P.3 GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION & COMPREHENSION LESSON NOTES TERM I

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Punctuations

We punctuate sentences using different punctuation marks

For examples

a) ***Capital letters***
b) ***Full stop(.)***
c) ***Question mark(?)***
d) ***Comma (,)***
e) ***Apostrophe (')***

Capital letters

They are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L,
M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V,
W, X, Y, Z ,

When do we use capital letters

1. ***At the beginning of every sentence.***

Examples

a) *that is my home*
That is my home
b) *chalkboards are black.*
c) *Chalkboards are black.*

2. ***When writing proper nouns***

Examples

James, Mercy, April, Thursday, Kampala, Mukono, Kenya, London, Cornerstone

Sentences

1. *January comes before February.*
2. *Amani lives in Kenya*

Full stop (.)

a) ***It is used at the end of a complete sentence***

Examples

1.my name is Anthony.

Jacob doesn't eat pork.

b) *A full stop is also used in short forms.*

Examples

L.C – Local Council

Dr. - doctor

U.P.E *- Universal Primary Education*

Comma (,)

This is used to separate a list of items.

Examples

1. *He bought pens, pencils, rubbers and rulers.*
2. *Alice eats apples, oranges, pawpaws, Mangoes, and pineapples*

Exercises

Punctuate the sentences correctly.

a) *jesus love all of us.*

b) *uganda is a country in Africa*

c) *jessica will come back from London next Friday.*

d) *we learnt English science and maths.*

e) *a carpenter makes tables chairs cupboard and beds*

f) *aisha is sleeping.*

g) *musa went to kampala last tuesday*

h) *i am eight years old.*

i) *jackie and joan are sisters*

j) i was punished because i came late.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Sub – theme : punctuation

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Question mark(?)

This is used after an interrogative sentence.

Some of the questioning words are;

What

Whose

Where

When

Who

Which

Did

Does etc

Examples

1. *What is your name?*
2. *Did you write the home work?*
3. *How old are you?*

Apostrophe (')

This mark is used to show ownership

Examples

Jane's dress *Moses' car*

Jesus' apostles *Kayanja's shop*

An apostrophe is also used in contractions

Examples

shan't - shall not ***can't – cannot***

won't – will not ***doesn't – does not***

don't – do not

Exercise

Punctuate the sentences correctly

1. ***did you see the monkeys.***
2. ***this is paul's home***
3. ***the boys pencil is broken***
4. ***where do you live***
5. ***that girl cant write well***
6. ***this is lules car***
7. ***are you coming***
8. ***in which class are you***
9. ***I shant go with you***
10. ***My mothers dress is torn***

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Prepositions Mk book 2 page 57

Prepositions : Are short words which are used after verbs, Nouns and pronouns to relate (link) them to other words.

Examples

On, near, against, in, over, through, at, under, along, of, after, in front of, by, from, behind, for, with, down, to, since, out.

Sentences

1. Our school is **near** the hospital.
2. The bird flew **over** our house yesterday.

Exercise

Complete the sentences correctly

1. Pupils went to look _____the pictures
2. Put the water _____the bucket
3. My father's house is _____the church
4. The cup is _____the table.
5. The bicycle is learning _____the tree
6. Opio went _____the river by boat.
7. Musa rode the bicycle _____the hill.
8. The children are walking _____the road.
9. Why do you laugh _____ me?
10. The teacher shared the mango _____ the two girls.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Prepositions

Examples

Complete the sentences using the correct preposition from the table below.

against by between since

1. Mum has been digging **since**morning.
2. I always go to school **by**van.
3. The bicycle is leaning **against** the wall.
4. The two boys shared the apple **between** themselves.

Exercise

Complete the sentences using the words given

at to near from on

1. Our mother buys food_____the market.
2. I don't like to move _____night.

3. Don't laugh _____me.
4. She is coming _____fetch water
5. My mother has a ring _____her finger.
6. The car is _____the garage.
7. The ball is _____the table.
8. Juliet is walking _____the road.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Articles

Articles 'the'

This article is used for a definite thing class, superlative degree, some rivers, mountains etc.

'The' is also used before ordinal numbers like first, second, third etc.

'The' is also used to refer to one thing or group of things common or universally known e.g the sun, the moon, the sky, the East, the North etc.

'The' can also be used in front of all nouns except proper nouns

Mixed exercise

1. _____elephant is a big animal.
2. I always carry ___umbrella while going to school.
3. Mum bought ____new car yesterday.
4. A lion is ___brave animal.
5. I reported to school on ____sixth day of the week.
6. _____ sun is static.
7. I am going to _____ university.
8. _____aeroplane flew over our house last night.
9. River Nile is _____ longest river in Africa.

10._____ apple a day keeps _____ doctor a way.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Alphabetical order

The alphabetical letters are twenty six in number. They are arranged from a-z ie.

a b c d e f g h I j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Therefore, we can also arrange words in alphabetical order.

Arranging by the first letter

Examples

1. zip ant pot egg

   ant egg pot zip

2. yam lake insect box

   box insect lake yam

Exercise

Arrange the following in alphabetical order.

1. Sit, rest, bank, young.
2. dangerous, answer, zion, can
3. holy, won, special, top
4. elephant, onion, know, lion
5. umbrella,quiet, frog, gone
6. important, hyena, man, bungalow
7. question, recite, story, look
8. good, harder, very, answer

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

]Theme : Our sub county / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Alphabetical letters

Arranging by the second letter

Examples

1.	lip	lake	loaf	leaf
	sit	leaf	lip	loaf
2.	sit	sun	soap	ship
	ship	sit	soap	sun

Exercise

Arrange the following words in ABC order

1.	pot	pancake	peg	pink
2.	Brenda	bun	bag	burn
3.	cell	cumbered	candle	control
4.	minister	men	mango	monkey
5.	won	wrangle	waist	win
6.	learn	line	log	lug
7.	dance	drum	dig	dumb

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Cardinal numbers

Cardinal numbers

These are numbers which show quantity.

Examples

Number name		**Number word**
1st	-	first
2nd	-	second
3rd	-	third
4th	-	fourth
5th	-	fifth
6th	-	sixth
7th	–	seventh
8th	–	eighth
9th	–	ninth
10th	–	tenth
11th	–	eleventh
12th	–	twelfth
13th	–	thirteenth
14th	–	fourteenth

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers

These are numbers that show the order or position of something.

Examples

Number name		**Number word**
1st	-	first
2nd	-	second
3rd	-	third
4th	-	fourth
5th	-	fifth
6th	-	sixth
7th	–	seventh
8th	–	eighth
9th	–	ninth
10th	–	tenth
11th	–	eleventh
12th	–	twelfth
13th	–	thirteenth
14th	–	fourteenth
15th	–	fifteenth
16th	–	sixteenth
17th	–	seventeenth
18th	-	eighteenth
19th	-	nineteenth
30th	–	thirtieth

40^{th}	–	fortieth
50^{th}	–	fiftieth
60^{th}	–	sixtieth
70^{th}	–	seventieth
80^{th}	–	eightieth
90^{th}	–	ninetieth
100^{th}	–	one hundredth

Exercise

Fill in the missing number name / word.

