P.3 GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Animals and their young ones

Animals	**Young ones**
cow	calf
goat	kid
dog	puppy
cat	kitten
lion	cub
sheep	lamb
elephant	calf
pig	piglet
rabbit	kit

Animals	**Young ones**
hen	chick / pullet
fish	fry
goose	gosling
bird	nestling
eagle	eaglet
hare	leveret
woman	baby
housefly	maggot
cockroach	nymph
butterfly	caterpillar

Birds

hen	cock
goose	gosling
duck	duckling
bird	nestling
eagle	eaglet
owl	owlet

insects

bee	grub
housefly	maggot
cockroach	nymph
butterfly	caterpillar

EXERCISE

Match the following

owl	caterpillar
duck	eaglet
butterfly	puppy
man	cub

bee	nestling
eagle	duckling
elephant	owlet
bird	child
dog	grub
lion	calf

Complete correctly

1. Hen is to ……as nestling is to……..
2. ……is to sheep as puppy is to……..
3. Cat is to …….as ……..is to piglet.
4. Kid is to ……..as duckling is to……
5. ……is to cub as……..is to fry.

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

Theme : Living things

Content : Animals and their homes

Animals and their homes

Animals	**Home**
cow	byre / ***kraal***
goat	pen
sheep	fold
pig	sty
dog	kennel
lion	den
bee	bee-hive
pigeon	cage
horse	stable
bird	nest
rabbit	hutch
snake	***burrow***

bee	***hive***
rat	***hole***
spider	***web***

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. A cow is to byre as a goat is to ……..
2. A pig is to sty as a lion is to ……..
3. A ……is to a cage as ……..…….is to a fold.
4. A rabbit is to ……..as ……is to a stable.
5. A bee is to a beehive as ……is to kennel.

Fill in the missing letters

1. k__ __nel
2. d__n
3. __ty
4. h__ __e
5. h__ rs__

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

Theme : Living things

Content : Animals and their sounds

Animals and their sounds

Animals	**Sounds**
cow	lows
bull	bellows
dog	barks
cat	mews
donkey	brays
pig	grunts
monkey	chatters
lion	roars
elephant	trumpets
sheep/goat	bleats

snake	hisses
hyena	laughs
horse	***neighs***
bee	***hums***
snail	***squeaks***
duck	***quacks***
hen	***clucks***
turkey	***gobbles***
cock	***crows***
owl	***hoots***
eagle dove	***coos***
rabbit	***squeals***
parrot	***talks***
bird	***sing***

EXERCISE

Match the following words.

Animals	**Sounds**
hen	hisses
hyena	screams
monkey	hoots
person	coos
snake	ducks
owl	laughs / screams
dove	catters
eagle	talks

EXERCISE II

Complete the sentence correctly

1. A hen is to ducks as a ……is to bleats.
2. A…….is to lows as a snake is to hisses.
3. A monkey is to chatters as a …….is to screams.
4. Hissing is to ……as ……..is to goat.
5. A duck …….as a…….roars.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Animals and their meat

Animals and their meat

Animals	**Meat**
sheep	mutton
cow	beef
pig	pork
calf	veal
hen	chicken
pig	bacon (smoked and salted)
fish	***fillet***

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences correctly

1. Beef is to ……
2. A goat is to …….
3. Veal is to a calf as pork is to a ……
4. A hen is to ……..as a sheep is to mutton.
5. Bacon is to a ……as beef is to a cow.

EXERCISE

Match the following correctly.

A	**B**
beef	calf
mutton	pig
veal	pig
pork	hen
bacon	cow
chicken	sheep

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

Theme : Living things

Content : Gender

GENDER

What is gender?

Gender is the division of some common nouns into male and female

ANIMALS

Male	**Female**
bull	cow
dog	bitch
lion	lioness
Billy goat(he-goat)	nanny goat (She-goat)
tiger	tigress
boar	sow – ***pig***
ram	ewe - ***sheep***

BIRDS

Male	**Female**
cock	hen
drake	***duck***
pea cock	pea hen
cockerel	***pullet***
drone	***bee***
gander	***goose***

EXERCISE

Match the following correctly.

