P.2 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES (REVISED) TERM I 2020

WEEK 1
THEME ONE: <u>OUR SCHOOL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD</u>
Subtheme: Location symbols and benefits of our school.

MONDAY <u>VOCABULARY</u>
food, child, broom, medicine, money, water, flag, tree, red, yellow, black, white, grey, Orange, blue, green, uniform, black, badge, sign post, (colours should be according to the school uniform) motto , mission , address ,prayer , name.

<u>Activities</u>:
- Pupils will read t he vocabulary.
- Pupils spell the vocabulary
- Pupils construct oral and written sentences.
- Fill in missing letters.
- Arrange letters to form correct words.

TUESDAY:<u>STRUCTURES</u> (Singular Structures)
Some structural patterns should be written and others oral, decide which.
- What is this/that?
- This is a/an _____
- That is a/an_____

- Is this a/an _____? is that a/an _____?
- Yes, it is.
- No, it is not.

- What colour is this/that? (oral)
- It is _____
- It's _____

WEDNESDAY: <u>STRUCTURES</u> (Plural Structures)
- What are these/those?

- These are _____
- Those are _____
  - Are these/those _____?
- Yes, they are.
- No, they are not.
- How many colours are on _____? (oral)
- school uniform
- school flag
- National flag
- East African flag

THURSDAY: PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Prepositions of place are words used to show the place or position of something.

Examples:

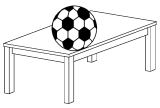
in , on , over , under , infront of , behind, near , between , along , across

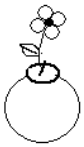
Activities

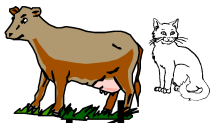
- Reading the words
- Spelling the words
- Placing objects
- Making sentences
- Drawing pictures depicting the preposition
- Writing words correctly.

Exercise

Write sentences about the given pictures.

a) 

b) 

c) 

d)

e) 

f) 

g) 

h) 

NB: When making sentences using the position/ place prepositions, we talk about the small object , in some cases the mobile.

FRIDAY: <u>Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition</u>.

a) The chalkboard is _____the classroom.
b) Our school is _____ the road.
c) The teacher's home is _____ the farm.
d) My mother is _____ home.
e) The aeroplane is _____ the air.
f) The bag is _____ my bed.
g) The rat is _____ the hole.
h) The children are _____ school.
i) His shirt is _____ the hanger.
j) The visitors are _____the sitting room.

NB: In this case avoid writing verbs whatsoever.

<u>References</u>

1. MK Primary English Bk 2 Pg 46-47.
2. Oxford Primary English Bk 2 Pg 22.
3. Junior English Bk 2.

MONDAY: <u>PREPARATIONS OF VERBS.</u>

Verb prepositions always come immediately after a given verb.

<u>Examples</u>

to, at, over, against, next, along, across, for, into, after, of, from, on, by, about

Verbs and prepositions

look - at	think - about	suffer - from
look - for	accused- of	listen - to
look - after	proud – of	announce - over
look - into	used - to	interested - in
look - up	lean - against	point - to/at
look - down	run - away	swim - across
look - away	run - after	swim - along
look - forward	walk - along	shout - at
walk - on		

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the suitable preposition.

a) Kato is running _____the ball.
b) He was leaning _____the table.
c) We should listen _____our teachers.
d) Grace is suffering _____ headache.
e) The children are interested _____ the story.
f) Mark is looking _____the chalkboard.
g) Ann was looking _____her book in the bag.
h) Is Tom interested _____ the story?
i) Did he go to school _____foot?
j) Was it announced _____the radio?

THURSDAY : COMPOSITION EXERCISES ABOUT SCHOOL SYMBOLS. (teacher composesrelevant compositions)

Activities

- Reading
- Filling in the guided composition.
- Composing short stories about school symbols

FRIDAY: COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

(Teacher to choose among the following)

- dialogue
- short story
- rhyme

Activities

- Reciting the rhyme
- Acting a dialogue
- Reading the story
- Drawing t he most interesting part of the;
- story
- rhyme
- dialogue

Reference:

- Teacher ResourceBk English Bk 2.
- Word Perfect Spelling Bk 2 Pg 17.
- Oxford Primary English Bk 2 Pgs 29/25
- Read and write English Standard 2 Pg 2
- Junior English Bk 1 Pg 21.

WEEK 3
SUB THEME: <u>BENEFITS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD FROM SCHOOL.</u>

MONDAY: VOCABULARY
ball , hall , cupboard , books , compound , field , ruler , piece of chalk, library , chalkboard , desk, table, chair

<u>Activities</u>

- Pupils read the vocabulary
- Spell the vocabulary
- Construct oral sentences using the vocabulary.
- Filling in the missing letters.
- Arranging letters to make correct words.
- Making small words from the big words.

<u>Exercises</u>

1. <u>Write the words correctly.</u>

a) ablet _____
b) airch _____
c) sked _____
d) ifeld _____
e) ilarrby_____
f) lalh _____
g) cklah _____
h) lerur _____

2. <u>Write any three sentences using these words.</u>

a) compound _____
b) chalkboard _____
c) Piece of chalk _____

3. Make small words from these

a) blackboard _____ _____ _____
b) cupboard _____ _____ _____
c) chair _____ _____ _____
d) compound _____ _____ _____

TUESDAY:<u>FORMING PLURALS OF NOUNS BY DROPPING "y" AND ADDING "ies"</u>
We drop "y" only when the noun is ending with another consonant before "y" like: by , cy , dy , fly , fry , gy , ky , ly , ry , py , my , ny , sy , ty , zy , etc

Examples

baby -	babies	bunny-	_____
fly -	_____	story -	_____
puppy-	_____	lady -	_____
family	- _____	library-	_____
city -	_____	pony -	_____
fairy -	_____	army -	_____
ferry -	_____	body -	_____
lorry -	_____	fry -	_____

Activities

- Reading words and their plurals.
- Spelling the plurals of words.
- Giving more words in the category.
- Drawing single and plural pictures.

Exercises

1. Write the plurals of these words.

a) fly
b) lorry
c) puppy
d) baby
e) story
f) city
g) library
h) lady

2. Fill in the gaps with plurals of the words given in the brackets.

a) David likes to read _____about birds. (story)
b) The nurse treated many _____ in the hospital. (baby)
c) Many _____came from the rubbish pit. (fly)
d) Those _____are very smart. (lady)
e) The two _____sank in the lake. (ferry)
f) We ate _____at Rhoda's birthday party. (berry)
g) Kampala and Nairobi are big _____.(city)
h) _____feed on milk. (puppy)
i) The two _____had a terrible accident. (lorry)
j) Paul and Tom come from different _____. (family)

References:

- Read and Write English Standard 2 Pg 28.
- Word perfect Spelling Bk 2 Pg 34
- English Aid Bk 3 Pg 57.

WEDNESDAY: <u>FORMING PLURALS OF NOUNS THAT END WITH "y" LIKE</u>.

ay , ey , oy , uy

<u>Examples</u>

key	tray	toy
bay	donkey	day
turkey	monkey	
boy	guy	

<u>Activities</u>

- Reading the words
- Giving the plurals of the nouns
- Giving similar words.

<u>Exercises</u>

<u>Fill in the gaps with the plurals of the words given in brackets.</u>

a) The _____for the classrooms are lost. (key)
b) All schools must have _____. (sickbay)
c) _____are very big birds. (turkey)
d) Those _____are very stupid. (boy)
e) There are very old _____in that hotel. (tray)
f) _____do not run very fast. (donkey)
g) The babies lost their _____. (toy)
h) The _____ ate all the corn in the garden. monkey)

THURSDAY: <u>NOUNS WHOSE PLURALS ACQUIRE "ves"</u>

Nouns get to end with "ves" when they end with "f" or "fe" in the singular form.

knife	hoof	self
wife	life	leaf
thief	wolf	
loaf	shelf	

<u>Activities</u>

- Reading the words

- Giving the plurals
- Giving similar words and different words.

