Grammar spellings

change
according
action
verb
burst
creep
regular
sprang
stink
instructor
continuous
while
adjectives
describe
interesting
comparative
degree
cleverer
gladder
sadder
generous
different
departure
conductress
spinster
seamstress
preposition
against
congratulate
feminine
bellow
gobble
cockerel
weapon
cinema
decade
century
jubilee
museum
happened
fishmonger
underlined
beautiful
replaced
performance
information
butcher
according
examination
dangerous
advertisement
passage
healthy
barber
herdsman
arranged
taken
dialogue
assembly
responsible
accompanied

KAWEMPE MODERN P/S
P. 3 TERM II ENGLISH LESSON NOTES 2023
LESSON 1

LESSON ONE
TENSES
A tense is a change of a verb according to the time of action done.

The past tense
This tense refers to past events which are not related to the present

- No helping verb is used before the main verb
- Most verbs form their past tense by adding 'ed' to the verb

Examples

play	played
jumped	jumped
walk	walked
push	pushed
pull	pulled
clean	cleaned
borrow	borrowed

Verbs that remain unchanged
burst
bet
hit
cut
read
beat
cost
let
spread
shed

LESSON TWO
Regular verbs that take 't' to form their past tense

mean	meant
burn	burnt
sleep	slept
spoil	spoilt
learn	learnt
creep	crept
weep	wept
deal	dealt
keep	kept

sweep	swept
feel	felt
leap	leapt
kneel	knelt

Verb that simply change completely

Verb	**past tense**
tear	tore
go	went
break	broke
give	gave
see	saw
bite	bit
come	came

Exercise

Complete the table below.

Verb	**past tense**
be	_____
throw	_____
seek	_____
sell	_____
wear	_____
buy	_____
go	_____
bite	_____
choose	_____
give	_____
break	_____
tear	_____

LESSON FOUR

Verb that change 'I' to 'a' in the past tense.

Verb	***past tense***
drink	drank
ring	rang
sing	sang
swim	swam
sink	sank
stink	stank
spring	sprang

Exercise

Use the verb in the brackets correctly.

1. Our school choir _____ nicely yesterday. (sing)
2. His shirt _____ in water as he was washing. (shrink)
3. The timekeeper _____ the bell last week. (ring)
4. Kazibwe _____well last night. (swim)
5. Waiswa _____ his pencils and bought sweets. (sell)
6. The hunted lion _____ in the bush for three hours. (hide)
7. He _____ him at a close range. (shoot)
8. I _____ to the party yesterday. (go)
9. The girls _____ their work in time. (do)
10. The instructor _____ us military Science. (teach)

b. The past continuous tense

This tense is used to show that two events are or were taking place at the same time 'Was' is used with singular nouns or pronouns while 'were' is used with plural nouns or pronouns.

'Was'

Use of "was"

Examples

1. Mary was reading a novel
2. The girl was cleaning the desks.
3. The man was eating an apple.

Use 'Were'

Examples

1. Thomas and Paul were reading books.
2. The boys were playing football.
3. The girls were washing clothes.

- The words 'when', 'while' and 'as' are commonly used in this tense. These are conjunctions used to express two events that were taking place at the same time.

Examples

Maria was going to school. She saw a snake.
As Maria was going to school, she saw a snake.
When Maria was going to school, she saw a snake.
While Maria was going to school, she saw a snake.

Exercise

Join the sentence using 'when', 'while' and 'as' correctly.

1. I was reading. The lights went off.
   (a) As
   (b) When
   (c) While

LESSON FIVE

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that is used to describe a noun or pronoun.

Examples

Adjectives

tall
big
small
brown
good
polite

Sentences

1. Nambi is a polite girl.
2. Daniel is a brown boy.

Exercise

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. I am a short girl.
2. She is a bright woman.
3. Tom is a tall man.
4. It is a big tree.
5. He was reading an interesting story book.
6. Mercy is a hardworking lady.
7. They are lazy children.
8. Dad is a polite man.
9. Jane helped the old woman.
10. It carried a small piece of meat.

LESSON SIX

Comparison of adjectives.

There are three degrees of adjectives. They include;

- Positive
- Comparative
- Superlative

Adjectives that take 'er' in the comparative and 'est' in the superlative

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
nice	nicer	nicest
small	smaller	smallest
weak	weaker	weakest
strong	stronger	strongest
near	nearer	nearest
tall	taller	tallest
thick	thicker	thickest
long	longer	longest
fast	faster	fastest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
wide	wider	widest
white	whiter	whitest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
deep	deeper	deepest
soft	softer	softest
proud	prouder	proudest
short	shorter	shortest

LESSON SEVEN

Adjectives that end with 'e' and just add 'r' and 'st' in the comparative and superlative degrees.

