

PRIMARY THREE

TERM THREE

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ENGLISH

WK1

LESSON 1

Use of some / any

a) Some is used in positive statements eg

i) I need some water.

ii) They found some frogs in the pond.

iii) Sarah has some mangoes in the bag.

b) Some can be used with plural countable and uncountable nouns.

i) We meet some of our friends yesterday.

ii) She has some sugar in the cup.
iii) Mwanga keeps cows on his farm.

Construct five sentences using some.

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

Use of any

'Any' is used in negative sentences.

1. I don't need any water.
2. They didn't find any frog in the pond.
3. She hasn't any tea in the teapot.

b) Any can be used in questions.
i) Are there any children in class?
ii) Did you get any present on your birthday?
iii) Were there any parents in the office?

Exercise one

1. Construct five sentences using 'any'

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

Fill in the gaps using some of any.

1. There isn't _____ sugar in the bowl.
2. There are _____ children in the class.
3. The teacher hasn't marked _____ books.
4. The children haven't _____ pencils in the bags.
5. Ibra has _____ money in the bag.
6. I haven't done _____ numbers.

7. The car has _____ fuel in it.
8. Are there _____ cups in the cupboard?
9. Did you get _____ mosquito nets yesterday?
10. Nabukalu has eaten _____ food.
11. The birds didn't lay _____ eggs last week.
12. The maid hasn't washed _____ clothes.
13. Has Robert done _____ numbers?
14. Were there _____ sodas in the fridge?
15. We have _____ rabbits at home.

LESSON 2

Changing sentences from using 'any' to 'some'

Examples

a) There isn't any chalk on the table.
   There is some chalk on the table.
b) I don't have anything in my pocket.
   I have something in my pocket.

The compound forms of some and any are joined as shown below.

a) someone - anyone
b) somewhere - anywhere
c) something - anything
d) somehow - anyhow
e) somebody - anybody

Change these sentences from negative question form to positive (affirmative) by following some of the examples below.

Examples

1. There isn't any dust on the floor.
   There is some dust on the floor.
2. She hasn't any apples in the basket.
   She has some apples in the basket.

Examples

1. These aren't nice flowers.

2. There isn't any marked books in my bag.
3. Mwami doesn't have anyone to look after him.
4. We have not eaten any food.
5. Are there any pigs in the sty?
6. Anabel hasn't any books in the cupboard.
7. They haven't gone out.
8. They weren't given any prizes last year.
9. He doesn't speak good English.
10. She didn't live anyone to look after us. (Minimum)
11. They don't have any food left for dinner.
12. We haven't washed any clothes.
13. They haven't taken any tea.
14. Mummy hasn't any money in the bank.
15. There aren't any elephants in the Zoo.

LESSON 3

Form negative sentences using ……any……

1. There is some milk in the kettle.
2. The boys have paid some school fees.
3. Okiria keeps some goats on his farm.
4. We ate some chicken during the trip.
5. Gracia bought some salt.
6. There is someone at the door.
7. They have gone somewhere.
8. She was given some clothes in the prison.
9. Anita has some money in the pocket.
10. There is some chalk in the classroom.
11. There are some cars at the parking yard.
12. Mary has some biscuits in the house.
13. They have some chairs in the classroom.
14. The beggar asked for some money.
15. There are some children in the toilet.

WK2

LESSON 1

Punctuation

The word punctuation means the correct use of symbols. There sre a number of punctuation marks like capital letters, full stops, commas, question marks, exclamation marks, apostrophes and many others.

An apostrophe

a) An apostrophe is used to show a short form. To show that a letter has been omitted as shown in the example below.

i) Can't - Cannot
ii) Don't - Do not
iii) Haven't - Have not
iv) I've - I have
v) We've - We have
vi) There's - There is
vii) O'clock - Of the clock
viii) She'll - She will
ix) They'll - They will
x) That's - That is

b) An apostrophe is used to show ownership of property.

i) The girl's dress.
ii) The lady's bag.
iii) The woman's car.
iv) The man's suitcase.
v) The old man's walking stick.