NB: In words like chief, cliff, staff, roof, etc. We do not add "ves" we add "s" on their plural forms.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the plural of the words given in brackets.

a) _____are dangerous weapons. (knife)
b) Tom has four _____. (wife)
c) Te two _____ were shot dead. (thief)
d) I ate two _____of bread last week. (loaf)
e) A cow has four _____ (hoof)
f) The red-cross people are there to save _____. (life)
g) _____ are wild animals. (wolf)
h) The book _____are broken. (shelf)
i) The tree lost all the _____. (leaf)

FRIDAY:

SUB-THEME: <u>Causes of problems between school and the neighbourhood</u>.

Vocabulary

gun	away	uniform	police	policeman
policewoman	thief	land	fight	steal
bad language	quarrel	damages	press pass	

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary
- Spelling the vocabulary
- Making sentences about the words.
- Filling in the missing letters.

Structures

Some structures to be carried out in oral form and others in written form.

- Show me a/the……
- This/That is …….
- What do you/don't you like?
- I like ……..

- I don't like ……..
- What are they doing?
- They are …….
- What colour is …….?
- It is .....
- What is she/he wearing?
- She/he is ……

Exercises

1. Fill in the missing letters.

a) th__ef
b) un__fo__m
c) pol__ceman
d) f_g__t
e) st__al
f) a__my

2. Answer these riddles correctly.

Who am I?

a) You wear me when coming to school.
b) I am _____
c) I keep law and order.
d) I am _____
e) We keep peace and security in our country.
f) We are _____
g) I take people's things without their knowledge.
h) I am a _____

WEEK 4

MONDAY: NOUNS WITHOUT PLURALS

There are two types of such nouns;

a) uncountable nouns
b) No plural nouns

NB: Uncountable nouns are inseparable items like liquids, solids and gases, etc. We use only "is", "was" and "has" to talk about them.

water	food	beer	oxygen
petrol	rice	blood	carbondioxide
oil	ice	meat	hydrogen
soda	milk	mutton	grass

paraffin butter pork acid etc

No plural nouns can be counted, but they do not change in plural e.g

cattle	sheep	deer	chicken
people	fish	furniture	bread, etc

Activities

- Reading the words correctly
- Spelling the words.
- Giving the plural forms.

Exercises

1. Give the plurals of these words.

a) sheep
b) deer
c) water
d) fish
e) sugar
f) ink

2. Give the plural of the underlined words.

a) Please, give me some water. _____
b) I don't eat fish. _____
c) Her hair is long and black. _____
d) The people sang nice songs. _____
e) Blood is red but water is colourless. _____
f) A deer runs fast. _____
g) The child saw a sheep in the field. _____

NB: In the above case we can use plural expressions even if the nouns do not change. e.g

is - are
was - were
has - have
this - these
that - those

This is because the nouns can be counted.

3. Rewrite the sentences in plural form.

1. A sheep is a humble animal.
2. The fish is swimming very fast.
3. A deer has many horns.
4. The cattle is grazing.
5. That chicken is very big.

TUESDAY PLURALS OF IRREGULAR NOUNS

Irregular nouns have plurals which are completely different from their original state.

tooth	-	teeth	goose	-	geese
foot	-	Feet	louse	-	lice
man	-	men	child	-	children
woman	-	women	ox	-	oxen
person	-	people	policeman	-	policemen
mouse	-	mice	policewoman		policewomen

Activities

- Reading the nouns
- Spelling the plural forms
- Giving words in the same category.

Exercises

Give the plural of the underlined words.

1. My tooth is paining. _____
2. That man is the best runner. _____
3. Where is the policeman? _____
4. The goose does not fly high. _____
5. The mouse is under the chair. _____
6. Did she hurt her foot? _____
7. The child is going to school. _____
8. The girl has a louse in her hair. _____
9. That ox is very fast. _____
10. Is the policewoman pregnant? _____

THEME TWO: OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

SUB THEME: **RELATIONSHIPS AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS.**

WEDNESDAY: VOCABULARY

grandmother , grandfather , aunt , sister, brother , niece, cousin , nephew

Structures

- Show me your
- This is my……
- She/he is my ……
- These are my ……..
- Those are my ……..
- They are our/my/ their …….
- How many……have you got?
- I have ……..

Exercises

- Reading the words
- Spelling the words.
- Forming small words from the big ones.
- Constructing oral sentences.
- Answering questions using the structures orally.

Exercises

1. Fill in the missing letters.

a) br__th__r
b) un__le
c) sist__r
d) moth__r
e) d__ught__r
f) a__nt
g)

2. Arrange the letters to form correct words.

a) anut
b) ons
c) thfaer
d) phewne
e) encie
f) scouin

3. Make sentences using these words.

a) grandfather:_____
b) daughter : _____
c) grandmother_____

4. Form small words from the big ones.

a) mother _____ _____ _____

b) grandfather _____ _____ _____

5. Match the gender opposites correctly.

Male	Female
father	aunt
brother	daughter
uncle	grandmother
son	mother
grandfather	sister

Bring this while teaching opposites

THURSDAY: **PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

Personal pronouns are words that stand for nouns/names.

Examples

I , we , they , you , he , she , it

Personal pronouns are grouped into singular and plural expressions

- Singular pronouns: I , she , he , it
- Plural pronouns: we , they

NB: "You" is both singular and plural depending on whether one person or group of people being talked about.

Activities

- Identifying pronouns
- Making sentences using pronouns
- Forming possessive pronouns

Exercises

1. Match A and B correctly.

A	**B**
I	the dog

We	Jane
they	Peter
He	I and Sarah
She	Tom and Annet
it	

2. Rewrite the sentences by using the pronouns of the underlined words.

a) Peter is a good boy.

_____

b) I and Suzan are clever children

_____

c) Elizabeth is a beautiful girl.

_____

d) A cat is a wise animal.

_____

e) John and Fatumaare friends.

_____

FRIDAY: POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- Possessive pronouns are the words used to show ownership/belonging.
- Possessive pronouns are got from personal pronouns.

Examples

my , mine , me , our , ours , us , your , you , yours , their , theirs , them , his , him , her , hers , its

Activities

- Reading the pronouns
- Grouping the possessiveness
- making oral and written sentences.
- Matching to "has" and "have".

Exercises

1. Match the pronouns to "has" and "have"

I

She

We	has
he	
they	have
it	
you	

2. Complete the table correctly.

Personal pronouns			possessive pronouns		
I	my	-	mine	-	me
we	- _____	-	ours	-	us
they	- their	-	theirs	-	_____
you	- your	-	_____	-	you
he	- _____	-	his	-	him
she	- her	-	her	-	_____
it	- its	-	_____	-	it

3. Use all the pronouns following the given example.

1. a) I have a car.	a) She has a dress	a) John has pot
b) It is my car.	b) _____	b) _____
c) The car is mine.	c) _____	c) _____
d) It belongs to me.	d) _____	d) _____

WEEK 5

MONDAY : FILL IN THE GAPS WITH CORRECT PRONOUNS.

1. We are hungry. Please give _____some food.
2. He is thirsty, let's give _____some water.
3. The girls are noisy. Tell _____to keep quiet.
4. The boys are late. _____have missed the bus.
5. The cat is under the tree. _____is resting.
6. You are my friend. I have known _____ for many years.
7. The queen has much money. _____is happy.
8. The frog jumped into the soup. _____is dead.
9. _____very bad. Your teacher beat you.
10. _____is playful. His shirt is torn.

References:

- Basic Primary English Bk 2, Pg 3.

- Junior English Bk 3 Pg 21.

TUESDAY: PUNCTUATION MARKS

Punctuation marks are symbols used to write English in the correct form They a re ;

- capital letters
- full stops
- question marks

CAPITAL LETTERS AND FULL STOPS.

- Capital letters are upper case letters like;

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

They must be used to show;

a) The beginning of sentences.
b) Names of people
c) names of places
d) names of vehicles
e) Days of the week
f) Months of the year
g) Titles, etc

- Full stops are put at the end of telling sentences. It is a dot.