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
large	larger	largest
wide	wider	widest
safe	safer	safest

LESSON EIGHT

Adjectives that change 'y' to 'i' and add 'er' and 'est' in

positive	comparative	superlative
ugly	uglier	ugliest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
lazy	lazier	laziest
happy	happier	happiest
easy	easier	easiest
dry	drier	driest
busy	busier	busiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
early	earlier	earliest

Fill in the blank spaces in the table below

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
_____	heavier	_____
early	_____	earliest
easy	easier	easiest
dry	_____	driest
busy	Busier	_____
_____	prettier	_____
heavy	_____	heaviest

LESSON NINE

Adjectives that double the last letter in the comparative and superlative degrees.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest
sad	sadder	saddest
glad	gladder	gladdest
wet	wetter	wettest
hot	hotter	hottest

Activity

Fill the gaps with the correct adjectives

1. Allen is _____ than Aida. (fat)
2. That cup is _____ than mine. (big)
3. Today is _____ than yesterday. (hot)
4. I am _____ than my brother. (young)
5. The needle is _____ than the pen. (small)
6. The girl is _____ than the boy. (tall)
7. Gina is _____ than her sister. (thin)
8. A hen's eyes are big. An owl`s eyes are _____. (big)
9. His tea is _____ than mine. (hot)

LESSON TEN

Adjectives that take 'more' in the comparative and 'most' in the superlative.

Activity

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
careful	more careful	most careful
active	more active	most active
generous	more generous	most generous
famous	more famous	most famous
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
important	more important	most important
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
exciting	more exciting	most exciting
handsome	more handsome	most handsome

Use the adjectives given in brackets correctly.

1. Bobi wine is the _____ artist I have ever seen. (famous)
2. Of the three ladies, Aggie is the _____ (beautiful).
3. The whale is the _____ animal in the world. (big)
4. His watch is the _____ (expensive)

Adjectives that change completely.

positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
good	better	best
much	more	most
little	less	least
many	more	most
well	better	best
ill	worse	worst

Exercise

Use the correct form of words given in brackets to complete the sentences

1. Juice is _____ than milk. (good)
2. Food is _____ than water. (well)
3. Akello has the _____ number of mangoes. (little)
4. Ann got the _____ marks in English. (bad)
5. Who is the _____ of the three boys? (tall)
6. I am _____ than my brother. (young)
7. Moses is _____ than Joseph. (happy)
8. A car is _____ than a train. (quick)
9. A chair is _____ than a table. (cheap)

JUNIORS

WEEK ONE

Opposites
These are things that are completely different from each other.

Examples

happy	sad/unhappy
tall	short
long	short
hot	cold
smart	shabby
cold	hot
dirty	clean
ugly	beautiful
small	big
heavy	light
early	late
go	come
take	bring
buy	sell
cheap	expensive
handsome	ugly
above	below
behind	in front
dry	wet
laugh	cry
rich	poor
empty	full
busy	idle
kind	unkind/cruel
polite	impolite/rude
dead	alive
good	bad
fat	big
smooth	rough
young	old
deep	shallow
old	new
open	close
win	lose
love	hate
absent	present

spend	save
disobey	obey
teach	learn
hard	soft
export	import
arrive	depart

Exercise
Give the opposite of the following words.

1. heavy _____
2. go _____
3. out _____
4. laugh _____
5. empty _____
6. move _____
7. smart _____
8. early _____
9. disobey _____
10. hard _____

WEEK TWO

Opposite according to gender

Gender is a state of being male or female.

Masculine (male)	**Feminine (female)**
actor	actress
conductor	conductress
heir	heiress
host	hostess
waiter	waitress
headmaster	headmistress
poet	poetess
prince	princess
father	mother
boy	girl
bridegroom	bride
lord	lady
nephew	niece
sir	madam
husband	wife
prophet	prophetess
bachelor	spinster
tailor	seamstress

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of underlined word.

Write the opposite of the underlined words.

1. Our landlord is a kind man.
2. He was the best actor.
3. My uncle has gone to London.
4. She the best actress in Uganda.
5. The boys are playing with the ball.
6. The chair is near the table.
7. Mummy bought fresh fruits form the market.
8. My brother is sick.
9. The poet wrote a good poem.
10. He gave a prize to the bride.

WEEK THREE

Prepositions

These are words that tell us how nouns and pronouns are connected with other words. They usually come before nouns or pronouns.

