P.2 ENGLISH NOTES – TERM II –

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

SUB-THEME: Comparison of Adjectives

LESSON 1

A. Adding er, est to adjectives to show the comparative and superlative degrees.

Examples

cold	-	colder than	-	the coldest
tall	-	taller than	-	the tallest
short	-	shorter than	-	the shortest

B. **Filling in correctly**

	Adjective	-	**Comparative**	-	**Superlative**
1.	old	-	older than	-	the oldest
2.	long	-		-	
3.	wide	-		-	
4.	warm	-		-	
5.	Sharp	-		-	
6.	neat	-		-	
7.	high	-		-	
8.	fine	-		-	
9.	nice	-		-	
10.	wise	-		-	
11.	pale	-		-	

12. tame - tamer than - the tamest

13. pale - paler than - the palest

14. young - younger than - the youngest

C. <u>Using some of the above adjectives in sentences orally.</u>

D. <u>Using the adjectives in brackets correctly to fill in the gaps.</u>

1. The church is the _____ building in our village. (high)
2. Samuel is _____ than John. (tall)
3. Tom's pencil is _____ than mine. (long)
4. Grandmother's blanket is _____ than ours. (old)
5. The knife is _____ than yours. (sharp)
6. The pear was _____ than the banana. (ripe)
7. King Solomon was the _____ of all men. (wise)
8. I am the _____ girl in the family. (old)
9. Carol has the _____ writing in class. (neat)
10. This is the _____ jam I have ever tasted. (nice)
11. The juice is _____ than soda. (cold)
12. An elephant is _____ than a hippopotamus. (large)

Reference

(i) Junior English BK 1, page 80

LESSON 2

Comparison of Adjectives

Doubling the last letter and adding –er, -est

hot - hotter - hottest

big - bigger- biggest

A. Fill in correctly

	Adjective		comparative		superlative
1.	flat	-	flatter than	-	the flattest
2.	wet	-		-	
3.	thin	-	thinner than	-	the thinnest
4.	sad	-		-	
5.	red	-		-	
6.	fat	-		-	

B. Make sentences using the above words.

C. Use the given adjectives correctly to fill in the gaps

a) This is the _____ day of the week. (hot)

b) April was _____ month of the year. (wet)

c) It was the _____ day of his life. (sad)

d) The clown's nose was _____ the a cherry. (red)

e) Jumba is the _____ boy in class. (fat)

f) Your slice of bread is _____ than mine. (thin

Reference

1) **Junior English Bk 1, Page 86**

Comparison of Adjectives

When we add –er or –est to words ending with y we change the y to i.

Examples

easy - easier - easiest

	Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
1.	happy -	happier -	happiest
2.	lazy	- lazier -	laziest
3.	tidy	- tidier than -	the tidiest
4.	pretty	-	-
5.	noisy	-	-
6.	merry	-	-
7.	easy	-	-

Make sentences using the comparatives and superlative degree.

1. Liza was the _____ girl in the whole class. (happy)
2. Musa seems to be _____ than his brother. (lazy)
3. The rose is the _____ flower in the garden. (pretty)
4. Her bedroom is _____ than mine. (tidy)
5. The boys are _____ than the girls. (noisy)
6. Christmas is the _____ time of year. (merry)

Reference

1) **Junior English Bk 1, Page 86**

LESSON 3

Sub-Theme: common animals.

- Young ones of animals.

Vocabulary

1.	cow -	2.	goat -	3.	duck -
4.	sheep -	5.	pig -	6.	cat -
7.	rabbit -	8.	dog -	9.	chicken –
10.	elephant -	11.	eagle – eaglet	12.	lion – cub
13.	fish - fry	14.	donkey -	15.	horse – foal
16.	goose – goosling	17.	leopard – cub	18.	bird – nestling

Structures:-

- What is this? / That?
  That is / This is / those are _____
- What are these? / those? _____
  Those / these are _____
- Are these / those _____
  Yes, they are / No, they are not _____

  The _____ is bigger than the _____
- How many _____ can you see?
- What is the young one of a _____

Activities

- Pupils will read the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary learnt.

- Mention the animals and their young ones.
- Answer oral questions about the structures learnt.

Exercise.

1. Mention five sentences using the words learnt.

2. **Fill in the missing letters.**

a) c_w b) p_rr_t c) gir_aff_

d) hy_na e) z_b_a f) ra_ _ it

3. **Match the animals to their young ones.**

a) pig calf

b) dog kid

c) elephant piglet

d) cow puppy

e) goat bunny

f) rabbit calf

4. Write out the animal in their right places.

	Animals we keep at home		**Animals we do not keep at home**
a)		a)	
b)		b)	
c)		c)	
d)		d)	
e)		e)	
f)		f)	

Reference

1) **Junior English Bk 2, Page 41 – 42**

LESSON 4

Alphabetical order

Alphabetical order by second letter.

