Kabojja Junior School
P.1 English Grammar Lesson Notes - Term I

The Alphabets

1. Small letters of the alphabets (a – z)

Activity I

Fill in the missing letters.

(a). a , ____ , c , d , ____ (b). f , ____ , _____ , i , j , _____

(c). m , n , _____ , p , q

2. Capital letters of the alphabet **(A – Z)**

Activity I

(a). A , ____ , C , _____ , E , _____ (b). G , ____ , I , _____ , K

(c). O , P , Q , _____ , _____

Activity II

Write these words in capital letters.

(a). rug _____ (b). bad _____ (c). bed _____ (d). neck

(e). moon _____ (f). wife _____ (g). roof _____ (h). beef

3. The alphabetical capital and small letters **(Aa – Zz)**

Activity I

Give the capital letters of the following.

(a). girl _____ (b). chair _____ (c). book ____ (d). table ____

(e). woman _____ (f). baby _____ (g). man ____ (h). ball _____

Activity II

Write the small letters of the following.

(a). DUCK _____ (b). EGG ____ (c). HEN _____ (d). RAT _____

(e). SNAKE _____ (f). KEY _____ (g). DOF ___ (h). BOX ____

4. Groups of letters of the alphabet.

(a). **Vowels**

Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu

(b). **The Consonants**

Bb Cc Dd Ff Gg Hh Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn

Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Re-arranging letters in the alphabetical order.

Activity I

Re-arrange these letters in the alphabetical order.

(a). b , c , a , d _____ (b). f , h , g , e _____

(c). q , o , p , s _____ (d). n , m , p , q , o _____

Activity II

Arrange these letters in ABC order.

(a). n , p , o , l , m _____ (b). c , e , a , d , b _____

(c). q , r , u , t , v , s _____ (d). d , f , b , a , e , c _____

Activity III

Arrange these words in alphabetical order.

(a). pencil , apple , box (b). table , cup , ruler

NOUNS

A noun is a name of something or person.

Examples

books , box , Susan , Jalia , ruler , duster , etc

Activity I

Fill in the missing letters of the following.

(a). b __ __ k (b). ch ___ ___ r (c). b ___ y (d). g ___ rl

Common Nouns

A common noun is a name shared by many things.

Examples

pencils , school , mother , man , desks , tables , etc

Activity I

Make correct words.

(a). oyb (b). eter (c). irlg (d). restdu

Nouns that begin with capital letters (Proper nouns)

Your names are nouns.

Days of the week and months of the year are nouns.

Names of places are also nouns.

Examples:

Brian , Sunday , Tuesday , Zam , Bukoto , Kololo , June , etc

Activity I

Write these names correctly.

(a). betty (b). thursday (c). kampala (d). February

(e). fatuma (f). monday (g). tanzania (h). may

Activity II

Write these sentences correctly.

(a). Moslems pray on Friday. (b). My sister was born in may.

(c). I live at rubaga.

Use of "a" and "an".

"a" is used before singular nouns beginning with consonants **e.g** a book , a pencil , a box ,

"an" is used before singular nouns beginning with vowels **e.g** an egg , an umbrella , an axe.

Activity I

Write "a" or "an" before these words.

(a). ____ tree (b). ____ boy (c). ____ mango

(d). ____ axe (e). ____ elbow (f). ____ orange

(g). ____ umbrella (h). _____ arm (i). ____ ant

Activity II

Write **"a"** or **"an"** in the gaps.

(a). I have _____ basket. (b). This is _____ girl.

(c). Here is _____ umbrella. (d). ____ aeroplane can fly.

(e). Peter has _____ egg.

Plurals of nouns

Plural means more than one or many.

We add "s" to some words to make them many.

Example

/S/	/Z/
cup - cups	bag - bags
book - books	dog - dogs
cat - cats	pencil - pencils

Activity I

Write the plural of the word in brackets to fill the gaps.

(a). Tom has one book but Emma had many _____. (book)

(b). There are ten _____ in our class. (boy)

(c). She has two _____. (pencil)

(d). Those _____ are big. (basket)

Plurals where we add letter **"es"** to the nouns.

Words that end in **x , s , o , ch , sh** add **"es"** to form their plurals.