Examples

of	over
from	about
at	through
to	out
for	under
in	against
on	away
with	along
by	since
into	besides

Word	***Preposition***
agree	to
ashamed	of
afraid	of
suffer	from
die	of
ask	for
believe	in
care	for
congratulate	on, for, upon
consist	of
different	from
fond	of
good	at

proud	of
dressed	in
interested	in
laugh	at
lean	against
jump	over
walk	along/across

Activity

Put the correct preposition in the following sentences.

1. Dr. Julius Nyerere died _____ cancer.
2. The thief jumped _____ the fence.
3. He is interested _____ reading story books.
4. I prefer posho _____ bananas.
5. I believe _____ life after death.
6. James is proud _____ his mother.
7. It is bad to laugh _____ people.
8. Atim is fond _____ beating her friends.
9. Your book is different _____ mine.
10. The beggar asked _____ food.

WEEK FOUR

The young ones of common nouns

Noun	**Young one**
cow	calf
dog	puppy/pup
rabbit	kitten
cat	kitten
sheep	lamb
pig	piglet
goat	kid
lion	cub
elephant	calf
horse	foal
man	baby
duck	duckling
eagle	eaglet
owl	owlet
cock	cockerel
hen	pullet/chick
bird	nestling
eel	elver

swan	cygnet
hawk	bowet

Animal	**home**
cow	kraal/byre
dog	kennel
cat	basket
sheep	shed
goat	shed
pig	sty
rabbit	hutch
lion	den
elephant	bush
horse	stable
monkey	tree
mouse	bush/hole

Birds and their sounds

Birds	**sound**
duck	quacks
hen	cackles
turkey	gobbles
cock	crows
bird	sings/ whistles
eagle	screams
owl	hoots
parrot	chatters
dove	coos

Birds	**Young ones**
duck	duckling
eagle	eaglet
owl	owlet
cock	cockerel
hen	pullet/chick
bird	nestling

Exercise
Complete the table below.

monkey	
	hutch
goat	
	basket
dog	
	stable
pig	
	bush
sheep	
elephant	

LESSON SIXTEEN

Animal	**meat**
cow	beef
pig	pork
goat	meat
sheep	mutton
calf	veal
goat	goat meat

Animal	**weapon**
dog	teeth
snake	fangs
cat	claws
man	hands
chameleon	changing colour
cow	horn
sheep	horns/head
calf	horn

Opposite according to gender [animals and birds

Masculine	**Feminine**
lion	lioness
tiger	tigress
boar	sow [pig]
bull	cow
ram	ewe [sheep]
dog	bitch
drake	duck
hen	cock

Exercise

Fill in the blank spaces in the table below.

lion	
	cow
tiger	
	duck
dog	
ram	
	sow(pig)
cock	

LESSON SEVENTEEN

Occupation

It simply means a person`s job or profession.

People and their work/place of work

doctor treats sick people/patient

barber	cuts people's hair
cobbler	mends our shoes
fishmonger	sells fish
tailor	makes clothes
secretary	types letters
bursar	collects school fees
carpenter	makes furniture
farmer	grows crops and keeps animals
baker	makes cakes and bread
hair dresser	treats people's hair
builder	builds houses
fisherman	catches fish
butcher	sells meat
mechanic	repairs vehicles

Activity
Fill in the missing letters to complete the following words
b---rber
fisher------
ha---dre—ser
h-sp-t-l
secr-t-ry
bu-ch-r
t-il-r
bu-s-r

LESSON EIGHTEEN
<u>One word for many words</u>
<u>A school</u> is place where pupils go to learn.
<u>Dairy</u> is a place where milk is sold.
<u>A cinema</u> is a place where films are shown.
<u>A post office</u> is a place where letters are posted.
<u>A day</u> is a period of twenty –four hours.
<u>Week</u> is a period of seven days.
<u>Fortnight</u> a period of two weeks.
<u>A year</u> a period of three hundred sixty-five/six days.
<u>A decade</u> a period of ten years.
<u>Century</u> a period of one hundred years.
<u>Silver jubilee</u> a period of twenty-five years.
<u>Golden jubilee</u> a period of fifty years.
<u>A diary</u> is a book where important information is written.
<u>Orphanage</u> is a place where orphans live.
<u>Museum</u> is a place where items of long ago are kept.

Exercise

Give one word for the group of words.

1. A place where orphans live _____
2. A place where items of long ago are kept _____
3. A book where important information is written _____
4. A period of ten years _____
5. A place where letters are posted _____
6. A place where milk is sold _____
7. A period of three hundred sixty-five/six days_____
8. A period of twenty-five years _____
9. A period of fifty years _____
10. A place where films are shown _____

LESSON NINTEEN

Likes and dislikes

Use of: Do you like……? Yes, I do. Or No, I don`t.