Examples:-

	(4)	(1)	(3)	(2)
a)	crow,	cat,	cow,	chicken
	cat,	chicken,	cow,	crow

Activities

Arranging words in alphabetical order following the second letter.

a)	squirrel,	sheep,snake,	slug	
	_____,	_____,	_____,	_____
b)	hyena,	hawker,	hen,	hippopotamus
	_____,	_____,	_____,	_____
c)	duck,	deer,	dog,	dragon
	_____,	_____,	_____,	_____
d)	lion,	lamb,	leopard,	locust
	_____,	_____,	_____,	_____
e)	ogre,	owl,	ostrich,	octopus
	_____,	_____,	_____,	_____
f)	turtle,	tiger,	tadpole,	tortoise
	_____,	_____,	_____,	_____
g)	moth,	mat,	milk,	mean
	_____,	_____,	_____,	_____

Reference

1) **Standard Eng BK 3 Pg 7 – 8**
2) **Junior Eng Bk 2 Pg 28**
3) **Junior Eng Bk 3 pg 32**

LESSON 5

Sub-theme – common insects

Vocabulary and structures

bedbug	moth
bee	mosquito
grasshopper	insect
wasp	fly
beetle	cockroach
butterfly	ant

Structures

- What is this? / That?
  This / That is a / an _____
- What are these? / those? _____
  Those / these are _____
- Are these / those _____
  Yes, they are / No, they are not _____

Activities

a) Pupils will read the vocabulary.

b) Spelling the learnt vocabulary.

c) Answer oral and written questions about the structure.

Exercise

1. Make five sentences using these words.

a) butterfly

b) Bedbug

c) Cockroach

d) Insects

e) White ants

f) Grasshoppers

2. **Riddles – Answer these correctly.**

a) Who am I?

I have four legs.

I make honey

I sting you when you get near me.

Who am I?

b) I am colourful and bright.

I come from a caterpillar.

Who am I?

c) I fly out of anthills.

I have white wings.

I am eaten.

Who am I?

3. **Write these sentences in plural form.**

a) This is a butterfly.

_____

b) This is a wasp.

_____

c) This is a cockroach.

_____

d) This is a cockroach.

_____

Ref: Trs Collection.

LESSON 6

Alphabetical order by the third letter.

Example

a) dreamdrunk drink drop

drank dreamdrip drop

Arrange these words in abc order.

a) steal stalk strong study

b) grass greed grind grow

c) drop drink dreamdrunk

d) pat pawpaw palm pack

e) radio rack rapid rash

f) loaf local lost long

g) home honey hope horse

h) flock fleet flop fly

Ref:

LESSON 7

Use of, was and were

We use were for one person of thing.

We use were and was for past forms of are and is.

Examples

The egg was cracked.

The girls were skipping a rope.

I was going to the market.

I was looking at the animals.

Activities

Constructing oral sentences using was and were.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with was or were.

a) The dogs _____ sleeping in the kennel.

b) My grandmother _____ happy to see me.

c) He _____ absent yesterday.

d) Our car _____ in the garage yesterday.

e) The girls _____ skipping in the field.

f) There _____ many apples in the basket.

g) The nest _____ in the tree.

h) My birthday _____ last Wednesday .

i) Monkeys _____ jumping from tree to tree.

Ref: i) Junior English BK 1 pg 31.

ii) Standard 2 Eng pg 57 – 58.

LESSON 8

<u>Revision of opposites of adjectives</u>.

a)	taller	-	shorter	o)	high	-	low
b)	dry	-	wet	p)	clean	-	dirty
c)	early	-	late	q)	empty	-	full
d)	big	-	small	r)	wild	-	tame
e)	hard	-	soft	s)	long	-	short
f)	bad	-	good	t)	hard	-	soft
g)	clean	-	dirty	u)	bad	-	good
h)	Smaller	-	bigger	v)	strong	-	weak
i)	Kind	-	cruel	w)	first	-	last
j)	fast	-	slow	x)	shallow	-	wide
k)	narrow	-	wide	y)	new	-	old
l)	heavy	-	light	z)	poor	-	rich
m)	dark	-	light				
n)	thick	-	thin				

Activities

- Reading the adjectives and giving opposites.
- Making oral sentences using the opposites of adjectives.
- A written exercise about opposites of adjectives.

Exercise

Give the opposites of the underlined words.

1. Wasps have longer wings than mosquitoes. _____
2. The sty was very dirty. _____
3. Pigs are fat animals. _____
4. The test was difficult. _____
5. Bring the empty bottles of soda. _____
6. Some horses are wild and some are _____
7. James is a tall boy but his brother is _____
8. I was late for school yesterday but I am _____
9. Tom is a strong boy. _____
10. My dress is wet. _____

Ref: Junior English Bk 1 Pg 38 and 57.