Examples

a) It is a lovely dress.
b) My mother's friend is Sarah.
c) Joy went to Jinja.

Activities

- Reading words and sentences.
- Identifying proper nouns
- Punctuating given sentences.

Exercises

1. Write out words which should start with capita; letters.

train peter flower kampala table sarah snake benz pot doctor broom Monday January

2. Punctuate these sentences

a) I have two brothers
b) he must work very hard
c) joan has lost mark's pencil
d) we went to gulu last monday
e) aunt carol is a nurse
f) we go for swimming on tuesday
g) January is the first month of the year
h) kapere has a blue benz

References

- Junior English Bk 3 Pg 23
- Junior English Bk 2 Pg 22
- Standard 2 English Page 11-12
- Basic English Bk 2 Pg 52.

WEDNESDAY: WRITE IN SHORT FORM

- When writing days of the week and months of the year in short forms, w write the first three letters and put a dot.
- For Thursday and September we write the first four letters. Thur./Sept.
- Titles that end with "r" we write the first letter and the last letter and put a dot.

Activities

- Reading the words.
- Writing in short form

Exercises

1. Write in short

Monday - _____
Tuesday - _____
Wednesday - _____
Thursday- _____
Friday - _____
Saturday - _____
Sunday - _____
January - _____
February - _____
August - _____
September - _____

October - _____ December - _____
November - _____

2. Write titles in short
Mister - _____ Doctor - _____
Teacher- _____ Sister - _____
father - _____ Junior - _____

THURSDAY: ***QUESTION MARKS***

- Question marks are also called interrogation marks. They are used in asking questions, and they come at the end.
- The questioning words are:

what	do	have
where	was	how
will	has	whom
is	which	can
shall	who	are
why	did	had, etc
when	were	

Examples

a) Why are you late?
b) Will you be here tomorrow?
c) Is he going to school?
d) What is your name?

Activities

- Reading asking words.
- Forming questions and answering them.
- Punctuating sentences

Exercises

1. Write any five sentences of your own.

a) _____
b) _____
c) _____

d) _____
e) _____

2. Punctuate these sentences
   a) When will the doctor come
   b) which book are you reading
   c) How old is Deborah
   d) Who is your father.
   e) What is your name
   f) Is the hedmaster in the office
   g) Am I your brother
   h) Are the children playing
   i) Did you come late
   j) Was it raining when you left

FRIDAY:
SUB-THEME: Roles of different people in a community

Vocabulary
doctor , nurse , teacher , policeman , policewoman
carpenter , patient , show maker , shop keeper , driver , dentist , oculist , barber , cobbler , farmer , butcher , fisherman , fishmonger , inside , near , in , on,etc

NB:- (Include work places and their tools)
- Roles

Structures
Show me a/the ……..
- This/That is a .(nurse, teacher, etc)
  Where is the……?
- The ……is……the……..
  What does a …….do?
- A …… treats/builds/ mends/ sells/ teaches, etc

Activities
- Reading the vocabulary
- Spelling the vocabulary
- Constructing sentences using the vocabulary

- Answering structural questions correctly.
- Filling in missing letters.
- Matching the people with roles/tools/places of work, etc.
- Answering riddles.

Exercise

1. Fill in the missing leters.

a) t__ach__r
b) nu__se
c) c__rp__nter
d) dr__ver
e) p__tie__t
f) do__t__r

2. Match the people with the places of work.

doctor	shop
teacher	salon
pilot	butchery
driver	lake
shopkeeper	hospital
barber	school
butcher	airport
fisherman	taxi-park

3. Choose the correct word to fill in the gaps
   a) I am a _____. I treat sick people in the hospital.
   b) I am a _____. I teach children.
   c) I go on lakes. I catch fish with my nets. I am a _____.
   d) I repair cars, buses and lorries. I am a _____.
   e) I make chairs, beds and tables from wood. I am a _____.
   f) I mend people's shoes when they are torn. I am a _____.

4. Write in short form.

a) teacher _____
b) doctor _____

c) captain _____

THURSDAY: **PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE/NOW TENSE**

This tense is used to describe an action taking place at that particular time.
We add "ing" at the end of the verb to show a perpetual action. (continuing action)

Examples

buy	-	buying
eat	-	eating
tie	-	tying
fill	-	filling
push	-	pushing
do	-	doing

Activities

Pupils read the given words.
Pupils spell the words.
Pupils add "ing" at the end of the verbs.
Pupils use the words to make correct sentences.
Pupils use "is" , "am" , and "are" as guides.

Exercises

1. Change these verbs to present continuous tense

slash	-	grow	-	clean	-
cook	-	pay	-	fill	-
look	-	play	-	kill	-
walk	-	die	-	cover	-
talk	-	tie	-	order	-
point	-	do	-	seek	-
paint	-	go	-	peel	-
show	-	read	-	push	-

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) The children are _____their books. (read)
b) She is _____food now.(cook)
c) The children are _____ the compound now. (sweep)

d) I am _____my money now. (count)
e) The cat is _____milk now (drink)
f) We are _____ English now. (learn)
g) I am _____ my shoe laces now. (tie)
h) He is _____ rubbish from the floor. (collect)
i) They are _____the school anthem now. (sing)
j) I am _____ beans in the garden. (plant)

FRIDAY: VERBS WHERE WE DROP "E" AND ADD "ING" IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE.

Examples
dance - dancing
make - making

Activities
- Pupils read the words that end with "e".
- Pupils learn that "e" must be coming after a consonant not a vowel.
- Pupils drop "e" and add "ing"
- Pupils use the words in correct sentences.
- Pupils identify verbs without "ing" expressions.

Exercises
1. Write these verbs into present continuous tense.

bathe -	create -	save -
take -	hate -	brake -
live -	hide -	make -
move -	debate -	dance -
ride -	vote -	wave -
drive -	dive -	

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.
a) Daddy is _____his car now. (drive)
b) The babies are _____ behind the hut. (bathe)
c) I am _____ for the visitors. (dance)
d) The train is _____ along the rail. (locomote)
e) The frogs are _____into the pool. (dive)
f) John is _____ a letter to his friend. (write)

g) I am _____to the Pope. (wore)
h) Moses is _____ a basket. (weave)
i) The boys are _____their bicycles. (ride)

WEEK 7

MONDAY: <u>PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE OF VERBS THAT DOUBLE THE LAST LETTER</u>.

- Verbs double the last letter when they are ending with single consonant/or the last two letters must be vowel and consonant. e.g

an , eg , op , et , ip , etc
ban - banning
mop - mopping
swim - swimming
cut - cutting

<u>Activities</u>

- Reading the words.
- Doubling the last letters.
- Learning that there is no word that has two vowels and double consonant together.

NB: Never double the last letter in cases like clean, feel, peel , beat , dream

<u>Exercises</u>

1. <u>Write these verbs into present continuous tense</u>

stop	-	hop	-	get	-
clap	-	rot	-	beg	-
skip	-	ban	-	put	-
slap	-	slap	-	shut	-
tap	-	hit	-	knit	-
swim	-	chop	-	wet	-
cut	-	mop	-	stab	-
rob	-	cut	-	slip	

2. <u>Fill in the gaps with the present continuous tense of the words in brackets.</u>

a) Mummy is _____meat now. (cut)
b) I am going for _____ now. (swim)
c) The horse is _____at a high speed. (gallop)
d) We are _____ to build a big house. (plan)
e) The boys are _____ around the classroom. (run)

f) Janat is _____ the bathroom now. (scrub)
g) They are _____ mangoes in the basket. (put)
h) She is _____ in the garden now. (dig)

TUESDAY: <u>PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE BY ADDING "s".</u>

- All verbs appear in the present simple tense.
- The verbs in the present simple tense are affected when we use the third person singular pronouns e.g he, she, it, a single noun. They acquire "s" or "es" or "ies"
- In present simple tense we use these indicators.

