ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY THREE

TERM I

Theme: Our sub-county

Sub theme: Name and location of our sub-county

Revision on prepositions.

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct preposition

1. She lives _____Uganda. (in, far, at)
2. He sleeps _____10 o'clock. (at, for, by)
3. She is suffering _____malaria. (of, from)
4. Put the books _____the box. (over, in, at)
5. She comes _____bus. (by, on, in)
6. They are listening _____ their friend. (for, to)
7. She is laughing _____me. (at, for, to)
8. Rose is good _____running. (in, at, to)
9. He sits _____the window. (over, near)
10. Moses is interested _____music. (on, in, of)
11. The man is standing _____the tree. (near, under, on)
12. The aeroplane is flying _____ the lake. (over, on, by)
13. We are going _____the market. (to, in)
14. Ann comes to school _____foot. (by, on)

Lesson II

Vocabulary:

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

Exercise

Fill in the missing letters.

1. E _ st

2. No _ th
3. W _ st
4. Sout _

Write a small word from a big one.

5. opposite
6. north
7. sunset

Write the word correctly.

8. esiuns

Complete the sentences correctly.

9. The sun rises _____the the East.
10. The sun sets _____the west

Give the opposite of the following

11. above
12. sunset
13. right.

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation is the use of special marks , signs and symbols in writing to divide sentences.

Capital letters.

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.

1. When beginning sentences e.g.

   this is a boy.

   ✓ This is a boy.

   nankya is a good girl

   ✓ Nankya is a good girl.

   kampala is the capital city of Uganda.

- ✓ Kampala is the capital city of Uganda

  i am going to Kenya
- ✓ I am going to Kenya.

2. When beginning a proper noun like, Names of people, countries, cities, mountains, rivers, lakes etc.

   Examples:

nakatte	Nakatte
uganda	Uganda
nile	Nile
kampala	Kampala

3. When writing acronyms e.g.

vip	VIP	upe	UPE
use	USE		
ple	PLE		

4. When writing initials e.g.

s.e	S.E
n.j	N.J
k.d	K.D
s.p	S.P

5. While writing pronoun 1
6. When writing titles e.g.
   - ✓ Our homes OUR HOMES
   - ✓ things we make THINGS WE MAKE
   - ✓ the early bird THE EARLY BIRD
7. While writing names of deity as well as their pronouns e.g. God. The Saviour, The Messiahs

   pronouns - He, His, Him

Activity:

Write capital letters where necessary.

1. my mother washes our clothes every sunday.
2. river nile is the longest river in uganda.
3. i am going to kenya.
4. annet is a good girl.
5. i have my daddy.
6. our teacher is lovely.
7. her grandmother is a Ugandan.
8. nantong's mother is good.
9. hormisdallen is the best school.
10. james' book is torn.
11. Tanzania is in africa.
12. our aunt bought for me a doll.
13. we always eat banana, rice, chicken and groundnuts.
14. damali goes to kawempe muslim school.

Punctuation marks.

A. Full stop. (.)

A full stop is put at the end of a sentence / statement.

example

(i) The name of my school is Hormisdallen Primary School
The name of my school is Hormisdallen Primary School.

(ii) My sister is coming today
My sister is coming today.

(iii) We love our parents
We love our parents.

It is also used while writing initials e.g. NE - N.E

KP – K.P

B. Question mark (?)

1. When do we use a question mark?

At the end of a question sentence e.g.

- ✓ What is your name

  What is your name?
- ✓ How old are you

  How old are you?

2. At the end of an interrogative sentence e.g.

   Is she your mother
   - ✓ Is she your mother?

   Is he coming
   - ✓ Is he coming?

   Is there any mango left in the basket
   - ✓ Is there any mango left in the basket?

   Aren't they eating
   - ✓ Aren't they eating?
3. At the end of a question tag e.g.
   - ✓ She is cooking food, isn't she
   - ✓ She is cooking food, isn't she?

   Let's go home, shan't we
   - ✓ Let's go home, shan't we?

   She will not cook food, won't she
   - ✓ She will not cook food, won't she?