1. _____ eighteenth
2. _____ thirtyfifth
3. 28^{th} _____
4. 31^{st} _____
5. _____ twenty second
6. 42^{nd} _____
7. _____ eighth
8. 12^{th} _____

Write the figures in brackets in full.

9. Iam my parents _____ born (1^{st})

10. Juma was the _____ in his class last term.(9^{th})

11. Lisa celebrated her _____ birthday yesterday.(12^{th})

12. Today is the _____ of March (20^{th})

13. A lex is the _____ born in his family. (2^{nd})

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Verbs

A verb is a doing word., It tells you what a noun is doing, does, did, has done, or will do.

Therefore verbs are action verbs

Forms of verbs

- Regular verbs
- Irregular verbs

Regular verbs

These are verbs that have their past and past participle changed by adding ‘d’ or ‘ed’

Examples

Present	**Post**	**Past participle**
pick	picked	picked
care	cared	cared
dream	dreamt	dreamt
act	acted	acted
coach	coached	coached
fail	failed	failed
hang	hanged	hanged
guess	guessed	guessed
end	ended	ended
book	booked	booked
beg	begged	begged
add	added	added
hang	hung	hung

Exercise

Fill in the gaps

Present	**Past**	**Past participle**
hatch kick explain dress beg address laugh lean mock offer pass pray rain stop want		

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Environment and weather

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Verbs

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are verbs whose past simple and past participle has no uniform order. *They change completely.*

Examples

Present	**Past**	**Past participle**
Sweep	Swept	Swept
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt
Swim	Swarm	Swum
Spring	Sprang	Sprung
Dig	Dug	Dug
Win	Won	Won
Cut	Cut	Cut
Put	Put	Put
See	Saw	Seen
Drive	Drove	Driven
Dig	Dug	Dug

Exercise I

Write the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I have _____ a very big snake.(see)
2. Our mother _____ a new pair of shoes.(buy)
3. The dog has _____ the baby's milk.(drink)
4. Jane has _____ my little finger.(cut)

5. We _____ the Uganda National Anthem at the assembly.(sing)
6. Anitah _____ a very good composition.(writes)
7. Tom has _____ a very deep pit. (dig)
8. She _____ matooke last night. (cook)
9. Sarah has _____ to school.(go)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Environment and weather

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Tenses

Tenses

A tense is a word used to show the time when an action happens.

1. **Present simple tense (every day tense)**

   This tense is used to refer to events which take place every day, weekly, monthly, yearly etc

   Singular pronouns and nouns.

   take "s", "es" and "ies"

Singular **e.g**	**Plural** **e.g**
She, he, dog **It , John etc The verb used takes** "s" "es" or "ies"	They, we, The children **I , you , trees** don't take "s" add anything on the verb

Which take "s"

eats, writes, sits, hides

stands, looks, reads, cooks

draws, learns, puts sleeps etc

which take "es"

catches, touches, teaches, watches

goes, switches, does, torches, fetchesetc

Verbs which takes "ies"

cry – cries tally – tallies carry – carries try – tries

hurry – hurries dry – dries etc

Examples

The cat **catches** the mice every night.

Our baby **cries** a lot at night.

Pelia **writes** well.

Exercise

1. **Add "s" , "es" or "ies"**

use – carry – rest – play – shout – call –

slash – dress – wash – walk – fetch – rain – etc

2. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences.
   a) We _____ home work every day.(do)
   b) Joan _____ that bag daily. (carry)
   c) He ____ late every night.(sleep)
   d) Juma _____ to the mosque every Friday.(go)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils
			P.3Y	50

Theme : Environment and weather

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Tenses

Present continuous tense (now tense)

Verbs which end with "e" drop "e" and we add "ing"

e.g.

care – caring

love – loving

change – changing

use – using

hide	–	hiding
complete	–	completing
take	–	taking
give	–	giving
make	–	making etc

Verbs that double their last consonant

sit	–	sitting
dig	–	digging
run	–	running
begin	–	beginning
put	–	putting
cut	–	cutting
let	-	letting
swim	-	swimming
clap	-	clapping
slap	-	slapping
stop	-	stopping
win	-	winning
knit	-	knitting

other verbs

cook	*cooking*
play	*playing*
stay	*staying*
break	*breaking*
steal	*stealing*

Exercise

1. **Complete these by adding "ing" correctly**

write – place – give – use – cut – bite – invite –

slap – stop – clap – win – spit – shut – knit –

let – ride – shake – live – mistake –

2. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences.
   a) *Mummy is _____food now. (cook)*
   b) *She is _____ under the bed. (hide)*
   c) *We are _____ to school. (run)*
   d) *It is _____ heavily in town. (rain)*
   e) *The children are ____ their books. (receive)*
   f) *Musa is _____ in his garden now.(dig)*
   g) *Isa is _____ his new bicycle. (ride)*
   h) *The boys are _____football. (play)*

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils
			P.3Y	50

Theme : Environment and weather

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Tenses

A tense is

Present continuous tense.

NB; Helping verbs

He, She, It — use 'is' + the main verb ending with 'ing'

e.g. The dog is barking at the boys

Alice is washing utensils.

We, They — Use 'are' + the main verb ending with 'ing'

e.g. . The girls are playing hide and seek.

You

2. Ben and I are going to town.

I) Uses ‘am’ + “ing”.

e.g I am drawing a flower

Exercise

1. I_____ home now. (go)
2. We _____for posho. (fight)
3. She _____ away from the debate (run)
4. They _____a nice song (sing)
5. It _____ very well (write)
6. I _____at John’s shoes everyday (laughed)
7. We _____down dancing (go)
8. He always _____my cloths (wash)
9. She rarely _____back late (come)
10. They normally _____in the evening.(sleep)
11. You _____to school every day. (walk)
12. I ____her daily (feeds)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Environment and weather

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Tenses

<u>Past simple tense (yesterday tense)</u>

This tense tells us about action which happened in the past. We usually use words like yesterday, last week, month, year, last night etc

Verbs that add "ed"

look, play, clean, cook, slash, push, brush, stop, clap, shout, show, rain, finish, kill, work

Verbs we add "d"

love, care, change, use, complete,

live, chase, graze, dance

Verbs we add "t"

Mean – meant

Learn – learnt

Dream – dreamt

Kneel – knelt

Verbs that end with "y"

Change "y" to "i" then we add "**ed"**

Cry – cried

Dry – dried'

Try – tried

Carry – carried

Tally – tallied

Exercise

Fill in the gap correctly using the given verb

1. He _____delicious food today. (cook)
2. Jerome _____the cow up the hill. (graze)
3. Mother ____to greet grandma. (kneel)
4. Nandujja ____at my aunt's party. (dance)
5. Peter _____at him. (shout)
6. We _____the bush around our home. (slash)
7. The dog _____the calf away. (chase)
8. Sister Ritah _____badly last night. (dream)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Environment and weather

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Tenses

<u>Past tenses of irregular verbs</u>

see – saw	bring – brought	run – ran
buy – bought	cry – cried	keep- kept
	ride – rode	sweep – swept
sell – sold	sit – sat	fall – fell
sleep – slept	stand – stood	break – broke
	draw - drew	wake – woke
come – came	write – wrote	throw – threw
tell – told	drive – drove	teach – taught
drink – drank	eat – ate	dig – dug
go – went	sing – sang	

