ENGLISH NOTES

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

SUB THEME: Common animals.

WEEK 2

Lesson 1.

A composition about how I spent my holiday.(Narrative)

Lesson 2. Comparison of Adjectives.

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

<u>Lesson 3</u>

<u>Alphabetical order</u>

Revision of arranging words in alphabetical order by the first letter.

Examples:-

Car, dog, apple, bed

Apple, bed, car, dog,

Kennel, flower, elephant, girl,

Elephant, flower, girl, kennel

Activity:

Arrange these words in alphabetical order.

a)cup, axe, goat, ball

_____, _____, _____, _____

b)fork, den, house, jug

_____, _____, _____, _____

c) kite, lion, wall, pan

_____,_____, _____, _____

Lesson 4. Alphabetical order by second letter.

Examples:

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**

WEEK 3.

Lesson 5 Alphabetical order by the third letter.

Example

a)	dream	drunk	drink	drop
	drank	dream	drip	drop

Arrange these words in abc order.

a)	steal	stalk	strong	study
b)	grass	greed	grind	grow
c)	drop	drink	dream	drunk
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: Primary School Curriculum for Uganda.

Lesson 6. Animals and their young ones.

Vocabulary:

Cow, calf, duckling, sheep, piglet, cub, elephant, weaverbird, parrot, dove, monkey, eagle etc

Match the animals to their young ones.

Sheep	cub
Goat	duckling
Elephant	baby
Eagle	puppy
Pig	lamb
Monkey	eaglet

Lion	kid
Tiger	piglet
Duck	cub
Dog	calf

Activities

_ Reading the vocabulary

_ Matching animals to their young ones.

_ A written exercise about animals and their young ones.

Exercise

Complete correctly.

A young one of a duck is a_____

A young one of an elephant is a _____

A young one of a pig is a_____

A young one of a monkey is a _____-

A young one of a lion is a _____

A young one of a sheep is a_____

Ref: MK Junior Literacy bk 1

LESSON 7: COMPREHENSION. A passage about animals.

Animals.

In our environment we have two groups of animals. The domestic and wild animals. Domestic animals are kept in our homes and they include cows, goats, hens, cats, dogs and many others. These animals are useful to us. Dogs guard our homes, cats chase rats in our houses, donkeys and horses are used for transport, cows provide us with milk, hens and ducks provide us with eggs and meat.

Wild animals are those found in bushes, forests and water bodies. Others are kept in zoos and game parks. They include lions, crocodiles, antelopes, monkeys, snakes and many others. Wild animals are tourist attraction. The

country gets money from the tourists. We also learn about these animals and some provide us with meat.

Questions

1. What are domestic animals?

_____

2. Where do we find domestic animals?

---

3. How is a dog useful in our home?

_____

4. Why do we keep hens and ducks in our homes?

5. A part from bushes and water bodies, where else do we find wild animals?

_____

6. How do we call people who go to look at wild animals in the zoos and game parks?

_____

7. Draw and name three wild animals.

Re- writing sentences using When……

1. I was going home. I met a mad man. { Begin; When…….}
2. The bog was barking. We locked it in the kennel.
3. Joseph was playing in Namboole. He fell down.
4. We went to the market. It started raining.
5. He finished the work. He handed in the book for marking.

LESSON 8.

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**

WEEK 4.

LESSON 9

Sub theme: Common insects

COMPREHENSION

A passage about insects.

Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences.

Insects

Insects are livings things. They breathe, grow, die, feed, excrete and reproduce. Examples
of insects are houseflies, grasshoppers, termites, bees, wasps and many others. Insects have three main body parts. These are head, thorax and abdomen. Insects use spiracles for breathing. Some insects are useful and others are harmful. The useful insects are bees, grasshoppers and white ants. Some harmful insects are houseflies, tsetse flies and mosquitoes. Mosquitoes spread malaria. Tsetse flies spread sleeping sickness to people and nagana to animals. Houseflies spread diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and trachoma.

