HORMISDALLEN SCHOOLS
ENGLISH COMPREHENSION LESSON NOTES
FOR PRIMARY THREE

THEME: **OUR SUB – COUNTY/DIVISION**
SUBTHEME: **NAME AND LOCATION OF OUR SUB-COUNTY /DIVISION**

VOCABULARY

on, in, behind, in front, of, near, book, cupboard, division, table, at the side of

Vocabulary practice.

Prepositions

on	We use <u>on</u> to refer position on the surface. The book is *<u>on</u>* the table.
in	**Preposition** • Show something that is located inside. **Opposite** in – out • The pencils are <u>in</u> the tin.
behind	**Preposition** • At the back of someone or something. **Opposite** behind – in front of • The girl is standing <u>behind</u> the tree. cf **hind/rear** opp = **front**
in front of	**Preposition** • When something is in a position where you can see it if you look forward. Opposite in front of - behind • The tree is <u>in front of</u> the house.
Near	**Preposition** • A short distance away. **Opposite** near – far • His house is <u>near</u> ours.
Book	noun **plural** book - books • That is his <u>book</u>.

cupboard	noun **plural** – cupboards **small words** - cupboard – cup, up, board. • We have a big cupboard at home.
division	Noun part of an area **small words** – division = on Tom lives in Kampala Central Division.
table	Noun Plural Table – tables **Small word** – table – able Dad bought a table yesterday.
at the side	next to -being physically the side of someone or something else. -a place next to something I have a small table at the side of my bed.

ACTIVITY

1. Fill in the missing letters.
   a) d..vision
   b) ..ehind
   c) c..p..oard
2. Arrange these words in abc order.
   a) book, table, near, cupboard
   b) on, in, at, up
   c) here, far, behind, above
3. Complete the sentences using the word given in the box.

in front of, on, in, at, the side of

   a) Our school is _____ top of the hill.
   b) The signpost is _____ the road.
   c) She lives _____ Kawempe Division.
   d) The chief is standing _____ the office.

VOCABULARY

North, East, West, South, opposite, right, sunrise, sunset.

Vocabulary practice

North	A direction Gulu Town is found in the North. **Opposite** - North – South
South	A direction **Opposite** – South – North Small word – South – out Dhel comes from South Sudan.
East	A direction **Opposite** – East – West The sun rises in the East.
West	A direction **Opposite** : West – East The sun sets in the West.
opposite	Either side Small words **Opposite** : site, sit The head teacher's office is opposite our classroom.
right	**Opposite** : right – left The library is on the right hand side of the gate.
sunrise (dawn)	The time when the sun first appears in the morning. **Opposite** : sunrise – sunset Small words : sunrise –sun, un, rise, is. The baby got up at sunrise.
sunset (dusk)	The time when the sun goes down and the right begins. Opposite : sunset – sunrise Small words. sunset – sun, set . The birthday party ended at sunset.

ACTIVITY

1. Fill in the missing.
   i) E—st
   ii) No—th
   iii) We- t

iv) Sout-

2. Write a small word from a big one.
   i) opposite _____
   ii) sunset _____
3. Write the words correctly.
   a) thgri _____
   b) ftle _____
4. Complete the sentences correctly.
   a) The sun _____ in the East.
   b) The sun set in the _____.
5. Give the opposites of the following.
6.
   i) above _____
   ii) sunset _____
   iii) right _____
   iv) dusk _____
7. Write another word to mean the same as:
   i) sunrise _____
   ii) sunset _____

STRUCTURES

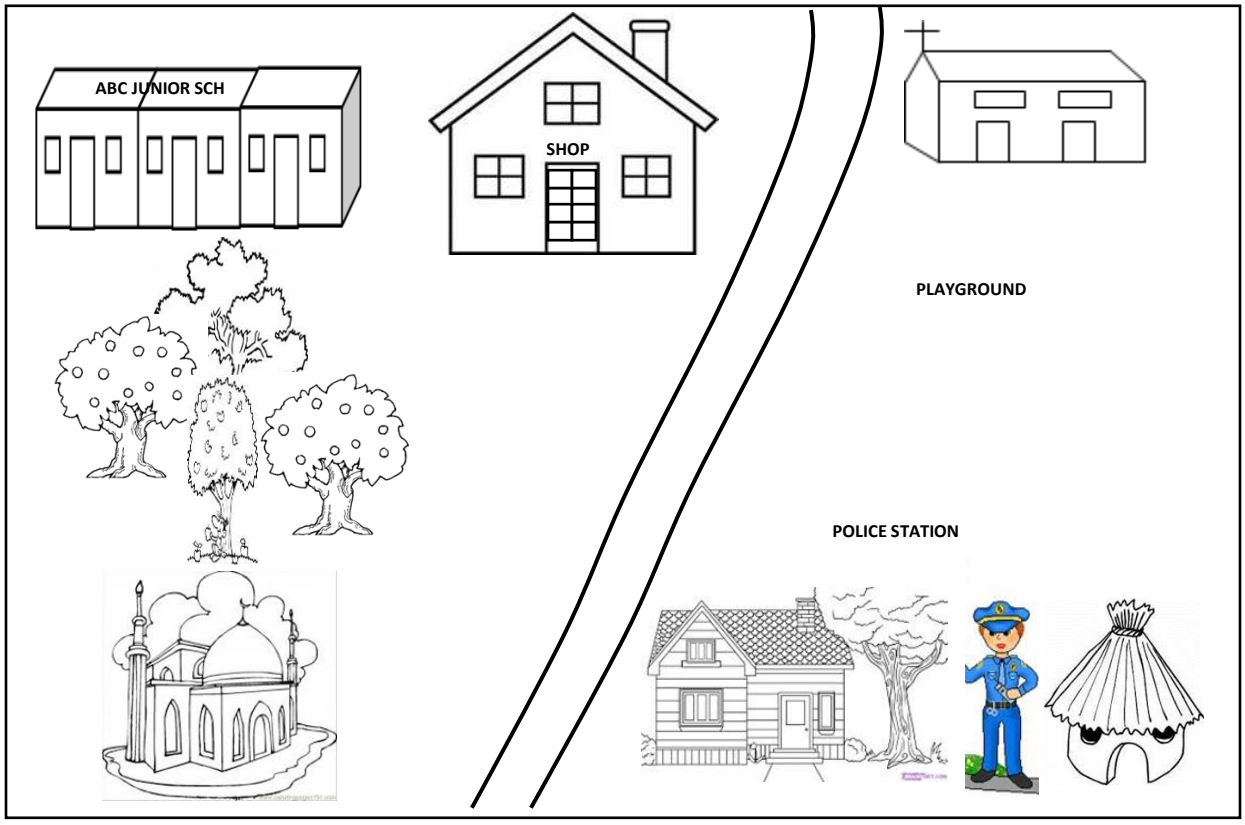
Where is the _____?
The _____ is _____ the _____

Examples

a. Where is the book? (on the table)
   The book is <u>on the table</u>.
b. Where is the church?
   The church is <u>opposite the school</u>.

ACTIVITY

Use the pictures below to answer the questions.



QUESTIONS

1. Where is the church? (road)
2. Where is the playground?(South)
3. Where is the school? (near)
4. Where is the mosque? (South)
5. Where is the forest? (North of the mosque)
6. Where is the policeman standing?

ACTIVITY 2

Answer these questions correctly.

a)  Where is the cup?

b)  Where is the flower?

c)  Where is the tree?

d)  Where is the cat?

e)  Where is the birds?

STRUCTURES

Using: Is the _____ (house/tree) ____? (near, in, on)

Yes, it is

No, it is not.

Examples

1. Is the house near the tree? (Yes)
   Yes, it is.
2. Is the toilet in the West? (No)
   No, it is not.

ACTIVITY

Use 'Yes, it is/No, it is not' to answer the following questions.

a) Is the church opposite the school? (No)
b) Is the house near the tree? (Yes)
c) Is the sun in the West? (No)
d) Is your home behind the school? (No)
e) Is the signpost at the right hand side of the road? (Yes)

COMPREHENSION
A POEM
OUR SUB – COUNTY

I love our sub-county,
A sub-county full of hills and valleys,
Which make it nice-looking,
To everyone from North to South,
And from East to West

I Love our sub-county
A sub-county with churches and mosques,
In all directions,
Where people go to worship God,
And get blessings!

I love our sub-county
A sub-county where the sun
Rises in the morning,
And sets in the evening,
Oh! Long live our sub-county.
Natasha Joy P.3

Questions

a) What is the poem about?
b) How many stanzas does the poem have?
c) What happens when people worship God?
d) Name two places of worship in the poem?
e) Give the opposite of 'sunrise'.

f) Who wrote the poem?
g) In which class is the writer?
h) Give the title of the poem.