Activity:

Put a question mark or full stop at the end

1. Is your mother good

2. Where do you come from
3. Should we go to school
4. Which food do you like most
5. I went to Kampala last Sunday
6. God cares for all
7. He is a clever child
8. Why do cry.
9. Is your home near the school
10. I want to build a house in future
11. where were you coming from
12. I like swimming
13. Is your home near the school
14. She would have been my mother
15. Why do you like blue colour

C. Comma(,)

1. A comma is used in question tags to separate the main statement from a question tag e.g.
   - ✓ She could not be pregnant could she
     She could not be pregnant could she?
   - ✓ They did not come to school did they
     They did not come to school did they?
   - ✓ She is a good girl isn't she?
     She is a good girl, isn't she
2. A comma is also used when listing things e.g. home, school, market, pens, basins, pencils, saucepan, TV, radio, phones etc.
3. It is used when writing addresses e.g.
   Hormisdallen Primary School

P.O. Box 30223,

Kampala

4. A comma is also used after words like No, Yes, at the beginning of a sentence e.g. Yes, I do, No, I don't want.

D. An apostrophe (')

1. **An apostrophe is used to indicate ownership or possession** e.g.

   Marys dress

   Mary's dress

   Her mothers daughter

   Her mother's daughter

   James ball

   James' ball

2. **It is used to show missing letters.**

can not	can't
do not	don't
are not	aren't
does not	doesn't
should not	shouldn't

Activity:

Apply a comma or an apostrophe where necessary.

1. Joans goat ate our plants.
2. My fathers brother came to our home on Christmas
3. In our fridge we have carrots tomatoes mangoes greens oranges and others.
4. No I don't want to come.
5. Tomorrow I will to Jamess shop.
6. Yes they are coming.
7. Yes we shall go to Kamyas home next year.

8. She is Mr. Kawooyas wife.
9. You have Sarahs pen.
10. Lets go home.
11. You have to bring your teachers books.
12. In our house there is a pair of trousers.

E. Exclamation mark(!)

An exclamation mark is used to show surprise, admiration, fear and wonder, deep feelings, excitement e.g.

- ✓ My God!
- ✓ Oh!
- ✓ Ah!
- ✓ Eeeh!
- ✓ What a beautiful girl she is!
- ✓ Oh! am sorry to step on your foot.
- ✓ Oh! What a beautiful flowers.
- ✓ Oh! What a nice pen!

Activity:

Put an exclamation mark where necessary.

1. Oh my God
2. What a beautiful girl this is
3. What a deadly snake a cobbler is
4. Oh what a fat pig

Short forms:

Abbreviations.

St.	-	Street /Saint	Capt.	-	Captain
Ave	-	Avenue	Co.	-	Company

PTO	-	please turn over	M	-	Metre
Feb.	-	February	e.g.	-	for example
Rd.	-	Road	etc.	-	and so on
Dr.	-	Doctor	Sr.	-	senior
Tr.	-	Teacher	i.e.	-	that is to say
Tel.	-	Telephone number	LTD	-	limited
Hr.	-	Hour	Min.	-	Minutes
No.	-	Number	P.O.	-	Post office
Rev.	-	Reverend	govt	-	government
H/M	-	Headmaster	Hon.	-	Honourable
C/o.		Care of			
Mc.	-	Master of Ceremonies			
I	-	Litre			
Shs.	-	Shillings			
Cm	-	Centimetre			
Km	-	Kilometre			
Gen	-	General			
Dept	-	Department			
Sis.	-	Sister			
Mt.	-	Mountain			
Mr.	-	Mister			
Mrs.	-	Mistress			

Contractions:

I'm	-	I am
can't	-	cannot
shan't	-	shall not
won't	-	will not

wasn't	-	was not
weren't	-	were not
isn't	-	is not
don't	-	do not
didn't	-	did not
couldn't	-	could not
hasn't	-	has not
aren't	-	have not
shouldn't	-	should not
we've	-	We have
he's	-	He is
they're	-	they are
let's	-	let us
O'clock	-	of the clock
She's	-	she is

Name and location of our sub-country

Comprehension

Read the rhyme: Home

Ref: Thematic English (abc) Pg 2

Composition

Substitution table

Ref. Thematic English Pag 5 (abc)

Comprehension

A passage (story): Our sub-country

Ref. Thematic English bk3 Page 9 -10 (abc)

Physical features of our sub-county

Composition: Substitution table.

Ref: abc (thematic English Bk3 page 6)

Comprehension:

Story / Passage: Physical features near our school.

Ref: Monitor English book 3

Composition:

Jumbled story

Ref: (abc) Thematic English practice Bk 3 Page 6.

Nouns:

A noun is a naming word

Examples of nouns

Pen, teacher, boy, mother, John, Masaba, Kampala, Tuesday, November, cup, fork, plate

Sunday.

Groups of nouns.

Countable and uncountable nouns

examples of countable nouns.

These are names of things we can count. eg.

pen, book, cow, plate, table, box, blackboard, ball , cup, basin.

Uncountable nouns are name of things we can't count

e.g. sugar rice wind blood salt water
air porridge milk grass flour soil

Exercise

Underline the countable nouns in the following.

