

COMPREHENSIO NOTES
PRIMARY THREE
TERM III

Wk. 1. THEME 9. **CULTURE AND GENDER IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION**

Vocabulary

culture	kneel
marriage	greet
naming	food
dressing	taboos
language	circumcise
music	roles
burial	pray
dance	wear
tribe	

Sentence construction:

Complete these sentences correctly:

1. We should …… our parents and teachers.
2. The Baganda women and girls …….. while geeting.
3. The …… spoken by Basoga is Lusoga.
4. The ……. men must be circumcised.

Passage: PEOPLE'S CULTURE

Tribes have different practices. These practices are called customs and cultures. Customs and cultures help us to know how people live. We can tell the beliefs and the food people like.

The Baganda's staple food is bananas while that for Banyankole is millet. The Baganda men put on Kanzu as their traditional wear while the women put on Gomesi. The Banyankole women's traditional wear is Sash while the men's is Kanzu.
Each tribe has their traditional dance. The Baganda's is Bakisimba, the Batooro have Runyege while that for Bagisu is Kadodi.

There are ceremonies that different tribes perform as they practice their culture.
It is very important to respect everyone's culture.

Questions:
1. What is the passage about?
2. What is the staple food for the Baganda?
3. What do we call the Banyankole women traditional wear?
4. Which people dance Runyege?
5. Why do people put on their traditional wear?
6. Name any two customs practised in our sub-county.
   1)
   11)
7. List down three modern wears that people in our sub-county put on.
   1)
   11)
   111)

Wk. 2. FOOD

Vocabulary

farmers	yummy
dry season	delicious
wet season	scrumptious
food stuff	yuck
food values	yucky
balanced diet	tasty
harvest	salty
food taboos	cook (v)
utensils	kitchen
prepare	cook (n)

Sentence construction:

Make meaningful sentences from the table below:

There is	some	meat in the pan.
There isn't	any	salt left.
There are		mangoes in the basket.
There aren't		tea in the flask.

Story: GOOD FOOD
Mk. Pg. 111-112.

Questions:

1. Why do we eat food?
2. What makes the food tasty?
3. Why do we need fruits in our diet?
4. What is energy?
5. …… is a meal that contains all the food values in their right amounts. (Complete correctly.)
6. Write down any four food values we need to grow well.
7. Draw, name and colour any four of the fruits we need in our diet.

Wk. 3. GENDER

Vocabulary

gender	wash
male	mop
female	work
masculine	hungry
feminine	slash
share	milk (v)
help	different

Sentence construction:

Complete these sentences correctly:

1. A king's ……. is a princess.
2. A male rabbit is a ……
3. A female pig is a …….
4. A ……. is a male head of school.
5. Wife is to …….. as lady is to gentleman.

Structures:

1. Who cooks food?

   ……

2. Who slashed the compound?

   ……

Join these sentences using … because ….

1. She shouted for help. The mad man was running after her.
2. He was punished. He had dodged lessons.
3. The teacher is happy. We have written well and neatly.

Read the dialogue carefully and answer in full sentences:

Dan: How are you, rose? You look unhappy.
Rose: I'm not alright. I cut my finger yesterday when I was peeling bananas.
Dan: Don't you have a maid at home?
Rose: We do but as a girl, I have to learn to peel food. Boys must learn to slash the compound, split firewood and fetch water.
Dan: What else do you have to do?
Rose: I have to wash utensils and clean the house.
Dan: That is wonderful. I shall tell my two sisters about it so that they also learn to do house-work.
Rose: You are right. Doing such work is part of life.

Questions:

1. Who are talking in the dialogue?
2. How many children are in Dan's family altogether?
3. What do boys do in Rose's home?
4. Is there a maid at Rose's home?
5. Why is it good for children to do work at home?
6. Write down three activities girls should do at home.
7. Draw, name and colour any two activities you do at home.

Wk. 4. WAYS OF PROMOTING AND PRESERVING CULTURE

Vocabulary

dance	sick
sing	safety pin
play	needles
traditional medicine	razor blade
drama	tablets
blow	responsibilities

Sentence construction:

Structures:

a) Never …….

1. Never share sharp objects like needles and razor blades.
2. Never share medicine with friends.

b) … always …

1. You should always take medicine when you are sick.
2. You should always know responsibility.

Passage: CHANGES IN CUSTOMS

Customs among people keep on changing with time. As time goes by, some practices are dropped. New practices are picked as people relate with each other.