A	**B**
bull	lioness
cock	***duck***
tiger	hen
duck	tigress
lion	cow

Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined word.

1. Moses bought a very fat bull from Nakapiripirit district.
2. Our nanny goat has just been knocked down by the car.
3. The dog gave birth to four puppies.
4. The lioness is not very brave.
5. Her hen ran faster than expected.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Actions speak louder than words

Content : Gender of people

Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
boy	girl	bridegroom	bride
man	woman	bachelor	spinster
brother	sister	widower	widow
father	mother	mr.	mrs.
lady	gentleman	sir	madam
son	daughter	nephew	niece
king	queen	***mayor***	***mayoress***
poet	Poetess	***governor***	***gevernoress***
conductor	*Conductress*	***aunt***	***uncle***
		prince	***princess***

EXERCISE

Give the opposite of the word underlined.

1. The boy was asked to go away from home.
2. My brother has been sick since last year.
3. We could not write the word lady correctly.
4. My niece is twelve years now.

Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined word.

1. Her father was accused of stealing people's food.
2. The king of England was sentences to death.
3. Musa is afraid of walking with his mother.
4. The gentleman was told to go out of the house.
5. My son is suffering from malaria.
6. The boy is sick.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Adjectives

Adjective

What is an adjective?

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It tells us more about a noun.

Read these sentences

A

1.a. That is a flower

2.a. It is a house

3.a. I have a book

B

1.b. That is a **good** flower

2.b. It is a **big** house

3.b. I have a **new** book

N.B: The words good, big and new are adjectives.

They are describing the nouns like flower, house and a book.

EXERCISE

Underline the adjectives

1. Tom has a sweet orange.
2. Dad bought an old car.
3. I drank very cold water yesterday.
4. My sister has a green bag.
5. Tonny is a tall boy.
6. I saw an ugly man in the market

7. We have a new desk this term
8. Sarah can't sleep on a dirty mat.
9. ***This cup looks good***
10. ***He is a thin man***

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Comparison of adjectives

Comparison of adjectives

There are three degrees of adjectives namely:-

i. Positive degree
ii. Comparative degree
iii. Superlative degree

Positive degree

This is used when talking about one noun.

Here no comparison is made.

1. Akello is a tall girl
2. Moses has a big head.
3. I ate a dirty mango.

Comparative degree

This is used when two persons or things are compared.

Examples

1. Adikini is taller than Akello.
2. Her head is bigger than mine.
3. Rachel is older than Brenda.

Superlative degree.

This is used when comparing more than two persons or things.

Examples

1. Ritah is the tallest of the three girls.
2. Okot is the oldest man in our village.

Mixed Exercise

<u>Use the word in the brackets to complete the sentence.</u>

1. Mummy bought a ……..kettle. (small)
2. Ole has a ……handwriting than mine (good)
3. That man has the……..car in the whole country. (old)
4. He is a very ……..boy(young)
5. My shoes are ……..than Sarah's (cheap)
6. ***The man is very _____ (fat)***
7. ***Our building is _____ than their .(high)***
8. ***My sandals are _____ (dirty)***
9. ***Mummy has the _____ hand in the world. (short)***
10. ***English is _____ than S ST. (hard)***

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

: Comparison of Adjectives

Content :

Examples

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
high	higher	highest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
hard	harder	hardest
rich	richer	richest
weak	weaker	weakest
green	greener	greenest
small	smaller	smallest
short	shorter	shortest
long	longer	longest
strong	softer	softest
soft	lower	lowest
low	smarter	smartest
smart		
light		
clever		
bright		
proud		

EXERCISE

Fill in the missing gaps

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
clever	_____	cleverest
common	commoner	_____
_____	longer	longest
dull	duller	_____
_____	softer	softest
old	_____	oldest

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

Theme : Living things

Content : Adjectives that end in a CVC order *double their last letter*

B. We have the adjectives that double the last letter.

Examples

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
big	bigger	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest
hot	hotter	hottest
wet	wetter	wettest
sad	sadder	saddest
glad	gladder	gladdest
red	redder	reddest

EXERCISE

Complete the table correctly

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
thin	_____	thinnest
_____	hotter	hottest
_____	wetter	wettest
sad	_____	saddest
glad	gladder	_____
_____	fattest	fattest
_____	redder	_____
big	_____	biggest
hard	_____	***hardest***
_____	***better***	***best***

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

Theme : Living things

Content : Adjectives that end in 'y' proceeded by a consonant .