1. hair, grass, ruler, water
2. table, man, boy, porridge
3. stick, plate, milk, soda, bed
4. bag, house, paraffin, cow
5. shirt, millet, bottle, salt.

Underline the uncountable nouns in the following

6. cow, grass, sheep, water,
7. book, ruler, soil, milk
8. rice, hair, fish, dust
9. millet, car, chair, table, paraffin,
10. blood, basin, water, plate, petrol

Lesson 17

Types of nouns

- ✓ common nouns
- ✓ proper nouns
- ✓ collective nouns
- ✓ compound nouns

Common nouns

These are general names of people, things and places of the same kind.

Examples; Eric, Luke, Bob etc

- ✓ Girls e.g. Diana, Cynthia, Gloria, Martha etc
- ✓ Countries e.g. Uganda, Kenya etc.
- ✓ Rivers, mountains, lakes, dogs, cars radios, train, lorry, pen, day aeroplane, house, table, place short, fish, chair etc.

i.e. A common noun is a general name.

Exercise

Underline the common nouns in the following.

1. tin, Benz, Car, book
2. lorry, Tanzania, Allen, compound
3. mat, Bingo, dress, brown
4. Lake, Victoria, boy, desk, kamwokya
5. Uganda, chair, shirt, London, plate

Proper nouns:

These are actual or specific names of people places, rivers, buildings, hospitals, animals, mountains, and languages, titles of books, months and days of the week.

Examples

Names of people.

- ✓ Surnames: Wanyana, Nannono, Opio, Asiimwe etc
- ✓ Other names: Allen, Sarah, Hussein, Fatuma, Karen etc.
- ✓ Names of hospitals: Mulago, Kisubi, Namirembe, Mengo etc.
- ✓ Names of buildings: Crested towers, Stanbic bank, Worker's house, Mutasa Kafeero etc.
- ✓ Moutains: e.g. Mufumbira, Moroto, Rwenzori, etc.
- ✓ Rivers: e.g. Kagera, Katonga, Sezibwa etc
- ✓ Days of the week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday etc.
- ✓ Months of the year: January, February etc
- ✓ Names of languages: Swahili, Luganda, English etc
- ✓ Titles of books: Oxford primary, Mk. English

Exercise

Underline the proper nouns in the following sentences.

1. book, John, ruler, Jessy, Bukoto
2. Hormisdallen, Ann, leaf, table, Andrew

3. Rwenzori, English, pencil, Monday.
4. Anita is playing with the ball.
5. My friend is Peter.
6. Our dog Bingo is lost.
7. I come from Gulu.
8. Joshua, Job and Sarah are my friends.
9. Musa lives in Kamwokuya.

Lesson 19

Composition

Writing short stories from jumbled sentences.

1. He got his fishing nets.
2. His mother was happy to see the fish.
3. Musa threw the nets in the lake and got a lot of fish.
4. He took the fish at home.
5. One day, Musa woke up in the morning.
6. He moved down the lake.

Good order

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

Collective nouns:

These are group, names of people and things.

Examples

✓ gang	team	heard	class
✓ flock	cluster	bunch	tray
✓ forest	stationary	group	vegetable
✓ zoo	staff	library	fruits

✓ pack	cony	army	crowd
✓ choir	spectator	mourner	litter
✓ congregation	audience	furniture	fleet
✓ cutlery	pedestrians	insect	stadium
✓ troupe	vehicle		

Exercise

Complete the following sentences.

1. A group of singers is _____
2. A collection of bees is a _____
3. A group of pupils is a _____
4. A group of players is a _____
5. A group of thieves is a _____
6. A group of young rabbits is a _____
7. A group of rabbits is a _____
8. A group of trees is a _____
9. A number of cattle is a _____
10. A group of soldiers is a _____

Write one word for the underlined

11. Daddy bought <u>mangoes, oranges and apples</u>.
12. A place where <u>books are kept</u> is near the school kitchen.
13. There are <u>many people watching football</u> at Namboole stadium.

Compound nouns

These are two nouns that join to form one.

Head +teacher -	headteacher	bath + room -	bathroom
grand + mother	-	head + girl	-
News +paper	-	house +girl	-
class + room	-	sun + set	-
flower + girl	-	tooth +brush	

head +boy	-	bed +room	-
tea +time	-	wheel + chair	-
School + bag	-	staff +room -	staffroom
Sun +rise	-	gate +keeper	-
grand +father	-	butter +fly	-
sitting + room	-	house + fly	-
shop + keeper	-	class +teacher	-
police + man	-	sun + flower	-

Plurals of nouns.