Verbs that remain the same

Cut	–	cut
put	–	put
shut	–	shut
hit	–	hit
burst	–	burst
hurt	–	hurt

Verbs like

dye – died

lie – lied

lay – laid

Exercise

Use the given word correctly

1. We _____a giraffe in the zoo. (see)
2. The marton _____early last Sunday. (sleep)
3. Who _____yesterday night. (cry)
4. Mr. Okello _____us English in the morning. (teach)
5. I ___neatly in my homework book. (write)
6. The boys ___nice pictures. (draw)
7. Titus ____my ballon on Christmas. (burst)
8. He ____the bicycle down the valley. (ride)

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

9. *The little girl has _____ my glass. (break)*
10. *The boys were _____ to school.(run)*
11. *They have _____ cassava and beans.(cook)*
12. *She has _____ to Mbarara. (drive)*
13. *Anisha was _____ at us.(laugh)*
14. *We _____ to the zoo last year.(go)*

15.The children were _____ their books last evening.(revise)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Environment and weather

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Tenses

Future simple tense

This tense is used when thinking of or imagining an action or event which will happen at some time to come.

The helping verbs used are 'will' and 'shall.

NOTE:

He
She
They
You
It

use 'will'

e.g. It will rain tonight.

Betty will cook supper

You will visit Aunt Sarah next week.

We
I

Use 'shall'

e.g. Wendy and I shall mop the house

I shall weed the beans the next day.

Exercise

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. Joan will _____us next Sunday.(visit)
2. Mother will _____care of our uncle's wife(take)
3. I shall _____my homework after supper (do)
4. The teachers will _____harder next term. (work)
5. We shall _____the village meeting.(attend)

Use will or shall to complete the sentences

1. Their father _____ visit them tomorrow.
2. I _____ greet my mother when she comes back.
3. The doctor _____ treat the patient.
4. We _____ eat rice and meat for lunch.
5. It _____ bark at the thief at night.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content :

Using /has/ have/ was/ were

- Has – used with singular nouns and pronouns e.g. he, she, Sarah etc
- Have – used with pronoun I and you and
- – plural nouns e.g. we, they, John & Anna
- – used in, present perfect tense
- Was – for singular
- Were – for plural

Examples

1. She has eaten my sugarcane.
2. The farmers have grown maize.
3. They have taken their books.
4. Joan was reading a noval.
5. The girls were cleaning tables.
6. The cats were running around the house.

Exercise

Fill in using “has”, “have”, “was” or were

1. I _____gone home.
2. My aunts _____come to visit us.
3. The books _____got wet.
4. The crocodile _____lying in water.
5. All the cows _____stolen yesterday night.
6. Oscar _____eaten a lot of food.
7. Your sister _____a lovely smile.
8. _____you given out all the rubbers?

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Nouns

Nouns

What is a noun?

A noun is a naming word. It can be a name of a person, place, animal or anything.

Types of nouns

1. Proper nouns 2. common 3. collective nouns

A proper noun is the particular name of a person or thing or place.

Note: ***proper nouns are written starting with a capital letter***

Names of places

Names of people

Names of physical features

Days of the weeks

Months of the year

Examples of proper nouns

Musisi	Elgon	Mukono
Ben	Tuesday	
February	Cornerstone	

Exercise

Underline the proper nouns in these sentences

1. We went for a trip in Jinja last Saturday.
2. Uganda is a good country
3. I come from Kitete
4. The Bible is the commonest book
5. Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya

6. The headmaster of our school is Mr. Fred Kenzo
7. Dr. Obote is my relative
8. Let us go to Kamuli
9. *He comes to visit us every Friday.*
10. *River Nile is the longest in Africa.*
11. *We stay in Seeta.*

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Nouns

Common nouns

A common noun is a name given to things of the same kind / type.

Examples.

Houses boys women girl belts chairs tables etc.

Plurals of common nouns

There are two types of common nouns i.e.

1. Countable nouns
2. uncountable nouns

Countable nouns are the names of things which may be counted. pen- pens, book – books, leaf- leaves, baby – babies.

Plurals that take "s"

Exercise

Give the plural form of these nouns.

1. pen _____
2. window _____
3. door _____
4. girl _____

5. chair _____
6. gun _____
7. black board _____

Complete the following sentences giving the plurals

1. Bring those _____ here(pen)
2. Don't open our ___(window)
3. Stop climbing ____(tree)
4. The ___have scared us (lion)
5. How many ___are they? (symbol)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Nouns

(b) Common nouns ending in 's' 'ch' 'sh'

(hissing sound) form their plural by adding es.

Plurals that take "es"

Examples

Singular (one)	**Plural(many)**
glass	glasses
dress	dresses
gas	gases
church	churches
watch	watches
dish	dishes
trench	trenches
bench	benches

ditch	ditches
beach	beaches
bitch	bitches
torch	torches

Exercise

Fill in the missing words

No	**Singular**	**Plurals**
1.	box	_____
2.	axe	_____
3.	brush	_____
4.	bush	_____
5.	bus	_____
6.	bench	_____
		_____

Make some sentences using the above words.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Complete the following sentences in plurals

1. My mother has two _____(church)
2. Could you please go and buy some _____(tomato)
3. _____don't bite during day time(mosquito)
4. Our _____are lacking what to feed on (puppy)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Nouns

Plurals that take –"ves"

Nouns that end with 'f' or 'fe' form their plurals by changing 'f' or 'fe' into 'v' then add 'es' (ves)

Examples

Singular	Plural
knife	knives
wife	wives
calf	calves
leaf	leaves
shelf	shelves

Exceptional

chief chiefs

handkerchief _____

roof roofs

Exercise

Fill in the missing gaps

Singular **Plural**

1. thief _____
2. wolf _____
3. self _____
4. life _____
5. handkerchief _____

Make some sentences using the words above.

Complete the following sentences in plurals.

1. We caught two _____yesterday. (thief)
2. Whose _____are those? (wolf)
3. AIDS has claimed people's _____(life)
4. Let us go by _____(our self)
5. Those _____ are very sharp.(knife)
6. That tree has many dry _____.(leaf)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Nouns

d) Some nouns that end in 'f' or 'fe' you only add's' to the word.

Example

Singular	**Plural**
roof	roofs
gulf	gulfs
staff	staffs

Exercise

Fill in the missing gaps/ give the plurals of these words.

Singular	**Plural**
stuff	_____
chief	_____
scarf	_____
belief	_____
handkerchief	_____
gulf	_____
staff	_____

Write the plural form of the word in the brackets

1. I hardly use those _____(stuff)
2. Look at the _____and tell me. (roofs)
3. May bring me the _____, please? (cliff)
4. All his _____are dirty (handkerchief)
5. The _____will be coming here (chief)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils
			P.3Y	50

Theme : Our environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Plurals that take "ies"

(e) Nouns that end with 'y' preceded by a consonant, change 'y' into 'i' and add 'es'

Singular	**Plural**
lorry	lorries
story	stories
industry	industries
company	companies

Exercise

Write the plural forms of these words.

Singular	**Plurals**
baby	_____
lady	_____
city	_____
family	_____
fly	_____
puppy	_____
body	_____

Make some sentences in plural using those words.