Examples

box - boxes
dress - dresses
tomato - tomatoes
lorry - lorries
fox - foxes
glass - glasses
potato - potatoes
lady - ladies
bus - buses
mango - mangoes
mosquito – mosquitoes

Give the plural form of the underlined words.

(a). The box is big.

(b). I can see a mosquito.

(c). Mummy has a glass.

Plurals of nouns that end with **"y"**

Nouns that end with **'y'** when **y** follows a vowel just add **'s'** to form the plurals.

Examples

toy - toys

boy - boys

key - keys

Activity

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

(a). I saw two _____ in the zoo. (monkey)

(b). The _____ are playing. (boy)

(c). The ____ are used for transport. (donkey)

Nouns that end with **"y'** when **y** follos a consonant, drop the **'y'** and add **'ies'.**

Examples:

baby - babies puppy - puppies story - stories lady – ladies

Activity I

Use the word given in the brackets correctly.

(a). Anne has ripe _____. (berry)

(b). ____ like dirty places. (housefly)

(c). There are six _____. (puppy)

(d). The _____ are six. (lorry)

Nouns that end with **"f"** and **"fe"** drop the **"f" and "fe"** to add **"ves".**

Examples

calf - calves	loaf - loaves	half - halves
thief - thieves	knife - knives	wife - wives

Activity I

(a). Those boys are _____. (thief)

(b). _____ live in forests. (wolf)

(c). Mr. Musoke has many _____. (wife)

(d). These _____ are sharp. (knife)

Nouns that change the inside vowels in plural form.

Example

man - men	woman - women	mouse - mice
goose - geese	tooth - teeth	

Activity I

Use the plural form of the word given in the brackets.

(a). My _____ are paining me. (tooth)

(b). The ____ are playing netball. (child)

(c). The _____ are here. (policeman)

(d). All the _____ are happy. (woman)

Nouns that do not change in plural form.

Example

fish - fish	money - money	sheep - sheep	water - water
soil - soil	sand - sand	salt - salt	sugar - sugar

Use these nouns to make correct sentences.

Money _____

Water _____

Sand _____

A revision exercise (mixed exercise) **to be done on papers.**

Fill in the gaps with the plural form of the given word in brackets.

(a). Musa did not find his _____ in the box. (key)

(b). Mummy has four _____ in the kitchen. (knife)

(c). There are many _____ in the tin. (pencil)

(d). The _____ are humble animals. (sheep)

(e). There were two ____ in the compound. (lorry)

(f). _____ are wild animals. (wolf)

(g). The _____ are swimming in the small pool. (boy)

(h). Do you have some ____ in your pocket. (monkey)

(i). Those _____ are big. (mango)

(j). The ___ are playing football. (child)

Use of **"is"** and **"are"**.

Is is used when talking about one thing. **E.g** This is a boy.

Are is used when talking about more than one thing. They are books.

Activity I

Use **"is"** or **"are"** to complete the sentences.

(a). This _____ a tall tree.

(b). That house _____ big.

(c). The trees _____ tall.

(d). Those houses _____ big.

(e). Janet _____ not well.

(f). _____ these good eggs?

Using **this/that** and **these / those**

This / That is used to show one thing. **E.g** That is an elephant.

These / those is used to show more than one thing. **E.g** These/Those are my parents.

Activity I

Use **this or these** in the gaps.

(a). ____ box is empty.

(b). _____ boys are tall.

(c). _____ cats are fat.

(d). ____ is a snake.

(e). _____ pencils are short.

(f). _____ bat can fly.

Activity II

Rewrite these sentences changing the underlined words to plural.

(a). This car is small.

(b). That basket is empty.

(c). That apple is sweet.

(d). This ball is not round.

Activity III

Rewrite these sentences as instructed in brackets.

(a). This bag is mine. (Begin: These …….)

(b). That boy is happy. (Begin: Those ……..)

(c). These are pencils. (Begin: This …….)

(d). Those are tall trees. (Begin: That …….)

(e). These are oranges. (Rewrite using …..an…..)

(f). Those are flowers. (Rewrite using …..a ……)

PRONOUNS

These are words used in place of nouns.