Examples

1. Do you like bananas?
   Yes, I do.

2. Do you like watching TV?
   No, I don`t.

3. Do you like eggs?
   No, I don`t.

4. Do you like swimming?
   Yes, I do.

<u>Activity</u>

<u>Use yes; I do or no I don`t</u>

1. Do you like watering flowers?
2. Do you like biscuits?
3. Do you like fighting friends?
4. Do you like eating mangoes?
5. Do you like making noise in class?
6. Do you like lemons?
7. Do you like sugarcanes?
8. Do you like cakes?
9. Do you like ironing clothes?
10. Do you like eating fish and rice?
11. Do you like games and sports?

LESSON TWENTY

Use of Does---like---? Yes, he does --------- No, he doesn`t

1. Does Abel like bananas?
   Yes, he does.
2. Does Anna like eating raw mangoes?
3. No, she doesn`t.

Activity

Answer these questions using Yes, he/she does or NO, she/he doesn`t

1. Does Maria like abusing people?
2. Does Moses like mangoes?
3. Does John like playing football?
4. Does his father like driving a car?
5. Does she like going to swim?
6. Does Tom like learning French?
7. Does Keith like shouting in class?
8. Does Rose like watching films?
9. Does Erika like learning English?
10. Does Mary like making friends?
11. Does Annabelle like cakes?

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

Using……. He/She likes-------- because ----------?

Examples

1. He likes sugarcanes because they are sweet.
2. She doesn`t like lemons because they are bitter.

Activity

Join these sentences using because…

1. Kato likes cakes. They are sweet.
2. Charles doesn`t like fish. There have small bones in them.
3. Joshua doesn`t like lemons. They are sour.
4. Okello doesn`t like games and sports. They make him very tired.
5. Juma likes a watch. It tells him time.
6. Kafuko likes buns. They are cheap.
7. Agoola doesn`t like sweets. They can spoil her teeth.
8. We like cows. They give us milk.
9. We do not like monkeys. They destroy our crops.
10. Pupils like their teachers. They teach them.

LESSON TWENTY- TWO

Use of whose---is this?

Examples

1. This is my towel
   It is **mine**
2. Whose bag is this?
   It is Jane`s.

Activity

Use the correct pronoun in the following sentences.

1. That is my towel. It is ……
2. Those are your toothbrushes. They are ……
3. That is Musa`s soap. It is ……
4. This is our shoe polish. It is ……
5. Those are Mary`s shoes. They are ……
6. Those are girl`s dresses. They are ……
7. Those are my books. They are ……
8. Those are Kato`s shoes. They are ……

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

Use of 'some' and 'any'

'Some' is used in affirmative sentences.

Examples

1. I want some water.
2. I have some money for food.
   'Any' is used in negative sentences.
   It is also used when farming questions.

Examples

1. Does she have any money?
2. There isn`t any milk in the kettle.

Exercise

Complete the following sentences using some 'Some' or 'Any' correctly

1. Do you need …… help from me?
2. Yes, I need …… from you.
3. Did you have …… questions to ask?
4. There are …… red ants in my bedroom
5. There aren`t …… books left; we must buy some more.
6. Does Suubi have …… good story book?
7. There aren`t …… fish in the basket.
8. There are …… beans in the saucepan.
9. There is …… juice in the bottle.
10. There isn`t …… food on the plate.

ENGLISH COMPREHENSION LESSON NOTES
FOR TERM II

LESSON ONE

Read the dialogue below and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

RIDING ALONG THE ROAD

Nambi: Hello Atim, who is that boy riding down the road?
Atim: I think it is Isaiah. He is the one who has a green bicycle.
Nambi: He is riding so fast. He may get an accident.
Atim: He must be careful. Yesterday Martin was knocked down by a car while crossing the road.
Nambi: Oh! We should tell our teacher about it. He will tell Isaiah to be careful on the road.
Atim: You are right. We must also warn our friend, Isaiah.

Questions

1. How many people are talking in the dialogue?
2. Who rides a green bicycle?
3. Which boy was knocked down by a car while crossing the road?
4. Name the two girls in the dialogue
   (i)_____
   (ii)_____
5. Give the opposite of
   (i)fast _____
   (ii)right _____
6. Where is Isaiah riding his bicycle?
7. What happened yesterday?
8. What do you think the teacher will tell Isaiah?
9. Whom will they tell about Isaiah?
10. Write the title of the dialogue.