Junior Eng bk 2 pg 44 and 77.

LESSON 8

Vocabulary

beans	fruits	yellow
flowers	seeds	blue
tomato	weedsblue	
cabbage	red	

Structures

- What is this / that?

  That / This is a ……..

- What are these / those?

- Are these / those ……..?

  Yes, they are …….

  No, they are not ……..

- What colour is / are ……..?

  It is / They are ……..

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary
- Constructing oral sentences using the vocabulary.
- Answering oral questions about the structures learnt.

Exercise

1. Make five sentences using the words above.

2. Write down any two foods you like

a) I like ……

b) I like ……

3) Write down any two food you dislike.

a) I dislike ……..

b) I dislike ……..

4) Make five sentences from the table below.

He	Like	Milk
I	Dislike	Cabbage
It	Likes	Chips
They	dislikes	Millet
She		Carrots
we		Sausages / meat.

Ref: Trs Collection

LESSON 9

Use of some or any.

Some is used to us that there is a little, but not much or many.

Examples

There is some milk in the cup.

We have some flowers in the garden.

Any - Is used to tell us that there is nothing left.

We use any to ask questions also.

Examples

a) There aren't any bananas in the basket.

b) Do you have any cabbage left?

c) Have you any ink in the pot?

Activities

a) Constructing oral sentences using any or some.

b) Doing written exercise.

Exercise

Complete the sentences using some or any

1. Joan does not eat _____ white ants.
2. There are _____ beans in the dish.
3. _____ insects do not have wings.
4. Is there _____ milk left for the baby?
5. Do you know _____ body here?
6. There are _____ weeds in the garden.
7. There aren't _____potatoes in the store.
8. We do not have _____ water left in the pot.
9. Is there _____ thing for me in your house?
10. He doesn't want _____ food.

LESSON 10

Possessive pronouns

Examples

my - mine

our - ours

your - yours

her - hers

their - theirs

his - his

it - it's

That is Suzan's pencil. It belongs to her. It is hers.

There are their clothes. They belong to them. They are theirs.

Exercise

Complete the sentences using the correct pronoun.

1. This is Joel's bag. It is _____
2. Can you please give me that bag? It is _____
3. The dog wagged _____ tail.
4. Take the book to Rhoda. It is _____
5. That is your car. It is _____

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

a) These are our shoes. They are_____ (yours, ours)

b) These toys are for Rita. They are _____ (hers, her)

c) The man chased _____ wife. (him, his)

d) We could not hear _____ talk. (him, he)

e) The donkey hurt _____ eye. (it, its)

Ref: Standard 3 Eng Aid 3 page 61.

LESSON 11

Monday: Reflexive pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns are these which end with the word self or selves.

Examples

- Myself - ourselves
- Yourself - himself
- Itself - themselves
- Herself - yourselves

a) The cat has hurt itself.

b) The thief killed himself.

Activities

- Reading the reflexive pronouns.
- Giving examples of reflexive pronouns.

Exercise

Complete the sentences using the correct pronoun from the box.

- Myself	- yourself	- himself
- Itself	- ourselves	- herself
- Themselves		

a) Elizabeth can dress _____

b) I did the homework _____

c) You must discipline _____ first.

d) The cat chokes _____ while eating meat.

e) We _____ tell lies sometimes.

f) The children hid _____ in the bush.

g) The man had an accident and hurt_____

h) I wash _____ when I go home.

i) The tree fell down _____

j) Penina and Richard went to Jinja_____

Ref: Beginners eng grammar 3 page 47.

Standard 3 eng page 35.

LESSON 12

Theme: **Things we make**

Subtheme: Things we make in the community

Vocabulary

doll	pan	basket	knit
ball	cushions	ladle	weave
mat	pot	chair	models
store	mortarstool		
rope	pestle	tinker	
sauce	bed	potter	

Structure

- Where is the _____?

  The _____ is on / in the _____

- How many _____ are there?

  There are _____.

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral sentences using the learnt vocabulary.

Exercise

1. Make five sentences using some of the words above.

2. Write these words correctly.

a) Idale _____ rotarm _____

b) Stlepe _____ iarch _____

c) ketbas _____ vseto _____

3. Complete the sentences using these words;

rope, tinker, cushion

a) Can you put the _____ on the armchairs.

b) He _____ tired the mattress with a _____

c) The _____ repaired our kettle and saucepans.

4. Join the sentences using – and –

a) I have a chair

I have a stool.

b) Joy bought a bag.

Joy bought a doll.

c) The tinker repaired the saucepan.

The tinker repaired the kettle.

d) The potter sold the pot.

The potter sold the flower vase.

LESSON 14

interrogative pronouns.