COMPOSITION
A SUBSITUTION TABLE

Make correct questions from the table below.

Where does	the sun	Mr Kintu's shop from KR Supermarket? rise?
What direction	is	the church from the school? our sub-county from the market? the mosque from the police station?
		set? the sun?

Examples
a) Where does the sun rise?
b) What direction is the church from the school?

ACTIVITY
Form and correct answers from the table to the questions above.

The sun		in the West.
Our sub-county	is	in the North.
The shop		in the East.
It	sets	in the South.
The church		
The mosque	rises	

SUB-THEME 2: PHYSICAL FEATURES

VOCABULARY

river, hill, valley, pond, mountain, fish, graze, well, spring, along, up the, down the, across, from

Vocabulary practice

river	noun a natural flow of water that continues in a long line. **singular** **plural** river rivers The goats are swimming across the river.
hill	noun an area of land that is higher than the land around it. **singular** **plural** hill hill**s** **adjective** hill - hill**y** **small word** hill - ill There are many hills in our sub-county.
valley	noun a low land between two hills or mountains **singular** **plural** valley valley**s** **small word** valley - all
pond	noun an area of still water, especially the one that is artificial. **singular** **plural** pond pond**s** **small words** pond - on The fish is in the pond.
mountain	noun a very high hill, often with rocks near the top. **singular** **plural**

	mountain mountain**s** the tourist always enjoys climbing mountains. Adjective = mountain**ous**
fish	noun **singular** **plural** fish fish We eat fish every weekend. **Verb** Fish, fishes, fishing, fished. My father goes to fish every day.
graze	verb to eat grass which is growing in the field. graze, grazes, grazing, grazed Tom takes the cows to graze every morning.
well	noun natural source of water a deep hole in the ground from which people get water. **singular** **plural** well wells We fetch water from the well.
spring	noun a place where water comes naturally to the surface from the underground. **singular** **plural** spring spring**s** small words spring - in, ring Adam fetches water from the spring.

ACTIVITY

1. Fill in the missing letters.

v…ll…y	f…s…
mou…ta…n	h…ll
…iv..r	p.…d

2. Rearrange the letters to form correct words.
   zeagr _____ ngola _____
   llew _____ ikase _____
3. Arrange the given words below in alphabetical order.
   valley, river, hill, pond
   graze, fish, along, spring
   swamp, mountains, well, south
4. Write the singular form of the words below.
   valleys
   hills
   ponds
   lakes
   swamps
   mountains
   springs
   wells
   forests

Use each of the given words in a meaningful sentences.

a) graze ___
b) valley ___
c) across ___
d) hill ___

Structures

1. Using: Qn. - **Where do we get _____ from?**

   Answer- **We get _____ from _____**

Examples

a. Where do we get fish?
   We get fish from lakes.
b. Where do we get firewood?
   We get firewood from the forest.
c. Where do we get water? (well, tap, spring)
   We get water from the spring.

ACTIVITY

Complete the sentences using the given words.

forest, borehole, swamp, lakes, mountains

1. We get fish from _____
2. We get stones from _____
3. We get timber from the _____
4. We grow rice in the _____
5. We fetch water from the _____

COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and answer the questions in full sentences.

KITUYI SUB-COUNTY IN KAPYATA COUNTY

Physical features are land forms that give the earth shape. In our sub-county, there are many physical features. These include hills, valleys, rivers, lakes and mountains. I am proud of the physical features in our sub-county because they make it look beautiful.

Some hills and valleys are on the left hand side of Mpande Road while others on its right hand side. The mountains are in the West of our sub-county. The lakes and rivers are in the East.

Tourists from near and far come to visit our sub-county in order to see the beautiful hills, valleys and mountains. They pay money to Uganda Wildlife Authority. The money is used to build roads in our sub-county.

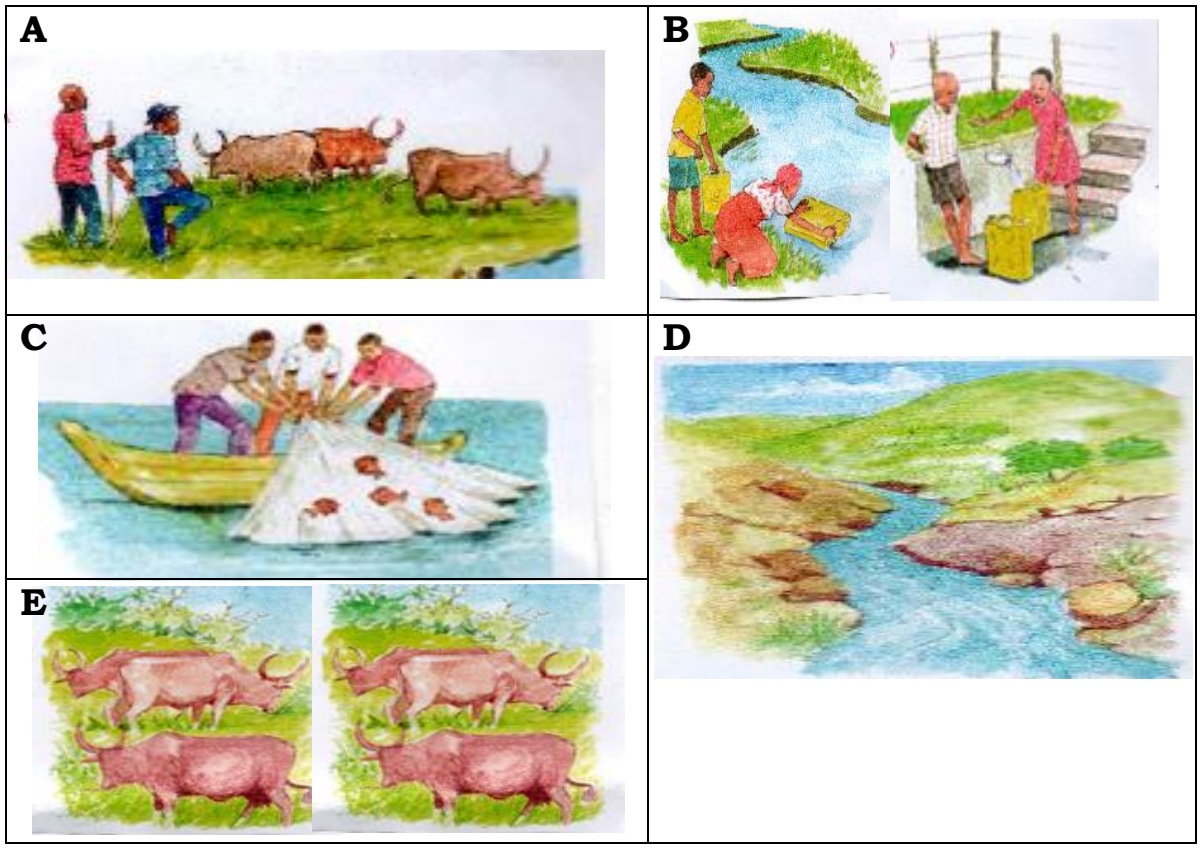
Questions

a) What is the passage about?
b) What are physical features according to the passage?
c) Mention any our physical features in the passage.
d) Why is the writer proud?
e) Who visit the writer's sub-county?

f) Where is Kituyi Sub-county found?
g) Why do tourists visit Kituyi Sub-county?
h) Where do the tourists come from?

COMPOSITION

Study the pictures below and complete the sentences about them.



Sentences

A Two……are looking after……

B A woman is……water …… a river.

A boy and a girl ……drawing……at a well.

C Three……are pulling a ……net.

D A river is……down the hill.

E ……are……in the field.