In the plural nouns, it is shown in two ways.

a) When the plural ends in –s or –es the apostrophe is written at the end.

Examples

i) Boy's clothes
ii) ladies shoes
iii) babies milk
iv) dog's bones

b) When the plural doesn't end in –s, the apostrophe is written before s.

i) children's clothes

ii) men's wear

Write down words where an apostrophe has been used to shorten them.

Won't

I'd

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

Exercise II

Use the apostrophe to show ownership of these

1. The car belongs to the man. The man's car.
2. The shoes belong to the women. _____
3. The dress belongs to the girl. _____

Punctuate the following using an apostrophe

1. The boys pencil was on the floor.
2. The ladies coats are on sale.
3. The register lay on the teachers table.
4. He looked very smart in the peg boys uniform.
5. The maid dress was torn.
6. A ducks egg is cheaper than a hens.
7. My childs doll fell into the pond.
8. My cousins hand was badly hurt.

Write the following abbreviations in full

1. O'clock _____
2. She'll _____
3. He's _____
4. Shan't _____
5. I'll _____
6. I've _____

Write the following in short.

i. did not _____
ii) cannot_____
iii) has not _____
iv) They will _____
v) We have _____
vi) That is _____
vii) We are _____

Lesson 2

An exclamation mark (!)

1. An exclamation mark is written at the end of the sentence. It follows a sharp expression, surprise or warning.
2. An exclamation mark indicates a statement which shows joy. Sadness, shock, worry, e.t.c
3. An exclamation mark is written in a place of a full stop.
4. It may come at the end of a full sentence or may follow only one word.

Examples

Ouch!
Hey!
Hurray!
Get out of class immediately!

Use of an exclamation mark

a) It is used at the end of a sentence which begins with the word What or how and doesn't ask a question.

Examples

i) What a kind mother you have!
ii) How clear you are!
iii) What a jolly baby she has!
iv) _____
v) _____
vi) _____

2. A name called and not part of the sentence is followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples

1. Samson! Stop beating your friend.

2. Jane! Don't play with fire.
3. Isaac! Don't let the dogs out.

C Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences using the exclamation mark.

1. What a hot day it is
2. His mane id David
3. Mark stop writing nonsense
4. What a pretty dress she has
5. How old are you
6. Dan don't abuse your friend
7. How dirty I have made my book
8. What did you do to the teacher
9. What a beautiful baby she has
10. How did you come to school
11. What s sharp corner it is
12. Tom stop playing with electric wires
13. How dare you do that
14. What a clever girl you are
15. Ouch I have hurt my finger

Lesson 3

Commas

Commas separate items in a list or sentences.

Commas help to pause in listing items in sentences.

Example.

He bought meat, eggs, tomatoes and peas.

The teacher has a pen, a book, a rubber and a duster.

Note.

Commas do not come after and.

Exercise.

Punctuate the sentences correctly.

- Mary has a ruler a rubber a pen a pencil in his bag
- Cats cows sheep and pigs are domestic animals
- Paul Joan Susan and Perry are friends
- Peter Joel David and Trevor are boys
- Father mother aunt and uncle came to visit us

- Tomatoes onions carrots and cowpeas are vegetables
- She packed juice cakes sausages and apples for lunch
- Kitten calves piglets and cubs are young ones of animals
- Tobacco coffee, tea vanilla are cash crops
- Animals trees people and insects are all living things

WK 3

LESSON 1

The use of much, many and a lot of

Much is used before uncountable nouns as an adjective.

Example

i) much oil
ii) much water
iii) much food
iv) much salt
v) much sugar

Much is usually used with negative statements and questions in the uncountable nouns only.

Examples:

a) Negative statements

1. There isn't much salt in the sauce.
2. There isn't much food on your plate.
3. He hasn't much work to do.
4. There isn't much time left.