These are pronouns which are used for asking questions.

Examples.

Who, what, which

- Who is used when talking about people.
- What is used for talking about things and animals.
- **Which** is used to talk about things and animals.
- **Where** is used to talk about a place.
- **Why** is used to ask for a reason.
- **Whe**n is used to talk about time.
- **How** is used to talk about the way things are done.
- **Whose** is used to ask who some thing belongs to.

Activities

- Reading the interrogative pronouns.
- Defining the interrogative pronouns.

Exercise

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

What why where which

When how whose who

1. _____ did you keep the book?
2. _____ do you live?
3. _____ is your brother's name?
4. _____ old are you?
5. _____ are you coming for the party?
6. _____ are they late for school?
7. _____ toy do you want?
8. _____ is crying now?

Write any two sentences using who, where.

Ref: **Basic eng 3 pg 44**

Beginners' eng grammar 3 pg 48 -9.

LESSON 15

Comparing irregular adjective.

These are adjectives which change comparative completely in the comparative and superlative forms.

Examples

Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Much	more	most
Little	less	least
Many	more	most
Far	fartherfurthest	

Activities

- Reading the irregular adjectives
- Spelling the irregular adjectives

Exercise

Fill in the gaps using the correct form of word in the brackets.

1. Your handwriting is _____ than mine. (good)
2. The patient is _____ today than yesterday. (bad)
3. Jim collected the _____ number of eggs. (many)
4. Alice has the _____ mark in the class. (good)

Complete this table correctly.

a)	good	better	_____
b)	_____	farther	farthest

c) little _____ least

d) bad worse _____

Ref: Spell well 3 pg 32 -33

Basic eng 2 -3 pg 19 – 20

LESSON 16

Comparing adjectives which add more and most.

Examples

Active more active most active

Beautiful more beautiful most beautiful

Interesting

Careless

Dangerous

Handsome

Graceful

Activities

- Identify the adjectives in the category.
- Spell the adjectives

Exercise

1. Complete this table correctly.

a) interesting _____ Most interesting.

b) _____ more dangerous most dangerous.

c) careless _____ most careless.

d) _____ more handsome most handsome.

e) active more active _____.

2. **Use the correct form of the word in the bracket to complete the sentences.**

a) Joseph is an _____ boy. (active)

b) The basket is _____ than the mat. (beautiful)

c) Granny's story was the _____ of all. (interesting)

d) The children were very _____ in the bus. (careless)

e) Mr. Lule has the _____ sons in the village. (handsome)

Ref: Basic eng 2 – 3 pp 20 – 21

Beginners eng grammar 3 pg 64.

LESSON 17

Sub theme: Materials used for their sources.

Vocabulary

Sisal	skin	leather
Banana fibre		
Clay	raffia	straws
Grass	needle	papyrus
Thread	sticks	forest
Shop	garden	swamp
Palm leaf	timber	

Structures

What do you use to make a ……?

I / We use …….. to make …….

What is …… doing?

…….. Is making ……

Tom is making a …… from ……

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral sentences using the vocabulary.

Exercise

1. Fill in the missing letters.

a) p__lm d) raffi___

b) f__r___st e) n__ __dle

c) str__ws f) cl__y

2. Make five sentences using these words.

a) needle c) garden

b) timber d) sisal

3. **Answer these questions correctly.**

a) What do you use to make a mat?

b) Where do we get skins from?

c) What do we uses a needle and a thread for?

d) Where do we get hides from?

e) Which plant give us banana fibres?

LESSON 18

Adverbs

Are words which tell us more about verbs.

An adverb answers the question 'how'

Examples of adverbs

slowly	quickly	loudly
happily	clearly	easily
neatly	sadly	kindly
quietly	hungrily	greedily
badly	heavily	proudly
noisily	heavily	proudly
monthly	luckily	dearly

Activities

- Defining adverbs
- Read the adverbs
- Form the adverbs

Exercise

1. Write out the adverbs in these sentences.

a) A snail moves slowly.

b) It rained heavily yesterday.

c) The school choir sang sweetly.

d) The man angrily shouted at his son.

e) We safely reached home after a long drive.

f) The mother proudly looked at her baby boy.

g) My brother does monthly tests at his school.

h) We do homework daily.

i) The boy called loudly for help.

j) The dog was injured badly in the accident.

Ref: **Basic eng 2 – 3 pg 35**

Junior eng 2 pg 43

Beginners eng grammar pg 10.

LESSON 19

Forming adverbs by adding 'ly'

Some adverbs can be formed by adding – ly- to the adjectives.

Examples

Slow	slowly
Proud	proudly
Kind	kindly
Soft	softly
Neat	neatly
Safe	safely
Quick	quickly
Calm	calmly

Loud loudly

Activities

a) Reading the adverbs.

b) Spelling and forming the adverbs correctly.