C. Adjectives that end in y change 'y' to 'I'. Then er or est is added.

Examples

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
heavy	heavier	heaviest
easy	easier	easiest

ugly	uglier	ugliest
dry	drier	driest
busy	busier	busiest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
happy	happier	happiest
early	earlier	earliest
lazy	lazier	laziest
merry	merrier	merriest
shabby		

EXERCISE

Complete the table correctly

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
early	earlier	_____
dirty	_____	dirtiest
_____	uglier	ugliest
busy	busier	_____
_____	happier	happiest
lazy	_____	laziest
easy	easier	_____
_____	heavier	heaviest

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Adjectives that end with 'e'

Adjectives that end with 'e' take 'er' or 'est'.

Examples

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
safe	safer	saftest
rude	ruder	rudest
wide	wider	widest
pure	purer	purest
brave	braver	bravest
large	larger	largest
fine	finer	finest
idle	idler	idlest
simple	simpler	simplest
wise	wiser	wisest
white	whiter	whitest
little	littler (***less)***	littlest (***least)***
handsome	***more hand some***	***most hand some***

EXERCISE

Complete the table correctly

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
Safe	_____	Safest
_____	Ruder	Rudest
Large	_____	Largest
_____	Finer	Finest
Simple	Simpler	_____
_____	Wiser	Wisest

Idle	Idler	_____
White	_____	Whitest
_____	Braver	Bravest
rude	_____	***rudest***
_____	***purer***	***purest***

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Adjectives

Adjectives that change completely

Examples

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

EXERCISE

Complete the table correctly

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
good	Better	_____
ill	_____	Worst
Much	More	_____
Many	_____	Most
Little	Less	_____
_____	Better	Best

_____	Farther	_____
Far	_____	Farthest

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Using ……than

Using ……..than

We use "than" when comparing two things which are different.

1. Sam is taller than John (tall)
2. This box is heavier than that one (heavy)
3. My handwriting is better than yours (good)

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences correctly by using the given in brackets.

1. A rat is ……..than a lion (big)
2. Moses is ……..than Robert. (small)
3. A rabbit is ……than a dog (fast)
4. A tortoise is …….than a lizard (slow)
5. Of the two roads to the village, the lower one is ……..(narrow)
6. The farmer said that this was the …….of the two turkeys (fat)
7. Of the two chairs, my chair is ……..(good)
8. Of the twins, Rachel is the …….(old)

Re-write these sentences using (…..than ……)

1. Musoke is bright. Kintu is brighter.
2. Annet is fat. Jane is fatter.
3. Ruth is proud. Esther is prouder
4. Linda is fat. Leticia is fatter.
5. Mr. Okello is funnier. Mrs. Okello is fun.
6. Luyinda is strong. Lule is stronger.
7. Namuli is brown. Nakaddu is brower

8. Kitaka is wiser. Witta is wise.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Use ……..as……..as……

Using ……..as……..as

We use ….as……as…..to show the equality of the nouns being compared.

Examples

1. Musa is tall. John is tall.
   Musa is as tall as John.
2. She is 12 metres. Jane is 12 metres
   She is as tall as Jane

EXERCISE

Re-write the sentences using ---as------as----)

1. Thomas is very strong . Mary is very strong.
2. Mvule tree is 50 metres. Eucalyptus tree is 50 metres.
3. John is very near. Joseph is also very near.
4. Lusiiba is clever. Katoogo is clever.
5. Pieces of chalk are white, pieces of snow are white.
6. My mother is very beautiful. My sister is also very beautiful.
7. Moses and Sarah are equally young.
8. P.3 classroom is very large, P.6 classroom is very large.
9. ***Mark is weak. Joseph is also weak.***
10. ***Dad and Jona are equally brown***
11. ***The head teacher is humble. The director is also humble.***