Long ago, people in our sub-county had their traditional religions. Shrines were used as worship places. The ancestors of long ago were respected. Today people have other religions. They go to worship in church buildings and mosques. They believe in one almighty God.

Today, people prefer light clothes to traditional heavy ones. Some of the modern clothes are expensive to buy.

Some ways of dressing are not good. Such ways encourage bad behaviour. Elders and religious leaders discourage this way of dressing.

We should promote good practices like greeting, decent dressing, attending weddings and other ceremonies like burial and last funeral rights. We should also learn our cultural dances and music.

Questions:

1. What is the title of the passage?
2. Give three ways of promoting customs in our sub-county.
3. Write down two new practices in our sub-county.
4. What are some of the good practices in our sub-county? Give three.
5. Draw, name and colour any two of the traditional musical instruments used in our sub-county.

Wk. 5. THEME 10: HEALTH IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION

Disease vectors

Vocabulary:

mosquito	rat
bed-bug	cockroach

tsetse fly	ticks
fleas	breeding places
louse	stagnant
bat	rabies

Sentence construction:

Give the plural form of:

a) louse
b) mosquito
c) cockroach
d) housefly

Make meaningful sentences from the table below:

A	Housefly Mosquito louse Rabid dog cockroach	spreads has is found lays eggs	rabies. a hairy body. in dirty hair. on stagnant water. in dark places.

Poem:

Read the poem and answer in full sentences:

Vectors Vectors Vectors
Bad to our health
Spread diseases to us
Vectors are really bad.

Vectors Vectors Vectors
Fleas, mosquitoes and lice
Suck our blood
Vectors are really bad.

Malaria, diarrhoea, cholera
Typhoid, dysentery and trachoma
Are diseases spread to us
Vectors are really bad.

Vectors Vectors Vectors
A housefly with a hairy body
Able to spread more than one disease
Vectors are really bad to us.

Questions:

1. What is the poem about?
2. Which vectors in the poem suck blood?
3. How many stanzas has the poem?
4. Which stanza talks about houseflies/
5. Why are houseflies able to spread more than one disease?
6. Which disease is spread by tsetse flies to people?
7. How can we control vectors in our homes?

a)
b)

8. Draw, name and colour two vectors which are common in our homes.

Wk. 6. THEME 11. BASIC TECHNOLOGY IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION

Concepts of technology

Natural and artificial materials

Vocabulary

banana	size
leaf	colour
plastic	texture
straw	fibre
wire	palm leaves
heavy	weight
light	good
rough	smooth

Sentence construction:

Structures:

1. Where do we get clay from?
   We get clay from ……
2. What do we use papyrus for?
   Papyrus is used for ……
3. Which materials are straws made of?
   Straws are made of ……

Dialogue

Read the dialogue and answer in full sentences:

Joel: Hullo Tracy, what are you doing?
Tracy: I'm making a ball using banana fibres.
Joel: What else can you make?

Tracy: I can also make ropes and mats using banana fibres. Straws and palm leaves can also be used to make mats.
Joel: So, everything in our environment is very useful.
Tracy: Oh yes. In swamps are the papyrus and clay. We can make mats using papyrus and pots using clay.
Joel: I'll also learn to make some balls using banana fibres.

Questions:
1. How many people are talking in the dialogue?
2. What is Tracy doing?
3. Which material is Tracy using?
4. What else can Tracy make?
5. What do we use straws for?
6. Of straws and banana fibres, which is stronger?
7. Write these words in full:
   a) I'm
   b) I'll
8. Draw, name and colour two items made from :
   a) banana fibres
   b) clay

Wk. 7. THEME12: ENERGY IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION

Natural and artificial sources of energy

Vocabulary

wind	buy
sun	paraffin
solar	charcoal
electricity	fridge
bulb	firewood
petrol	diesel
sell	kite

Sentence construction:

Structures:
1. What are you buying?
   I am buying …….
2. What will Fatuma buy tomorrow?
   Fatuma buy will ……
3. What did father buy yesterday?
   Father bought …….

Use some or any to complete these sentences:

1. We shall carry …….. food from the market.
2. Marjory will buy …… paraffin.
3. You have not left ……. charcoal in the sack.
4. Did you find …… water in the pot?