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. Our _____are quite comfortable (family)
2. Get my _____ from the bed (baby)
3. Kampala and Nairobi are good _____(city)
4. Our millet is always kept in _____(granary)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils
			P.3Y	50

Theme : Our environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Plural nouns exceptional

(f) Nouns that end with 'y' preceded by a vowel letter simply take 's' to form the plurals.

Examples

Singular	**plural**
turkey	turkeys
boy	boys
day	days

Exercise

Give the plural form of the following

monkey _____

tray _____

donkey _____

valley _____

key _____

x –ray _____

way _____

toy _____

day _____

Complete the sentences using the correct form in plural.

1. I hate _____in my life(monkey)
2. _____are good to farmers (valley)
3. Send her _____away from us (key)
4. Avoid bad _____in your life please. (way)
5. Why do you enjoy playing with _____? (toy)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils
			P.3Y	50

Theme : Our Environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Plural nouns (Guidelines)

(g) Most common nouns that end 'o' add 'es' to their plurals.

Examples

Singular	**plurals**
potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes
mosquito	mosquitoes
mango	mangoes
echo	echoes

Exercise I

Fill in the gaps

Singular	**Plural**
flamingo	_____
negro	_____
cargo	_____
mango	_____
buffalo	_____
volcano	_____
hero	_____

Exercise II

Re- write the sentences giving the plural forms of the underlined words.

1. She brought us a **tomato.**
2. We saw a **buffalo** at the zoo.
3. A **flamingo** is a wild bird.
4. There is a **mosquito** in the net.
5. Mummy ate a **potato** for supper.
6. This **radio** is very new.
7. I want to take a **photo**
8. The **echo** is the **studio** disturbed us.
9. My **tooth** is aching

Give the plural form of the underlined words

1. **A Flamingo** is a nice looking bird.
2. Let's go and bring our **Cargo** back .
3. I do not eat **potato** nowadays.
4. My **mango** can never rot.
5. Listen to the **echo** produced.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils
			P.3Y	50

Theme : Our Environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Plural nouns that end with 'o' but taking only 's' to form the plural

Examples

Singular	**plural**
disco	discos
radio	radios
dynamo	dynamos
bamboo	bamboos
piano	pianos

Fill in the missing gaps

Singular	**Plural**
studio	_____
video	_____
photo	_____
igloo	_____

Choose the correct plural form from the given brackets.

1. Bebe cool is shooting some _____(video, videos)
2. We should get prepared for the _____(photo, photos)
3. His _____are quite good (studio, studioes)
4. Mark's _____got some mechanical fault (piano, pianos)

Give the correct plural for the underlined words

1. The girl dislikes **video**
2. I am good at playing **piano**.
3. Lets go and take **photo**.
4. My **radio** gets spoilt so easily.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils
			P.3Y	50

Theme : Our Environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Plural nouns

(i) Nouns that form their plurals by changing the internal vowels

Examples

Singular	**Plural**
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
mouse	mice
louse	lice
goose	geese
man	men
woman	women

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils
			P.3Y	50

Theme : Our Environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Plural nouns

(j) Some nouns remain the same in singular and plural form.

Singular	**Plural**
sheep	sheep
luggage	luggage
rubbish	rubbish
furniture	furniture
fish	fish

hair	hair
deer	deer
salt	salt
sugar	sugar

Exercise

Give the plural form of the underlined word.

1. I got this **money** from the bank
2. Sarah ate a lot of **bread** yesterday.
3. Mr. Kambale bought a new **piano**
4. Have you got new **furniture?**
5. Put **sugar** in my tea

Give the plural form of the underlined words.

1. She has a lot of **rubbish** in her room.
2. I sought **permission** from the head teacher.
3. Did you get their **equipments?**
4. Juliet's **radio** is not working.
5. My **hair** is very black.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils
			P.3Y	50

Theme : Our Environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Uncountable nouns

These are nouns which cannot be counted i.e. water, soil, oil, blood, bread, soil, information, advice, news, food.

Changing uncountable nouns to plural form

We can change them only if a suitable noun is used before them eg.

Singular	**Plural**
a jerrycan of water	jerrycans of water
a bart of soap	bars of soap
a piece of paper	pieces of soap
a litre of milk	litres of milk
a piece of chalk	pieces of chalk

Exercise

Form the plurals of the uncountable nouns

Singular	**Plural**
a piece of land	_____
a cup of blood	_____
a loaf of bread	_____
a piece of information	_____
a glass of oil	_____
a piece of advice	_____
a pan of water	_____

Exercise

Give the plural of the underline.

1. James collected a **jerry can of water.**

   _____

2. Mukisa broke a **piece of chalk.**

   _____

3. Daddy bought **a loaf of bread.**

   _____

Re – write the sentences giving the plural of the underlined group of words.

4. I have to buy **a bar of soap.**

   _____

5. The baby takes **a litre of milk** every day.

   _____

6. He used the **piece of land** for farming.

   _____

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Environment

Aspect : Grammar

Content : Nouns

Collective nouns

Collective nouns are names given to a group of things collected together.

Examples

A group of sheep	- flock
A group of bees	- swarm
A number of sticks	- bundle
A group of people praying	- congregation
A collection of books	- library
A collection of spoon, forks, knives	- cutlery

A group of cattle	- herd
A group of thieves	- gang
A group of beautiful ladies	-bevy
A group of people watching a game	-spectators
A collection of flowers	-bouquet

Fill in the gaps with the correct word

A _____of thieves.

A _____of trees.

A _____of keys.

A _____of cattle.

A _____of singers.

A _____of dancers.

A _____of birds.

A _____ of chicks.

A _____of flowers.

A _____ of cars.

A _____ of cigarettes.

Give one word for the underlined group of words

a) *Ogwang is looking after* ***a group of cattle***
b) *We were attacked by* ***a group of bees***
c) *The* ***collection of trees*** *has caught fire*
d) *The police arrested* ***a group of thieves***

P.3 COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION TERM I 2018

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our sub county

Aspect : Name and location of our sub county

Content : Vocabulary

Aspect : Composition

Vocabulary

on, in ,behind, , in front of, near , North, East , West , South , right , left , above, sunrise, sunset, opposite, along , across, sub-county, division ,at the side of ,cupboard, door.

Construct sentences using those new words

Examples

1. The ball is under the table
2. The bird is one the tree
3. Our farm, is near the church
4. The teacher is standing in front of the class.

Exercise

Construct sentences using these words

1. near
2. East
3. West
4. in

Fill in the missing letters

5. N __ __th
6. beh __ __d
7. ri__ht
8. Ea __t

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme **:** *Our sub county*

Aspect **:** *Name and location of our sub county*

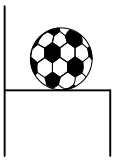
Content **:** *Structure*

Aspect **:** *Composition*

Where is the ball?

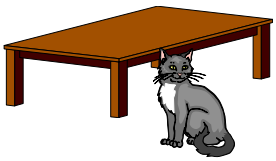
The .....is .....the ..... *Is the ……..(under,on,opposite,near)the……..*

The .....is……the *yes, it is/no, it is not.*



Where is the ball? *Is the ball under the table?*

The ball is on the chair. *……*



Where is the cat? *Is the cat under the table?*

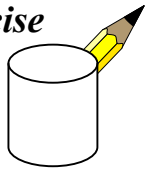
The cat is under the chair. *……*



Where is the cup? *Is the cup on the mat?*

The cup is near the mat. *……*

Exercise



1. *Where is the pencil?*

Is the pencil in the tin?