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Opposites

Opposites of adjectives

Examples

Adjective	Opposite	Adjective	Opposite
ugly	beautiful / handsome	smooth	rough
easy	difficult	rich	poor
dry	wet	clean	dirty
hot	cold	smart	shabby

Adjective	Opposite	Adjective	Opposite
warm	cool	kind	cruel/unkind
front	back	wide	narrow
sweet	sour / bitter	old	new / young
bright	dull	Lazy	hardworking
true	false/***untrue***	Loud	soft
Happy	Sad/unhappy	Proud	humble
Heavy	Light	Deep	shallow
		late	early
weak	strong	weak	strong
inside	outside	hungry	satisfied
behind	infront	kind	un kind
after	before	big	small
near	far	tall/long	short
top	bottom	down	up

EXERCISE

Re-write the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words.

1. She has an ugly face.
2. My mother bought a sweet orange.
3. The girl gave a true answer.
4. Mummy gave hot porridge to Doryn.
5. I cant plant during a dry season.

Give the opposite of the underlined word

6. She was given a very difficult exercise.
7. Musa was told to sit at the back.
8. ***That girl is very dull.***

9. ***He is a <u>lazy</u> man.***
10. ***The man has a <u>soft</u> skin.***

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Adverbs

Adverbs

What is an adverb?

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb.

Examples

1. Peter talks loudly.
2. The police arrived immediately

N.B: **<u>Loudly</u>** and **<u>immediately</u>** are telling us about the actions.

EXERCISE

Underline the adverbs from the given sentences.

1. Musa beat his wife badly
2. The lorry was heavily loaded
3. He crosses the road carefully
4. Lydia swims well
5. She normally comes late to school
6. He arrived in Nairobi safely .
7. Adam talks slowly
8. Our teacher walks gently.
9. ***The man talked quietly.***
10. ***His work was well done.***

EXERCISE

Choose any four adverbs and us them to construct some sentences.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : How to form adverbs

How to form adverbs

A. Most adverbs are formed out of adjective by adding 'ly'

Examples

Adjectives	**Adverbs**
clear	clearly
proud	proudly
quick	quickly
slow	slowly
poor	poorly
cheap	cheaply
equal	equally
fair	fairly
plain	plainly
hopeful	hopefully
careful	carefully
mental	mentally

EXERCISE

Write the adverb formed from the given adjective.

1. Practical
2. Accidental
3. Skilful
4. Sudden
5. Cheap
6. Plain
7. Clear
8. Fair
9. Poor
10. Proud

Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. The dog barked ……last night (loud)
2. My sister is……dressed in a suit (smart)
3. He ……..broke the pot.(accidental)
4. Maria bought her blouse …….(cheap)
5. His answer was ……..understood (clear)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Formation of adverbs

B. Adverbs formed from adjectives by adding 'ly' after changing 'y' to 'i'

Examples

Adjectives	Adverb	Adjectives	Adverb
Angry	Angrily	Lazy	Lazily
Lucky	Luckily	Happy	Happily
Easy	Easily	Hungry	Hungrily
Heavy	Heavily	Angry	Angrily
		Shabby	Shabbily
		Clumsy	Clumsily
		Stealthy	Stealthily

EXERCISE 1

Use the word in brackets correctly to complete the sentences given

1. I fell down……., (heavy)
2. The box can ……be stolen (easy)
3. Mukasa slept ……yesterday (hungry)
4. Our teacher was …….welcomed by the class (happy)

MIXED EXERCISE II

Use the word in brackets correctly to complete the sentence given.

1. The teacher walked …….in the class.(quiet)
2. Sarah bought her blouse ……(cheap)

3. The Lorry was ……loaded (heavy)
4. The boy greeted the quests……..(humble)
5. Musa ……pritested against their working conditions (angry)
6. On hearing the noise, the doctor, went to the theatre……..(immediate)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Homophones

Homophones

What are homophone?