Questions

1. Does she eat much food?
2. Is there much salt in the sauce?
3. Has he much work to do?
4. Is there much time left?

Exercise

In the sentence below, use much instead of any.

1. The boys haven't taken any juice to the camp.
2. They didn't bring back sand.
3. There isn't any milk left.
4. There isn't any traffic in town today.
5. Is there any salt in the cupboard?
6. Musa didn't buy any soap from the supermarket.
7. There isn't any water in your body.
8. Tom doesn't have any interest in his studies.
9. Kato hasn't eaten any food.
10. Annet didn't steal any meat.

LESSON 2

Use of 'a lot of'

It is used before both countable and uncountable nouns in the positive sentence. For example;

1. He drinks a lot of milk.
   (rather than)
   He drinks much milk.

Other examples

a) I drank a lot of sodas yesterday.
b) He eats a lot of bread.
c) She spends a lot of money on clothes.
d) There were a lot of people at the match.
e) They have a lot of money.

Activity one

Changing sentences using …….. a lot of.

We can use 'a lot of ….to change sentences from negative to positive where many or much have been used as shown in the example below.

1. There isn't much salt.
   There is a lot of salt.
2. He hasn't much work to do.
   He has a lot of work to do.

Construct sentences using ……..a lot of…..

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

Exercise

Change these sentence from negative to positive using a lot of instead of much / many

1. She hasn't much money in the bank.
2. Jimmy hasn't any rice in the kitchen.
3. There isn't much soap in the dish.
4. Mother hasn't much food in the house.
5. Is there any sugar in the sack?
6. There aren't any children in the class.
7. We haven't any mangoes in the basket.
8. She hasn't eaten any paw paws.
9. They didn't buy any sweets.
10. Sandra hasn't taken any water.

Positive	Negative / question
Some	Any
a lot of	Much / many

LESSON 3

Use of: Although……..

a) 'Although' is used to show both negative and positive in a single sentence.

Example

1. Although he is rich, he is miserable.
2. Although she copied, she failed the exams.
3. Although it rained, Amos walked to school.

b) Whenever a sentence begins with 'although', a comma is put at the end of the first sentence.

c) Although can be used at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence.

d) It is used to replace ‘but’

Examples

1. John is not happy although he is rich.
   John is rich but he is not happy.

e) ‘Though’ can sometimes be used instead of ‘although’

Exercise

Construct five sentences beginning with although.

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

Construct three sentences using although in the middle.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Joining the following sentences beginning’

Although……

1. He is cruel. He rarely beats the children.
2. They live near the church. They don’t pray.
3. They are friendly. Nobody likes them.
4. He went to school. He cannot read.
5. We have many clothes. We do not wear them.
6. Makula is not happy. He is rich.
7. She did not revise. She passed in flying colour.
8. Aeroplanes are very fast. They are too expensive.
9. Our father is a tough man. We like him.
10. I went to the swimming pool. I didn’t swim.
11. Amina is a fat girl. She runs fast.
12. Mulogo is a slow writer. He finishes his work.
13. Namako didn’t go to school. She cares for her children’s education.

WEEK 4

Lesson 1

Using …..as ……as to join sentences.

--as ---as is used to join sentence with similar ideas as shown in the examples below.

1. Jane is bright. Jane's mother is bright.
   Jane is as bright as her mother.

2. A buffalo is big. A lion is big.
   A buffalo is as big as a lion.

Oral exercise.

Children construct five sentences using ….as…..as…..

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

Exercise

Join the following sentences using …..as…..as…

1. Joel is tall. Joan is tall.
2. Awino is very brave. She is like a lion.
3. She is hardworking. She is like her mother.
4. Tom is kind. I am also kind.
5. Kato was very fast. Ali was very fast.
6. Mary is very beautiful. Her mother is also beautiful.
7. Kapere is a very cunning boy. He is like a fox
8. Ann is slow. She is like a snail.
9. The snake was green. It was likes grass.
10. Her dress was very white. It was like snow.