SUB THEME 3:

PEOPLE IN OUR SUB- COUNTY

New words

Important people in our sub-county	chairperson, secretary, office, parish, leader, children, parents, teacher, police, police station, policewoman, army, teach, preach, friend, member.
chairperson	**noun** A person who chairs meetings. **Plural form** chairperson – chairperson**s** form small words chairperson – chair, hair, air, person, son, on. **Sentence** Nabuuma was the chairperson of our meeting.
Secretary Short form = Sec.	**Noun** a person who types or writes letters and keeps records for meetings. **plural form** secretary – secretaries **small word** Secretary – secret Sentence practice Our LC 1 <u>secretary</u> is still in the office.
Office	**Noun** A room where people sit and work. **Other forms** office – officer, official, officially **form small words** office – office, of

	sentence The head teacher is in the office.
parish	noun an area with its own elected local government. plural form parish – parishes Sentence practice Our church is in ……. Parish.
leader	noun a person who leads a group of people. **Verb formation** leader – lead Other verb forms = leads, leading, led **sentence practice** Okapo is a very good leader.
children	noun People under the age of eighteen. **Singular form** Children – child Sentence practice Many children went on the tour to Sippi Falls.
parent	noun a parent is a person's mother or father. plural form parent – parents small words parent – rent, are sentence I have loving parents.

teacher	noun a person who teaches children **verb formation** teach, teaches, teaching, taught. **plural form** teacher – teachers small words teacher – teach, tea, each, her and he. **Sentence practice** Their <u>teacher</u> of English left for London.
police	Noun (always plural) - An official organization whose job is to make people obey the law. - The police also prevent and solve crime. **Formation of compound nouns** police – policewoman, policeman, police station. **Small word** police - ice **sentence practice** The <u>police are</u> arresting criminals yesterday.
army	Collective noun (often singular) A large organized group of soldiers. **small words** army – arm, my **sentence** The <u>army</u> is in the barracks. After school, my brother joined the <u>army</u>.
member	noun a person who belongs to a particular group. **Plural form** member – members **sentence practice** We are seven <u>members</u> in our family.

friend	**Noun** A person you know well and like, who is not usually a member of your family. **plural form** friend – friends **small word** friend – end **sentence practice** Tinah is my <u>friend</u>. **Opposite** Friend (ally) – enemy (foe)
preach	**Verb** Is to give a religious talk in a public place, especially in a church during a service. **Formation of noun** preach – preacher **Tense form** Preach (es), preaching, preached. **Small words** Preach, reach, each. The priest <u>preached</u> about the forgiveness.

ACTIVITY

1. Fill in the missing letters.
   me…b..r l..ad..r
   o…f..ce a…my
2. Use each of the words below to make a sentence.
   chairperson
   preach
   fiend
   keep
   office

3. Use the words in the box below to fill in the gaps correctly.
   a) A teacher _____ children.
   b) A secretary _____ minutes in the meeting.
   c) A policeman _____ laws and order.
   d) A chairperson _____ meeting.
   e) A leader _____ other people.

record, enforce, teach, guide, chair

STRUCTURES

What does a /an _____ do?

Example

1. What does a teacher do?
   A teacher teaches children.
2. What does an army do?
   An army protects the nation/country.

Make correct questions from the table below.

What	does do	a teacher a secretary children a policeman parents a chairperson a leader	do?

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

Make correct answer from the table to the questions above.

A teacher A policeman A chairperson A leader A secretary A policewoman	teaches children guides people records and keeps minutes keeps law and order chairs meetings

1. A policeman keeps law and order.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

COMPREHENSION TEXT

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

A FISHMONGER

Obadia : Martin! Can you see the man with a big basket?
Martin : Yes, I can. He is a fishmonger, isn't he?
Obadia : Yes, he is. He sells fish at the market.
Martin : He is Mr Kafeero, Mr Nuwa's friend. Do you know Mr. Nuwa?
Obadia : Yes, I do. He is a fisherman.
Martin : No, he is not. He is a fishmonger!
Obadia : Is a fisherman different from a fishmonger?
Martin : Yes, they are very different. A fisherman catches fish from lakes. A fishmonger sells fish at the market.

Questions

1. Who are the people talking in the dialogue?
2. What is the dialogue about?
3. Who is the fishmonger in the dialogue?
4. Is a fisherman different from a fishmonger?
5. What is the title of the dialogue?
6. Where does the fishmonger sell fish?
7. Form small words from the big one.
   fisherman _____ _____ _____
8. How many people took part in the dialogue?

JUMBLED STORY

Rearrange these sentences to form a short story about Religious leaders.

a) He went straight to the head teacher's office.
b) He preached about forgiveness and all the pupils were happy.
c) One day, a religious leader came to our school.
d) The head teacher welcomed him and gave him a visitor's book to sign.
e) After signing, he asked the head teacher to allow him to preach to the pupils.

Correct orders.

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

THEME 2 : LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

SUB-THEME 2.1

Occupation of people in our sub-county.

New words.

bricks, fish, dance, drum, weave, cook, brick maker, carpenter, sell, play, secretary, sew, fishmonger, fisherman, butcher, barber, builder, plumber, repair man.

Vocabulary practice

brick	noun baked clay used for building walls, houses and other buildings. **Singular** **plural** brick bricks I made and baked <u>bricks</u> during the holiday.
brick maker	noun a person who makes bricks **plural form** brick maker - brick makers **small words** brick maker – brick, make, maker We have very many <u>brick makers</u> in our village.
doctor	treats sick people
teacher	teaches pupils
shopkeeper	sells good in a shop
nurse	takes care of patients
driver	drives vehicles
farmer	grows crops and rears animals
policeman	keeps law and order
pilot	flies aeroplanes / aircrafts
mechanic	repairs machines

fishmonger	sells fish
hunter	hunts animals
dentist	treats teeth
carpenter	makes furniture
optician	examines people's eyes and sells eye glasses.
oculist	examines and treats people's eyes
butcher	sells meat
librarian	keeps and lends books in the library
florist	sells flowers
vendor	sells goods in the market or streets
tailor	sews clothes
baker	bakes bread and cakes
fruiterer	sells fruits
seamstress	sews and makes clothes
stationer	owns and sells things in the stationery
Head teacher	heads a school
builder	builds houses
potter	makes things out of clay
herdsman	takes care of cows / cattle.
shepherd	takes care of sheep
peasant	owns or rents a small piece of land
goatherd	takes care of goats
soldier	protects the country
poet	writes poems
author	writes books
typist	type letters
bursar	collects money at school or college
banker	works in the bank
cobbler	mends shoes

ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

1. A <u>man who sews clothes</u> is dead.
2. We saw a <u>person who teaches children</u>.
3. Why did the <u>person who treats sick people</u> come?
4. They found a <u>man who catches fish from the lake</u> along the road.
5. A <u>woman who keeps law and order</u> is very smart.

Match people to their work.

A	**B**
A doctor	treats sick teeth
An optician	sells fruits
A dentist	treats sick people
A bursar	sells eye glasses
A fruiterer	collects school fees

A doctor _____
An optician _____
A dentist _____
A bursar _____
A fruiterer _____

STRUCTURES

Using: Who _____ (makes/sells) _____?

A _____ (makes/ sells) _____

Examples

1. Who makes bricks?
   A brick maker makes bricks.
2. Who repairs machines?
   A mechanic repairs machines.

ACTIVITY

1. Give correct responses to the following questions.
   a) Who sells fish?
   b) Who flies aeroplanes/aircrafts?
   c) Who cooks food at school?
   d) Who makes pots?
   e) Who sells goods in a shop?
   f) Who sews clothes?
   g) Who makes bread and cakes?
2. Fill in the correct word.
   a) A _____ makes furniture.
   b) A _____ collects fares in a taxi.
   c) A doctor _____ sick people.
   d) A plumber is a person who _____
   e) A repairman is a man who_____

f) A person who fixes broken down vehicles is a _____

COMPREHENSION

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

OCCUPATIONS

Here I am,
Busy selling fresh and smoked fish,
At my stall in the market,
A fishmonger I am.

Here I am
Busy selling fresh meat,
In the butcher's
A butcher I am.

Here I am
Busy making furniture
In my workshop
A carpenter I am

Here I am,
Busy weighing salt and sugar
In my shop
I am a……
By Jolly Okot

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. Where is the fishmonger according to the poem?
3. What is the butcher doing?
4. How many stanzas are in the poem?
5. From whom can you buy fish?
6. What does a carpenter do?
7. Who is busy weighing salt and sugar?

8. Who wrote the poem?
9. What is the title of the poem?
10. How many lines are in stanza one?

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Complete the passage using the words given in the box.

the, people, livelihood, by, farming, tribes, activities, together, Baganda, and

There are five main _____ in our sub-county. There are Basoga, Bakiga _____, Iteso and Bagisu. All the _____ live and work _____ to develop our sub-county.

They carryout different money-generating _____ in order to develop our sub-county _____ improve their _____.

Casual laboring, trading, _____, baking, tailoring, entertainment, pottery, brick making, carpentry, weaving and knitting are some of _____ common activities done _____the people in our sub-county.