- everyday
- always
- sometimes
- of the
- daily
-

- all the time
- every week
- every year
- every month

<u>Examples</u>

walk - walks
pray - prays
read - reads
sing - sings

<u>Activities</u>

- Reading the verbs
- Spelling the words.
- Using the words in sentences with third persons singular.
- Giving more words in the category.
- Changing the verbs in accordance to the third person singular.

<u>Exercises</u>

1. <u>Change these verbs to present simple tense by adding "s".</u>

play -
sweep -
com -
write -
run -
walk -

sing -
learn -
dance -
put -
cook -
feel -

2. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

a) The doctor _____sick people everyday. (treat)
b) Sarah _____ well in her book. (write)
c) Mary _____ her prayers every morning. (say)
d) A policeman _____ law and order every night. (keep)
e) The cobbler _____shoes everyday. (mend)
f) He _____ an apple every morning. (eat)
g) She _____ on sports wear every Thursday.(put)
h) It _____ heavily every evening. (rain)
i) He _____ his shoe-laces alone everyday. (tie)
j) She _____ the moon every night. (see)

WEDNESDAY: CHANGING VERBS TO PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE BY ADDING "es".

- We add "es" to verbs that end with

sh , ch , ss , s , x , o

Examples:

watch	-	watches
dress	-	dresses
box	-	boxes
gas	-	gases
go	-	goes

Exercises

1. Change the verbs to present simple tense by adding "es".

brush	-	go	-	pinch	-
touch	-	do	-	miss	-
watch	-	echo	-	gas	-
match	-	fax	-	hiss	-
teach	-	box	-	reach	-
dress	-	mix	-	hatch	-

2. Fill in the gaps by using the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) Mummy _____ my uniform everyday. (wash)
b) Jane _____ her homework every evening. (do)
c) Denis _____ to town every Saturday. (go)

d) The rat _____mice every Saturday. (catch)
e) Elizabeth _____ her teeth after every meal. (brush)
f) Our teacher _____us English everyday. (teach)
g) David _____ milk with soup. (mix)
h) He _____his friends in class. (pinch)
i) She _____ food every evening. (miss)

THURSDAY: VERBS WHERE WE ADD "IES" IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE.

- In this category we see verbs that end with consonant clusters with "y" e.g by , dy,ly, py, my, fly, ply, vy, etc
- "y" changes to "I" and we add "es" in the present simple tense.

Examples

fly	-	flies
cry	-	cries
apply	-	applies
deny	-	denies

Activities

- Pupils read the verbs.
- Pupils give the consonant clusters with "y".
- Pupils give similar words in the category.
- Pupils use the verbs in correct sentences.

Exercises

1. Write these verbs into present simple tense.

marry	-	deny	-
bury	-	shy	-
carry	-	try	-
dry	-	defy	-
fly	-	hurry	-
fry	-	identify	-
cry	-	comply	-
apply	-		

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) The baby _____for milk everyday. (cry)

b) He _____ two wives every year. (marry)
c) She _____ meat with cooking oil daily. (fry)
d) It _____ the rats on its mouth everyday. (carry)
e) The sun _____ the dresses everyday. (dry)
f) She _____ to church every Sunday. (hurry)
g) The sniff dog _____ the thieves all the time. (identify)
h) The bird _____over our house daily. (fly)

THEME 3: HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

FRIDAY:
SUB-THEME: PARTS OF THE BODY AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

Vocabulary

head fingers leg ears lips eyes toes nose heel foot knee elbow hair ankle (smell see hear touch) mouth breast thigh

Functions

Structures

- Show me your……..
- This/These is/are my ……..
- How many ……have/has you/he/she got?
- I/he/she has/have……..
- What do you use your ……for?
- I use my ……for ……
- What is she/he doing?
- She/he is ……..
- what is this or that?
- *Are these ……*

oral activity

Activities:

- Reading the vocabulary
- Naming the parts of the body.
- Spelling the words correctly.
- Constructing the sentences using the words given
- Using the structures correctly.

Exercises

1. Write the plurals of these words.

ear	-	nose	-
toe	-	foot	-
knee	-	tooth	-
ankle	-	mouth	-

2. Write five sentences using the learnt words.

a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____

3. Match the parts of the body with their uses.

ears	for walking
nose	for touching
eyes	for seeing
hands	for smelling
legs	for hearing

SUB-THEME: **SANITATION**

THURSDAY: **VOCABULARY**

throw , burn , boil , clean , collect , cover , slash , wash, cook , brush , cut , dig

Structures

- What are you doing?
- I am /We are …….
- What is he/she doing?
- He/She is …….
- What are t hey doing?
- They are ……
- Did you .?
- Yes, I did.
- No, I did not.
- What did you/he/she/they do……yesterday/last Monday/lasy week, etc?
- They/He/She…….

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary.
- Using the words in correct sentences.
- Answering the structures correctly.

Exercises

1. Make five sentences using any of th words learnt.

a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____

2. Form small words from these words.

clean _____ _____
brush _____ _____
wash _____ _____

FRIDAY: CONJUNCTION "and" (revision)

- "and" is used to join two ideas/objects/subjects.
- When using "and", articles change.

- "is" becomes "are"
- "was" becomes "were"
- "has" becomes "have"
- "singular" becomes "plural expressions"

Examples:

1. Mark is a good boy.
   Richard is a good boy.
- Mark and Richard are good boys.

2. Joan is smart.
   Joan is beautiful.
- Joan is smart and beautiful.

3. Tom has a shirt
   Tom has a coat.
- Tom has a shirt and a coat.

4. Peter has a car.
   Ali has a car.
- Peter and Ali have cars.

5. Ian was absent.
   Rose was absent.
   Ian and Rose were absent.

   Activities
   - Reading both sentences.
   - Joining the sentences.
   - Pupils give their own contributions.

   1. Join the sentences using "and".

Teacher to give sentences following the above examples. (Five joined expressions)

   2. Write your own sentences and join them using "and".

Three expressions to be written.

- Conjunction (but)

WEEK 9

THEME FOUR: **FOOD AND NUTRITION**

MONDAY:

SUB-THEME: **CLASSIFICATION OF FOODS.**

Vocabulary

cassava, potato, orange , egg , rice , milk , pea , mango , yam , pawpaw , fish groundnut , cabbage , green , brown , yellow , blue , white (other colours) talk about each food and its colour.

Structures

- What are these/those?
- These/Those are …….
- They are …….
- Do you like…….?
- yes I do.
- No, I do not.
- What colour is/are the …….?
- It is/They are …….
- What is this/that?
- It is a/an……..
- This is a/an…….

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary learnt.
- Spelling the words.
- Answering oral questions related to the structures given.
- Grouping the foods.
- Writing small words from the given words.

Exercises

1. Write small words from these words.

a) cabbage _____ _____
b) mango _____ _____
c) groundnut _____ _____
d) potato _____ _____

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

a) Rose is eating _____potato.
b) Our hen has laid _____ egg.
c) _____ fish is a body building food.
d) _____ orange is a health giving food.
e) Did you eat _____ pineapple alone?
f) Sarah is cutting _____ onion.
g) _____cabbage is eaten as vegetable.
h) _____yam is an energy giving food.
i) Dad bought for me _____ apple.
j) I enjoy eating _____ yellow banana.

TUESDAY:

1. Use the plural form of the words in brackets.

1. We eat _____at school on Mondays. (potato)
2. Do you want _____ for lunch? (orange)
3. _____ grow under the ground. (groundnut)
4. The milkman sold all the _____-in the morning. (milk)
5. Where did you put the_____ _(mango)
6. we eat _____daily at school. (bean)
7. The hen's _____are broken. (egg)
8. _____are green when they are raw. (pea)
9. The _____ are rotten. don't eat them! (pawpaw)
10. the shopkeeper sold all the _____(rice)

2. Circle the food that have no plural form.

bean	rice	banana	posho
milk	pea	juice	pawpaw

THURSDAY: **ADJECTIVES**

- Adjectives are words which tell us more about nouns.
- Adjectives are in different forms like
- size
- nature
- length
- colour
- mood/manner
- space, etc

Examples

fat strong short tall happy dull ugly kind rich early
thin good slow poor late clean easy big quick

Activities

- Reading the adjectives.
- Spelling the adjectives.
- Comparing adjectives using analogies.
- Constructing sentences using analogies
- Giving opposites of adjectives.
- Identifying adjectives

Exercises

1. Write out the adjectives from the sentences.

a) Denis has a dirty uniform. _____
b) The clever girl is sick. _____
c) Diana has a heavy bag. _____
d) I swam in the shallow pool._____
e) We had a busy day yesterday. _____
f) it is an easy question. _____

2. Fill in the analogies correctly.

a) Beautiful is to girl as _____is to boy.

b) _____ is to trees as long is to snakes.
c) big is to ball as _____is to pig.
d) Little is to water as _____is to mango.