Exercise

1. Use the correct form of the word in the brackets to complete the sentences correctly.

a) The dog barked _____ at the thief. (loud)

b) The children sang _____ in the concert. (sweet)

c) We read _____ in the library. (quiet)

d) He walked _____ because his foot was hurt. (slow)

e) The man ran very _____ to save the baby. (quick)

f) My mother looked _____ at the basket she had made. (proud)

g) Sam painted the house _____(neat)

Ref: Junior eng bk 2 pg 43.

Standard 3 eng pg 52-3.

LESSON 20

Adverbs formed from adjectives

Ending with –y-

Examples

Angry angrily

Easy Easily

Happyhappily

Busy busy

Activities

Spelling the adverbs.

Forming adverbs from adjectives ending with y.

Exercise

1. Form adverbs from these adjectives.

   Heavy -

   Lucky -

   Day -

   Hungry -

   Steady -

   Greedy -

   Noisy -

2. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences correctly.

a) The boys collected clay from the swamp _____ (easy)

b) We fetch water from the well _____ (day)

c) It rained _____ yesterday and we failed to go to the garden. (heavy)

d) Grace jumped over the rope _____ (easy)

e) The children made the mats _____ (happy)

f) The potter walked away _____ when the pots broke. (angry)

g) Nancy ate all the food from the plate _____ (greedy)

LESSON 21

Vocabulary a piece of

Knife	glass	peeling
Dish	bench	cutting
Dress	box	sewing
Brush	torch	

Structures

- What is this / that?

  That / this is a _____

- What are these / those

  These are _____

  Those are _____

- Show me _____?

  This / that / is / these / those / are _____

Activities

a) Reading the vocabulary.
b) Answering orally the structures.
c) Constructing oral and written sentences.

Exercise

1) Write the plurals of these words.

a) knife _____

b) dish _____

c) glass _____

d) dress _____

e) bench _____

f) brush _____

g) torch _____

2. Write five nouns using the word a piece of _____

Examples

A piece of chalk.

a) _____ (glass)

b) _____ (chalk)

c) _____ (wood)

d) _____ (cloth)

e) _____ (soap)

3. Fill in the gaps with the plurals of the words in the brackets.

a) There are only two _____ in the box. (piece of chalk)

b) The benches were made from _____. (piece of wood)

c) The tailor cut many _____ to make a skirt. (piece of cloth)

d) There were ten _____ in the cooking pot. (piece of meat)

e) The children made masks from _____ (piece of paper)

LESSON 22

conjunction – and –

We can join sentences using – and –

Examples

a) We can make a pot from clay.

We can make a flower vase from clay.

We can make a pot and a flower vase from clay.

b) We use a mortor to pound ground nuts.

We use a pestle to pound groundnuts.

We use a mortor and a pestle to pound groundnuts.

Activities

a) Children will read the sentences about "and"

b) Mentioning / constructing sentences using _____ and _____

Exercise

1) Join the sentences using _____ and _____

a) Claire has made a doll from banana fibres.

Claire has made a rope from banana fibres.

b) Martin is good at weaving.

Martin is good at modeling.

c) Oscar is storing. Oscar is tall.

d) Rhoda is going fishing.

I am going fishing.

e) Daddy came to my school.

Mummy came to my school.

f) The carpenter mad a chair.

The carpenter made a stool.

g) The doctor checked my eye.

The doctor gave me medicine.

h) Lydia paid the butcher man.

She collected the dog's meat.

i) Brenda swept the house.

She mopped the house.

Ref: Junior eng bk 2 pg 16.

Basic eng bk 1 pg 41 – 42.

LESSON 23

Conjunction ……. too……..to.

The boy is _____ very small. He cannot was the cushions.

The boy is _____ young _____ wash the cushions.

I am very tired. I cannot carry the heavy bucket.

I am too tired to carry the heavy bucket.

Activities

1. Pupils will read sentences with too ……. to……..

2. Pupils will construct oral sentences using ……. too ……. to……..

Exercise

Join these sentences with too …… to.

1. The boy is very young.

   He can not carry the chair.

2. We are very tired.

   We cannot wash the carpet.

3. She is very fat. She cannot pass through the type.

4. Florence is very tired. She cannot do homework.

5. It is very hot. We cannot go out to play.

6. We live very far. We cannot come to school at six.

7. The puppy is very small. It cannot eat that hard bone.

8. The man is very poor. He cannot build a house.

9. The woman is very fat. She cannot ran.

10. Musoke is very short. He cannot reach the chalkboard.

LESSON 24

THEME: TRANSPORT IN OUR COMMUNITY

Means and uses of transport in our community.