SUB: THEME 2:2 SOCIAL SERVICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

Vocabulary

aeroplane, train, water, lorry, taxi, telephone, television, hospital, clinic, police, treat

aeroplane – airplane	noun a flying vehicle with wings and one or more engines. **plural – forms** aeroplane – aeroplanes airplane - airplanes **small words** aeroplane – plane airplane – plane, air The <u>aeroplane</u> is flying over their house.

train	noun a railway /railroad engine, pulling a number of coaches/ cars or trucks taking people and goods from one place to another. **Small word** train, rain , in **plural form** train – trains I like travelling by train.
lorry	noun a large vehicle for carrying heavy loads by roads. **Plural – form** lorry - lorries **small word** or My father has a lorry.
taxi	noun a car with a driver that you pay to take you somewhere. **plural – form** taxi – taxis **small word** taxi – tax Levite went to town by taxi.
Telephone	noun a system for talking to somebody else over long distances. **Plural form** telephone – telephones **Small words** telephone – phone , on, one. Your telephone rang in the morning.
television	noun a piece of electrical equipment with a screen on which you can

	watch programmes with moving pictures and sound. **Plural form** television – televisions **Short form** TV – television **Small words** television – vision, is on Achen is watching a movie on <u>television</u>.
Hospital	noun a large building where people who are sick or injured are given treatment and care. **Plural form** hospital – hospitals Aunt went to <u>hospital</u> because she was sick.
clinic	noun a building or part of a hospital where people go for special treatment or advise **plural form** clinic – clinics **small word** clinic – in I met a kind doctor Kadic <u>Clinic</u>.
Treat	verb to give medical care or attention to a sick, or injured person. **Small word** treat – eat other forms = treats, treating,

	treated. A dentist <u>treats</u> sick teeth.
water	noun a liquid without colour, smell or taste that falls as rain, is in lakes, river and seas, and it is used for drinking, washing, etc. **small word** water – at **plural** : water – water The cow is drinking <u>water</u>.

ACTIVITY

1. Rearrange the letters to form correct words.
   a) terwa _____
   b) talshoip _____
   c) phonetel _____
2. Rearrange the words in ABC order.
   a) lorry, taxi, clinic, water
   b) treat, train, telephone, television
   c) hospital, airplane, rain, plane

3. Form correct sentences using these words.
   a) treat
   b) train
4. Complete the sentences giving the plural form of the words in brackets.
   a) We saw three _____ on our way to school. (lorry)
   b) The doctor is _____ the patients now. (treat)

   Complete correctly
5. They come to school _____ taxi/train/bus/bicycle.
6. I usually go to church _____foot.

STRUCTURES

Using: _____ who _____

: What does your _____ do?

Examples

1. This is the driver. He drives our school bus.
   This is the driver who drives our school bus.
2. Here is the doctor. She treated my grandmother.
   Here is the doctor who treated my grandmother.

ACTIVITY

Join the following sentences using _____ who _____

1. Peter is the man. He makes good furniture.
2. There comes the policeman. He arrested the thief.
3. That is the teacher. She teaches us English.
4. Here is the butcher. He sells lean meat.
5. That is the fishmonger. She sells fish at the market.
6. There comes the florist. She gave us very nice flowers.
7. Mr Lule is a pilot. He flew a big helicopter.
8. That is the librarian. She works at our school.

STRUCTURES

Using: What does your _____ do every day?

: My _____ do _____ every day.

: Every day my _____

Examples

1. What does your father do every day?
   My father treats people every day.
2. What does your sister do every day?
   Every day my sister reads news on radio.

ACTIVITY

Answers the following correctly using the words in brackets.

1. What does your brother do every day? (drive a car)
2. What does your aunt do every day? (watch a television)
3. What does your niece do every day? (fetch water)
4. What does your uncle do every day? (milk the cow)
5. What does your nephew do every day? (treat sick people)
6. What does your teacher do every day? (teach children)
7. What does your mother do every day? (drink water)
8. What does your grandfather do every day? (weave basket)

COMPREHENSION

DIALOGUE

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

Brenda	:	Good evening, Jesse.
Jesse	:	Good evening, Brenda
Brenda	:	Why are you in a hurry?
Jesse	:	I am in a hurry because I am going to Kasangati Hospital
Brenda	:	What are you going to do there?
Jesse	:	I am going to visit my friend, Jerry who was admitted on the last Sunday of November.
Brenda	:	It's a pity. What is he suffering from?
Jesse	:	He is suffering from typhoid. He always drinks unboiled water.
Brenda	:	Oh my God! No! Unboiled water is not safe for drinking.

Questions

1. Who are the people talking in the dialogue?
2. At what time of the day did the dialogue take place?
3. Where was Jesse going according to the dialogue?
4. Who was admitted to Kasangati Hospital?
5. When was he admitted?
6. What was Jerry suffering from?
7. Why did Jerry fall sick?
8. How is Jesse related to Jerry?

GUIDED STORY

Use the following words to complete the story.

airport, children, two, Mpere Health, on, nurse, school, aeroplanes, sons, car.

Mr. Mukiibi is a pilot. He flies 1) _____.
He works at the 2)_____. Mr. Mukiibi's wife is a 3)_____.
She works at 4)_____Centre. Mr and Mrs Mukiibi have four 5)_____. They have two 6)_____ and 7)_____ daughters. Mrs Mukiibi drives a red 8)_____. She takes her children to 9)_____ every day. Mr Mukiibi comes home 10)_____ Sundays.

SUB-THEME 2:3
Challenges in social services and the possible solutions.
New words

storm plural = storms	Noun very bad weather with strong wind and rain. The storm blew off the roof of our chicken house.
accident	noun an unpleasant event especially in vehicle. John got involved in an accident last week.
bridge	A structure that is built over a road, railway or river so that people and vehicles can cross from one side to the other. **singular** **plural** bridge bridges They always cross the bridge over River Mayanja to Kaware.
flood	Noun: a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry. Verb: **Other forms** flood flooding flooded Some people were forced to leave their homes because of floods.
mud	Noun wet earth that is soft and sticky. **Other forms** mud muddy The car wheels were stuck in mud.
police post	noun **form small words** police post = police, post, lice ice

	singular plural police post - police posts The drunkard man was taken to the police post.
boil	verb to heat something until bubbles are formed. **Verb formation** boil boiling boiled **small word** oil I shall boil water to make some tea.
slash	verb slash(es) slashing slashed **verb noun** slash slasher **small word** ash Thony slashed our compound last week.
spray	Noun: - very small drops of liquid that are sent through the air. Verb: **verb forms** spray(s) spraying, sprayed We spray the mosquitoes with insecticide.
mosquito net	Noun: **singular plural** mosquito net mosquito nets small words mosquito net mosquito net I was bitten by mosquitoes because I didn't have a mosquito net?

ACTIVITY

Use the past simple tense of the verb in the bracket.

1. Herbert _____ off his bicycle yesterday. (fall)
2. Our bridge _____ down last week. (break)
3. Who _____ the drinking water? (boil)
4. The police _____ a thief yesterday. (arrest)
5. Steward _____ a slasher last Saturday. (buy)

Complete the table correctly.

Verb	**Present continuous**	**Past tense**
spray	spraying	_____
slash	_____	slashed
_____	boiling	boiled
break	breaking	_____
cook	_____	cooked
_____	treating	_____
go	going	_____
work	_____	_____
_____	sleeping	slept

Use of because

We use 'because' to give a reason why something happened.

Example

1. She fell down. The road was muddy.
   She fell down because the road was muddy.
2. We sprayed mosquitoes. They spread malaria.
   We sprayed mosquitoes because they spread malaria.

ACTIVITY

Join the following sentences using _____ because ____

1. They slashed the compound. It had overgrown.
2. The driver was taken to the police post. He knocked down a person.
3. I got dirty. A car splashed mud on me.
4. The trees fell down. There was heavy storm.
5. They did not go to fish. The bridge broke down.
6. The mosquitoes bit me. I did not sleep under a mosquito net.
7. They fell sick. They drank unboiled water.
8. I cannot sweep the compound. I don't have the broom.
9. We ate all the food. It was delicious.

10. I missed the first lesson. I woke up late.
11. He sprayed the mosquitoes. He wanted to kill them.

STRUCTURE

What did _____ you/she/he/they do yesterday?
1/she/he/they/we ___ (slashed) the compound yesterday.

Example

1. What did you do yesterday? (clean)
   I slashed the compound yesterday.
2. What did we do yesterday? (repair)
   We repaired the bridge yesterday.
3. What did you do yesterday? (treat)
   You treated the patients yesterday.
4. What did she do last month? (paint)
   She painted the health centre last month.

Write ten correct sentences from the table.

I	slashed	the compound yesterday
She	cleaned	the house yesterday
He	boiled	mosquitoes yesterday
They	washed	a mosquito net last week.
We	sprayed	a test on Monday.
You	crossed	newspapers last month.
Musa	read	drinking water yesterday.
Kyagulanyi	did	the bridge last Friday.
Beatrice	went	to the hospital yesterday

COMPREHENSION

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

A STORM IN NTYAZO VILLAGE

My name is Muyanja. I live in Ntyaza Village.
Last month, our sub-county was hit by a heavy storm.