FRIDAY: <u>OPPOSITES OF ADJECTIVES</u>.

- Opposite means the contrary or the different but in the same nature/status or category.

<u>Examples</u>:
good - bad
high - low
rich - poor
simple - hard

<u>Activities</u>:
Reading the adjectives
Spelling the words.
Using the words in opposite form
Considering the degrees of adjectives.
opposites of family members

<u>Exercises</u>:

1. <u>Give the opposites of these adjectives</u>

fat -	poor -	beautiful -
bad -	high -	asleep -
big -	blunt -	hot -
tall -	below -	smart -
slow -	lazy -	heavy -
deep -	strong -	black -
clean -	wide -	clever -
early -	simple -	alive -

2. <u>Write the opposite of the underlined words.</u>

a) Dad is a very <u>good</u> man.
b) She is a <u>hardworking</u> girl.
c) The road is very <u>narrow</u>.
d) My pencil is <u>blunt</u>.
e) The aeroplane is <u>slow</u>.

f) That dog is dead.
g) She is sitting under the tall tree.
h) Our family members are poor.

TUESDAY: COMPARING ADJECTIVES BY ADDING "er" AND "est"

- Adjectives appear in three degrees
- positive degree
- Comparative degree
- Superlative degree
- In the comparative degree we add "er" and in the superlative degree we add "est".
- When dealing in sentences we identify the adjective degree following;
- Positive degree – "a"
- Comparative degree – "than"
- Superlative degree – "the"

Examples

tall - taller - tallest
a tall - taller than - the tallest

1. Complete the table below.

Positive DEGREE	**Comparative degree**	**Superlative degree**
short	shorter than	the shortest
strong		
clean		
slow		
quick		
cheap		
deep		
clever		
weak		
fine		
bright		

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) Tom is a _____boy. (short)
b) Peter is _____than Joseph. (strong)
c) Sarah is the _____ girl in class. (clever)

(Teacher to give about ten similar work)

WEDNESDAY:
ADJECTIVES WHERE WE DOUBLE THE LAST LETTER AND ADD "er" AND "est".

Activities:

- Completing the table.
- Doubling the last letter.
- Using the adjectives in the correct degree.

Exercises:

1. complete the table correctly.

Positive degree	**Comparative degree**	**Superlative Degree**
fat	fatter than	the fattest
big		
thin		
hot		
wet		

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) Sunday was the _____day last week. (wet)
b) A pot is _____than a ball. (big)
c) Today is a _____ day. (cool)
d) Doreen is _____ than Diana. (thin)
e) Friday was the _____ day this week. (hot)
f) She is a _____ girl. (fat)
g) Mariam is _____than Joan.

THURSDAY: **ADJECTIVES THAT ADD "r" and "st".**

PRIMARY TWO – ENGLISH TOPICAL BREAKDOWN TERM II 2020

THEME 1: OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. Common animals

- vocabulary

- structures
2. Animal homes
3. animal youngones
4. Animal movements
5. Animal sounds

Comprehension (Old Madanda)

6. Alphabetical order (first letter)
7. Alphabetical order (second letter()
8. Alphabetical order (third letter)
9. Common insects
10. Vocabulary
11. Structures

Comprehension about insects

12. Use of "was" and "were"
13. common plants
14. vocabulary
15. structures
16. adjectives
17. Adjectives that end with "y"
18. Adjectives where we ass "more" and "most"
19. Use of an apostrophe
20. Use of a comma
21. The use of "some" and "any"
22. Things we make

Vocabulary

23. Structures

THEME 2: THINGS WE MAKE.

24. vocabulary
25. structures
26. comprehension about things we make
27. Reflexive pronouns
28. interrogative pronouns/questioning words
29. Vocabulary (material and source of things we make)
30. Past tense of irregular verbs
31. Past tense (d, ed , ied)
32. Conjunction ("because")

THEME 3 : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

33. Transport (means of transport)
34. vocabulary
35. structures
36. Opposites using “un”

Comprehension about transport.

THEME 4: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

37. Common accidents
38. Vocabulary
39. Structures
40. Dangers of on the road
41. vocabulary
42. structures
43. vocabulary on road safety
44. vocabulary on first aid
45. Collective nouns

P.2 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR TERM 2 2020

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

Common animals

Vocabulary:

cat	elephant
dog	horse
hen	lion
sheep	pig
duck	goat
bird	man
rabbit	fish

Structures

What is this / that?

This / That is a _____

Activities:

1. Answering oral questions using the structures.

2(a) Write the words correctly

atc _____ dgo _____

eepsh _____ phantele _____

shif _____ hne _____

(b) **Fill in the missing letters**

r__bb__t	ho___se
d___ck	m___n
go___t	h___n

Animal young ones

cat	-	kitten	elephant	-	calf
dog	-	puppy	horse	-	foal
hen	-	chick	lion	-	cub
cow	-	calf	pig	-	piglet
sheep	-	lamb	goat	-	kid
bird	-	nestling	man	-	baby
duck	-	duckling	fish	-	fry
rabbit	-	bunny/rack	monkey	-	baby

Animal homes

Cow – byre / kraal
Sheep – fold

goat – shed
pig – sty
bird – nest
fish – water
lion - den
man - house
dog - kennel
horse - stable
rabbit - hutch/burrow
bee - hive
hen - pen
cat - basket
rat - hole/burrow

Activity

Matching animals to their young ones.

Animal sounds:

a dog barks
a cat purrs / mews
a sheep bleats
a goat bleats
a bird sings / whistles
a monkey chatters
a duck quacks
a rat / mouse squeaks
a lion roars
a cow lows / mows
a pig grunts
a snake hisses
an elephant trumpets
a hen clucks
a cock crows
a horse neighs
a donkey brays

Comprehension about animals sounds

Activity

Completing analogies about animal sounds.

1. Dog is to _____ as cow is to low.
2. _____ is to snake as roaring is to lion.

Animal movement/meat

snake - slithering (gliding)
bird - flying
dog - running
cow - walking
person- walking
frog - jumping/hopping
rabbit - jumping/hopping
duck - wobbling

Alphabetical order

Arranging words in alphabetical order considering the first letter.

Examples:

(3) (1) (5) (2) (4)

1. cat, apple, egg, ball, dog

apple, ball, cat, dog, egg

(3) (2) (4) (1)

2. man, lady, woman, boy

boy lady, man, woman

Exercise:

1. dish, axe, cap, bus
2. table, chair, bed, desk
3. elephant, dog, cat, ass
4. cow, sheep, hen, goat
5. child, boy, girl, man

Second letter

Alphabetical order considering the second letter.

Examples:

1. boy, bag, best, bird

bag, best, boy, build

2. most, meat, mat, milk

mat, meat, milk, most

Exercise:

Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.

1. bench, box, basket, big
2. desk, dog, dig, duck
3. mug, man, meat, millet
4. fight, fly, fought, fall

Alphabetical order considering the third letter.

Examples:

1. stool, stand, still, stung
2. drip, drum, dream, drop

dream, drip, drop, drum

Exercise:

Arrange the words below in ABC order.

1. smell, small, smile, smoke

2. broom, brand, break, brick
3. crow, crane, crush, cream

Common insects

Vocabulary: cockroach, bees, wasp, mosquito, ant, spider

Structures:

Answer correctly



Are these insects?