Week 4

Lesson 2

Using … not as….as to join sentences.

as ……as can also be used in the negative form.

Examples

This room is big. That room is small.

That room is not as big as this one.

Sanyu is bright. Her sister Betty is brighter.

Sanyu is not as bright as her sister Betty.

Oral exercise.

Children construct five sentences using …not as …as

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

Exercise.

1. The boys were active. The girls were more active.
2. My father is tall. My mother is taller.
3. Teddy is very sick. Her sister is also very sick.
4. Mark is clever. Joe is cleverer.
5. An elephant is strong. A lion is stronger.
6. A paper is light. A feather is lighter.
7. The teacher is busy. The headmaster is busier.
8. The boy is lazy. The girl is lazier.
9. My tea is hot. Your tea is very hot.
10. He was happy. She was very happy.

WEEK 4

LESSON 3

Affirmative (positive) and negative sentences

Positive sentences are sentences that have a ‘yes’ response while negative sentences have ‘no’ response in them.

In negative sentences, the following change take place.

is - isn’t

are - aren’t

I am - I'm

can - can't

will - won't

shall - shan't

do - don't

Examples of positive sentences

1. I have a ripe mango.
2. Our teacher has a red pen.
3. He is my friend.
4. She has finished her work.
5. He is a smart boy.
6. We shall help you.

Examples of negative sentences

1. I don't have a ripe mango.
2. Our teacher doesn't have a red pen.
3. He is not my friend.
4. She has not finished her work
6. He is not a smart boy.
7. We shall not help you.

Exercise

Change the following positive sentences into negative

1. He is a good boy.
2. Joyce has a good handwriting.
3. The boys have eaten food.
4. We shall do the work.
5. She washed the clothes.
6. Alex broke the glass.
7. They have gone out.
8. She sings very well.
9. It is a nice house.
10. I like swimming. (Minimum)
11. The child fell down.
12. They have enough plates at home.
13. He speaks good English.
14. I am late today.
15. Julia has bought a doll.

Week 5

LESSON 1

Change the following sentences into the positive form

1. Children aren't at school.

   Children are at school.
2. The boy isn't well.
3. Don't climb a tree.

4. The dog didn't run after a thief.

5. We shan't come home today.

6. The farmer didn't plant the seeds.

7. Nobody likes swimming.

8. It hasn't rained heavily.

9. The nurse hasn't treated the patient.

10. Musa isn't writing well. (Minimum)

11. Mellan doesn't know how to ride a bicycle.

12. The butcher doesn't sell good beef.

13. He wasn't a bad boy.

14. That man isn't a thief.

15. He hasn't written the letter.

Wk5

LESSON 2

Question form

The sentences in the question form end with a question mark.

Some changes that take place in simple sentences are:

a) When is, are, am is used in simple sentences, the question form must be started with Is, Are, Am as shown below.

1. a) She is a pretty girl.

   b) Is she a pretty girl?

2. a) They are clever children.

   b) Are they clever children?

b) When the verb is in the present simple tense, start with Do (plural) or Does (singular)

Examples

1. a) He writes a letters.

   b) Does he write a letter?

2. a) When shall or will is used in the simple sentence, start with shall or will.

Exercise

Change the following sentences into the question form.

1. He is a lazy boy.
2. The child was crying.
3. We can go there now.
4. She has not finished her work.
5. He walks quickly.
6. The woman washes dishes.
7. Tom is writing a letter.
8. I shall pay him tomorrow.
9. She is sick today.
10. They went to America. (Minimum)
11. You have taken my book.
12. They were supposed to come here.
13. The baby has swallowed a pin.
14. He drives an old car.
15. They work hard everyday.

Week 5

Lesson 3

Joining sentences using ……..in order to……..

In order to is used when one wishes to give the reason for doing something as shown in the examples below.

1. He washes cars. He wants to get school fees.

   He washes cars in order to get school fees.