The heavy storm destroyed schools, homes, crops and animals. Transport became very difficult because the bridge connecting to Ntuusi broke down. All roads were full of mud and there were many accidents.

The sub-county chief visited our village to see the challenges caused by the heavy storm. The chief held a meeting with the people of the area to get possible solutions.

All of them agreed to work together to fix the bridge. The chief gave in the money to buy materials for the work. The people of the area brought sand and water. At the end of everything, the bridge was put back and people moved again freely.

Questions

1. Where does the writer live?
2. What is the passage about?
3. When was the sub-county hit by a heavy storm?
4. What destroyed schools in the area?
5. Mention two things that were destroyed by the storm.
6. Who is narrating the story?
7. Who brought the water and sand?
8. How did the chief help?
9. Why were there many accidents?

COMPOSITION

Jumbled story:

HINTS

Read through the story at least twice and understand.

1. Position the sentences according to their right flow.
2. Read through the story before writing it.
3. Write the correct story.

Rearrange the sentences to form a meaningful story.

Example (Let us do it together)

1. One day, as Melu was going to school, she saw a very tall man holding a panga.
2. The school was a long distance from home.
3. Every day Melu walked through the forest to get to the school.
4. Melu made an alarm when she saw the man
5. On hearing the alarm, many people came to the forest and chased him.
6. Melu used to go to school alone.

ACTIVITY

Rearrange the sentences to form a meaningful story.

a) The police came and took the casualties to hospital.
b) Alice quickly ran and reported to the nearby police station.
c) The accident took place at the junction.
d) She saw a motorcycle accident on the road.
e) One day, when Alice was going to school.

THEME 3: ENVIRONMENT IN OUR SUB-COUNTY
SUB-THEME: SOIL

Vocabulary

environment, soil, stones, clay, charcoal, stove, colour, build, crop, houses, loam, white, black, brown, grey

Vocabulary practice

environment	noun things surrounding us small words environment – on, men We should keep the <u>environment</u> clean.
soil	noun the top layer of the earth's surface Soil is an uncountable noun that does not form plural unless used with a countable noun. e.g. heap of soil = heaps of soil small word soil - oil Which <u>soil</u> is used for building? We used <u>clayey soil</u> to make pots.
Stone	noun **singular** **plural** stone stones We use stones to build houses. **Small word** stone – tone, one **Other forms** stony - stonier - stoniest

	verb stone, stones, stoning, stoned. John <u>stones</u> birds every evening. The land we bought is <u>stony</u>.
colour	Noun **singular** **plural** colour colours **small word** colour - our a rainbow has seven colours.
build	verb build, builds, building, built formation of a noun verb noun build - builder / building ✓ We should not <u>build</u> houses near swamps. ✓ His uncle is a <u>builder</u>. ✓ Mr Mukuye has a nice <u>building</u>.
crop	noun a plant that is grown in large quantities especially as food. **singular** **plural** crop - crops Some <u>crops</u> grow well is swamps.
clay adj = clayey	Noun type of soil I need <u>clay</u> to model a cup. We use <u>clayey</u> soil for modelling pots/ceramics.
charcoal	noun black substance made by burning wood slowly. small word charcoal – coal <u>Charcoal</u> is used as fuel. NB Charcoal is made, not burnt.

loam	noun type of soil small word loam – am Crops grow well in loam soil.

ACTIVITY

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. Farmers grow _____ and keep animals.
2. _____ soil is the best for plant growth.
3. The opposite of white is _____.
4. The _____soil we used was not good. (clay)

Arrange the following words to make correct sentences.

5. used for What clay is?
6. grows A crops farmer.
7. houses used is for building Sand.
8. is modelling He a pot.

STRUCTURES

Use of;

a) What is _____ used for?
_____ is used for _____

Examples

i. What is clay used for? (make pots)
Clay is used for making pots.
ii. What is sand used for? (build houses)
Sand is used for building houses.
iii. What is charcoal used for? (cook food)
Charcoal is used for cooking food.

ACTIVITY

Use the given words in the brackets to answer the questions.

a) What is a hoe used for? (dig)
b) What is a stove used for? (cook)
c) What is a slasher used for? (slash the compound)
d) What is a broom used for? (sweet)
e) What are flowers used for? (decorate)
f) What is wheat flour used for? (bake cakes)

Rewrite as instructed in the brackets.

g) We use a stove to boil water. (Rewrite using: ____ used for ____)

h) Clay is used for modelling. (Begin: What ____ for?)

STRUCTURE II

Use of '**much'** and '**many'**

- ✓ 'Many' is used with plural **countable** nouns in positive, negative and in questions.

- Were there <u>many children</u> at school?
- How <u>many pots</u> did you make yesterday?
- We didn't buy <u>many books</u>.
- There are <u>many stones</u> in our sub-county.
- There were <u>many buildings</u> that got burnt.

- ✓ Much is used with uncountable nouns e.g. water, food, charcoal, soil.
- ✓ It (much) is used in positive, negative and in questions.

- There is <u>much</u> water in our division.
- There is <u>much</u> food in the sub-county.
- How <u>much money</u> does that book cost?
- There isn't <u>much</u> to complain about?

Activity

Use '**many'** or '**much'** to complete the sentences.

a) There are _____ houses in our sub –county.

b) How_____ houses does your father have?

c) There aren't _____ boys in our class.

d) There is _____ sand in our division.

e) There are _____ colours in town.

f) There is _____ salt in my food.

g) There isn't _____ much sugar.

h) There are _____ people in our sub-county.

i) How _____ does a pot cost?

j) How _____ days make a week?

ORAL WORK

Using: What colour is _____ soil?

Examples

i. What colour is clay soil?
   It is grey.
ii. What colour is snow?
   It is white.
iii. What colour is loam soil?
   It is black.

LEARNER'S ACTIVITY

Answer the following questions.

a) What colour is hair?
b) What colour is blood?
c) What colour is sand?
d) What colour is charcoal?
e) What colour is a leaf?

COMPREHENSION

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

Sand soil! Sand soil!
White sand or grey sand
It is the best for building
Building houses and churches, mosques and schools.

Clayey soil! Clayey soil!
Grey clay or white clay
It is the best for making
Making pots and bricks, vases and tiles.

Loam Soil! Loam Soil!
Brown or black
It is the best for growing crops
Crops like cabbages, beans, maize and cassava
Sand, clay or loam are all useful types of soil.

By Kabanda Prosper
P3 Delight Boarding P/S

Questions

a) What is the rhyme about?
b) Which soil is best for building?
c) How many stanzas does the rhyme have?
d) What is loam soil used for?
e) How useful is clayey soil?
f) List down any two crops mentioned in the rhyme.
g) Suggest a suitable title to the rhyme.
h) Who wrote the rhyme?
i) In which class is the writer of the rhyme?
j) To which school does he go?

COMPOSITION

Substitution table

Make correct sentences from the table below.

A hoe A broom A slasher cassava flour a stove wheat flour a trowel fire	is used for	cooking sweeping modelling baking cakes making pancakes slashing digging transplanting seedlings

1. A hoe is used for digging.
2. A broom is used for sweeping.

SUB – THEME: NATURAL CAUSES OF CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Vocabulary practice

wind	noun moving air <u>Wind</u> blew off our roof yesterday. **Formation of adjective** noun adjective wind windy

rain	noun water that falls from the sky in separate drops. There will be rain in all parts of Kampala tomorrow.
hungry	adjective feeling that you want to eat something. All the primary three pupils are hungry now. **Opposite** hungry - satisfied
flood	noun a large amount of water covering an area which is usually dry. - Heavy rain causes floods. Verb: to cover an area with a large amount of water. - Kalerwe floods whenever it rains.
drought	noun a long period of time when there is little or no rain. Animals die during drought.
earthquake	A sudden shaking of the earth's surface. There was earthquake last night. **Small words** Earthquake – ear, art, earth, quake.
hailstones	noun small balls of ice that fall like rain. Hailstones destroyed the crops. **small word** hailstones – one, stone, tone.
landslides	noun a mass of earth, rock and others that falls down the slopes of a mountain. **small word** landslides - an, and, land Many people died in the landslides in

	Bududa District.
storms	noun very strong wind. The storm blew from North to South.
lightning	noun a flash or several flashes of very bright light in the sky during a storm. **small word** lighting – light, in Our cows were struck by lightning.
thunder	noun a loud noise that you hear after a flash of lightning during a storm. **small word** thunder - under Thunder crashed in the sky.
hunger	noun the state of not having enough food to eat. Some people in the camp die of hunger.

ACTIVITY

1. Rearrange the letters to make correct words.
   erthnud _____
   sortsman _____
   rgyuhn _____
   odlfo _____
2. Complete the table correctly.