Singular - one

Plural - many

Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
broom	brooms	key	keys
book	books	ruler	rulers
table	tables	cup	cups
pen	pens	desk	desks
pencil	pencils	chair	chairs
tin	tins	piano	pianos

Nouns that add 'es'

Nouns which end with letters o, x, h, s add 'es'

Singular	**plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**

tomato	tomatoes	bunch	bunches
mango	mangoes	bench	benches
potato	potatoes	match	matches
box	boxes	watch	watches
tax	taxes	class	classes
hutch	hutches	glass	glasses
church	churches	dress	dresses
cloth	cloths	bus	buses

Exercise

Write the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. The table was put in class.
2. He had a key his bag.
3. The dog barks everyday.
4. The flower is in the vase.
5. My father has a piano.

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

6. Musa broke the glass yesterday.
7. I saw a fox in the forest.
8. She ate a rotten tomato.
9. This is a church.
10. My watch got lost.

Nouns that add ‘ies’

If there is a consonant letter behind ‘y’ we remove ‘y’ and put ‘i' then add ‘es’

Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
baby	babies	activity	activities
lorry	lorries	family	families

puppy	puppies	fly	flies
berry	berries	city	cities
community	communities	copy	copies
country	countries	property	properties
ferry	ferries	factory	factories
story	stories	body	bodies
party	parties	library	libraries
lady	ladies		

If there is a vowel letter behind 'y' we only add 's'

Singular	**Plural**		
Monkey	monkeys	valley	valleys
key	keys		
boy	boys		
donkey	donkeys		
turkey	turkeys		
day	days		
holiday	holidays		

Exercise

Write the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. The <u>baby</u> is crying.
2. They live in an extended <u>family</u>.
3. The <u>monkey</u> is on the tree.
4. My uncle is a <u>lorry</u> driver.
5. The <u>boy</u> is holding a bag.
6. The <u>lady</u> was dressed smartly.

Re-write the sentences giving the plural of the underlined nouns.

7. I saw a donkey at the zoo.
8. The fly fell into the milk.
9. She told us a nice story
10. Her key is lost.

Give the singular nouns of the underlined words.

11. There are six valleys in our community
12. The puppies were barking.
13. I have three copies of my letter.
14. There are seven days of a week.
15. The ferries cannot move.

Nouns which change 'f' to 'v' then and 'es'

Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
leaf	leaves	calf	calves
knife	knives	wife	wives
loaf	loaves	shelf	shelves
wolf	wolves		
thief	thieves		

Nouns that end with 'f' but add 's' only.

Singular	**Plural**
Chief	chiefs
roof	roofs
hoof	hoofs
dwarf	dwarfs

Activity:

Write the plural form of the underlined words.

1. The chief arrived in time.
2. She has a knife on the table.
3. I saw a leaf on the table.
4. A cow has a calf.
5. That roof is not strong.
6. Put the books in the shelf.
7. His wife is sick.
8. She bought a loaf of bread.
9. The thief came to our home.
10. I saw a dwarf yesterday.
11. The tree has a green leaf.

Nouns which change the spelling and pronunciation.

Singular	**Plural**	ox	oxen
child	children	tooth	teeth
man	men	foot	feet
woman	women	goose	gees
mouse	mice	louse	lice

Nouns which remain in plural form.

- ✓ a pair of shorts - pairs of shorts
- ✓ a pair of stockings - pairs of stockings
- ✓ a pair of shoes - pairs of shoes
- ✓ a pair of scissors - pairs of scissors
- ✓ a pair of sandals - pairs of sandals
- ✓ a pair of trousers - pairs of trousers.
- ✓ a pair of eye glasses - pair of eyes glasses.
- ✓ a pair of tangs - pairs of tongs.
- ✓ Father in – law - fathers – in – law
- ✓ Mother – in – law - mother – in – law
- ✓ son – in – law - sons – in – law
- ✓ daughter –in – law - daughters – in - law

Nouns which do not change in their plural.

Singular	**Plurals**	**Singular**	**Plurals**
furniture	furniture	petrol	petrol
fish	fish	rice	rice
sheep	sheep	milk	milk
deer	deer	diesel	diesel
luggage	luggage	paraffin	paraffin
water	water	cement	cement
salt	salt	maize	maize
food	food	cooking oil	cooking oil
hair	hair	blood	blood
sugar	sugar	millet	millet
soil	soil	fire	fire

Activity:

Give the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. Peter has gone to <u>church</u>.
2. The <u>table</u> is broken
3. His <u>donkey</u> is lame.
4. Kampala is a good <u>city</u>.
5. The <u>leaf</u> fell from the tree.
6. Her father's <u>furniture</u> is not good.
7. Their <u>mother-in-law</u> is sick.
8. Tom bought <u>a loaf of bread</u>.
9. Give me that <u>piece of chalk</u>.
10. We eat <u>fish</u> everyday.
11. The village <u>chief</u> is unhappy.
12. I want to buy a pretty <u>dress</u>.
13. Father dirtied his pair of trousers.