Yes, they are……./ No, they aren't ……

Is this a/an……?

Comprehension exercises about insects

Once upon a time there lived a very beautiful insect the butterfly. Everyone liked the butterfly. It had beautiful legs and wings. One day, Nakato was catching grasshoppers, jumping up and down. When she looked sideways, she saw a butterfly. She left all the grasshoppers and followed the butterfly because it was very beautiful.

Questions

Uses of was and were

- Was is used for one
- Were is used for more than one

Examples:

	one	***many***
1.	I was late	We were late
2.	The boy was coming	The boys were coming.
3.	She was absent	They were absent
4.	He was playing	They were playing
5.	The child was dancing	The children were dancing

Exercise:

Fill in the correct answer.

1. The cup was broken.
2. _____ the children playing?
3. The dogs _____ barking.
4. _____ it a good picture?
5. He _____ absent yesterday.

Common plants

Vocabulary on plants

Banana plant Cassava plant

Sugarcane plant
Coffee plant
Mango plant
Maize plant
Pineapple plant
Pawpaw plant
Sweet potato plant

Structures:

What is this / that?
This / that is a _____
What are these / those?
These / Those are _____

Exercise:

1. Draw these plants

Pineapple plant	Banana plant	Maize plant	Yam plant

2. Write these words correctly.
   nabana _____
   apple pine _____
   pwapwa _____
   vassaca _____
   antspl _____
   ngoma _____

<u>Adjectives:</u>

An adjective is a word which tells more (describes) about a noun.

Words that end with 'y' we remove 'y' and add 'ier' or 'iest'

lazy	lazier	laziest
ugly	uglier	ugliest

exercise

1. Kauma is the ……girl in our class. (lazy)
2. Who is ……..than you? (happy)

Adjectives that end with "e" eg wide, nice , fine

Adjectives that add 'more' and 'most

Examples

Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Honest	more honest	most honest
Active	more active	most active
proud	more proud	most proud

peaceful	more peaceful	most peaceful

Activity

Complete correctly

Honest	…….	Most honest
…….	…….	Most active
…….	more beautiful	…….
prominent	more prominent	most prominent
Sociable	more sociable	most sociable

Use of "some" and "any"

Some is used to tell that there is little but not much or many.

Any is used to tell that there is nothing left. (in negative and interrogative sentences)

Examples:

1. There is some milk in the jug.
2. Some body is sitting on the chair.
3. Are there any flowers in the school?
4. She doesn't have any money.

Exercise:

Fill in "some" or "any"

1. There isn't _____ water in the jerrycan.
2. There is _____ juice in the fridge.
3. Are there _____ people in the classroom?
4. There are _____ grasshoppers in the market.
5. Menya has _____ mangoes.
6. The headmaster doesn't do _____ marking of books.
7. Do you have _____water?
8. Does she have _____book?

WEEK 6

MONDAY : THE USE OF COMMAS

a) When listing items/things ideas.
b) When pausing in a statement.
c) After writing "Yes", "No" or "Please".

Examples

a) Susan, Brenda, Carol and Anne are in class.
b) We went to the shop and bought sugar, butter, tea leaves and bread
c) Yes, she is my friend.
d) No, he is not a thief.
e) Please, tell me the story.

NB:A comma does not come before "and"/never put and after a comma because a comma is also a conjunction.

Exercise

Use commas to punctuate the sentences.

1. I went to the market to buy oranges tomatoes bananas and beans.
2. Peter Mark Joel Annet and John are in the field.
3. Please pick up your sweater and put it in the bag.
4. Yes I went to the village last week.
5. No I don't like to play football.
6. At the zoo, we saw lions zebras monkeys birds and buffalos.
7. Nurses doctors teachers pilots and barbers are people in our community.
8. They were looking for OkelloOpioOkiaOkot and Ongwen.

TUESDAY:

SUB-THEME:CULTURAL PRACTICES AND VALUES IN A COMMUNITY.

Vocabulary

walk, read , write , sweep , play , clean , pray , eat , sing , comb , wash , brush , dance , cook , run , present , greet

Structures:

- What do you do everyday?
- I/We……..everyday.
- What does he/she do everyday?
- He/She …….everyday.

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary.
- Writing the verbs in present simple tense considering third person singular. (he/she/it)
- Spelling the verbs.
- Using the verbs in the given structures.

- Writing words correctly.

Exercises

1. Write these words correctly.

a) gisn _____
b) pyla _____
c) mboc _____
d) alwk _____
e) sewep _____
f) tewir _____
g) nceda _____
h) swah _____

2. Write sentences using these words

a) pray _____
b) sweep_____
c) wrote_____
d) comb_____
e) cooks_____

3. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) The priest _____for us in the church everyday. (pray)
b) A cook _____food at school. (cook)
c) John _____the classroom every morning. (sweep)
d) Suzan _____the dishes at home everyday. (wash)
e) Peter _____ football every Saturday. (play)
f) She _____ her hair every morning. (comb)
g) Patrick _____ the anthems everyday. (sing)
h) He _____-to school on foot everyday. (walk)

WEDNESDAY: **THE USE OF THE APOSTROPHE.**

The apostrophe is used;

a) To show ownership/possession.
b) To write in short form/ to join two words

Examples

- The teacher's bag	we've	Moses'
- Bosco's pencil	he's	Amos'
- isn't	they're	James'
- can't	you're	etc

Activities

- Reading the given words.
- Writing the words in short.
- Showing the significance of these words in writing short forms. "is" , "are" , "has" and "have" using the apostrophe.
  's = has/is/
  re = are
  've = have
  n't = not

is for nouns ending with "s" e.g Moses = Moses'

- Writing sentences to show possession
- Show the negative expressions.

Exercises

1. Punctuate these sentences using an apostrophe

2. Write these words in short/join using apostrophe

was not -	will not -	The dog has -
is not -	shall not -	we have -
cannot -	did not -	they have -
does not -	he has -	you have -
do not -	it has -	we are -
has not -	John has -	you are -
have not -	Tom has -	they are, etc -
could not	She has -	

3. Fill in the gaps with the short form of the words given in brackets.

a) Rogers _____coming to school. (is not)
b) The dog _____ inside the kennel. (was not)
c) We _____ work when there is noise. (cannot)
d) _____ laugh at lame people. (do not)
e) My grandmother _____like eating meat. (does not)
f) _____raining now. (it is)
g) _____two eyes on my head. (I have)
h) _____ very short. (You are)

WEEK 8

MONDAY : PAST TENSE

- The past simple tense is used to show that the action stopped taking place.

- Sometimes it is called yesterday tense.
- We add "d" or "ed" or "ied" to some verbs.

Past tense where we add "d"

- We add "d" to verbs that end with letter "e".

Examples

dance - danced
bathe - bathed

Activities

- Reading the verbs
- Giving similar words.
- Using the verbs in correct sentences.
- Changing the verbs in past simple tense.

Exercises

1. Write these verbs in past simple tense.

a) The baby _____using toilet soap. (bathe)
b) We _____ YoweriMuseveni to power. (vote)
c) God _____ everybody on earth. (create)
d) She was _____ of stealing meat. (ashame)
e) Daddy _____his money purse. (misplace)
f) He _____ his mother for two years.(hate)
g) She _____very well in the disco. (dance)
h) We _____primary one last year. (complete)

TUESDAY: PAST TENSE WHERE WE ADD "e".

We add "ed" on verbs that end with consonants.

Examples

play - played
plant - planted
show - showed
rain - rained

Activities

- Reading the given verbs.
- Giving similar words in the category.

- Using similar words in the category
- Using the learnt words in correct sentences.
- Writing verbs in past simple tense.