……



2. *Where is the tree?*

Is the tree opposite the house?

……

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme **:** *Our sub county*

Aspect **:** *Name and location of our sub county*

Content **:** *Poem*

Aspect **:** *Comprehension*

Read the poem and answer the questions that follow.

Poem

<u>At the Lake side</u>

I always go to the lakeside
To watch the boats rowing on the lake
It is a home of so many fish; big and small.
I always see fishermen carrying fishnets.
Fishermen always catch the fish I like to eat.
This is the place where I want to be.

I sometimes go to the forest to see
lumbermen doing their job.
It is a place with so many plants
big and tall.
Monkeys jump from branch tobranch
they always jump from tree to tree to eat fruits.
This is the place where they want to be.

By Clinton

Questions

1. *Write the title of the poem.*
2. *Which two places does the writer go to?*
3. *Why does the writer go to the lakeside?*
4. *What do fishermen carry?*
5. *Who catches fish?*
6. *Which animals stay in the forest?*
7. *Write their work*

   a) fishermen –

b) lumbermen -

8.who wrote the poem?

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme **:** Our sub county

Aspect **:** Physical features of our sub county

Content **:** Vocabulary

Aspect **:** Composition

Vocabulary

river , hill, valley, pond, mountain, fish , Graze, well, spring, lake, swamp, up, down, along, from, quarry, plant, soil, plain, graze, garden, rock, forest.

Construct sentences using these words correctly.

Examples

a) Mountain – we visited mountain Elgon last term.

b) Well – I always fetch water from the well.

Exercise

Make correct sentences using these words.

1. fish
2. grazing
3. hill
4. river

Fill in the missing letters

5. *r__ver*
6. *po __d*
7. *spr __ng*
8. *mount __ __n*

3.write these words correctly.

Yellav……..ihll…….

Leak……pmsaw…….

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our sub county

Aspect : Physical features in our sub county

Content : Dialogue

Aspect : Comprehension

Read the dialogue and answer the questions that follow

Madina: Hello Fatumah, where were you yesterday?

Fatumah: I had gone to visit my sub – county.

Madina: What is the name of your sub – county?

Fatumah: It is called Muyembe Sub – county.

Madina: In which county is it found?

Fatumah: It is in Bulambuli County.

Madina: Which games do you play in your sub – county?

Fatumah: We play netball and football

Madina: Fatumah, can you play netball

Fatumah: Oh! Yes, I can.

Madina: That is great. I will call you to our court

Fatumah: Thanks, Madina. Good bye.

Questions

1. Which two people are talking in the dialogue?
2. What is the conversation about?
3. Who spoke first?
4. What is the name of Fatumah's sub – county?
5. Which two games which are played in Muyembe sub – county?

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our sub county

Aspect : Physical features in our sub county

Content : Poem

Aspect : Comprehension

Poem

Environment Environment!
Our environment is good
A home of many things
that were created by God.
Mountains, lakes and rivers,
plants, animals and insects
all make up the environment

Environment! Enviroment!
The source of food for man
Flowers grow, forests are
there for us to see beautiful animals
stones, sand and water
in the environment
will help us to build
beautiful homes.

Nabirye Shirat

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. What is good according to the poem?
3. Who created the many things in the environment?

4. What makes up the environment?
5. How many stanzas does the poem have?
6. Why are forests there?
7. What helps us to build beautiful homes?
8. Who wrote the poem?

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our sub county

Aspect : People in our sub county

Content : Vocabulary

Aspect : Composition

Vocabulary

Secretary, doctor, baker, lawyer, tailor, salon, teacher, policeman, office, parent, army man, pastor, children, barber, mechanic, driver, carpenter, teach, preacher, parish, chairperson, police, member, leader, friend.

Construct sentences using these words

Examples

a) Policeman – Opaya is a good policeman.

b) Office- I met the head teacher in her office

c) Pastor – People gathered around the pastor for his blessing prayer.

Exercise

Construct sentences using the words below.

1. *teacher -* *3.Driver-*
2. *parent –* *4.Children-*

Get a small word from the big word

3. *barber*
4. *mechanic*
5. *teach –*
6. *tailor –*

Match people to their work

barber	*kneads clothes*
teacher	*bakes cakes and bread*
carpenter	*repairs vehicles*
baker	*teaches learners*
tailor	*shaves hair*
mechanic	*makes furniture*

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme **:** Our sub county / division

Aspect **:** People in our sub county

Content **:** Structure

Aspect **:** Composition

What does a _____do?

A ……

Examples

a) What does a builder do?

   A builder builds houses.

b) What does a barber do?

A barber shaves off people's hair.

c) What does a secretary do?

A secretary types letters.

Exercise

a) What does a grocer do?

b) What does a cobbler do?

c) What does a mechanic do?

d) What does an artist do?

e) What does a butcher do?

f) What does a carpenter do?

g) What does a fishmonger do?

h) What does a florist do?

i) What does a farmer do?

j) What does a tailor do?

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Sub County / Division
Aspect : People in our sub county
Content : Structure
Aspect : Composition
Vocabulary

farm	***market***	***court***
hospital	***library***	***workshop***
dispensary	***police station***	***tailors***
butcher's	***barbers***	***office***
grocer's	***school***	***carpentry shop***
lakeside	***clinic***	***kitchen***
garage	***salon***	***garden***

baracks

Who works in a _____?

A_____works in a _____

Examples

A farmer works in a garden / farm.

A teacher works in a school.

A secretary works in an office.

A hairdresser works in a salon.

A baker works in a bakery.

A mechanic works in a garage

A lawyer works in a court

A carpenter works in a workshop

A grocer works in a grocery

A dentist works in a dental clinic

As butcher works in a butcher's shop

A tailor works in a tailor's shop

A doctor / nurse works in a hospital

A fisherman works at the lakeside.

Exercise

Re-write and give one word for the underlined

1. Kenene is a **person who repairs furniture**.
2. My father is a **person who keeps animals and grows crops**.
3. Lucy works in a **place where breads and cakes are made**
4. Jascky went to a **place where fruits and vegetables are sold.**
5. Owere is a **person who enforces law and order**
6. We parked our vehicle in a **place where vehicles are repaired.**

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme **:** *Our Sub County / Division*

Aspect **:** *People in our sub county*

Content **:**

Aspect **:** *Composition*

Write a short story about "My school"

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme **:** *Our Sub County / Division*

Aspect **:** *People in our sub county*

Content **:**

Aspect **:** *Comprehension*

Passage

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow

THE GOOD NEIGHBOURS

Many people in Isingo Zone are farmers. They help one another in planting, weeding and harvesting crops.

Monitor English course Bk 3 page 71

Questions

1. Where do Mr. Mulungi and his family live?
2. Which forest is near Mr. Mulungi's land?
3. When did he grow maize?
4. What did Mr. Mulungi use to plough his garden?
5. Who cooked for the people weeding the garden?
6. Where was the maize stored?