14. There is a goose in that forest.
15. There is a louse in his hair.

Changing sentences from singular to plural

is	-	are	I	-	we
has	-	have	my	-	our
was	-	were	his/her	-	their
this	-	these			
That	-	those			

He/she/it – They

Example:

1. That was his watch. Those were their watches
2. He has just put down his pen. They have just put down their pens

Exercise

Change the following sentences to plural.

1. This birds sings sweetly.
2. This is a leaf.
3. That was my pencil.
4. It is a big house.
5. He was not talking to you.

Change these sentences to singular

6. These are baskets.
7. women are not men.
8. Goats are domestic animals.
9. These knives were brought from Abuja.
10. Those trees are tall.
11. Houseflies are bad insects.
12. The geese have goslings.

OCCUPATION:

People and their work.

Barber: Cuts /trims hair and beads.

Cobbler: Mends shoes, sandals.

Fisherman: Catches fish.

builder: builds houses

Captain: Soils boats.

Farmer: grows crops and rears animals.

Shop keeper: Sells in a shop.

mechanic: Repairs machines

Secretary: Types letters.

Doctor: treats sick people.

Nurse: takes care of patients

baker: makes bread, cakes

driver: Drives vehicles.

dentist: cares for people's teeth.

tailor: sews clothes

butcher: sells meat

carpenter: Makes furniture

artist: draws/ paints pictures

shepherd: looks after sheep.

conductor: collects money in tax, bus, train.

Poet: Writes poems.

Vendor: Sells items on streets /markets

People and their places of work.

teacher	-	school	Carpenter	-	workshops
doctor	-	hospital	mechanic	-	garage
nurse	-	hospital	butcher	-	butchery shop
surgeon	-	hospital	baker	-	bakery
Midwives	-	Hospitals	barber	-	salon
dentist	-	Hospitals	pilot	-	airport
Optician	-	Hospitals	shopkeeper	-	shop
policeman	-	police station			
postman	-	post office			
grocer	-	grocery			

Complete correctly.

A dentist works in a _____

A baker works in a _____

A pilot works in a _____

A policeman work in a _____

An optician works in a _____

A butcher works in a _____

A captain works in a _____

Tools used at their places of work.

Barber	-	shaver	sherped	-	
Cobbler	-	needle	shop keeper	-	

Vendor	-	Merchandise	mechanic	-	
Fisherman	-	fishing net	Hair dresser	-	rollers, tongs
Builder	-	hammer	secretary	-	computer
Poet	-	clay	Doctor	-	
Captain	-	ship	Nurse	-	
Conductor	-	money	Driver	-	Vehicle
Farmer	-	hoe, panga	Musicians	-	piano, drum

Exercise

Complete correctly.

- ✓ Needle is to cobbler as money is to _____
- ✓ Spanner is to _____as hammer is to _____
- ✓ Barber is to _____ as pilot is to _____
- ✓ Secretary is to _____ as hair dresser is to _____
- ✓ Nurse is to _____ as doctor is to _____

Livelihood in our sub-county

Comprehension: Passage / story

Mrs. Olum and her children.

Ref. Monitor English bk 3 Page 86

Composition: Guided composition

Ref. Mk Thematic English Bk Page 18

Composition: Dialogue

A fish monger

Ref. Mk English Bk 3 page 91

Our environment in our sub-county.

Composition: Guided composition ***Ref. Mk English Bk3 Pg. 92***

Comprehension: A rhyme about soil: ***Ref. Mk Thematic English bk3 Page 26***

Composition :Substitution table using 'some' and 'any' ***Ref. English Aid bk3 page 109***

Ref: English aid Bk 3

Comprehension: Passage /story: Work in the Garden *Ref. abc Thematic English bks bks page 32*

PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

Examples of pronouns.

He, she, it, they, her, yourself, where, I, My, we, their, mine, our, whose, you, ours, theirs, his, hers, yours, themselves, ourselves, its etc.

Activity:

Types of pronouns

- ✓ personal pronoun
- ✓ possessive pronoun
- ✓ relative pronoun
- ✓ reflexible pronoun

Personal pronouns

These are pronouns used to replace names of people and things.

Examples

Singular	**plural**
I	we

you you

me, my our

he they, them

it

her

him

Choose the correct pronoun to complete the sentences

1. _____watched the play. (he, him)
2. Mummy and _____ played the piano. (me, I)
3. _____ planned for art exhibition. ((us, we)
4. Musa and _____ put up the flag. (He, him)
5. _____washed the car. (them, their, him, its, our, us, then)

Underline pronouns in the given sentences.