2. He went to the bookshop. He wanted to buy new book.

   He went to the bookshop in order to buy a new book.

Oral practice

Construct five sentences using the above structure.

1.

2

3

4

5

Exercise

1. I iron my uniform. I want to look smart.
2. Musisi grows cash crops. He wants to get money.
3. Mother saved some money. She wanted to buy a car.
4. The thief broke the door. He wanted to steal a TV.
5. He goes to the bar daily. He drinks beer.
6. Peter sold his land. He wanted to buy a motor cycle.
7. He wanted to buy some fish. He went to the Market.
8. He revises hard. He wants to pass exams.
9. She wore a beautiful dress. She wanted to win the beauty contest.

10. She hid her face. She didn't want to be seen.

WEEK 6

LESSON 1

Using (…..too……to….) to join sentences

This conjunction is used to join sentences with negative ideas.

Examples

1The lady is very fat. She cannot run.

She is too fat to run.

3. Atto is very slow. She cannot finish work.

   Atto is too slow to finish work.

   Oral practice.

   1.

   2.

   3.

   4.

   5.

   Exercise

   1. The car is very fast. It cannot stop.
   2. Peter is very young. He cannot carry a jerry can of water.
   3. The teacher is very kind. He cannot punish us.

4. Mary is very short. She cannot touch the ceiling.
5. The chair is very small. I cannot sit on it.
6. It is very cold. You can't go out.
7. The hare is very fast. It can't be caught by a dog.
8. He is very wise. He cannot fail.

WK 6

LESSON 1

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Most adverbs are formed by adding –ly to another word.

Examples

loud - loudly

soft - softly

calm - calmly

quick- _____

_____- properly

brief - _____

neat - _____

near - _____

careful - _____

careless - _____

rough -_____

slow- _____

fair - _____

active - _____

dangerous - _____

Activity

Find the words from which the following adverbs are made.

badly _____

nearly _____

humbly _____

weekly _____

smartly _____

poorly _____

sweetly _____

Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the adverb.

1. The boy fell down _____. (sudden)
2. He was hurt very _____. (bad)
3. The groom was _____ dressed. (smart)
4. The choir _____ sang the national anthem. (soft)
5. He _____ welcomed the headmaster to give a speech. (calm)
6. The boy _____ wrote the spelling test. (careful)
7. Oranges are _____ sold at Nakawa market. (cheap)
8. The children were _____ involved in the lesson. (active)
9. Isaac wrote the exercise _____ .(neat)
10. The driver overtook the speeding bus _____.(danger)

WK 6

LESSON 2

Forming adverbs from words (adjectives ending in y)

For words ending –y, the last letter –y is dropped and the word takes on –ily as shown on the table below.

happy	_____
easy	_____
busy	_____
greedy	_____
angry	_____
hungry	_____
heavy	_____
merry	merrily
steady	_____

lazy	_____
hungry	_____
angry	_____
shabby	_____
clumsy	clumsily

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill the gaps

1. He ate the cake _____. (greedy)
2. The lorry was _____ loaded. (heavy)
3. The maid ate the food _____ (hungry)
4. The patient's condition is _____ improving. (steady)
5. The couple was _____ wedded at the church. (happy)
6. The teacher asked for the homework books----------. (angry)
7. The choir _____ sang the Christmas Carols. (merry)
8. Mathematics is _____ done by many pupils at Greenhill. (easy)
9. The dog jumped for the bone _____. (greedy)
10. The lady _____sang the song. (proud)
11. The girl _____washed the clothes. (lazy)

WK 7

LESSON 3

Homophones (similar sounds)

Homophones are words that have similar sounds but with different meaning.