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme **:** Our sub – county

Aspect **:** People in our sub county

Content **:** Guided composition

Aspect **:** Composition

A BAD DAY FOR OMONDI

Choose the correct words and fill in the gaps

hospital builder tailor fishmonger court

Saturday, the 31st March, 2018 was a bad day for Mr. Omondi. The roof of his house was blown off by the wind. He wanted a _____to get his roof repaired. However, the builder was not at home. The builder had taken his shirt to the _____to be mended.

Mr. Omondi was told that the tailor had gone to_____.He wanted a lawyer to help him. But the lawyer was not there. The lawyer had gone to the_____to see a doctor.

Mr.Omondi was very unhappy. He walked back home. On his way he went to the market. He bought fish from a _____and took it home. When he tried to cook it, he found out that the fish was bad.

Fill in the missing letters correctly

1. l _ _yer
2. secr_ _ary
3. _ oct_r
4. s_ng_r
5. b_ _lder

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme **:** Livelihood in our sub county

Aspect **:** Occupations of people in our sub-county

Content **:** Vocabulary

Aspect **:** Composition

Vocabulary

Bricks , fish, dance , drum, weave, cook, butcher, play, sell, secretary, carpenter, sew, teacher, butcher's, grocers, baker.

Make correct sentences using these words

Examples

a) Bricks – My uncle constructed his house with good bricks.

b) Cook – Our school cook prepares good meals.

Exercise

Construct correct sentences using the words below.

1. dancing
2. weaves
3. sewed
4. sold
5. plays

fill in the missing letters in the given words.

S_cret_ry te_ch_r dr_m

B_tcher's f_sh

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme :

Aspect :

Content : A notice

Aspect : Comprehension

A notice

Study the notice below and answer the questions about it

Drama show! Drama show!

Presenters: Dynamo Theatre Group

Date: 2nd March, 2018

Venue: Cornerstone Junior School

Time: 2:00pm – 4:00pm

Fee: Pupils: Shs. 1000/=

Teachers: Shs. 1,500/=

By the Manager Dynamo Theatre Group

Questions

1. What is the notice about?
2. Who are the presenters of the show?
3. When is the drama show taking place?
4. At what school will the school take place?
5. Give another word to mean venue
6. At what time will the show start?
7. Write the month in which the show will take place

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme : Livelihood in our sub county

Aspect :

Content : Structure

Aspect : Comprehension

A notice

Study the notice below and answer the questions about it

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme : Livelihood in our sub county

Aspect :

Content : Structure

Aspect : Composition

……but…….

Join the sentences using ……but……

Examples

a) *John can weave a basket. He cannot sew dresses.*

   John can weave a basket but he cannot sew dresses.

b) *A teacher can teach learners. He cannot build houses.*

   A teacher can teach learners but he cannot build houses.

Exercise

Join these sentences using ……but ……

1. *A carpenter makes furniture. He cannot sell meat.*
2. *Annet can knit table clothes. She cannot model.*

3. *Otim can drive cars. He cannot ride bicycles.*
4. *Paula can sew clothe. She cannot mend shoes.*
5. *A butcher man can sell meat. He cannot catch fish.*

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Livelihood in our sub county

Aspect : Challenges in social services and their possible solutions

Content : Structure

Aspect : Composition

Using _____because

Examples

a) The boy cried. He was hungry.
   The boy cried because he was hungry.

b) It is very cold. I am wearing a sweater.
   I am wearing a sweater because it is very cold.

c) Jimmy is going to the hospital. Jimmy is sick.
   Jimmy is going to the hospital because he is sick.

Exercise

1. My father went to the garage. His car broke down.
2. Maria went to the tailor. Her dress was torn.
3. My mother cares for the sick in the hospital. She is a nurse.
4. He is a watchman. Okot keeps our school at night.
5. Alice went to the dental clinic. Her tooth was aching.
6. It is raining heavily. I am carrying an umbrella.
7. Mercy has gone to the bakery. Bakers baking. She wants to buy bread.
8. Kalevu is a barber . Kalevu shaves hair.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Livelihood in our sub county

Aspect : Challenges in social services and their possible solutions

Content : Structure

Aspect : Composition

Using _____who_____

Examples

a) That is the man. He makes drums.
   That is the man who makes drums.

b) This is the carpenter. He makes good furniture.
   This is the carpenter who makes good furniture.

c) Naisaza is the tailor . She sewed my cloth
   Naisaza is the tailor who sewed my cloths.

Exercise

1. Opio is the doctor. He treated my grandmother.
2. Naiga is the singer. She sings at the theatre.
3. Mary is the hairdresser. She treats people's hair best.
4. Otim is the dentist. He treated my tooth.
5. That is the baker. He sells the best cakes in town.
6. This is the driver. He drove us for the trip.
7. Kalulu is a fishmonger. He sells fish cheaply.
8. That is the priest. He preached last Sunday.

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme **:** *Livelihood in our sub county*

Aspect **:**

Content **:**

Aspect **:** *Composition*

Write a short story about "your friend"

Guiding questions

1. Write the title of the story.
2. What is your friend's name?
3. How old is your friend?
4. Does your friend go to school? Where?
5. In which class is your friend!
6. How does she/he look like?
7. *Of which tribe is your friend?*
8. Which games does your friend like?
9. Which kind of food does he/she like?
10. Do you have good time with him/her?

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Livelihood in our sub county

Aspect : Occupations of people in our sub county

Content : Dialogue

Aspect : Comprehension

Read the dialogue and answer the questions that follow

A Tough Debate

Ntulume : Who is more useful in our sub county, a doctor or a mechanic?

Nsumbi : A doctor is more useful than a mechanic.

Ntulume : Why do you think so?

Nsumbi : A doctor treats people when they are sick.

Ntulume : Yes, but a mechanic is better than a teacher since he repairs our parents cars

Suluma : What about a builder and a teacher?

Ntulume : A builder is better because he builds our houses.

Pery : A teacher is the best because he teaches all of them.

Siima : Listen to me! All occupations are important because we need education, good health, good food and many others.

Questions

1. How many people are taking part in the dialogue?
2. Who said that a doctor is better than a mechanic?
3. Who builds houses?
   What does a doctor do?
4. Are all occupations important?

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Livelihood in our sub-county

Aspect : Occupations of people in our sub county

Content : Jumbled composition

Aspect : Composition

Jumbled composition

Re-arrange the given sentences to make a good story

Ali the butcher gave him the meat.

He went to the butcher's shop.

Then he went back home very happy.

John wanted to eat meat.

He paid the money to the butcher.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our environment in our dub county

Aspect : Natural causes of changes in the environment

Content : Vocabulary

Aspect : Composition

Vocabulary

wind,	rain,	hungry,	flood,	hot,	cold,
sunny,	rainy,	windy,	cloudy,	dry,	wet
soil,	stones,	sand	clay	charcoal	houses
crop,	loam.				

Make correct sentences using these words

Examples

a) hot – I am sitting under the tree because it is very hot.

b) Cloudy- The weather has been cloudy today.

c) Wind – The cloths will fall down because there is too much wind.