Exercises

1. Change these verbs to past simple tense

play	-	help	-	wait	-
pray	-	push	-	miss	-
stay	-	clean	-	deep	-
add	-	cook	-	heap	-
collect	-	work	-	fill	-
touch	-	laugh	-	kick	-
cover	-	jump	-		

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct forms.

a) The boy _____the tree yesterday. (climb)
b) We _____ for the bus for six hours. (wait)
c) Rhoda _____ her uniform yesterday. (wash)
d) It _____ heavily last Monday. (rain)
e) Deborah _____ the windows last night. (open)
f) The teacher _____ the girls to bring seeds. (ask)
g) The children _____at their teacher yesterday. (laugh)
h) We _____many games last week. (play)
i) Tom _____for his sister yesterday. (pray)
j) She _____ her teeth twice yesterday. (brush)

3. Group the words according to ending sounds "t" and "d"
laughed , cleaned , touched , covered , cooked , needed , washed , rained.

WEDNESDAY: PAST SIMPLE TENSE WHERE WE ADD "ied".

- We add "ied" on verbs that end with consonant clusters that end with "y" e.g
- ry, ly, fry, cry, dry, fy, ny, etc
- "y" changes to "I" and we add "ed" in the Past Simple Tense.

Examples

cry	-	cried
try	-	tried
bury	-	buried
marry	-	married

Activities

- Reading the verbs
- Pupils give words with consonant clusters of "y".
- Pupils give similar words in the category.
- Pupils use the words in correct sentences.
- All words in this tense form take s ound "d".

1. Write the past tense of these verbs,.

bury	-	spy	-	try	-
carry	-	cry	-	identify	-
hurry	-	apply	-	comply	-
dry	-	deny	-	simplify	-
fry	-	shy	-	marry	-

2. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) He _____the cat in a box. (carry)
b) She _____ for a new job last year. (apply)
c) The policeman _____on the case of his murder last month.
d) The corn _____ in the garden. (dry)
e) Mary _____for breast milk yesterday. (cry)
f) She _____ to run fast but she failed. (try)
g) He was _____ last Sunday. (bury)
h) Daddy _____ another wife last week. (marry)

Things we make

Vocabulary

Pots, balls, baskets, dolls, ropes, stove , mortor , stool, ladle , bed ,pestle , saucepan, ornaments , clothes , cushion

Structures

1. What are you going to make?
   I am / we are going to make……..
2. What is this/ that?
   This / that is a ……
3. Is this a ……?
   Yes, it is a …….

No, it isn't a…….

4. Are these/ those ……..?
   Yes, they are……..

Activity

Rhyme about things we make.

I am going to make a little ball.
I will use bananafibres.
I am going to make a little pot.
I will use clay or kneaded anthill soil.
I am going to make a little rope.
I will use sisal or raffia.
I am going to make a little mat.
I will use banana fibres or palm leaves
We can make a lot things using
All things God made

Ref. Teachers English Resource Bk for P.2.

Fill in the missing letters

ba__ __et ___ope dol__

Write these words correctly

pero ……..
pto ……..
tams …….
refibs …….
leaves palm ……..

Reflexive pronouns:

These pronouns show that the action of the verb is performed on its subject e.g.

1. He cut himself
   Cut is the reflexive verb and himself is the reflexive pronoun.

More examples include:

Myself	oneself	himself
Herself	themselves	ourselves
Ourselves	itself	yourself

I did the work myself.
She dug in the garden herself.

One should do the work oneself.
They worked in the shambathemselves.

Interrogative pronouns / questioning words

Examples:

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where do you live?
4. Whose book is that?

- Every asking sentence must and with a question mark (?)
- Words used to begin questions. What, How, Where, Who, Whose, Which, Do, Can, When, Is, Are

Exercise:

Complete the sentences by adding the right questioning word from the list below.

Who, Where, Can, Whose, Do, Which, How

1. _____many brothers have you?
2. _____ is your teachers?
3. _____ is her school?
4. _____ are we going out?
5. _____ they know your name?

Questioning words;

can	will	is	were
may	shall	are	should
did	do	was	would, etc

Materials and sources

Things we make:

Vocabulary on things we make and their importance.

Vocabulary	Materials	Sources
Ropes	Fibres	Banana plant
Pots	Clay	Swamps
Mats, hats, bags	Palm leaves	Palm trees
Drums	Skins and wood	Skins of animals or fores

Exercise

Match materials with their sources

Fibres	palm trees
Clay	swamp
Palm leaves	banana plant

Transport

Means of transport

Vocabulary

bus lorry bicycle aeroplane
ship boat motorcycle car train ferry
canoe foot pedestrian

Uses of transport.

- For carrying people
- For carrying food
- For carrying firewood
- For carrying building materials

Comprehension about transport

My father is a lorry driver. He drives a school bus of Viva Primary School. I go to Viva Primary School. Our bus can carry eighty children altogether. It is blue in colour. Sometimes older children stand when they don't get where to sit.
When o the bus, we put on our hats unlike in the class. We also sing songs when travelling on the bus. We usually see cyclists, pedestrians and by-pass other buses, cars, lorries, motorcycles. Sometimes my friends are brought to school by their parents in their cars.

Questions

Join using:……because……..
Give examples of sentences using "because"

Exercise:
Opposites using 'un'

Examples

kind _____unkind
tie _____untie
happy_____ unhappy

equal _____ unequal
fortunate _____ unfortunate
lucky _____ unlucky

***Activity*:**
Give the opposites of the underlined words.

Common accidents
Vocabulary on common accidents
bites, falls, knocks, drowning, poison, burns, cuts, stings, poisoning, shock

Structures:
1. Don't _____ it will _____.
2. Don't play with fire, it will burn you.

Dangerous things on the road.
Vocabulary
Broken bottles
Razorblades
Needles
Nails
Wires
Fire

Structures:
This / That is a _____.
These / Those are _____.

vocabulary on Road safety
Collective nouns
a herd of cattle
a flock of sheep
a bunch of keys/bananas
a swarm of bees
a fleet of ships
a gang of thieves
a congregation of worshippers
a bouquet of flowers
a choir of singers
a heap of sand
a team of players
a staff of teachers
a band of musicians
a crowd of people
a set of tools
a crew of sailors
a flight of aeroplanes
a bench of bishops/judge

a company of actors a pack of wolves

TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR ENGLISH TERM II 2020

WEEK 1:

1. **Write the words correctly.**
   a) hpantele - _____
   b) atog - _____
2. **Fill in the missing letters.**
   a) r___bb____t
   b) ho____se
3. **Write animals and their young ones**
   a) bird _____
   b) man _____
4. **Completing analogies about animal sounds.**
   a) Dog is to _____ as a cow is to _____
   b) _____ is to snake as roaring is to _____
5. **Match animals and their homes.**
   a) dog sty
   b) pig fold
   c) sheep kennel



WEEK TWO:

1. **Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.**
   a) bench, axe, cup, desk
   b) elephant, turkey, hen, cat
2. **Arrange in alphabetical order considering second letter.**
   a) man, meat, milk, most
   b) bag, boy, best, bird
3. **Arranging alphabetical order considering the third letter.**
   a) drip, drum, dream, drop
   b) stool, stand, still, stung
4. **Write the words correctly.**
   a) oipson _____
   b) llsfa _____
5. **Make sentences using these words.**
   a) drowning: _____
   b) burns: _____

WEEK THREE:

1. **Fill in "any" or "some".**

a) Are there _____ people in the classroom?

b) There isn't _____ water in the jerrycan.

2. **Fill in his, hers, ours, mine, its to complete the sentences.**

a) This dress belongs to Mary. It is _____.

b) That is Peter's shirt. It is _____.

c) This is our house. It is _____.

3. **Write the words correctly.**

   a) vassaca _____

   b) nabana _____

   c) pwapwa _____

4. **Draw these plants.**

Maize plant	Yam plant

WEEK FOUR:

1. **Fill in was or were.**

   a) _____ the children playing?

   b) The child _____ dancing.