Example

She	He
I	It
They	We
You	

She, He, It } **has**

They, We, I, You } **have**

Activity I

Fill in the gaps with **"has"** or **"have"**

(a). He ____ an orange

(b). I ____ two pencils.

(c). We ____ chairs.

(d). They all ____ bags.

(e). She ____ a nice dress.

Replacing nouns with pronouns.

Example

(a). My father is sick.
He is sick.

(b). The caterpillar has legs.
It has legs.

(c). The duster is on the floor.
It is on the floor.

Activity

(a). Mary is going to school.

(b). The dog is running away.

(c). The children have bags.

(d). My mother has a big bag.

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words that show the places or positions.

Example

In , on , under , above , behind , infront of , near , over

Activity I

Study the pictures and fill in the gaps with the correct word. **(Jr. English 1 Pg 40)**

VERBS

A verb is a doing word.

A verb is an action word.

Examples

stand , dance , walk , sit , look , put , laugh , jump , cook , draw

(a). I walk to school everyday.

(b). They know how to dance.

Activity I

Write five sentences using these verbs.

cook _____

put _____

sit _____

dance _____

stand _____

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Verbs that add **'s'** in the present simple tense.

Examples

Verbs	**Present Simple**
Cook	cooks
Sit	sits
Jump	jumps
Walk	walks

Activity I

Use the verb in brackets correctly to fill the gaps.

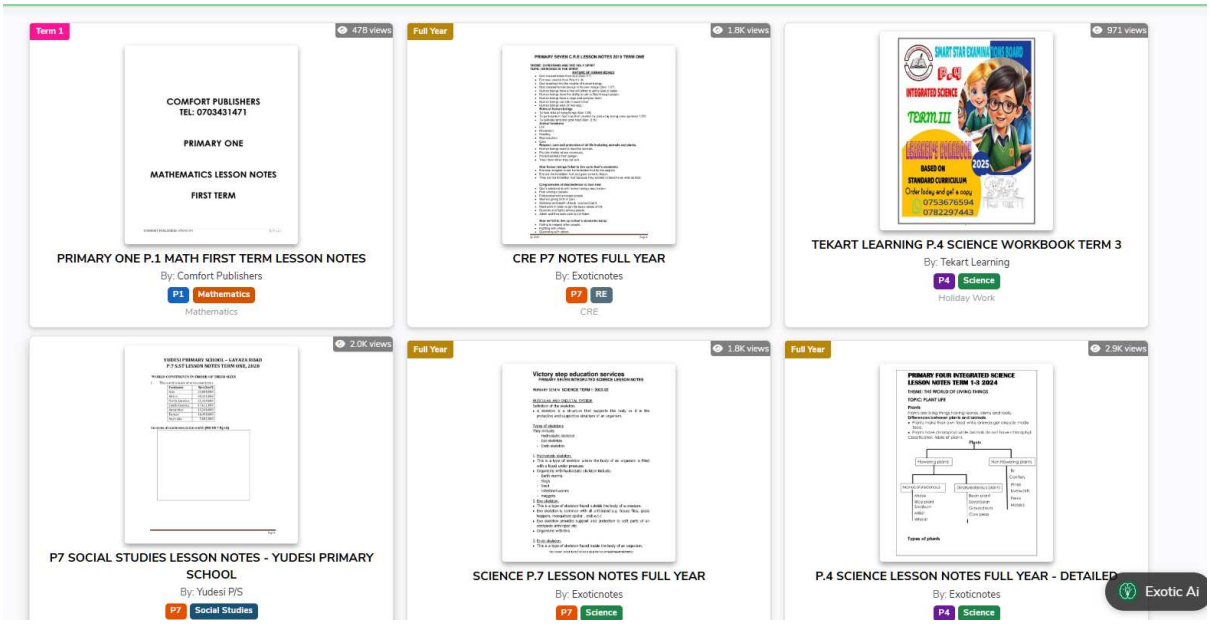
(a). She _____ nicely. (sing)

(b). He _____ to school everyday. (walk)

(c). Mummy always _____ good food. (cook)

(d). That girl _____ the compound every morning. (sweep)

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