Homophones are words with the same pronunciations but with different spellings and meaning.

Examples

bean	been	dairy	diary
break	brake	nose	knows
buy	by-bye	there	their
cell	sell	son	sun
grate	great	meat	meet
hare	hair	cut	cat
here	hear	eat	it
hire	higher	salon	saloon
steal	***still, steel***	***week - weak***	***too- to –two***
			had, hard, herd
			hat, hut, hurt, heart

Making sentences using the given words to show their meaning.

Examples

1. There

   I have not gone there.
2. Their

   All their books are torn
3. Meet

I shall meet him tomorrow

4. Meat

   We ate meat last supper.

EXERCISE

Construct sentences using the given words to show that you understand their meaning

1. nose
2. knows
3. hire
4. higher
5. salon
6. saloon

Choose the correct word from the brackets to complete the sentence.

1. Mr. Mutebi's …….graduated last year.(sun, son)
2. Sanyu was …….by a wasp. (beaten, bitten)
3. I really ……myself with a hammar. (hit, heat)
4. We bought this milk from the …….(diary, dairy)
5. I …….the baby crying badly (hard, heard)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Living things

Content : Homophones

REVISION EXERCISE

Make correct sentences to show that you understand their meaning.

1. Been
2. Bean
3. Knew
4. New
5. Hour
6. Our

7. Check
8. Cheque
9. Cell
10. Sell

1. ***I have _____ dancing since morning.(been, bean)***
2. ***She never _____ the right answer.(new, knew)***
3. ***Dad has brought back _____ car.(hour, our)***
4. ***Let's go and _____ for the right spelling. (cheque, check)***

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county

Content : conjuction using "either ….or…)

Use ……Either ……..

N.B: Although can be used either at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

Examples

1. *Ali is my friend. Musa is my friend*

Either Ali or Musa is my friend

2. *Aunt went to the zoo. Uncle went to the zoo.*

Either aunt or uncle went to the zoo

Exercise

Join the following sentences beginning Either……or……

1. *John has killed the lion. Peter has killed the lion.*
2. *The pupils came late. The teachers came late.*
3. *Esther was a thief. Jessica was a thief.*
4. *Mother cooked food. The maid cooked food.*
5. *Tom stole my pen. Joel stole my open.*
6. *His brother is sick. His sister is sick.*
7. *The bench is broken. The bench is dirty.*

8. *The frog mixed the water. The crocodile mixed the water. (Begin: Either…..)*
9. *Atim passed the test. Atim passed the exam.(Use ….either….)*
10. *Loyce mopped the house. Loyce washed utensils . (Use …either….)*
11. *The cat drank my milk. The dog drank my milk.*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county

Content : Although

Use ……although ……..

N.B: Although can be used either at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

When used at the beginning, it must start with a capital letter and takes a comma in the middle.

When used in the middle, it starts with a small letter and no comma is applied.

Lastly although can never be used in the same sentence with 'but'

Examples

Re-write the sentences using although

1. She has a mouth – but she can't talk

A. Althoughshe has a mouth, she can't talk.

B. She can't talk although she has a mouth.

2. John is tall. John cannot touch the ceiling

   Although John is tall, he cannot touch the ceiling.

   John cannot touch the ceiling although he is tall.

EXERCISE

Re-write the sentences giving two answers.

1. Okot is very poor. He managed to educate all his children.
2. I am sick but I can jump up.
3. Musa is very fat. He can run very fast.
4. Bob has two legs. He can not play foot ball.
5. Racheal is not a moslem. She can't eat pork
6. *Harriet didn't attend school. she passed the end of term exams.*

7. *Our teacher has not come. We learnt English.*
8. *Musoke is very rich. He failed to buy a car.*

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county

Content :

Using …….prefer……..to……..