The table below shows six friends who fueled their vehicles at Total Fuel Station last Saturday. Study it carefully and answer in fill sentences:

Names	Andrew	Victor	James	Maria	Sarah	John
Litres of petrol	5	2	4	2	7	3

Questions:

1. Where did the friends fuel their vehicles?
2. How many friends were they?
3. When did the friends fuel their vehicles?
4. Which fuel was put into their vehicles?
5. Whose vehicle had the most petrol?
6. How many litres of petrol did John's vehicle have?
7. Apart from petrol, another fuel used by vehicles is …….. (Complete correctly.)
8. How many litres of petrol were pumped into the vehicles altogether?
9. Name any two fuel pumps in our sub-county.
10. Apart from petrol and diesel , ……. is also sold at fuel pumps. (Complete correctly.)

Wk. 8. Ways of saving energy

Vocabulary

switch on	cover
switch off	light
blow off	box
match stick	candle
water	torch
switch	low
high	bills

Sentence construction:

Structures:

Revision of past simple tense

1. Who bought the torch?
2. Who blew off the candle?
3. Did you switch off the lights?

Write the opposite of:

a) switch on
b) high
c) small
d) long
e) good

The graph below shows the number of homes who use different sources of energy in Kibuli Mosque zone in Makindye division. Study it carefully and answer in full sentences:

Charcoal paraffin firewood

Questions:

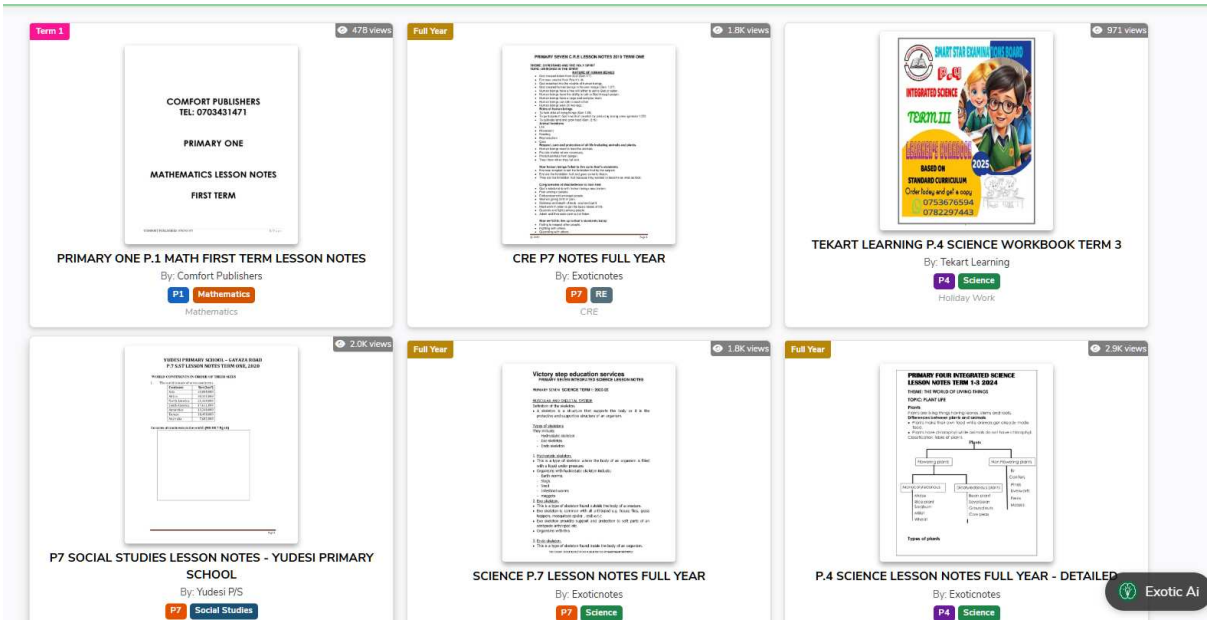
1. Which source of energy is used by the least number of homes?
2. How many homes use firewood?
3. Which source of energy is used by most homes?
4. Where are these homes found?
5. In which district are these homes?
6. Where do people in homes that use paraffin buy it from?
7. Why do you think most homes use charcoal?
8. Draw, name and colour two sources of energy you use at home.
9. How many homes are in this area altogether?
10. List down two ways how you save energy at home

    We save energy at home by:

    1)

    11)

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