The following are examples of words with similar sounds.

sun	-	son	knows	-	nose
our	-	hour	made	-	maid
new	-	knew	waist	-	waste
bear	-	bare	would	-	wood
week	-	weak	break	-	brake
sea	-	see	bean	-	bean

deer	-	dear	meat	-	meet
flour	-	flower	two	-	to
won	-	one	sail	-	sale
peace	-	piece	hear	-	here
wait	-	weight	hour	-	our
scent	-	saint	sew	-	sow
air	-	heir	sight	-	site
ate	-	eight	cell	-	sell

Activity 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct word given in the brackets

1. My brother _____ that he broke the _____ vase. (knew, new)
2. The _____ girls were _____ late to catch the bus. (two, too)
3. She was very _____ and she had to stay in bed for a _____. (week, weak)
4. We _____ in our books from left to _____. (write, right)
5. The hungry boy _____ all the _____sandwiches. (ate, eight)
6. My _____ is playing in the _____ (sun, son)
7. The _____ is the one who _____ the pudding. (maid, made)
8. He went to _____ some food _____ the roadside. (by, buy)
9. The girl in the _____ dress _____ the candles out. (blew, blue)
10. I could not _____ the teacher from _____. (here, hear)
11. _____ you like to buy _____? (wood, would)
12. I was _____ because I could not _____ the book I borrowed. (fined, find)
13. She looked _____ but she could carry the heavy _____of water. (pail, pale)
14. The fishermen went to the _____to _____ their boats. (see, sea)
15. "Please _____ while I take your _____, " said the girl to the child. (weight, wait)

Activity 2

Write a word that sound the same as the ones given.

1.	brake	- _____	6.	tale	- _____
2.	two	- _____	7.	won	- _____

3. mail - _____

4. sale - _____

5. dye - _____

8. nun - _____

9. cell - _____

10. cheque - _____

WK 8

LESSON 1

Proverbs

Proverbs are wise sayings with hidden meaning.

Examples

1. Better late than never.
2. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. A hungry man is an angry man.
4. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
5. A stitch in time saves nine.
6. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
7. Empty vessels make most noise.
8. Birds of the same feather flock together.
9. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
10. Charity begins at home.
11. Every dog has his day.
12. Experience teaches fools.
13. First come, first served.
14. Great minds think alike.
15. Fine feathers make fine birds.
16. Set a thief to catch a thief.

Complete the following proverbs correctly.

1. One good turn_____
2. The early bird _____
3. _____ are better than one.
4. Where there is a will, _____
5. Still water _____
6. _____ and spoil the child.
7. New brooms _____

8. _____but a bad master.
9. Set a thief _____.
10. Empty vessels _____.
11. _____than no bread.
12. _____ is an angry man.
13. A bad workman quarrels _____
14. A friend in need is _____
15. No smoke _____
16. One man's meat _____

WK 8

LESSON 2

Irregular verbs

To form the past tense of most verbs, we add –ed to the verb.

Examples

look - looked
cook - cooked
kill - killed
fill - filled

Such verbs that end in –ed are called regular verbs.

The past tense of regular verbs serve both in the past and the past participle tense.

Past tense	**Past participle**
I looked.	I have looked.
She cooked.	She has cooked.
You killed.	You have _____
They filled.	They have _____

However, many irregular verbs form their past and past participle differently. They are called irregular verbs.

The following list shows the examples of irregular verbs.

Present tense	**Past tense**	**Past participle**
drive	drove	driven
rise	rose	risen
beat	beat	beaten
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
swim	swam	swum
hide	hid	hidden
ride	rode	ridden
bite	bit	bitten
grow	grew	grown
blow	blew	blown
fly	flew	flown
know	knew	known
fall	fell	fallen
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
come	came	come
break	broke	broken
go	went	gone
write	wrote	written
shake	shook	shaken
become	became	become
eat	ate	eaten
choose	chose	chosen
awake	awoke	awoken
Run	Ran	Run

Other irregular verbs do not change their past tense and past participle.