LESSON TWO

Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences

MY SCHOOL

There is a school on the right side of the road. Some pupils are in the compound Boys are sitting under a tree. They are looking at those playing in the compound. A teacher is standing near the classroom. He is reading a newspaper. There is a road on the left side of the school. A man and a woman are walking along the road. An old man is crossing the Zebra crossing.

Questions

1. Where is the school?
2. What are the pupils doing?
3. Where is the teacher?
4. What are the boys doing?
5. Who are the people walking along the road?
6. What is the old man doing' at the zebra crossing?
7. Write the plural of;
   (i) Woman _____
   (ii) Side _____
8. What are the boys doing under the tree?
9. Where is the road?
10. Write the title of the story.

LESSON THREE

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

PEOPLE AND THEIR WORK

Do you want to see an old fishmonger?
Do not ask the young farmer
Walk straight to the lakeside
If you want to buy a fish, you will find the old fishmonger there.
Do you want to see a doctor?
Do not ask the priest
Tell the nurse you are not ready
Sit on the chair and wait
Soon the doctors will come to you.

By Isa Kintu

QUESTIONS

1. What is the poem about?
2. How many lines does the poem have?
3. Where does a doctor work?
4. What is the work of the farmer?
5. Where do we find fishmongers?
6. Name any lake you know.
7. How many stanzas does this poem have?
8. Give the opposite of the underlined word;
   young _____
9. Who wrote the poem?
10. Write the title of the poem

LESSON FOUR

MAKOYI`S VILLAGE

Makoyi lives in a small village called Buwesa. There are many buildings in this village. Makoyi`s mother sent him to the butcher`s to buy meat. There was no single butcher`s in Buwesa. Magale Trading Centre has many new buildings. The young men in Magale centre broke down the old building and replaced them with new beautiful ones. There is one big building in the middle of this trading centre. The building is called `simbi` house. There are shops in this building. People in trading centres do a lot of business and get a lot of money.

Questions

1. In which village does Makoyi live?
2. What types of buildings are found in Buwesa village?
3. Where did Makoyi go for meat?
4. What is the name of the large building in Magale trading centre?
5. What do people in Magale trading centre do?
6. Write the opposite of

(i) beautiful _____

(ii) young _____

(iii) small _____

7. Who sent Makoyi to the butcher?
8. What is the title of the story?

LESSON FIVE

The information shows Atim's performance at Kisugu Primary School. Study it and answer the questions in full sentences.

SUBJECTS	ENG	MTC	SCI	SST
MARKS	90	85	87	75

Questions

1. Whose results are shown above?
2. How many subjects are shown in the table?
3. Which subjects does Atim do best?
4. In which month did Atim do the exams?
5. Write down the name of Atim's school
6. What did Atim score in English according to the examinations?
7. What were Atim's total marks?
8. In which subject does Atim need to put effort?
9. Which was Atim's best subject?
10. Give the opposite of best.

LESSON SIX

Read the story below and answer the questions in full sentences.

AT THE ZOO

Our class visited the zoo last Friday. A zoo is a place where wild animals are kept. People visit the zoo to see wild animals. Animals are kept in cages and strong fences. People can then go near them. We saw big and small animals, zebra, buffalos, hippopotamus, lions and elephants were some of the big animals. Some animals were small. Those were rabbits, tortoises, monkeys, and birds. I saw a peacock. The peacock is bigger than an owl. It is the most beautiful bird I saw. There were crocodiles and fish in the water. We also saw different kinds of snakes in the cages. Snakes are very dangerous animals. You should visit the zoo and see all these animals. You will learn a lot like I did.

Questions

1. What is a zoo?
2. Why are animals kept in cages?
3. Name three big animals the pupils saw.

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

4. Which animals live in water?
5. Give the title of the story
6. Write the small word
   (i) elephant _____
   (ii) dangerous _____
7. What is a zoo according to the story?
8. Which animal is bigger than an owl?
9. When did the class visit the zoo?
10. Write "hippo" in full.

LESSON SEVEN

Study the notice below and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

MUSIC SHOW		**MUSIC SHOW**
PRESENTERS	:	Bakayimbira Dramactors
TIME	:	2:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
WHEN	:	Sat. 20th July, 2023
VENUE	:	Bat Valley Theatre.
FEE	:	Adults shs 5000
	:	Children shs 2000

COME ONE COME ALL

DON'T MISS

By Golola Alex

Questions

1. What is the notice about?
2. Who will present the show?
3. At what time will the show begin?
4. Where will the show be held?
5. How much money will children pay to enter the show?
6. How long will the show last?
7. Who wrote the notice?
8. When will the show take place?
9. Write in full;
   Shs._____ p.m._____
10. Who wrote the notice?