Questions

1. Why are insects grouped under living things?

---

2. How many main body parts has an insect?

_____

3. What do insects use for breathing?

_____

4. Mention four examples of insects in the story?

i) _____

ii) _____

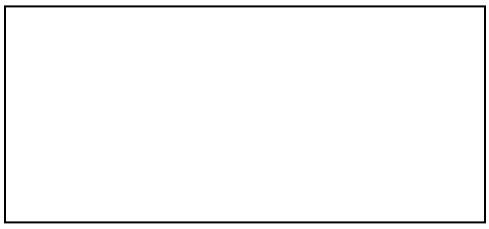
iii) _____

5. Which insect spreads sleeping sickness?

_____

6. Why are bees useful insects?

Draw and name an insect and the main body parts.



Ref: Curriculum

LESSON 10

Use of some or any. Lesson 8

Some is used to show 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.
We use any in negative sentences.

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.

Ref.

English aid bk 2 pg 46

LESSON 11

Revision of opposites of adjectives.

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 _____ t0day.
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 12

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.

WEEK 5.I

LESSON 13

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 14

COMPOSITION

Jumbled sentences

<u>Re-arrange these sentences to make a good story.</u>

A. He puts on his uniform.
John wakes up early in the morning.
He gets his school bag and runs to school.
He has a shower.
He takes his breakfast

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

B. He stops playing when he sees the friends.
Simon has a pet cat
He plays with it everyday.
Its name is Bobbie.
It is very playful.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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	farther	furthest

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

WEEK 6.

LESSON 17.

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 18

Joining sentences using Who…….

1 This is the girl. She lost her book.{ Join using who…….}

2. Here is the man. He got an accident.

3. That is the teacher. She teaches English.

4. Those are the farmers. They visited our school.

5. There are the doctors. They work in Mengo hospital.

LESSON 19

Wed: <u>interrogative pronouns.</u>

These are pronouns which are used for asking questions.

<u>Examples.</u>

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.
- **When** 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.

<u>Activities</u>

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

<u>Exercise</u>

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 20

Picture composition (description)

Understanding integrated Science book 2 page 5

Pre-activities

1. Naming animals found in the picture orally.
2. Naming the young ones of the animals and where they live. E.g. calf – kraal, chick – pen etc.
3. Identifying wild and domestic animals.
4. Writing the composition.

Guiding Questions

a. What are domestic animals?

b. Name some domestic animals.

c. What are wild animals?

d. Which domestic animals give us meat?

e. Which animals give us wool?

f. Give any other uses of animals in the picture

WEEK 7. LESSON 21

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 22

Adverbs formed from adjectives

Ending with –y-

Examples

Angry	angrily
Easy	Easily
Happy	happily
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)

Ref:

Junior English Book 2

LESSON 23

Sub theme: Common plants

COMPREHENSION

1 What are natural plants **?**

_____

2. What do we get from big trees?

_____

3. Why do we need plants in our environment**?**

_____

4. How do we care for plants?

_____

5. Draw and name two plants in our environment.

Ref: Curriculum

LESSON 24

Vocabulary a piece of lLesson18

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)

WEEK 8

LESSON 25

Ref: Curriculum

LESSON 26

JOINING SENTENCES USING WHOSE

1. That is the man. His car had an accident. {Join using Whose……..}
2. Here is the parent. Her daughter got a prize.
3. This is the farmer. His animals ate our crops.
4. Those are the children. Their father went to London.
5. This is the lady. Her bag was stolen.

Ref: Curriculum

LESSON 27

Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences:

Mrs. Mukasa's craft shop. Lesson fourteen

Mrs. Mukasa has a big craft shop. One day our teacher, Mr. Okot took us to see the crafts shop. He told us to ask questions about crafts. So we asked Mrs. Mukasa what materials the crafts were made of. She said, there are many things we can use to make each of the crafts. Peter asked Mrs. Mukasa, if we can use clay. Oh yes, said Mrs.Mukasa. We can use clay to make pots, charcoal stove, cups and so many other things .She also told the children that, they can use bottle tops, sisal, seeds, feathers, raffia, palm leaves and straws to make crafts. The crafts made can also be sold to get money or used for home use.