6. I shall give her some money.
7. He finished his work.
8. They came to see me.
9. You are good children.
10. He lost his pencil last week.

Possessive pronouns.

These are pronouns which show ownership.

Examples

hers, mine, his, ours, yours, their, him, its, our, us, then.

she - hers, her

you - your, yours

they - their, theirs, them

he - his, him

It - Its

I - me, mine, my

We - our, ours , us

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. These pens belong to children, they are _____
2. That bag belongs to John, It is _____
3. This ruler belongs to you, It is _____
4. That car belongs to us, it is _____
5. Those shoes belong to me, they are _____
6. This dress belongs to Mary, It is _____
7. That kennel belongs to my dog, it is _____
8. This pencil belongs to my dog, it is _____
9. That calf belongs to my cow, it is_____
10. This is our house, it is _____

Reflexive pronouns

These are self pronouns.

Examples.

himself - for males

herself - for females

themselves, ourselves, yourselves - plural

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself - singular

Fill in the gaps with correct pronouns

1. He cleaned the house _____
2. The cat drank milk, _____
3. I fetched water, _____

4. Mummy washed the clothes _____
5. You must respect _____
6. We cooked food _____
7. They did work _____
8. One must respect _____
9. They ate the food _____
10. The monkey climbed the tree _____

Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns join two parts of a sentences

Examples

who, whom, whose, which, what, that, where.

Complete sentences using the correct pronoun.

1. This is the pen _____I bought yesterday.
2. Her is the house _____my father lives.
3. That is the man _____ I met on the way.
4. _____ did you give your book?
5. That is the woman _____son got an accident.

Identify relative pronouns from the given sentences.

6. I saw the man who stole my bag.
7. That is the dog which barked at us.
8. We met a girl whose name was Martha.
9. Here is the teacher whom I love most.
10. This is the house where we live.

Conjunctions:

Joining sentences using ……..who……..

Joining sentences using ……whose …….

Joining sentences using ….when……..

Joining sentences using ……..which…..

ENVIRONMENT AND WEATHER IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

Comprehension: A dialogue

"Why wear a sweater" Mk English page 8

Comprehension: passage / Story

Ref. abc Thematic English Bk 3 page 40

Composition: Guided composition " A rainy Day"

Ref. Mk English Page 10

Composition: Jumbled story.

Ref. abc Thematic English Bk 3 Page 41

Verbs:

A verb is an action word.

Examples of verbs.

go	wash	laugh	cry	clap
sit	write	sweep	buy	run
kill	start	wait	hop	skip
pull	play	drive	wave	look
walk	come	fly	bite	bring
say	beat	stand	break	ride

Exercise

Underline the verbs in the given sentences.

1. She can jump well.
2. Clap your hands.
3. Give her that book.
4. My mother knows how to dig.
5. Come and sit her
6. I can wash all these clothes.
7. She dressed beautifully at the party.
8. He sweeps the classroom every day.
9. Why are you laughing at me?
10. Send those books to my office.

Lesson 25

The present simple tense.

Verbs which add ‘s’ with the third person

Example

- ✓ He jumps
- ✓ She cleans
- ✓ It barks
- ✓ The baby drinks
- ✓ Daddy laughs

Second person

Example

- ✓ You jump
- ✓ You clean
- ✓ You laugh
- ✓ You eat

First person

Examples

- ✓ I jump
- ✓ I clean

- ✓ I laugh
- ✓ I eat

Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. She _____a rope every day. (skip)
2. The dog _____every night. (bark)
3. The maid _____the house every morning. (sweep)
4. He _____every time. (laugh)
5. It _____porridge during the day. (eat)
6. That man _____malwa every evening. (drink)
7. You _____ food every time. (eat)
8. You _____the compound every morning. (clean)
9. You _____ over the fence at night. (jump)
10. You _____ well every time. (sing)
11. I _____ my hands every hour. (clap)
12. We _____ rice and beans every Monday. (eat)

Lesson 26

Verbs which add 'es' with the third person.