LESSON EIGHT

Read the passage below and answer the questions in full sentences

VISITING DAY

My sister is in a boarding school. The school is called Magale Girls' boarding primary school. It is very far from our home. My father and mother will visit my sister next week on the visiting day. Dad and mum will take her something to eat, some new shoes and sweater. Mum is knitting a sweater for her. We shall remain at home. We shall have a bath when our parents are away. After having a bath, we shall watch TV.

Questions

1. Where does my sister go to school?
   _____
2. Who will visit my sister next week? _____
3. What kind of school is Magale? _____
4. What will father and mother buy for my sister?
   _____
5. What is the title of the passage?
   _____
6. How do we call a period of seven days? _____
7. Why will my parents visit my sister_____
8. For whom is mum knitting a sweater? _____
9. What shall we do after having bath? _____
10. Write TV in full? _____

LESSON NINE

Read the story below and answer the questions that follow in the sentences

ASIIMWE CUTS HIS HAIR

Asiimwe had very long hair. He never wanted to get it cut short. One day, Topaco asked Asiimwe to go with him to the barber's shop to get his hair cut. When they reached the barber's shop, Asiimwe looked at the hair styles on the chart. Asiimwe liked one of the styles on the chart. He then asked the barber, "Can you have my hair cut first? "Topaco laughed at Asiimwe 'you didn't want your hair cut at first'. The barber cut off Asiimwe's and Topaco's hair. The two boys looked smart.

Questions

1. Who had long hair? _____
2. Where did Topaco want to go? _____
3. Why did Topaco go to the barber? _____
4. What did Asiimwe look at? _____
5. Who decided to have his hair cut? _____
6. How many people were mentioned in the story?
   _____
7. Write a name given to a person who cuts people's hair?
   _____

LESSON TEN

Read the passage and answer the questions in full sentences.

KEEPING A HEALTHY BODY

Mukama and Kusiima are brothers. Mukama is a small and weak boy. Kusiima is a healthy boy. Kusiima likes doing exercise and goes for games every day. He likes eating fruits like oranges, pineapples, lemons and mangoes. He likes fruits because they have vitamins. The vitamins keep him healthy and strong. Mukama is very weak. He does not like eating fruits but likes cakes because they are sweet. Mukama also needs vitamins to become healthy and strong.

Questions

1. Who are the two brothers?
2. Which boy likes games?
3. Name any two fruits in the passage?
4. Who doesn't like exercises?
5. What is the use of the vitamins in the body?
6. Give the opposite of the following words
   (i) strong _____
   (ii) healthy _____
7. Why do people go for exercises?
8. Write the singular forms of these words

(i) mangoes _____
(ii) boys _____
(iii) pineapples _____

LESSON ELEVEN

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

NINA, THE SMART GIRL

Nina is eight years old. She is a clean girl.
She brushes her teeth every day. She uses her toothbrush and toothpaste. After brushing her teeth, Nina goes to have a bath. She uses sponge. She dries herself with a towel. Every evening, Nina polishes her shoes. She uses a brush and shoe polish. Nina combs her hair with a comb. When it grows long, her mother takes her to the barber. The barber cuts Nina's hair short. Nina cuts her finger nails with a razor. She does this every week. Nina is a clean girl.

Questions

1. What does Nina use to brush her teeth?
2. Why must finger nails be cut short?
3. When does Nina polish her teeth?
4. Nina uses a …… to comb her hair?
5. Give the plural for these words.
   (i) tooth _____
   (ii) hair _____
6. How old is Nina?
7. What does she use to dry horse?
8. When does Nina's mother take her the barber?
9. Give the title of the passage.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION LESSON NOTES
FOR TERM II

LESSON ONE

Choose the correct words from the table and fill in the blank spaces.

GOOD CHILDREN

soap,	**hair,**	**shoes,**	**nail cutter**
sweep,	**bathe ,**	**clean ,**	**iron**

We are good children in primary three. Good children look _____ all the time. We need water and _____ to have a bath. Bathing helps us to look clean and healthy. We cut our _____ with a pair of scissors and we use a _____ to cut our finger nails. Our _____ are always clean. We polish them with shoe polish and a brush. We are always smart because we wash our uniforms and _____ them. Before going to school, we _____ our rooms with a broom. We are good children in primary three.