Examples

1. I like posho more than potatoes
   I prefer posho to potatoes
2. Tom likes meat more than fish.
   Tom prefers meat to fish

EXERCISE

Rewrite the following sentences using 'prefer'

1. Babies like soft foods more than milk.
2. She likes singing more than dancing
3. James likes pork more than mutton
4. He likes goat meat more than beef.
5. Mike likes rice more than millet.
6. I like English more than Mathematics
7. Pupils like Day schools more than Boarding schools.
8. Jane liked reading more than writing
9. She likes netball more that class work.
10. Brenda likes Weasal more than Mosey

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county

Content : Using ……like(s)……more than

Examples

1. Mother prefers cooking to washing
   Mother likes cooking more than washing
2. We prefer watching football to netball
   We like watching football more than netball.

EXERCISE

Rewrite the sentences using …..like…….more than……

1. Matovu prefers rice to banana.
2. I prefer Social Studies to Reading
3. Billah preferred reading to writing
4. Kakeeto prefers Day school to Boarding school.
5. Sandra prefers goat –meat to pork
6. Tracy prefers posho to millet
7. Aine prefers singing to dancing
8. Brenda prefers splash to soda.
9. ***She prefers pork to beef.***
10. ***We prefer food to water.***

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county

Content : Using ……while……

While is both used at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence.

When you begin with 'While' you join the two sentences using a comma.

When while is in the middle then a comma is not necessary.

Examples

Re-write using….while……..

1. She was sweeping. I was cooking (Use …..while….)
   She was sweeping while I was cooking
2. Maria was swimming. Martin was dancing (Begin: While……)
   While Maria was swimming, Martin was dancing.

EXERCISE

Re-write the sentences giving two answers.

1. Job was peeling matooke, Jacob was playing football.
2. Mummy is crying. Daddy is looking on.
3. Kakembo is bathing. Johnson is laughing at him.
4. I was drumming. Brenda was dancing
5. Shalom was eating food. Seth was digging.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county

Content : Using ……when……..

When is used both at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence.

When you begin with 'when' then you must use a comma in the middle.

And when is in the middle then a comma is not necessary.

Remember when, while and As are equally the same.

Examples

1. As I opened the door, I saw a snake. (Begin : When…….)
   When I opened the door, I saw a snake
2. Ali was digging, Isa was washing (use ……when……)
   Isa was washing when Ali was digging.

EXERCISE

Re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets. (*Give 2 answers)*

1. While I was digging, I saw a chameleon.(Begin: When ……)
2. She walked toward the gate. She fell down and hurt herself. (Use ……when…..)
3. Rebecca was eating food. Jessica was abusing her. (Begin: When…..)
4. As I was praying, my daddy was listening to the radio (Use …..when……)
5. Sarah was bathing. Mukisa was washing the plates (Begin: When…….)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county

Content : Using ……so…..that……..

Examples

1. He was a rich man. He bought the whole village.
   He was so rich that he bought the whole village.
2. The porridge is very hot. I cannot eat it.
   The porridge is so hot that I cannot eat it.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences using the given conjunction.

1. The woman is very fat, she cannot run fast.
2. The man is very handsome. Every lady admires him.
3. Brenda is a tall girl. She can touch the ceiling.
4. I am satisfied. I cannot eat any more.
5. Monica is very dirty. She cannot attend toour party.
6. Our classroom is small. It cannot accommodate all the children.
7. The green plates are very big. They cannot be used by the visitors.
8. The girl is young. She cannot cross the road alone.
9. Johnson us very happy. All the friend can tell what happened.
10. I am very weak. I cannot dig any longer.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county

Content : Using ……too……..to……..

Using ……..too……to…..

NOTE

Too…..to….is used in sentences negative (no) therefore we don't use not in the same sentence. It does not take the pronouns at the end of the second sentence.

Examples

1. Peter is very young. He cannot carry a jerry can of water.
   Peter is too young to carry a jerrycan of water

Exercise

1. A hare is very fast. It can't be caught by a dog.
2. Joseph was big. He could not walk for a long journey.
3. He is unsteady. He cannot pass this examination.
4. The lady is very fat. She cannot run.
5. ***He is very old. He can not walk without a walking stick.***

Examples

1. The porridge is very hot. The baby cannot eat it.
   The porridge is too hot for the baby to eat.

Exercise

1. The room is very small. The pupils cannot fit in it.
2. It is very dark. We can't go outside.
3. The desk is very heavy. I cannot carry it.
4. The box is very heavy. Aida cannot lift it.
5. ***The journey is very long. The child can't walk it.***

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Keeping peace in our sub county

Content : Punctuations

Punctuations

Capital letters

Examples 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

Capital letters are used in the following ways.