Exercise

Make correct sentences using these words

1. *hungry*
2. *angry –*

Write these opposites of the underlined words

3. *The tea is too hot for me to take*
4. *This dress is very dry.*

Write these words correctly

5. *nnsuy*
6. *loodf –*
7. *ainry*
8. *ndiw –*

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme **:** *Our environment*

Aspect **:**

Content **:**

Aspect **:** *Comprehension*

A POEM

Read the poem below carefully and answer the questions about it

Accidents! **Accidents!**

Katosi Road has become
a place of many accidents
cars crash into lorries
lorries crash into taxis
passengers have become
victims of accidents
property has been destroyed.

Accidents! **Accidents!**

We cry to the government
To put traffic police on
Katosi Road in order
Lives especially in the
Wet season.

P.3 class

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. Which road is talked about in the poem?
3. *What crashes into lorries?*

4. How many stanzas are in the poem?
5. Which stanzas talks about passengers?
6. *What has been destroyed by accidents*

   bad _____ old _____ day _____ wet _____
7. *What should the government do?*
8. *Who wrote the poem?*

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme : *Our Sub – county*

Sub – Theme : *Physical features in our sub – county*

Content : *Structure*

Aspect : *Composition*

Where do we get……?

We get …… from the ……..

Examples

1. *Where do we get mud fish?*

   We get mud fish from the swamp.
2. *Where do we get water?*

   We get water from the well.

Exercise

Answer the given structures correctly

1. *Where do we get fish?*
2. *Where do we get water?*
3. *Where do we get stones?*
4. *Where do we get food?*
5. *Where do we get sand soil?*
6. *Where do we get papyrus?*

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our environment in our sub-county.

Aspect : Natural causes of changes in the environm**ent**

Content : Passage

Aspect : Comprehension

Passage

Seasons in Uganda

There are two main seasons in Uganda. The wet and the dry season. There is a lot of rain during the wet season. Farmers plant crops and weed them – *during the wet season.*

Some places get heavy rains. There is lightning thunderstorms and hailstones. A heavy storm destroys crops. This is not good for farmers. When there is little rain in the sky we can see a rainbow. The rainbow has seven different colours.

The dry season also has very many interesting things. There is a lot of work in the garden. Most crops are ready for harvesting. We have to collect food from the garden.

Questions

1. What is the title of the story?
2. What are the two seasons in Uganda?
3. What do farmers do in the rainy season?
4. Why is heavy storms bed to farmers?
5. When do we use a rainbow?
6. When do farmers harvest crops?
7. What should you wear on a rainy day?
8. How many colours does a rainbow have?

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme **:** *Our Environment*

Aspect **:** *Changes in the environment through human activities*

Content **:** *Calendar*

Aspect **:** *Comprehension.*

January 2013

Sunday		*6*	*13*	*20*	*27*
Monday		*7*	*14*	*21*	*28*
Tuesday	*1*	*8*	*15*	*22*	*29*
Wednesday	*2*	*9*	*16*	*23*	*30*
Thursday	*3*	*10*	*17*	*24*	*31*
Friday	*4*	*11*	*18*	*25*	
Saturday	*5*	*12*	*19*	*26*	

Answer the questions

1. *On which day did this month begin?*
2. *How many days does the month have?*
3. *How many Sundays does this month have?*
4. *On which day did this month end?*
5. *For which month is this calendar?*

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Environment

Aspect : Changes in the environment through human activities

Content : Vocabulary

Aspect : Composition

Vocabulary

Graze	build	burn	bush	cut	farm	forest
Cover	plant	throw	plastic	rubbish	pit	tree
House	dig	cultivate	rear	animals	crop	charcoal
Brick	waste	road	make			

Sentences

Burn___I shall burn the rubbish tomorrow

Throwing ____Musa is throwing rubbish in the rubbish pit.

Cut____He will cut down all the trees.

Complete the table correctly.

a)	graze	_____	grazed
b)	cut	cutting	_____
c)	_____	throwing	threw
d)	burn	burning	_____

Make correct sentences using these words

a) built

b) farm

c) bush

d) rubbish

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our Environment

Aspect :

Content :

Aspect : Comprehension

Study Alpha's shopping list and answer the questions that follow

Item	**Price**
A book	Shs. 2000
One pen	Shs. 500
A toy car	Shs. 1000
A rubber	Shs. 300
A pencil	Shs. 100

Questions

1. *Whose shopping list is shown above?*
2. *Which item costs one thousand shillings?*
3. *How many items are shown on the list?*
4. *What is the most expensive item on the shopping list?*
5. *How much is a rubber?*
6. *How many pens did Alpha buy?*
7. *Name the cheapest item on the shopping list*

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our environment

Aspect : Changes in the environment through human activities

Aspect : Comprehension

Content : Passage

Amooti's Farm

Amooti has a farm. There are different types of animals on the farm. When primary three pupils from our school went to visit Amooti's farm, they saw many animals. They saw pigs, cows, sheep, goats and rabbits.

Some animals came in front of the farm and others stayed behind the farm house.

Amooti has more goats than any other animals on his farm. He said that there are (15) fifteen goats, five sheep, ten cows and five rabbits. When Amooti sells some of the animals, he pays school fees for his children.

Questions

1. What is the story about?
2. Who went to visit Amooti's farm?
3. Which animals did they see?
4. Where did some animals come from?
5. How many sheep does Amooti have?

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme **:** Our environment

Aspect **:**

Content **:** **Guided dialogue**

Aspect **:** Comprehension

Complete the dialogue between Kapere and Alice by writing what you think Alice said

Kapere: Good morning, Alice

Alice: _____

Kapere: How many types of soil do we have?

Alice: _____

Kapere: Three types of soil! Name them.

Alice: _____

Kapere: Which type of soil is the most fertile?

Alice: _____

Kapere: Loam soil! Then which type of soil is used for building houses

Alice: _____

Kapere: What is clay soil used for?

Alice: _____

Kapere: Thank you, Alice for everything you have taught time.

Alice: _____

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Our environment

Aspect : Changes in the environment through human activ**ities**

Content : Guidedcomposition

Aspect : Composition

Guided composition

Choose the words from the box to complete the story.

A RAINY DAY

Farmer **plant** **season** **dry**

Rained gumboots umbrella

Bwengye didn't go to school on Friday. That day it _____all the morning. His teacher asked him why he did not use an _____.

Bwengye did not have an 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 during the _____season. This is when there is no rain. The seeds can dry well. Bwengye wants to be a _____when he grows up.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Environment and weather in our school

Aspect : Air and the sun

Content : Vocabulary

Aspect : Composition

Vocabulary

Air, sun, move, wind, dry, wash, heat, warm, blow, break, fall, rain, rise, set, roof, house, clean, hat, hot, cloud, water, dark, grass, grow, plant, soil, cold, sweater, food.

Make correct sentences during these words

a) Wind – the wind blows when it is windy.

b) Sun – the sun is too hot for me to sit under it.

c) Break – do not break that mango tree, please.

Opposite

hot – cold

sunny – rainy

dry – wet

inside – outside

Exercise

Make correct sentences using the given words below.

1. *a) hat –*
   b) hut –
2. *a) sun –*
   b) son –

Get a small word from the big word

a) wind –

b) heat –

c) blow

Re- write the sentences correctly

a) sun The in rises the Eat.

b) rainy season It is.

c) beautiful The rainbow looks.

d) shinning brightly The sun is.