1.	hurt	hurt	hurt
2.	hit	hit	hit
3.	cost	cost	cost
4.	put	put	put
5.	cut	cut	cut

Exercise

Complete the following table correctly

	Present tense	**Past tense**	**Past participle**
1.	I rise	I rose	I have risen.
2.	I do	I did	I have _____
3.	I forget	I _____	I have _____
4.	I fall	I _____	I have _____
5.	I draw	_____	_____
6.	I break	I broke	_____
7.	They drive	They drove	_____
8.	We speak	We _____	We have_____
9.	She hide	She hid _____	She has_____
10.	John swims	John _____	John has _____

WK 8

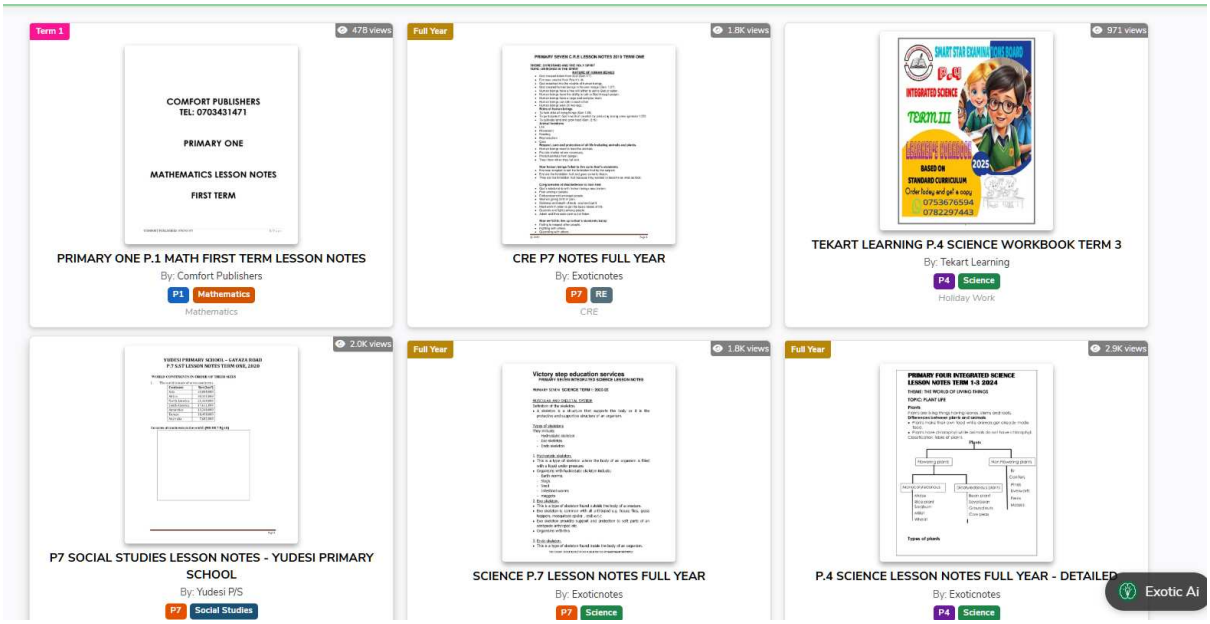
LESSON 3

Use the correct form of verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. They have _____ to the beach. (go)
2. I _____ my uncle at the market yesterday. (see)
3. The old man _____ asleep in his car. (fall)
4. Tondo was _____ by the noise. (awake)
5. The boy _____ about second chance. (dream)
6. Lilian has _____ nice pictures. (draw)
7. Muwonge _____ his father's money from the pocket. (steal)

8. The police has _____ a strong thief. (beat)
9. I _____ to the village last holiday. (go)
10. Who has _____on the chalkboard? (write)
11. The teacher has _____ my book. (take)
12. Nobody is _____ to go out. (allow)
13. The farmer _____his crops yesterday.{harvest}
14. He has _____ to the airport. (drive)
15. Jacob has _____ the word correctly. (spell)
16. Susan _____her bicycle yesterday. (ride)
17. The teacher has _____ to all the pupils. (speak)
18. My father _____ all the money at the market. (spend)
19. Taira _____ at the pictures. (look)
20. The fly has _____ into my food. (drop)

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