1. At the beginning of every sentence.

Examples

a. Blackboards are black (correct)
b. blackboards are black (wrong)
c. Musa is a good boy (correct)
d. musa is a good boy(wrong)

2. All proper nouns begin with capital letters.

Examples

Countries	**Names**	**Months**	**Days**
Uganda	Alex	February	Monday
Kenya	Moses	March	Friday
Tanzania	Juliana	December	Thursday

Examples

a. I live in Uganda.
b. Joseph, James and I passed the exams.
c. January comes before February.

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

Re-write the sentences correctly.

1. Jesus loves us a lot.
2. was she present last week.
3. Whoever lives in Africa is black.\
4. i hate sleeping under the net.
5. although i passed my exams I didn't join a secondary school.
6. Rachel was born in December.
7. that car belongs to martin.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Keeping peace in our sub-county

Content : Punctuations

Full stop (.)

1. It is put at the end of every complete sentence.

Examples

a. My name is Mursheed
b. I come from Kampala
c. Jacob doesn't eat pork.

2. It is used in abbreviations e.g L.C, U.P.E, Dr., Tr, etc.

Comma(,)

This mark is used to separate a list of items and ideas.

Examples

1. He bought a pen, pencil, book and a set.
2. She has mangoes, apples, tomatoes and pineapples.

Exercise

Put a full stop or comma where necessary.

1. You sang well.
2. He fought with me
3. He goes to the market
4. She likes watching the TV
5. A carpenter makes chairs tabl3es benches and bed.
6. Many children are studying under UPE programme.
7. ***She has gone to Kampala***
8. ***We are sleeping***
9. We learn science, mathematics and social studies
10.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Keeping peace in our sub-county

Content : Punctuations

Question mark (?)

This mark is used after a direct question.

Examples

1. Who is the president of Uganda?

Some questioning words are :-

- What
- When
- Whom
- Why
- Which
- Whose
- How

- Has
- Have
- Is
- Did

Etc.

Examples

1. What is your name?
2. Did you eat food?
3. How old are you?

Exercise

Write some 6 sentences ending with a question mark.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Keeping peace in our sub-county

Content : Punctuations

Exclamation mark(!)

This mark is used to show surprise, fear or admiration.

It is an expression of strong and sudden emotion.

Examples

1. My God!
2. Oh, Tom, why did you cut down that flower
3. What a bright girl Cissy is!
4. Wow, you are smart!
5. How smart you are!

Apostrophe (‘)

This is a mark used to show ownership.

Example

Jane’s dress

Tom’s house

Ladies’ dresses

Jesus’ apostles

Moses’ car

It is also used to write words in short. (contractions)

Examples

1. he is ---he’s
2. cannot ---can’t
3. does not---doesn’t
4. he’would --- he’d
5. shall not --- shan’t

Exercise

Re-write the sentences using an apostrophe (’) .

1. This is Pauls home.
2. This cars engine is not good.
3. These are childrens bottle.
4. The maids dress was stolen.
5. The boys pencil is broken.

Re-write beginning what……!

1. Rachel’s shirt is very good.
2. Mummy is a tall lade.
3. I have a nice handwriting.
4. An elephant is a very fat animal.
5.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing Resources in our sub county

Content : Similes

Similes

What are smiles?

Similes are things which are alike. They show the special characteristics and qualities of things.

Examples

1. As cold as ice.
2. As happy as a king
3. As sweet as honey
4. As hot as fire
5. As white as snow
6. As friendly as a puppy
7. As easy as ABC, as winking
8. As beautiful as sunset/ rain bow
9. As clean as a new pin
10. As light as feather
11. As angry as a wasp
12. As busy as a bee
13. As big as an elephant
14. As black as charcoal
15. As quick as lightning
16. As dry as a bone
17. As handsome as paint
18. As sure as death
19. As new as a day
20. As ageless as the sun
21. As old as creation, hills.
22. As proud as a peacock

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing resources in our sub-county

Content : Similes

Examples

As big as an elephant

As fat as a pig

As brave as a lion

As light as a feather

As proud as a peacock.