Vocabulary

Boat	cyclist
Transport	ride
Helicopter	bicycle
Captain	luggage
Driver	ferry
Pilot	passengers

Pedestrian	motorcycle
Drive	water
Air	animals
Train	people
Bus	food
Road	

Structures

1. Where is the ……..?

   The bus is on the road.

   The bananas are on the lorry

2. Who is (flying) driving, riding the ……?

   Musa is ……..

3. What colour is the ……..

   It is ……

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary learnt.
- Pelling the vocabulary learnt.
- Constructing sentences orally using the vocabulary learnt.

Exercise

1. Write four sentences using the words above.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

2. Underline the odd one out.

a) fly, ride, drive, walk, pray

b) Lorry, driver, captain, pilot

c) boat, lorry, aero plane, driver

d) Bicycle, passenger, motorcycle, bus

e) motorist, cyclist, pilot, driver, train

3. **Write the correct form of word in the brackets.**

a) The pilot _____ the aeroplane every day. (fly)

b) Joseph _____ his bicycle every evening. (ride)

c) Daddy _____ his car yesterday. (drive)

d) The cyclist _____ off his bicycle last Monday. (fall)

e) The driver _____ the train everyday. (drive)

Ref: Eng Aid bk 3 pg 56

LESSON 25

Conjunction (…….. so……)

Examples

1. a) It started to rain.

   We went home.

   It started to rain so we missed the train.

   b) We were late. We missed train.

   We were late so we missed the train.

Activities

a) Pupils will orally construct sentences using …….. So…….
b) The dog barked loudly. The thief ran away.
c) Peter had lost his bus fare. He had to walk home.
d) Sarah felt hot. She took her coat off.
e) The day was wet. We wore our gumboots.
f) The old man was tired. He sat down to rest.
g) The weather was wet. We wore our gumboots.
h) The old man was tired. He sat down to rest.
i) The lake was calm. Sam sailed safely.
j) It was a long journey. We woke up early.
k) It was a fine day. I went out riding my new bicycle.
l) The bicycle was old. It could not climb the hill.

LESSON 27

Vocabulary

Safe	pedestrian	traffic jam
Unsafe	signpost	zebra
Safety left	crossing	
Traffic	right	road sign
Cross	path	pavement
Carry	guides	
Fly over	crossing	

Structures

- Where is …… going?

  …….. is going to the taxi park/railway station / bus stop.

- At what time did …….. Catch the …….?

  Bus / taxi / train

Activities

- Pupils will read the vocabulary.
- Answer questions about the structure.

Exercise

1. Make sentences from these words.

a) traffic jam b) zebra crossing

c) safely d) pavement

2. Write these words correctly.

a) prak b) loyrr c) sihp

d) baot e) tixa f) isailng

h) airoprt i) drivngi

Ref: Mk primary eng bk 2pg 97.

LESSON 28

Opposite using …….. un we can also form opposites of words using un.

Examples

Happy- unhappy

Willing - unwilling

Paid -unpaid

Activities

1. Children will form opposites of word using –un
2. Make sentences using some given opposites.
3. Completing sentences using opposites of words in the brackets.

Exercise

1. Form opposites of these words.

a) Safe _____ fair _____

b) Kind _____ wise _____

c) Clear _____ tie _____

d) Friendly _____ real _____

e) Tidy _____ screw _____

f) Steady _____ tie _____

g) Do _____ roll _____

2. Make sentences using these opposites

Unfriendly _____

Untidy _____

Unkind_____

Unpaid _____

3. Complete these sentences using the opposites of the words in brackets.

a) The children were _____ in the house alone. (safe)

b) The new road is _____ (finished)

c) Daddy failed to _____ the tyres of the lorry. (screw)

d) The conductor could not _____ the door of the bus. (lock)

e) Ken was _____ to report his friends. (willing)

f) The pears were _____ (ripe)

Ref: Junior Eng Bk 2 pg 34.

LESSON 29

Present simple tense – negative

We use the word 'not' to show that the action did not take place therefore the sentence is negative.

We use a helping verb 'does' before 'not'

Example

1. My mother wakes up early.

   My mother does not wake up early.

Activities

1. Pupils will change sentences to present simple tense negative.

Exercise

1. Write these sentences in negative form.

a) I go to school with my grandmother.

b) She goes to work by bus.

c) Ian likes to play on the road.

d) Grace rides her bicycle every evening.

e) We cross the road at the Zebra crossing.

f) I know how to ride a motor cycle.

g) He drives very fast.

h) The time keeper rings the bell in the morning.

i) He runs to school everyday.

j) We sing songs in the choir.

Ref: Oxford primary eng 2 pg 58 – 61.

LESSON 30

Sub-Theme: <u>Dangerous things on the road</u>

Past simple tense – negative

We use the word no to show that the action did not take place. A helping verb 'did' is used before 'not'

<u>Example</u>

1. Daddy drove very fast.

   Daddy did not drive very fast.