1. Who has a big craft shop?

_____

2. Who took the children to the crafts shop?

   _____

3. What is the title of the story? _____
4. _____ asked Mrs. Mukasa a question.
5. Draw and name there materials we use to make crafts

Ref: Curriculum

LESSON 28

Riddles related to things we make in the environment.

What/Who am I?

I am made in a workshop.
They use a saw to cut me.
They put nails in the pieces.
What am I?
Children sit on me in class
Who am I?

I am made of Sisal.
You use me to skip.
What am I?
You are a_____.

I am made of clay.
You use me to cook food.
What am I?
You are a_____

I have four legs.
I cannot walk.
I am made of wood.
You sleep on me.

What am I?

You are a_____

I am round.

You make me out of banana fibres and sisal.

You play with me.

What am I?

You are a_____

Ref: Curriculum

LESSON 29

Present simple tense – negative Lesson 24

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

Read the story and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

Busy towns

There are always many vehicles in busy towns. My friend Eric lives in Jinja town.
He says he sees many cars, buses and lorries. He sometimes sees blue, green and white cars. I see many colours of cars and buses but I love white cars most of all.
My grandmother has a donkey. She uses it to transport her millet and maize from the garden to the millet machine.
Mr. Kigongo lives across the lake, He uses a boat or a canoe.
Sometimes he uses a ferry to cross the lake to the islands.
I hope one day to use a ferry and see what it feels like.

1. Where does Eric live?

_____

2. What does Eric see in Jinja town?

_____

3. What colour of cars does Eric like most?

_____

4. Who has a donkey?

_____

5. Which means of transport does Mr. Kigongo use to cross the lake?

_____

6. Which crops does Eric's grandmother grow?

_____

7. Draw and name any four means of transport mentioned in the story.

Lesson 32. Conjunction ……. too……..to.

The boy is very small. He cannot wash the clothes.

The boy is _____ young _____ wash the clothes.

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

Ref: Curriculum

Lesson 33

Opposite using ……. un we can also form opposites of words using un.Lesson 23

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 34

Compound words

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 house 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 35

Collective nouns

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

A group of bees is a swarm.

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 36

Similes

Similes are the things which are the same. With similes 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 _____

COMPREHENSION. A passage about animals.

Animals.

In our environment we have two groups of animals. The domestic and wild animals. Domestic animals are kept in our homes and they include cows, goats, hens, cats, dogs and many others. These animals are useful to us. Dogs guard our homes, cats chase rats in our houses, donkeys and horses are used for transport, cows provide us with milk, hens and ducks provide us with eggs and meat.

Wild animals are those found in bushes, forests and water bodies. Others are kept in zoos and game parks. They include lions, crocodiles, antelopes, monkeys, snakes and many others. Wild animals are tourist attraction. The country gets money from the tourists. We also learn about these animals and some provide us with meat.

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COMPREHENSION

A passage about insects.

Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences.

Insects

Insects are livings things. They breathe, grow, die, feed, excrete and reproduce. Examples of insects are houseflies, grasshoppers, termites, bees, wasps and many others. Insects have three main body parts. These are head, thorax and abdomen. Insects use spiracles for breathing. Some insects are useful and others are harmful. The useful insects are bees, grasshoppers and white ants. Some harmful insects are houseflies, tsetse flies and mosquitoes. Mosquitoes spread malaria. Tsetse flies spread sleeping sickness to people and nagana to animals. Houseflies spread diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and trachoma.

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Re-arrange these sentences to make a good story.

A. He puts on his uniform.
John wakes up early in the morning.
He gets his school bag and runs to school.
He has a shower.
He takes his breakfast

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

B. He stops playing when he sees the friends.
Simon has a pet cat
He plays with it everyday.
Its name is Bobbie.
It is very playful.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

A passage about plants

Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences.