- ✓ She fetches
- ✓ He washes
- ✓ Jane brushes
- ✓ the team matches.
- ✓ My brother slashes

Second person

- ✓ you wash
- ✓ you catch
- ✓ you match

Third person (plural)

- ✓ They fetch
- ✓ They wash
- ✓ They match

Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. She _____water from the well everyday. (fetch)
2. He _____his uniform every evening. (wash)
3. John _____ his teeth every morning. (brush)
4. The team _____every evening. (match)
5. My brother _____the compound every Saturday. (slash)
6. You _____ your teeth every morning. (brush)
7. We _____our clothes every evening. (
8. I _____ teeth every evening. (brush)
9. We _____ our clothes every evening. (wash)
10. The soldiers _____every evening. (match)
11. The children _____their clothes every Saturday. (wash)
12. They _____their teeth every morning. (brush)

Lesson 27

Verbs which drop 'y' and put 'I' then add 'es' with the third person.

carry	carries	He carries
marry	marries	She marries
bury	buries	It buries
hurry	hurries	he hurries

Second person

- ✓ You carry
- ✓ You marry
- ✓ You hurry

First person

- ✓ I carry
- ✓ We hurry

Third person.

- ✓ The children carry
- ✓ They carry

Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. The baby _____every night. (cry)
2. He _____ a heavy load every day. (carry)
3. Jane _____every two years. (marry)
4. It _____when it is hungry. (cry)
5. The driver _____to over take another speeding vehicle. (hurry)
6. You _____many things every day. (carry)
7. You must _____for the bus. (cry)
8. I _____every day. (cry)
9. We _____heavy boxes every day. (carry)
10. The children _____big bags daily. (carry)
11. The babies _____every time. (cry)

Lesson 28

The present continuous tense.

- ✓ cry crying
- ✓ fry frying
- ✓ dry drying
- ✓ bark barking
- ✓ cook cooking
- ✓ talk talking
- ✓ bring bringing

exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. He is _____now. (dance)
2. Juma is _____in his book. (write)
3. The boys are _____ bicycles. (ride)
4. He is _____ a car. (drive)
5. James is _____ with his aunt. (comes)
6. Sarah is _____the baby to the hospital. (take)

7. He is _____his sister food. (give)
8. Thank you for _____ our mother.
9. The boys are _____two ropes. (make)
10. Mary is _____now. (smile)

Lesson 31

Verbs which double their last letters before adding 'ing'

put	putting
shut	shutting
clap	clapping
stop	stopping
begin	beginning
sit	sitting
hop	hopping
run	running
beg	begging
win	winning
swim	swimming
travel	traveling
thin	thinning

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the correct tense of the word given in the brackets.

1. John is _____to school. (run)
2. I am _____the door. (shut)
3. They are _____ their hands. (clap)

4. He is _____ to America. (travel)
5. James is _____ with his aunt. (come)
6. Sarah is _____ the baby to hospital. (take)
7. He is _____ his sister food. (give)
8. Thank you for _____ our mother. (love)
9. The boys are _____two ropes. (make)
10. Mary is _____now. (smile)

Lesson 31

Verbs which double their last letters before adding 'ing'

put	putting
shut	shutting
clap	clapping
begin	beginning
stop	stopping
hop	hopping
run	running
dig	digging
beg	begging
win	winning
swim	swimming
travel	traveling
thin	thinning

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the correct tense of the word given in the brackets.

1. John is _____to school. (run)
2. I am _____ the door. (shut)
3. They are _____their hands. (clap)
4. He is _____to America. (travel)
5. The woman is _____on the chair. (sit)
6. Father is _____in his garden. (dig)
7. The girl are _____ now. (hop)
8. They boys are _____. (swim)
9. The farmer is _____his plants. (thin)
10. Children like _____. (beg)
11. The old woman is _____ in her garden. (dig)
12. The maid is _____food on fire. (put)

Lesson 32

The past simple tense.

Verbs which add 'ed'

talk	talked	ask	asked
bark	barked	cook	cooked
laugh	laughed	wash	washed
pull	pulled	touch	touched
push	pushed	pass	passed
fetch	fetched	cool	cooled
call	called	rain	rained
boil	boiled	knock	knocked

Exercise:

Use the given verbs in the brackets correctly.

1. He _____the car yesterday. (push)
2. We _____to school last evening. (walk)

3. Mother _____food last evening. (cook)
4. The car _____him yesterday. (knock)
5. Juma _____ the door yesterday. (open)
6. She _____ well at the concert. (dance)
7. We _____the zoo last term. (visit)
8. He _____his work in time. (finish)
9. They _____ the party yesterday. (enjoy)
10. Joan _____her journey very early. (start)

Lesson 33:

Verbs which change the spelling and pronunciation in past tense.

write	wrote	fly	flew
take	took	blow	blew
eat	ate	sing	sang
buy	bought	feed	fed
go	went	drink	drank
sit	sat	wear	wore
come	came	win	won
sweep	swept	teach	taught
draw	drew	bring	brought
begin	began		

Verbs which don't change.

