities at home include; playing games, watching television, reading for pleasure, telling and listening to stories. Recreation activities at school include; resting, listening to music, swimming and watching video. We go for recreation to have a rest, exercise our bodies, amusement, enjoyment and entertainment. There are many places in Kampala where we go for recreation which include; Freedom city, KK beach, Kiwatule recreation ground and many others.

Questions

1. What is recreation?
2. Name any three recreation activities done at home.
3. Why do we go for recreation?
4. Name any two places where we go for recreation in Kampala.
5. Name any three recreation activities done at school.
6. What is the title of the passage?
7. Give the past tense of swim?

LESSON 29

Comprehension

Recreation at school

Mary and John go to school from Monday to Friday. They read and write everyday. They also play at school. They need to play and rest so that their bodies may grow well. On Saturday they go to the shop to buy what they will need for the week. On Sunday they go for prayers.

Holidays are times when people are free from work. Schools are closed and children stay at their homes. This is the time to visit friends and relatives. It is also the time to help at

home with the house work and visit places of interest. Holiday time is a time to fish, swim and play.

Questions:

1. When do Jane and John go to school?
2. Why do they play and rest?
3. When do they visit their friends?
4. Who are the children mentioned in the story?
5. Why do Mary and John go to school?
6. When do they go for prayers?
7. What do children do during the holidays?
8. Give the title of the passage?

LESSON 30

Comprehension

A letter

Mengo Primary school,
P.o Box 1001,
Kamala.

21st September, 2014.

Dear Aunt Suzan,
I arrived home safely on Tuesday afternoon. It was a long hot journey in the bus and I was glad to drink some orange juice and have a rest in my own home again. I enjoyed staying with you in Mombasa. I liked going to the harbor and watching the big ships come and go. You and Uncle Peter were very kind to have me for a week and I hope I may come and stay with you another time.

Yours loving,
John.

Questions

1. Who wrote the letter?
2. When was the letter written?
3. Where does John live?
4. What is the name of John's aunt?
5. Did John travel by bus or a train?
6. What did John drink when he arrived home?
7. What did John see in Mombasa?
8. To whom was the letter written?

Lesson 3

<u>Conversation about roles of people</u>

Teacher: Who are you and what do you do?

Child I: I am a policeman. I keep law and order.

Teacher: What about you?

Child II: I am a teacher. I teach children at school.

Teacher: What about you?

Child III: I am an Imam. I lead prayers in the mosque.

Teacher: What about you?

Child IV: I am a soldier. I protect the country and keep security.

Teacher: Oh! What a good team we have!

<u>Questions:</u>

1. How many people are in the conversation?

   _____

2. Who keeps law and order?

   _____

3. Where does an imam lead prayers from?

   _____

4. What is the work of a teacher?

_____

5. Mention any three important people talked about in the conversation.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

6. Write the plural of these words.

a) child _____

b) teacher _____

c) policeman _____

Jumbled sentences related to roles of people who keep peace and security.

Re arrange the sentences to make a correct story.

A

a) The stranger was arrested and taken to the police station.

b) One evening as John was going back home,

c) An elder came and rescued him.

d) John shouted for help.

e) He met a stranger who tried to grab him.

a) _____

b_____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

B

f) The dog saw them and barked loudly.

g) The guard shot at the thieves and they ran away.

h) One day, Annet was left alone at home.

i) Annet ran quickly to the guard for help.

j) The thieves climbed the wall and entered the compound.

Lesson 10

A story about peace in our community

Mrs. Opio is a police officer. She is very kind and hardworking. She says she uses the gun to keep peace in the village. One day she was going to the police station. On her way she saw a man who had a sack and she asked him what he was carrying. When she checked she found a young girl in the sack. He wanted to cut her head off for sacrifice. Mrs. Opio wanted to arrest the man. He took off into the bush. The police officer ran after him. She found him hiding in the bush. The thief tried to beat the police officer. She got her gun ready to shoot. The thief put up his hands and asked Mrs. Opio to forgive him. She tied his hand and took him to the police station. Now there is no more kidnapping because of Mrs. Opio.

Questions:

1. What is the name of the police woman?
2. What does she use to keep peace and security in the village?
3. What did the policewoman find in the sack?
4. What did the man want the girl for?
5. Where did the man hide?
6. Why didn't Mrs. Opio shoot the man?
7. What is the work of the police in our community?

LESSON 14

Guided composition

Use these words to complete the story.

gifts, child sacrifice, spirits, children, child abuse, beating, battering, places, strange.

_____ is the way children are mistreated. Forms of child abuse include burning, _____, denial of basic needs, child labour, harassing _____ and threatening. Some parents deny responsibilities towards their own children. The rights of _____ should not be abused. _____ is when children are killed. They are

offered to evil _____ and watch craft. Children should avoid lonely _____ and also _____. Children should also avoid _____ and lifts strangers

LESSON 19

<u>Study the shopping list and answer the questions that follow</u>.

Joan's shopping list

Item	**price**
1 packet of salt	500/=
1 bar of soap	2000/=
1 kilogram of sugar	3000/=
A pair of shoes	5000/=
1 book	1000/=

Questions

1. Whose shopping list is shown above?
2. How many items did she buy?
3. How much does a bar of soap?
4. How much will Joan pay for a book and a kilo of sugar/
5. Which item has the lowest price?