Plants

Plants are very important to people. Some plants are planted by people while others are natural. Plants which are not planted by people are called natural plants. These ones do not need much care from people but they need to be protected. Plants make our environment look beautiful and healthy. Plants in our gardens need care like weeding, watering, pruning and mulching them. Some plants are a source of food, medicine and shade. Big trees provide timber for furniture and firewood. A large group of plants help in the formation of rainfall.

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Things we make in our community

COMPOSITION

Guided composition about things we make.

Complete the story using the using the words given below.

(wall, shops, skipping, sisal, two)

Primary _____pupils are outside the classroom.

Girls are_____with ropes. Ropes are made out of banana fibres or ---------.Boys are playing with the balls which they made out of banana fibres. Banana fibres are got from banana plants. Some other balls are bought from_____. Musa is climbing over the_____ to get the ball. The teacher is telling him to be careful. Some children enjoy playing with hoops which are made out of sticks.

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Read the story and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

Busy towns

There are always many vehicles in busy towns. My friend Eric lives in Jinja town.

He says he sees many cars, buses and lorries. He sometimes sees blue, green and white cars. I see many colours of cars and buses but I love white cars most of all.

My grandmother has a donkey. She uses it to transport her millet and maize from the garden to the millet machine.

Mr. Kigongo lives across the lake, He uses a boat or a canoe.

Sometimes he uses a ferry to cross the lake to the islands.

Read the story and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

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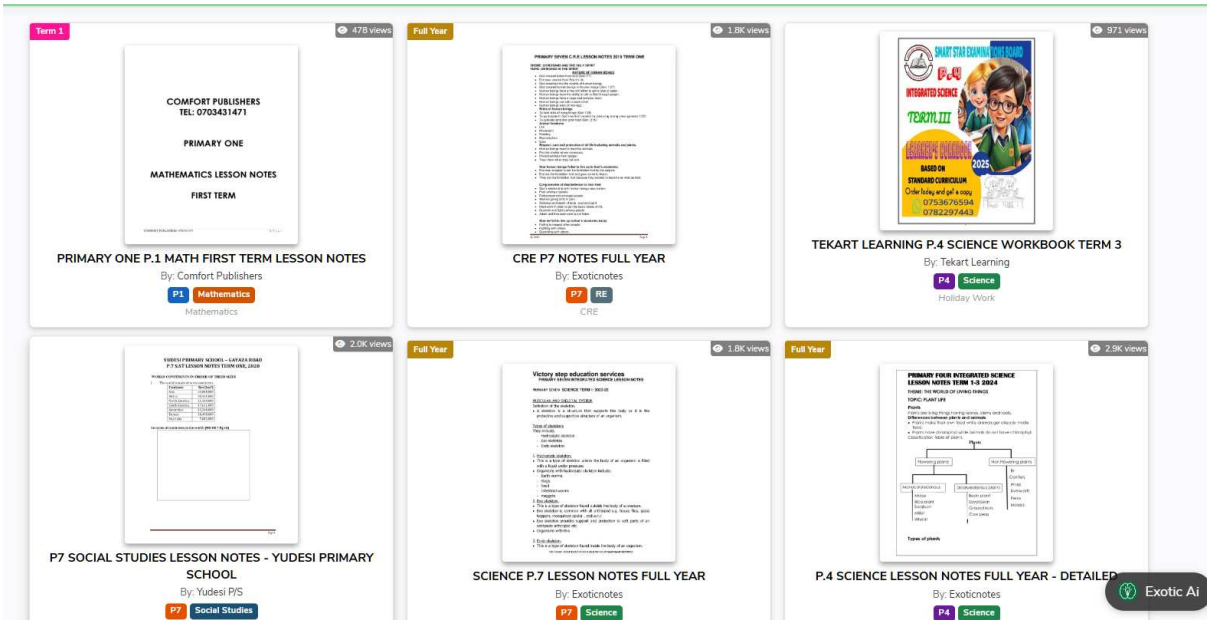
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