Word	**Opposite**
hot	cold
sunny	_____
dry	_____
inside	outside
low	_____
_____	good
_____	long
beautiful	_____
hungry	_____

Forming adjectives using 'y'

word	**adjective**
rain	rainy
wind	windy
dust	dusty
thirst	thirsty
dirt	dirty
sand	sandy
cloud	cloudy
mist	misty
hunger	hungry
salt	salty
stone	stony
fog	foggy
sun	sunny
mud	muddy

Activity

Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. What a _____ day it was! (rain)
2. Is it _____ outside? (wind)
3. I don't like _____ weather. (sun)
4. The road to our village is _____. (dust)
5. It was _____ yesterday. (cloud)
6. They stayed indoors because it was a _____ morning. (mist)
7. It is not easy to drive on a _____road. (mud)
8. She drank water because she was very _____. (thirst)
9. Are you very _____ now? (hunger)
10. That food is very _____. (salt)

STRUCTURES

Using: When did he/she/you/they ____?
He/She/You/They _____?

Examples

a) When did he harvest his crops? (dry season)
He <u>harvested</u> his crops <u>in the dry season</u>.
b) When did they plant beans? (wet season)

They planted beans in the wet season.

c) When did the floods occur? (rainy season)
They floods occurred in the rainy season.

Activity

Answer the questions using the words in the brackets.

1. When did she hear thunder? (during the rain)
2. When did the roof go off? (during the storm)
3. When did you winnow millet? (during the windy weather)
4. When did we get drought? (in the dry season)
5. When did they weed cassava? (in the wet season)
6. When did you dry the coffee? (during sunny weather)
7. When did I go to the garden? (in the rainy season)
8. When did the farmer plant groundnuts? (in the wet season)

STRUCTURE II

Using : Why did he/she/you/they ___?

Examples

a) Why did he cry?
He cried because he was hungry.
b) Why did they drink water?
They drank water because they were thirsty.
c) Why did you carry an umbrella?
I carried an umbrella because it was raining.

Activity

Join the sentences below using: ___ because ____

a) He went to the garden. He wanted to weed maize.
b) I ate all the food. I was hungry.
c) The children were scared. They heard thunder.
d) They stayed indoors. It was raining outside.
e) The crops dried up. There was drought.
f) They hid under the bed. They saw lightning.

COMPREHENSION

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

SOIL

Soil is made up of water, air, dead plants, dead animals and some rocks. Soil is good. We use clayey soil to make pots. We use sand soil to build houses. We use loam soil to make gardens. We grow crops in the garden.

Mr. Okello used loam soil to make a big garden. He planted beans and maize in the garden. After four months the beans and maize were ready. He sold them in the market. He got a lot of money. He paid school fees for his children. He also bought a car to take his children to school.

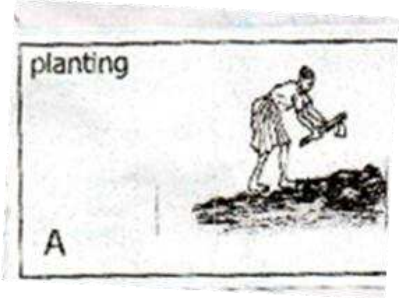
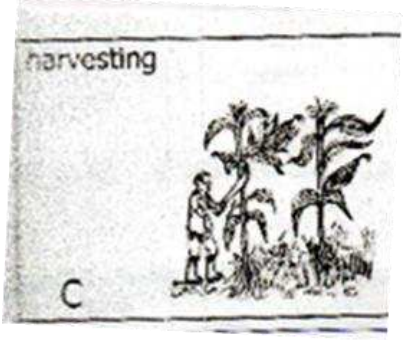
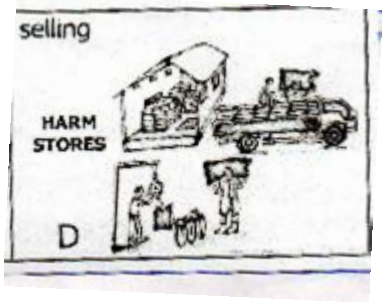
Questions

a) What is the story about?
b) Which soil is good for crop growth?
c) How important is clayey soil?
d) Where did Mr. Okello plant the beans and maize?
e) Who sold the beans and maize?
f) How did Mr. Okello use the money he got?
g) Why did he buy the car?

COMPOSITION

Picture story

Study the pictures carefully and answer the questions.

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Questions

a) What is Mr Kapere doing in picture A?
b) What is he doing in picture B?
c) How is Mr Kapere weeding his maize in the garden?
d) What is he using to harvest maize in picture C?
e) Where is the maize being taken in picture D?

SUB –THEME: 3: CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH HUMAN ACTIVITIES.

Vocabulary

graze, build, bush, cut, farm, cover, plant, throw, plastic, rubbish pit, brick, make

Vocabulary practice

graze	Verb: to eat grass that is growing in a field. **Other forms** graze, grazes, grazing, grazed. The cows were <u>grazing</u> in the garden.

Burn	Verb: to be on fire **Other forms** burn, burns, burning, burnt We should not burn rubbish.
Cut	Verb **Other forms** cut, cuts, cutting, cut I shall cut down a tree noun **singular** **plural** cut cuts He got a cut on his knee.
Farm	Noun an area of land and the building on it used for growing crops and keeping animals. **Singular** **plural** farm farms **formation of noun** farm - farmer There are many sheep on his farm. Verb: **Other forms** farm – farms – farming – farmed My family farms on this land every year.
Cover	Verb: to place something over something in order to hide it or protect it. **Other forms** cover – covers – covering – covered. She covers her face with her hands all the time.

plant	Verb: plant – plants – planting – planted. They plant maize in the wet season. Noun: **singular** **plural** plant plants All plants need light and water to grow.
throw	Verb: send something from your hand through the air by moving your hand or arm quickly. **Other forms** throws - throwing - threw -thrown We shall throw the ball up and down.
plastic	noun - a light strong material that is produced by chemical process and can be formed into shapes when heated. **singular** **plural** plastic plastics Our cups are made out of plastics.
Rubbish	Noun: garbage or things that you throw away because you don't need them. It is bad to throw rubbish in the environment
rubbish pit	a pit in which rubbish is dumped. It is good to have a rubbish pit in a home.
Brick	Noun: baked clay used for building. **singular** **plural** brick bricks Our school was built with bricks.

make	Verb: **Other forms** make – makes – making - made They <u>make</u> balls and ropes every weekend.

Activity

Write the following words correctly.

1. rgowth _____
2. rnbu _____
3. ntpla _____

Complete the table below correctly.

Verb	present continuous tense	past simple tense
plant	planting	_____
make	_____	made
cover	_____	covered
build	building	_____
_____	burning	burnt
graze	grazing	_____
_____	cutting	cut
throw	_____	threw
collect	_____	collected

STRUCTURES

Use of 'will' and 'shall'

- Will and shall are used to express future tense.
- Will is used with pronouns he, she, they, you, it and nouns like Jane, Joy, Tom, children, Daddy etc.
- Shall is used with pronouns I and We

Examples

a. He <u>will go</u> to the farm tomorrow.
b. They <u>will collect</u> the rubbish.
c. I <u>shall build</u> a house.
d. We <u>shall cover</u> our food.

ACTIVITY

Use 'will' or 'shall' to complete each sentence.

1. You _____ plant maize when it rains.

2. We _____ graze the cows.
3. Annet _____ throw away the rubbish.
4. I _____ cut down a tree.
5. The farmer _____ harvest the crops next week.
6. She _____ feed the animals.
7. The boys _____ did a rubbish pit.
8. Our goats _____ drink a lot of water.

COMPREHENSION

NOTICE

The message below was pinned on the notice board of Nangabo Municipal Council. Read it and answer the questions about it.

TREE PLANTING

All citizens of Nangabo Municipal Council are requested to take part in planting trees in order to keep the environment green and clean. The activity will begin on 11th March and end on 17th March this year.

NB: Anyone found cutting trees without permission will be arrested. Honourable councilors and L.C.I chairpersons are requested to assist.

Katumba Tom
Mayor Nangabo Municipal Council
1st March 2022

Questions

a) What is the notice about?
b) Where was the message pinned?
c) When were the trees planted according to the notice?
d) Who should plant trees?
e) When was the activity likely to end?
f) Where would the citizens plant the trees?
g) Who was to be arrested?
h) What were the LC chairperson and the councilors asked to do?
i) Who wrote the notice?
j) When was the notice written?