LESSON 26

Greenhill Academy

P1 and P2 swimming Gala.

Date: Friday 26th October 2015.

Time: 10: 00a.m – 1: 00p.m.

Venue: Swimming pool

Come and see your child's talent.

Headmaster.

Questions

1. What is the notice about?
2. Who wrote the notice?
3. Which classes have the swimming gala?
4. When will the swimming gala take place?

5. At what time will it start?
6. For which school is the notice?

LESSON 28

Comprehension

A passage about recreation

Recreation are the activities done during our free time. Recreation activities at home include; playing games, watching television, reading for pleasure, telling and listening to stories. Recreation activities at school include; resting, listening to music, swimming and watching video. We go for recreation to have a rest, exercise our bodies, amusement, enjoyment and entertainment. There are many places in Kampala where we go for recreation which include; Freedom city, KK beach, Kiwatule recreation ground and many others.

Questions

1. What is recreation?
2. Name any three recreation activities done at home.
3. Why do we go for recreation?
4. Name any two places where we go for recreation in Kampala.
5. Name any three recreation activities done at school.
6. What is the title of the passage?
7. Give the past tense of swim?

LESSON 29

Comprehension

Recreation at school

Mary and John go to school from Monday to Friday. They read and write everyday. They also play at school. They need to play and rest so that their bodies may grow well. On Saturday they go to the shop to buy what they will need for the week. On Sunday they go for prayers.

Holidays are times when people are free from work. Schools are closed and children stay at their homes. This is the time to visit friends and relatives. It is also the time to help at

home with the house work and visit places of interest. Holiday time is a time to fish, swim and play.

Questions:

1. When do Jane and John go to school?
2. Why do they play and rest?
3. When do they visit their friends?
4. Who are the children mentioned in the story?
5. Why do Mary and John go to school?
6. When do they go for prayers?
7. What do children do during the holidays?
8. Give the title of the passage?

LESSON 30

Comprehension

A letter

Mengo Primary school,
P.o Box 1001,
Kamala.

21st September, 2014.

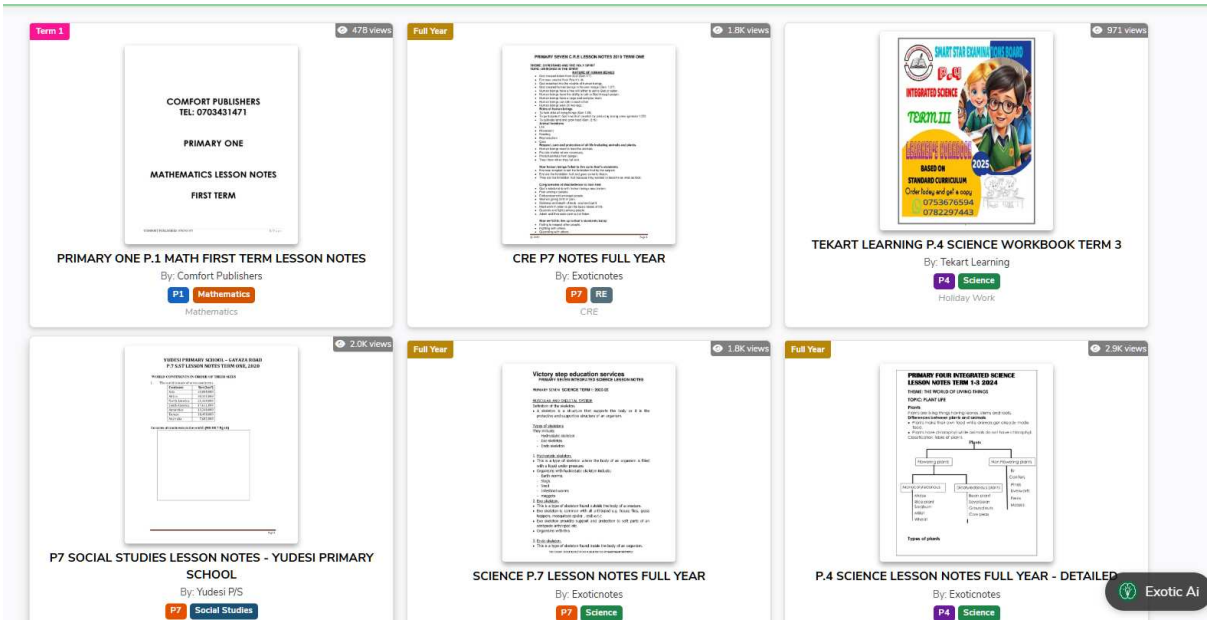
Dear Aunt Suzan,
I arrived home safely on Tuesday afternoon. It was a long hot journey in the bus and I was glad to drink some orange juice and have a rest in my own home again. I enjoyed staying with you in Mombasa. I liked going to the harbor and watching the big ships come and go. You and Uncle Peter were very kind to have me for a week and I hope I may come and stay with you another time.

Yours loving,
John.

Questions

1. Who wrote the letter?
2. When was the letter written?
3. Where does John live?
4. What is the name of John's aunt?
5. Did John travel by bus or a train?
6. What did John drink when he arrived home?
7. What did John see in Mombasa?
8. To whom was the letter written?

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