2. **Match the opposites correctly.**

stronger	sour
sweet	bad
good	weaker

3. **Give the opposite of the underlined words.**

   a) Musa is <u>taller</u> than Jane. _____

   b) Are elephants <u>heavy</u> animals? _____

4. **Complete the table correctly.**

clean		cleanest
good	better	
	thinner	

WEEK FIVE:

1. **Write these words correctly.**

   a) refibs _____

   b) tams _____

2. **Complete correctly using the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

a) She has the _____ handwriting in class. (bad)
b) Rebecca is _____ than Mark. (good)

3. **Complete the table correctly.**

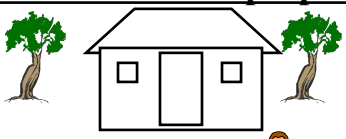
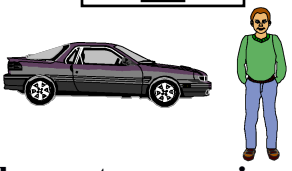
One	Two	More than two
much		most
	less	least
bad		

4. **Complete the sentences by adding the right questioning word.**
a) _____ is your teacher?
b) _____ brothers do you have?

WEEK SIX:

1. **Use the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**
a) Tom is the _____ boy in our class. (stubborn)
b) Mary is _____ than Jane. (beautiful)
2. **Complete the table by adding more and most.**

adjective	two	many
active		most active
beautiful	more beautiful	
honest	more honest	

3. **Fill in the correct preposition.**
a)  The house is _____ the trees.
b)  The boy is _____ the car.

4. **Make sentences using these preposition.**
a) over: _____
b) behind: _____

WEEK SEVEN:

1. **Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences correctly.**
a) Kato is suffering _____ malaria.
b) He was leaning _____ the table.
2. **Make sentence using the preposition given below.**
a) after: _____
b) in: _____
c) of: _____

3. **Write the words correctly.**

anitr _____

atbo _____

4. **Draw these means of transport.**

Bus	Aeroplane	Bicycle

WEEK EIGHT:

1. **Match the opposite.**

tie	unlucky
kind	unkind
happy	untie
lucky	unhappy

2. **Join these sentences using "and"**
   a) I have a book. I have a pen.
   b) Mary is playing. Maris is playing.
   c) Mark is a good boy. Richard is a good boy.
3. **Join these sentences using …….but……..**
   a) James is sick. He did not go to the hospital.
   b) Mother's car is red. Father's car is blue.
   c) Sarah came late. She did not go to school.

WEEK NINE:

Fill in the missing word correctly.

a) A _____ of cattle.
b) A _____ of bees.
c) A _____ of sheep.
d) A _____ of thieves.
e) A _____ of sand.
f) A _____ of teachers.
g) A _____ of singers.
h) A team of _____
i) A bouquet of _____
j) A flight of _____

WEEK TEN:

1. **Name these objects.**

a)  _____

b)  _____

c)  _____

2. **Write the words correctly.**

a) ehn _____ b) werflo _____

3. **Make sentences using these words.**

near - _____

on _____

4. **Write their homes.**

Rabbit - _____

Lion - _____

5. **Arrange in alphabetical order.**

cat, fish, axe, bag

MARKING GUIDE FOR ENGLISH TERM II 2020.

WEEK 1

1(a) elephant
b) goat
2(a) rabbit
b) horse
3(a) nestling
b) baby
4(a) barking, lows
b) hiss, lion
5(a) kennel — pig
sty — sheep
fold — dog

WEEK 2:

1(a) axe, bench, cup, desk
b) cat, elephant, hen, turkey
2(a) man, meat, milk, most
b) bag, best, bird, boy
3(a) dream, drip, drop, drum
b) stand, still, stool, stung
4(a) poison
b) falls

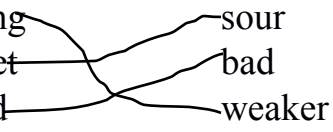
5(a) I was drowing in the water.
The baby has burns on the hand Any good sentence

WEEK THREE:

1(a) some
b) any
2(a) hers
b) his
c) ours
3(a) cassava
b) banana
c) pawpaw
4. Draw any good picture

WEEK FOUR:

1(a) were
b) was
2(a) strong — weaker
sweet — sour
good — bad



3(a) shorter
(b) light
4. **Complete the table correctly.**

clean	**cleaner**	cleanest
good	better	**best**
thin	thinner	**thinnest**

WEEK FIVE:

1(a) fibres
b) mats
2(a) worst
b) better
3(a) complete the table completely

one	**two**	more than two
much	more	most
few	less	least
bad	**worse**	**worst**

4(a) Who
b) How

WEEK SIX:

1(a) most stubborn

b) more beautiful

2. **Complete the table adding more and most.**

adjective	two	many
active	**more active**	most active
beautiful	more beautiful	**most beautiful**
honest	more honest	**most honest**

3(a) between

b) infron of

4(a) make suitable sentences.

WEEK SEVEN:

1(a) from

b) against

2. make suitable sentences

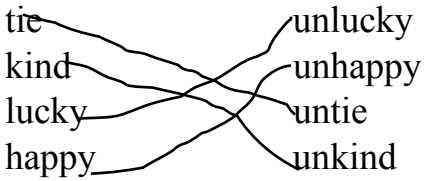
3(a) train

b) boat

4. draw good pictures

WEEK EIGHT:

1. **Match the opposites**



2(a) I have a book and a pen.

b) Mary and Maris are playing

c) Mark and Richard are good boys.

3(a) James is sick but he did not go to the hospital.

b) Mother's car is red but father's car is blue.

WEEK NINE:

a) herd

b) swarm

c) flock

d) gang

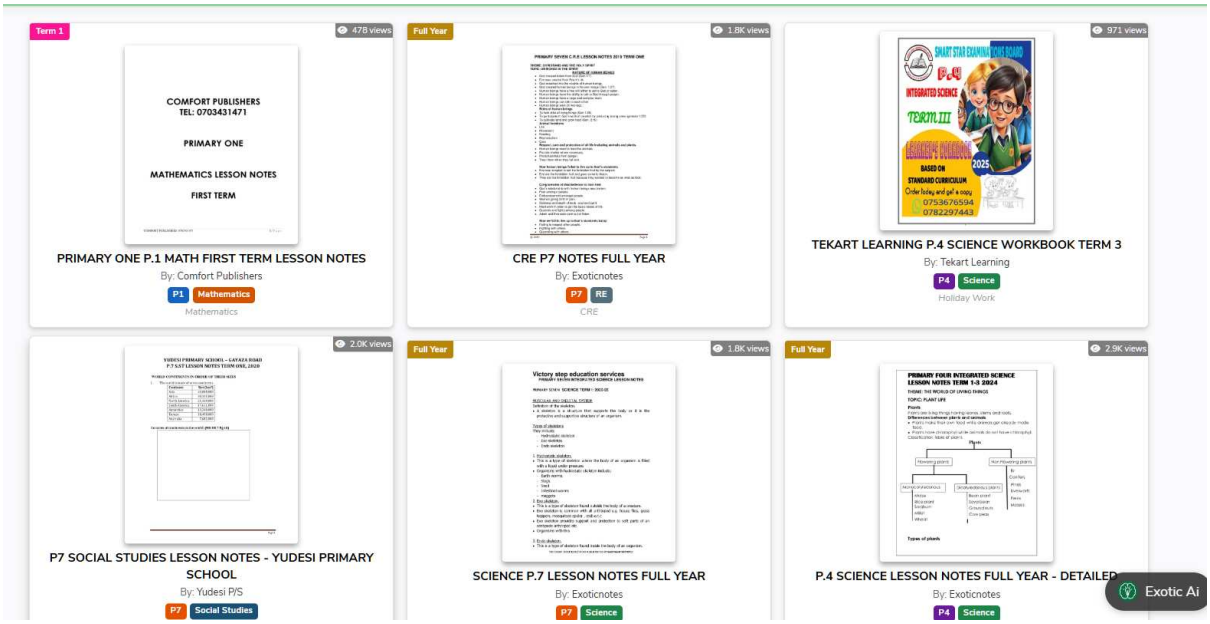
e) heap

f) staff
g) choir
h) players
i) aeroplanes

WEEK TEN:

1(a) tree
b) chair
c) ball
2(a) hen
b) flower
3(a) make good sentences
4(a) barrow / hatch
b) den
5. axe, bag, cat, fish

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