LESSON TWO

JUMBLED STORY

Rearrange the following sentences and make a good story.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A HERDSMAN

1. Then he cleaned the cow shed.
2. And lastly, he took his cows to graze.
3. The herdsman woke up in the morning.
4. After, he went to milk his cows.
5. He washed his face

Order

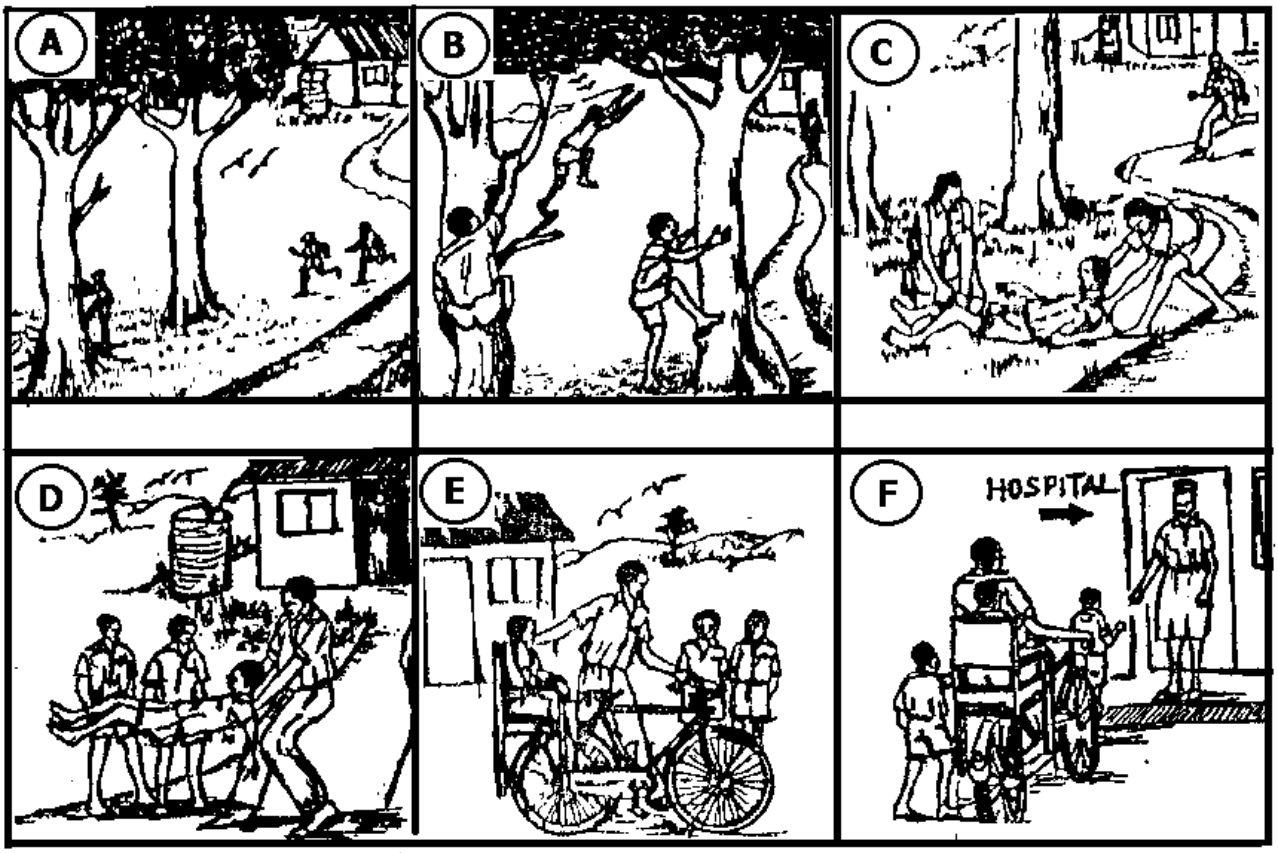
Wrong	1	2	3	4	6
Correct					

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

LESSON THREE

Below is a picture story about how James fell off a mango tree. Construct a short but correct sentence to express what is happening in each picture. You may use the given words to help you in the sentence construction.

saw ripe mangoes, bicycle, going, broke his leg, climb a mango tree, fell down, take, lifted, run, first aid.



1. Picture A:

   _____

2. Picture B:

   _____

3. Picture C:

   _____

4. Picture D:

   _____

5. Picture E:

   _____

6. Picture F:

   _____

LESSON FOUR

Choose the correct words and fill the blank spaces

A BAD DAY FOR OMONDI

hospital, tailor, fishmonger, builder, court, lawyer, repaired, home

Saturday, the 27th March, 2013 was a bad day for Mr. Omondi. The roof of his house was blown off by the wind. He wanted a _____ to get his roof _____. However, the builder was not at home. The builder had taken his shirt to the _____ to be mended. Mr. Omondi was told that the tailor had gone to _____. He wanted a _____ to help him, but the lawyer was not there. The lawyer had gone to the _____ to see a doctor.
Mr. Omondi was very un-happy. He walked back _____. On his way he went to the market. He bought fish from a _____ and took it home. When he tried to cook it, he found that the_____ was bad.