Exercise

Complete the following sentences

1. My dress was as ……..as snow
2. Her tea is as …….as ice.
3. His uncle is as brave as ……..
4. Nelson is as ……..as a pig.
5. Her hand was as hot as……

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Managing resources in our sub-county

Content : Proverbs

Proverbs

What are proverbs?

A proverb is a wise saying with a hidden meaning.

Examples

1. Better late than never.
2. One man's meat is another man's poison.
3. First come first served

4. Hardwork pays
5. Knowledge is power
6. No gain without pain
7. A word to a wise is enough
8. The early bird catches the worm
9. A good name is better than riches

Let sleeping dogs lie.

Never judge a book by its cover

A stitch in time saves nine

All that glitters is not gold

A friend is easier lost than found

A rolling stone gathers no moss

A promise is a debt

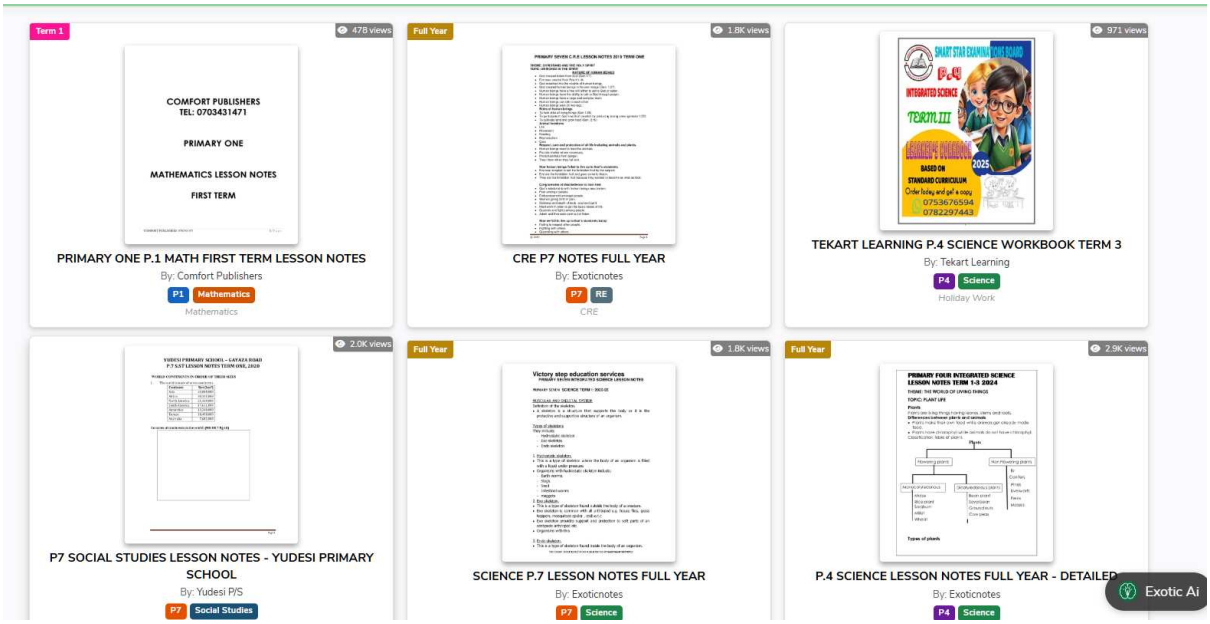
Match correctly

Too many cooks	deserves a good bone
Tit for tat	is better than no bread
Prevention	spoil the broth
Half a loaf	is fair play
A good dog	is better than cure

Complete these proverbs

1. Birds of the same feathers ……..
2. First come ……..……
3. Better late …….
4. No news is ……..……..
5. Spare the rod and ……...

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