<u>Activities</u>

Children will change sentences to put simple tense negative.

<u>Exercise</u>

1. Write these sentences in past simple negative.

a) The passengers shouted at the bus conductor.

b) I came to school on foot yesterday.

c) The aeroplane flew high in the sky.

d) The conductor put all the luggage in the boot.

e) Two ships drowned in the lake last week.

f) The policeman crossed the road very safely.

g) Tom bought a new car last month.

h) My father had a motor boat.

i) Jim crosses the road at the Zebra crossing.

LESSON 31

Vocabulary

Danger	thief
Robbers	steal
Potholes	thorns
Broken bottles	animals
Electrical wires	rubbish
Landmine	stones
Attack	broken branch
Insects	throw
Rubbish	animals

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary
- Spelling the words
- Construction oral and written sentences

Make small words from some of the big words.

Exercise

1. Make six sentences using the words above.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

2. Make small words from these big ones.

Danger _____ _____

Pothole _____ _____

Stone _____ _____

Landmine _____ _____

3. Fill in the missing letters

a) th__rn

b) r___bb__sh

c) ins___cts

d) r__bb__sh

e) n__ils

f) d__ng__r

LESSON 32

<u>Compound words</u>

These are words which are formed by joining two or more small words e.g

Milk t man = milkman.

Hand + bag = handbag

Egg + cup = eggcup

Police + woman = policewoman

Land + mine = landmine

Police + man = policeman

Activities

- Forming compound words
- Reading and writing compound words

Exercise

Make compound words from these ones

Cup + board ----------

Flower + pot ----------

Arm + chair ----------

Snow + man ----------

Table + cloth ----------

Sun + shine ----------

Play + ground ----------

Time + table ----------

Table + spoon ----------

School + girl ----------

Play + ground ----------

Foot + ball ----------

Black + board ----------

Pan + cake ----------

3. Complete these sentences by joining the two underlined words correctly.

a) A room for bath is called a _____

b) A pot used for tea is a _____

c) Work to be done at home is _____

d) A rope used for skipping is a _____

e) A shop where books are sold is _____

f) A bag carried in hand is a _____

g) A ball game played with the foot is _____

h) A sty in which the pig is kept is a _____

Ref: Junior eng 1 page 55

Junior eng 2 page 56

Spell well Bk 3 page 9

Word perfect spell pg 20.

LESSON 33

Collective nouns

Collective nouns are those which name a group of things e.g

A group of bees is a swam.

A group of sheep is a flock

A group of thieves is a gang

A group of cows is a herd.

Activities

Children will give example of collective nouns.

Spell the collective nouns

Exercise

1. Write the missing words

a) a _____ of people

a _____ of thieves

a _____ of bees

a _____ of wolves

a herd of _____

a bunch of _____

a flock of _____

a _____ of players.

2. Write the collective nouns missing in these sentences

a) A _____of thieves broke in to the house last night.

b) A _____ of bees flew from the hive.

c) A pack of _____ were in the forest.

d) A _____ of fish swam past our boat.

e) My mother bought a _____ of flowers on my birthday.

f) A _____ of people were on the streets.

g) The farmer took the _____ of sheep to graze up the mountain.

Ref: Junior eng bk 2 page 35

Junior eng bk 3 page 19

Junior eng bk 1 page 59

LESSON 34

Theme 8: <u>Accidents and safety</u>

Sub-Theme: <u>Causes of common accidents in our community</u>

<u>Vocabulary</u>

Fire	razorblade
Poison	knife
Medicine	spear
Water	hoe
Insect	panga
Electricity	axe
Vehicle	bleed
Animal	cut
Blood	hurt
Needle	poor housing
Pin	

<u>Structures</u>

What is wrong?

I am / she / he is hurt.

Don't play with ……

It can burn / kill.

Activities

- Pupils will read and spell the vocabulary
- Answer oral questions about the structure.
- Construct oral and written sentences using the structure.

Exercise

1. Re-arrange the letters to make correct words.

Knei _____ posion _____

Pesar _____ thur _____

Ngapa _____ icednemi _____

Xae _____ tcu _____

2. Make five sentences using the words above

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

3. Write the plurals of these words.

a)	hoe	g)	water
b)	panga	h)	spear
c)	knife	i)	blood
d)	needle	j)	vehicles
e)	axe	k)	medicine

f) pin l) fire

Similes

Similes are the things which are the same. With similies we compare one thing to another.