COMPOSITION
GUIDED COMPOSITION
Choose the words from the box to complete the story.

farmer, well plant, an, season, up, dry, rained, gumboots, umbrella

Kato didn't go to school on Friday. That day, it _____ the whole morning. Mr Kimenke, Kato's teacher, asked him why he did not use an _____. Kato did not have _____ umbrella but had a pair of _____. The teacher told the class that the rainy _____ is a busy time. This is when farmers _____ their crops. With enough rain, crops grow _____. He said farmers harvest their crops during the _____ season. This is when there is no rain. The seeds can dry well. Kato wants to be a _____ when he grows _____.

THEME: ENVIRONMENT AND WEATHER IN OUR SUB-COUNTY /DIVISION

SUB- THEME: AIR AND THE SUN

Vocabulary
air, sun, move, wind, dry, wash, heat, warm, blow, break, fall, rain, rise, set, roof, house, clean.

Vocabulary practice.

Air	noun: air is a mixture of gases. The air in this room is contaminated.
Sun	noun The sun rises in the East. **noun** **adjective** sun sunny The weather is sunny today.
Move	verb move –moves – moving – moved Wind moves kites.
Wind	noun moving air.

	The moving air is called wind. **noun** **adjective** wind windy You should not go out because it is windy.
dry	**Verb** dry – dries – drying – dried The sun dries clothes. **Adjective** dry – drier – driest January is the driest month in the year. **Opposite** dry – wet
Wash	verb wash – washes – washing – washed Joshua washes clothes every day.
Heat	noun Heat from the sun dries harvested crops. small word Heat – eat The word 'heat' comes from the word 'hot'
Warm	verb warm – warms – warming – warmed. She warms water to bathe. adjective warm – warmer – warmest **opposite** warm – cool It is warm outside.
Blow	verb blow – blows – blowing – blew-blown The wind blows every evening.
Break	verb break – breaks – breaking – broke Strong wind breaks down trees.
Fall	verb fall – falls – falling, fell-fallen You will fall down if you run so fast.
Rain	verb rain – rains – raining – rained. We shall plant beans when it rains.

Activity

1. Arrange these words to make correct sentences.
   a) rises East in The sun the
   b) breathe We air in
   c) Gloria every day do What does?
   d) clothes I wash everyday my.
   e) you Have compound the cleaned?
   f) roof the blew The wind off.

2. Arrange these words in ABC order.
   k) sun, air, wind, rain
   ii) warm, wash, war, watch
   iii) we, they, she, he
3. Use each of these words in a sentence to show that you understand the difference in their meaning.
   a) hit
   b) heat

Structure

Using : What does Ali/Tom/Jackie/He/She, it/do every day /morning/ evening?

- Ali/Tom/Jackie/He/She/It cleans/washes ____ every day

Examples

- Jane washes clothes every day.
- She cleans the compound every evening.
- Wind moves kites every afternoon.

Using: What do they/I/you/Juma and Tom/you and I/we do every day/morning/evening.

a. They sweep the bedroom every day.
b. You and I clean the classroom every evening.
c. Juma and Tom dry the crops every day.

Activity
Answer the questions below using the group of words in the brackets.

a) What does he do every day? (wash the utensils)
b) What does Betty do every day? (move the kite)
c) What do they do every day? (sweep the compound)
d) What do I do every day? (breathe in air)
e) What does Mary do every day? (winnow millet)

Comprehension
Dialogue
Read and act the dialogue below then answer the questions in full sentences.

Gloria, the Builder

David	:	Good morning, Gloria.
Gloria	:	Good morning, David.
David	;	What do you do every day?
Gloria	:	I build and repair houses every day. In fact I am in a hurry.
David	:	Why are you in a hurry?
Gloria	:	I am going to repair St. Jude Primary School building.
David	:	What happened to the building?
Gloria	:	Wind blew off the roof and destroyed the building.
David	:	That's bad news. I wish you a nice day.
Gloria	:	I wish you a nice day too.

Questions
a) Who spoke first?
b) What does Gloria do every day?
c) Where was Gloria going?
d) What happened to the school building?
e) Write the title of the dialogue in capital letters.
f) How many people are in the dialogue?

COMPOSITION

Arrange these sentences to write a story about Elijah.

Example

a. One pot was big, the other was small.
b. He took the pot home.
c. Elijah went to the market to buy a pot.
d. He put the water into the pot.
e. There were only two pots in the market.
f. Elijah bought the small pot.

Correct story.

a. Elijah went to the market to buy a pot.
b. There were only two pots in the market.
c. One pot was big, the other was small.
d. Elijah bought the small pot.
e. He took the pot home.
f. He put the water into the pot.

Activity

Rearrange the sentence in order to form a meaningful story.

1. This lake helps in the formation of rain.
2. It rains the whole year.
3. The name of the lake is Victoria.
4. Where he lives, there is a lake.
5. Kato lives at Ggaba in Kampala.

SUB THEME 2: WATER

Vocabulary

cloud, hot, cold, warm, wash, soil, grow, foot, water, dark, grass, plant, sweater, hat

Vocabulary practice

cloud	Noun **singular** **plural** cloud clouds **noun** **adjective** cloud cloudy Nimbus clouds give us rain.
hot	Adjective: hot – hotter – hottest

	opposite hot – cold It is very hot today.
cold	Adjective cold – colder – coldest **opposite** cold – hot small word cold – old We always wear sweaters when it is cold.
grow	Verb: grow – grows – growing –grew Babies need food to grow well.
foot	Noun: The lowest part of the leg below the ankle. **singular** **plural** foot feet Most children come to school on foot.
dark	Adjective: very little light or no light especially in the night. **Comparison** dark – darker – darkest It is darker inside than it is outside. **Opposite** dark – light noun: darkness **opp** = light
sweater	noun **singular** **plural** sweater sweaters Anitah is wearing a sweater now. **Formation of a verb** sweater – sweat

Activity

1. Write the opposite of the following.
   i. dark _____
   ii. hot _____
   iii. dry _____
   iv. eat _____

Give the plural form of the words in the brackets.

1. Joy has two nice _____. (sweat)
2. _____ need water to grow well. (plant)
3. People in villages live in _____. (hut)
4. Who cut the _____ yesterday? (grass)
5. Trees shed their _____ during dry season. (leaf)
6. There are four types of _____. (cloud)

STRUCTURES

Use of _____ need _____ to _____

Examples

1. Animals need grass to grow.
2. Plants need water to grow.
3. Babies need food to grow.

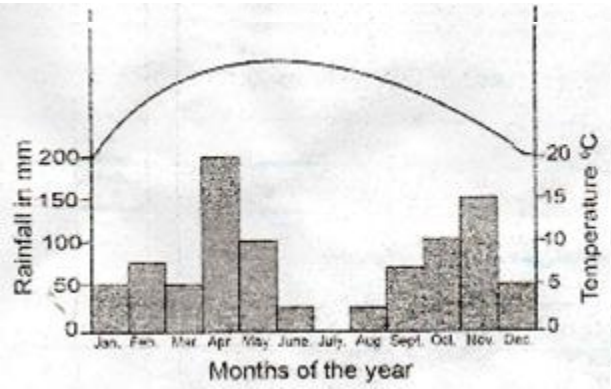
Activity

Form meaningful sentences from the table.

Animals		time		fly
Plants		sweaters		grow
I		protection		dry
Babies	need	food		make their own food
They		air	to	breathe
Birds		medicine		keep warm
People		sunlight		feel happy
We		water		be strong
Harvested crops		milk		be healthy

COMPREHENSION
A GRAPH

The graph below shows the monthly rainfall and temperature recorded at Kiddo weather station. Study it carefully and answer the questions about it.



Questions

a) What does the graph show?
b) How many months are shown on the graph?
c) Where was the information recorded?
d) In which month was the rainfall highest?
e) In which month was there no rainfall at all?
f) Which months received the same amount of rainfall?
g) When was the lowest amount of rainfall received?
h) Write Feb. in full.

COMPREHENSION
Read the passage and answer the questions in full sentences.

THE RAIN CYCLE

The rain is the process through which water is renewed. The rain cycle describes how water evaporates from the surface of the earth, rises into the atmosphere, cools and condenses into rain or snow clouds and falls again to the surface as rain.

On the earth, water is found in all the three states of matter. Water can be in solid, liquid or gas state. Liquid water is found in the earth's oceans, seas, rivers, lakes and streams.
Water is found even in the soil and underground.

Every day, water evaporates from water bodies and trees. This water moves up into the air and forms clouds. The clouds move up into the sky until they reach cold air. The water in evaporation turns into drops of rain and then falls back on the earth. The clouds that give us rain are called nimbus clouds. Rain helps plants to grow. People, animals and plants need water because it is life.

Questions

a) What is the passage about?
b) Where do we find liquid water?
c) How is rain helpful to plants?
d) Which clouds give us rain according to the passage?
e) In how many states does water exist?