LESSON FIVE

Complete the conversation below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

WHOSE SHOES ARE THEY?

Kapere: Ali, are those your shoes?
Ali: _____
Kapere: Musa's shoes are brown. Maybe they are John's
Ali: _____
Kapere: If they are not theirs, we should take them to the teacher. He will ask for the owner at the assembly
Ali: _____

Kapere: Did you give the shoes to the teacher?

Ali: _____

Kapere: Thank you for being such a responsible boy.

Ali: _____

LESSON SIX
Composition
Rearrange the sentences below to form a correct story.

a) Then waved to his dear old wife.
b) And started up the engine.
c) He drove out of the garage.
d) Mr. Musoke opened the door of the garage

Correct order

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

LESSON SEVEN
Composition

1. And he puts them in the sun to dry.
2. Mr. Mulema is a farmer in Tororo.
3. He harvests beans during the dry season.
4. After a month, he weeds them.
5. He sows his bean seeds when it rains.

LESSON EIGHT
Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to your tenth birthday party

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

LESSON NINE
Complete the guided composition below using the words in the table

Last _____Mr. Kitooke _____primary three _____to get hand writing _____. Some _____went to the _____ to collect _____ for making pots. Some went to the banana planation to get banana _____to make _____.

Friday, materials, balls, swamp, clay, fibres, pupils, sent, children

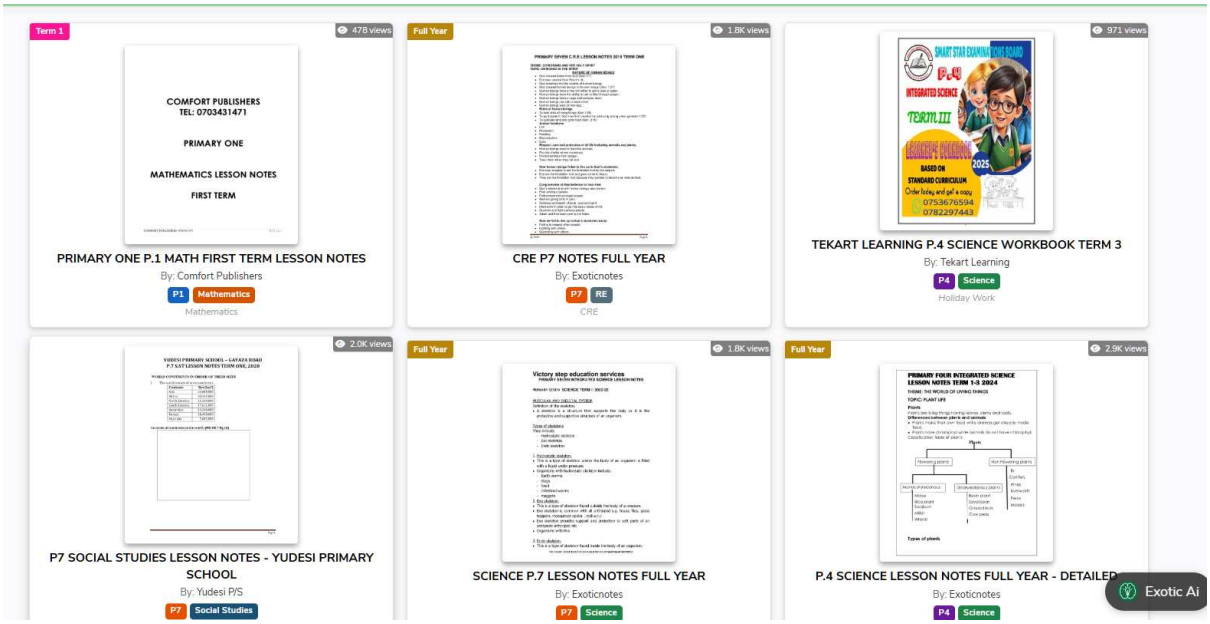
LESSON 11

Use the correct form of the words in the table below to complete the sentences

Did, arranged, taken, come, was

1. Mary: Who _____ those desks? They are not in order
2. Jane: Sanyu _____ it, she did it in a hurry
3. Mary: Where _____ the class monitor
4. Jane: The class monitor was in the staff room
5. Mary He had _____ the books for marking
6. Jane Now tell Sanyu to _____ and explain why she is always in such a hurry.

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