Examples

As hot as fire

As cold as ice

As sweet as honey

Activities

1. Pupils will compare things using similes.
2. Complete sentences correctly using similes.

Exercise

Complete these similes correctly as light as _____

As light as _____

As black as _____

As _____ as grass

As _____ as honey

As _____as snow

As _____ as a snail

As _____ as ice

As _____as abc

As busy as _____

As easy as _____

2. Complete these sentences correctly.

a) Her dress is as _____ as snow.

b) The medicine is as sweet as _____

c) The dog was as _____as a lion.

d) The sun is as hot as _____

e) It is bad to be as proud as a _____

LESSON 35

Sub-Theme: <u>Management of accidents</u>

<u>Vocabulary</u>

Hospital	tablets
Clinic	nurse
Dispensary	alarm
bandage	shout
Accidents	treat
Ambulance	carry

<u>Structure</u>

- What's she / he doing?
- Where do you go when you are hurt?
- Where's the _____?
- What is the _____ carrying?

<u>Activities</u>

- Reading and spelling the words learnt.

- Answering oral and written questions from the structures.

Exercise

1. Fill in the missing letters.
   a) H__sp__tal
   b) Cl__n__c
   c) D__sp__nsary
   d) Acc__d__nt
   e) N__u__e
   f) Amb__l__nce
   g) Tr__at

2. Make small words from the big ones.

a) bandage _____ _____ _____

b) hospital _____ _____ _____

c) tablet _____ _____ _____

d) treat _____ _____ _____

Ref: MK primary eng bk 2 pg 142-3

LESSON 36

Sub-Theme: First Aid

Vocabulary

Bandage pair of scissors

Cotton wool temperature

Spirit ear buds

Plaster gauze

Safety pin clean water

Thermometer soap

Structure

1. What do you use _____ for?

2. May I have a _____?

Activities

Read the vocabulary

Spell the vocabulary

Use the vocabulary in oral and written sentences.

Answer structural questions orally.

Exercise

1. Write six sentences using these words.

a) bandage _____

b) ear buds _____

c) panadol _____

d) plaster _____

e) temperature _____

f) safety pin _____

2. Write the odd one out.
   a) Spirit, plaster, panadol, house, gauze
   b) Lorry, bicycle, stone, bus

c) Puppy, desk, kitchen, cub, piglet

d) Cyclist, driver, spirit, motorist, pilot

3. Fill in the missing letters.

a) pl__st__r

b) p__n__d__l

c) g__uze

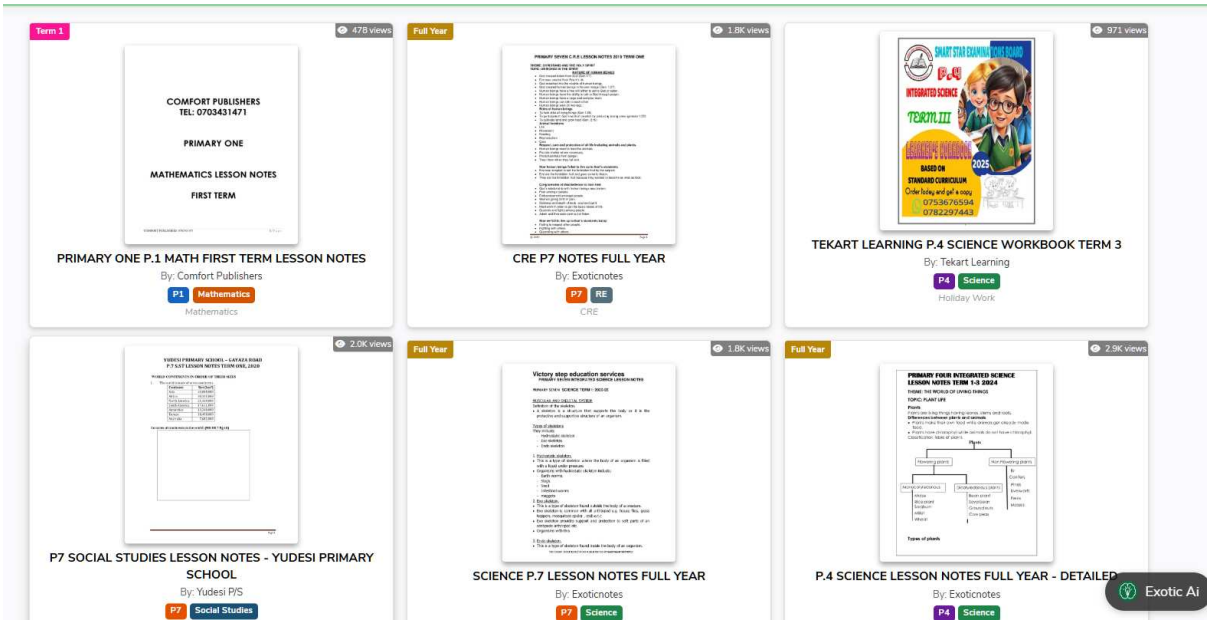
d) sc__ss__rs

e) sp__r__t

f) th__rm__met__r

g) i__d__ne

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