SUB – THEME: MANAGING WATER

Vocabulary

tap, well, spring, river, lake, jerrycan, pot, drum, cream, slasher, brush (past tense)

Vocabulary practice

tap	Noun: **singular** **plural** tap taps She fetched water from the tap yesterday.
well	Noun: **singular** **plural** well wells They cleaned the well last evening.
spring	Noun: **singular** **plural** spring springs Tom slashed the grass near the spring yesterday.

river	Noun: **singular** **plural** river rivers We caught a big fish from that river.
lake	Noun: **singular** **plural** lake lakes There is a big lake near Sarah's home.
jerry can	Noun: singular plural jerrycan jerrycans We used jerrycans to fetch water from the well.
pot	Noun: singular plural pot pots We kept drinking water in a pot.
drum	Noun: singular plural drum drums An old woman is carrying a drum. Verb: drum - drums - drumming - drummed. They sing and drum every evening.
slasher	Noun: A tool used for slashing **singular** **plural** slasher slashers small words slasher - slash, as, he, her I used a slasher to slash our compound yesterday.
brush	Noun: **singular** **plural** brush brushes I have bought three scrubbing **brush**es. **Verb forms**: brush – brushes - brushing – brushed He brushed his teeth in the morning.

Activity

Arrange the letters to write correct words.

1. pat _____
2. erriv _____
3. kela _____

Fill in the missing letters

4. sl…sh…r
5. jerr…can

Make correct sentences using the following words.

6. pot _____
7. well _____

Write the plural form of the following.

8. brush _____
9. drum _____

Write a small word from : slasher

10. _____

Table of verbs in past tense.

We use the past tense to talk or ask about past events.
Learn the past tense of these verbs.

Verb	**Past tense**
clean	cleaned
slash	slashed
mop	mopped
boil	boiled
fetch	fetched
wash	washed
clear	cleared
pour	poured
dress	dressed
plant	planted
weed	weeded
carry	carried
wear	wore
grow	grew
take	took

dig	dug
ride	rode
do	did

Sentences

1. Amina fetched water yesterday.
2. We planted maize last month.

Activity

Use the verbs in brackets correctly to complete the sentences.

1. Alice _____ the pot yesterday. (clean)
2. Who _____ drinking water last week? (boil)
3. The farmer _____ maize last season. (plant)
4. He _____ a lot of beans last year. (grow)
5. We _____ a shallow well in the village. (dig)
6. Tom _____ the grass near the well yesterday. (slash)
7. She _____ a raincoat because it was very cold. (wear)
8. Mary _____ water from the tap last evening. (fetch)
9. Mother _____ the water into the jerrycan. (pour)
10. Maxwell _____ his bicycle to the well yesterday. (ride)

STRUCTURES

Using: When did he /she _____?
He/she _____ (days of the week)
(time of the day/month of the year)

Examples

1. When did Mary clean the pot?
   Mary cleaned the pot last Saturday.
2. When did Musa slash the grass?
   Musa slashed the grass on Friday.
3. When did Alice boil drinking water?
   Alice boiled drinking water yesterday.

Activity

Answer the following questions using the words in the brackets.

1. When did the father buy a new pot? (on Thursday)
2. When did Jane clean the jerrycans? (on Monday)
3. When did the girls go to the well? (last month)

4. When did she fetch water? (yesterday)
5. When did the farmer weed his crops? (on Tuesday)
6. When did Agnes sell her pot? (last year)
7. When did Joseph drink unboiled water? (in the morning)
8. When did the P.3 pupils visit the lake? (last term)

Using : Did _____ (Mary/Musa) clean the ___ (pot, tank, well)
Yes, she/he did
No, she/he did not.

Examples

1. Did Mary clean the drum? (No)
   No, she did not.
2. Did Juma wash the jerrycan? (Yes)
   Yes, he did.

Activity

Answer these questions using, Yes, he/she did or No, he/she did not.

1. Did Amos boil drinking water? (Yes)
2. Did Peter fetch water from the river? (No)
3. Did the boys visit the spring? (No)
4. Did the woman carry the pot? (Yes)
5. Did Moses go to the lake? (Yes)
6. Did mother clean the jerrycans? (No)
7. Did the man make a tank? (Yes)
8. Did the little girl drink unboiled water? (No)

Structure

Using : Who _____?

1. Who washed the pot? (mother)
   Mother washed the pot.

2. Who cleaned the jerrycan? (Juliet)
   Juliet cleaned the jerrycan.
3. Who washed the tank? (Sonia)
   Sonia washed the tank.

Activity

Use the words in brackets to answer the questions correctly.

1. Who cleared the bush? (Father)
2. Who cleaned the tank? (He)
3. Who made a nice pot? (Betty)
4. Who fetched water from the tap? (We)
5. Who slashed the bush? (Hakim)
6. Who mopped the kitchen? (Ashaba)
7. Who cleared the bush? (Sulainah)
8. Who washed the bucket? (Joel)

COMPREHENSION

Recite the rhyme with your friends correctly.

USES OF WATER

Water, water, water
I drink water when I am thirsty
I bathe water when I am dirty

Water, water, water
I need water to grow crops
I need water to wash clothes

Water, water, water
I need water to wash plates
I need water to cook food

By Josyline (P.3)

Questions

1. What is the rhyme about?
2. When does the writer drink water?
3. How many lines are in the rhyme?
4. Name any two things washed using water.
5. What does the writer cook using water?
6. What is the title of the rhyme?
7. Who wrote the rhyme?
8. How many stanzas are in the rhyme?
9. In which class is the writer of the rhyme?
10. Give another word to mean the same as '**wash'**.

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Use the given words below to complete the composition.

month, that, clean, water, slashers, fetch, animals, sources, safe, boreholes, diseases, all.

SOURCES OF WATER

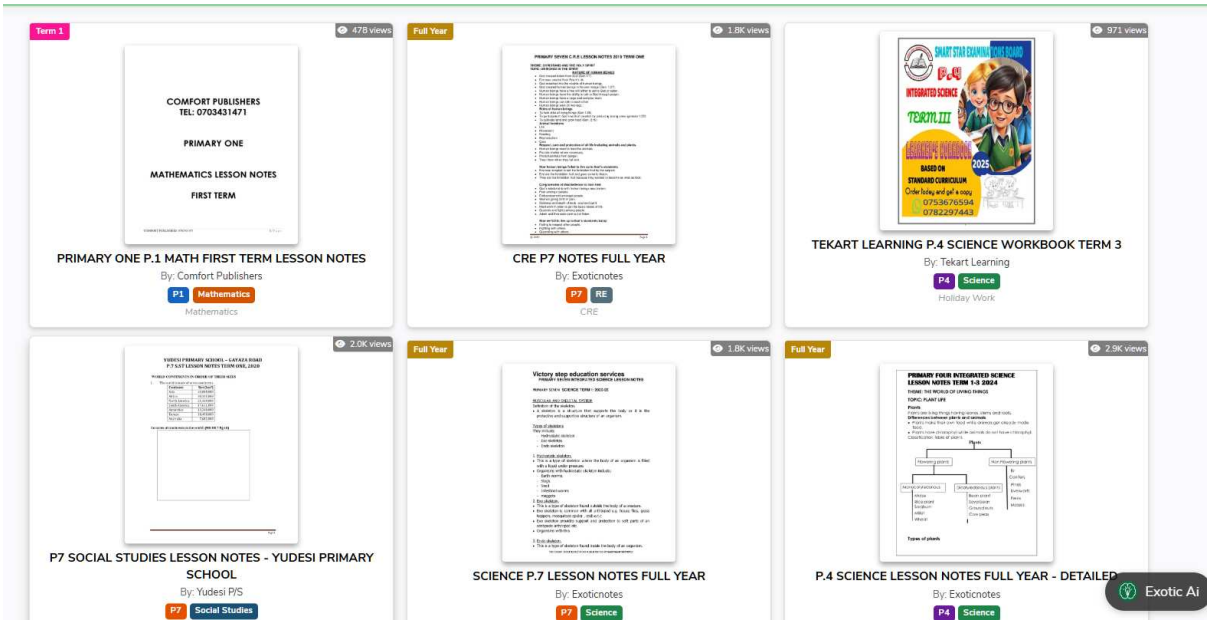
There are many sources of 1)_____ in Kawempe Division. People in the division 2)_____ water from taps, wells, springs, lakes, rivers, and 3)_____.

Every 4)_____, people in Kawempe Division come together to 5)_____ the water sources. They use hoes, and spades to do the cleaning. They slash 6)_____ the bushes around the water.

This is done to make sure 7)_____ the water sources are clean and 8)_____ for domestic use. To prevent 9)_____, health workers say never allow 10)_____ to share water with people from the same water source.

NICE HOLIDAYS

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