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme :

Aspect :

Content : passage

Aspect : Comprehension

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow

THE SUN

The main natural source of light is the sun. The sun is circular and yellow. It rises from the East and sets in the West. The sun gives light to the whole world. It is not seen during the rainy weather. This is because the nimbus clouds which bring rain cover it up.

The sun is useful in many ways. It gives us light which enables us to see during day time. It warms us and dries our washed clothes. The sun also gives us vitamin D.

It also provides heat that dries our harvested crops like millet, maize and beans.

Questions

1. What is the main natural source of light?
2. Which colour is the sun?
3. In which direction does the sun set?
4. Why isn't the sun seen during the rainy weather?
5. Which clouds give us rain?

6. State one importance of the sun.
7. What is the passage about?

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme **:** Environment and weather

Aspect **:** Air and the sun

Content **:** Structure

Aspect **:** Composition

Using – What does – do everyday?

Examples

a) What does Ali do everyday? (graze/cattle)
   Ali grazes cattle everyday.
b) What does Mary do everyday? (wash/ clothes)
   Mary washes clothes everyday.
c) What does Ben do everyday? (carry/ body)
   Ben carries the baby everyday

Exercise

1. What does Aidah do everyday? (drive/ car)
2. What does Opolot do everyday? (ride / a bicycle)
3. What does Jessy do everyday? (fight / friends)
4. What does Ivan do everyday? Play / football)
5. What does the baby do everyday? (cry/ for milk)
6. What does mum do everyday? (weed/maize)

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Environment and weather

Aspect : Water

Content : Vocabulary

Aspect : Composition

Vocabulary

Cloud, hot, cold, warm, wash, soil, grow, food, water, dark, grass, plant, sweater, hat.

Make correct sentences using these words

a) Water ; There is some water in the jug.

b) Food: I need some food because I am hungry.

c) Hat: Daddy is wearing a nice hat

Exercise

1. ***Make sentences using these words***

a) grass – *c) warm*

b) glass – *d) worm*

2. ***Construct sentences using these words.***

e) hot

f) dark

g) sweater

h) grass

i) wash

3. Fill in the missing letters.

f_ _d so_l

w _ter w __rm

h _ t c _ld

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme **:** *Environment and weather*

Aspect **:**

Content **:** *Timetable*

Aspect **:** *Comprehension*

Namuli's timetable at home

	5:00 – 6:00pm	***6:00-7:00pm***	***7:00pm-8:00pm***	***8:00-9:00pm***
Monday	***Fetching water***	***Washing plates***	***Home work***	***Supper***
Tuesday	***Collecting firewood***	***Helping mother***	***Home work***	***Supper***
Wednesday	***cooking***	***Home work***	***Reading stories***	***Supper***
Thursday	***Washing plates***	***Ironing clothes***	***Home work***	***Supper***
Friday	***Cooking***	***Home work***	***Ironing***	***Supper***

Questions

1. *Whose timetable is shown above?*
2. *At what time does Namuli fetch water on Monday?*
3. *On which day does Namuli collect firewood?*
4. *At what time does Namuli have supper each day?*
5. *What does Namuli do at 7:00 on Wednesday?*
6. ***At what time does Namuli iron on Friday?***
7. ***On which day does Namuli read stories?***

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Environment and weather

Aspect : managing water

Content : Vocabulary

Aspect : Composition

Vocabulary

tap well spring river tank slasher bore hole

pot drum swamp lake jerrycan cream, pond

Make correct sentences using the new words

a) drum – We bought a big drum for storing water.

b) tap – Allen went to the tap to collect some water.

c) Spring – People in this village get water from a spring.

Exercise

Construct a sentence using the word

1. *river -*
2. *swamp –*
3. *pot -*
4. *tap*
5. *Well*
6. *tank*

Choose the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentences

4. *The boys are swimming in the_____ (pot, river)*
5. *Timothy is carrying a big _____ . (jerrycan, lake)*
6. *There is drinking water in the ____(swamp, pot)*
7. *We store water in the _____(taps , tanks)*
8. *Water is fetched from the _____ (jerrycan, well)*

Date	*Time*	*Subject*	*Class*	*Pupils*

Theme **:** *Environment and weather*

Sub theme **:** ***water***

Content **:**

Aspect **:** *Composition*

Study the picture carefully and answer questions

<u>Picture composition</u>

fishing at the river side	*swimming at the pool*
washing clothes	*Fetching water*

What is happening?

Picture 1

Picture 2

Picture 3

Picture 4

Date	Time	Subject	Class	Pupils

Theme : Environment and weather

Aspect : Water

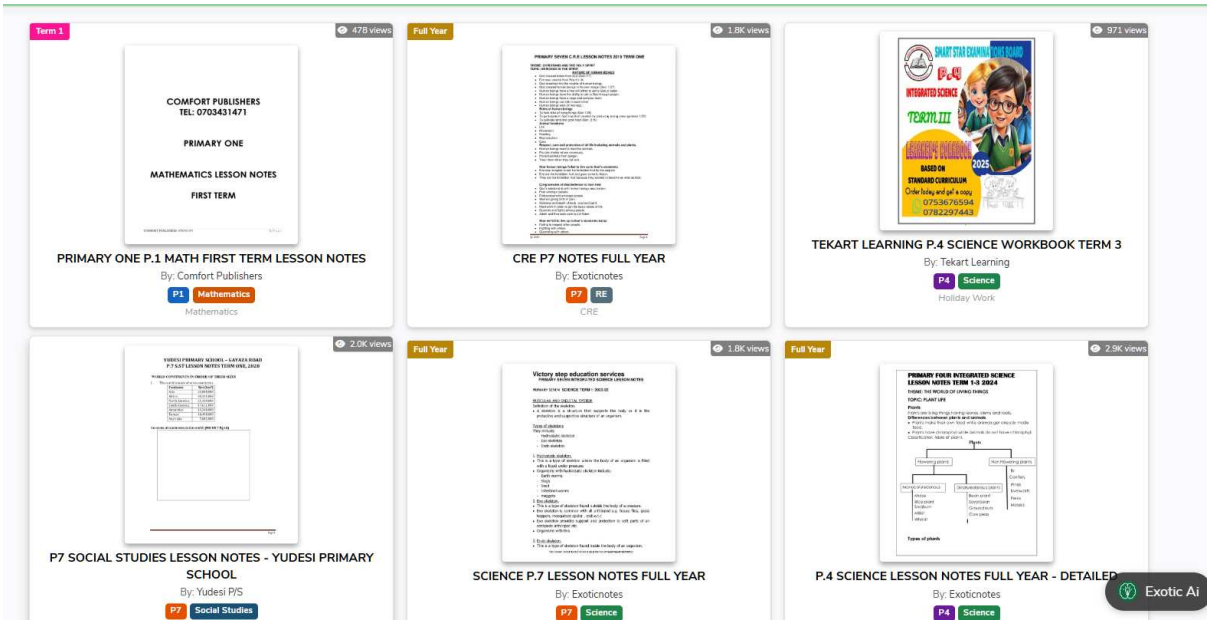
Content : Jumbled composition

Aspect : Composition

<u>Jumbled composition</u>

1. When she comes back, she washes utensils.
2. She then carries her jerrycan and goes for water.
3. Arinaitwe wakes up early every morning.
4. She washes her face and brushes her teeth.
5. Then she prepares breakfast.

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