- ✓ shut shut
- ✓ cost cost
- ✓ put put
- ✓ cut cut
- ✓ burst burst
- ✓ beat beat
- ✓ hit hit
- ✓ cast cast

- ✓ hurt hurt
- ✓ read read
- ✓ split split

Exercise

Use the verb give in the brackets correctly.

1. She _____ a letter to her mother yesterday. (write_
2. The bird _____ over the house yesterday. (fly)
3. We _____ late yesterday. (sleep)
4. The choir _____well last Sunday. (sing)
5. Daddy _____ to Masaka last week. (go)
6. We _____ rice and chicken yesterday. (eat)
7. The teacher _____ us a good song last week. (teach)
8. I _____ my work early yesterday. (write)
9. I _____a new dress last week. (buy)
10. John and Paul _____ the chicken yesterday. (feed)
11. The maid _____the window yesterday. (shut)
12. The baby _____ itself with a knife last week. (hurt)
13. My mother _____ me last night. (beat)
14. Daddy _____ his coat in the wardrobe last night. (put)

Lesson 33

Comprehension.

An advertisement.

About interviews.

Lesson 34

The future tense

We use ‘shall’ and ‘will’

Example

I
we } shall
They, He, You, She }

The teacher
Daddy
The baby will
It
The children

Fill in shall or will to complete sentences.

1. I _____go the town tomorrow.
2. Daddy _____buy a new car next week.
3. We _____ ride our bicycles in the evening.
4. You _____ make a toy car tomorrow.
5. They _____ answer the questions correctly.
6. It _____ bark at night.
7. We _____clap our hands when the visitors come.
8. Sarah _____draw a picture tomorrow.
9. The teacher _____give us work today.
10. I _____buy a new bag next year.

TERM II

Theme: LIVING THINGS, ANIMALS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY.

Sub- Theme: Types of living things.

Vocabulary.

nest	forest	zoo	bird	monkey	elephant
zebra	lion	giraffe	hyena	an	kennel

Exercise:

Fill in the missing letters.

1. ele _ ha _ t
2. mo _ k _ y
3. ke _ _ el

Arrange the following in abc order

4. nest, zebra, lion, bird
5. hyena, an, giraffe, zoo

Give the young ones of the following animals.

6. elephant
7. monkey
8. bird
9. lion

Read and draw.

10. A monkey in the tree
11. A do in the kennel.

Write short sentences about the following

12. A zoo
13. A forest

Lesson 2

Gender

Masculine (male)	**Feminine (female)**
man	woman
king	queen
prince	princess
cock	hen
ran	ewe
gander	goose
actor	actress
poet	poetess
bull	cow
dog	bitch
lion	lioness
drake	duck
stallion	horse
nephew	niece
bridegroom	bride
boar	sow
gentleman	lady

Exercise

Complete correctly.

1. Man is to woman as prince is to _____.
2. Gander is to goose as _____to ewe.
3. Stallion is to_____ as lion is to lioness.
4. King is to queen as _____is to lady.
5. _____is to bride as mister is to mistress.

Give the opposite of the underlined words.

6. Her <u>daughter</u> was sick.
7. The <u>dog</u> barked at the thief.
8. My mother is a <u>widow</u>.
9. John is my <u>nephew</u>.
10. An <u>ewe</u> has a lamb.

Write one word for the underlined group of words.

11. He was talking to <u>a woman who heads a school</u>.
12. That man killed the <u>son of his sister</u>.

Lesson 3:

Animals and their young ones.

Animal	**young ones**
cow	calf
man	baby
horse	foal
donkey	foal
sheep	lamb
dog	puppy
goose	gosling
bird	nestling
duck	duckling
pig	piglet
rabbit	bunny

Exercise

Complete the table below.

Animal	young ones
1. hen	_____
2. elephant	_____
3. monkey	_____
4. bird	_____

Write the following words correctly.

5. byab _____
6. selhlmbla _____
7. ngolsig _____
8. upppy _____
9. lfca _____

Rewrite giving one word for the underlined group words.

10. Juma killed a <u>young dog</u>.
11. I saw a dead <u>young pig</u>.
12. A <u>young horse</u> neighs.
13. A <u>young bird</u> sings.

Lesson 4.

Animals and their homes.

Animal	**Home**
dog	kennel
cow	byre
sheep	pen/fold
bird	nest
lion	den
king	palace
prisoner	cell
president	state house
spider	web
cat	basket
fish	water
goat	farm yard/pen
crocodile	water

Exercise

Write a word for the underlined words.

1. The bird is in its <u>home</u>.
2. The <u>house of a lion</u> is very clean.
3. The man is cleaning the <u>pig's house</u>.
4. Jesus was born in <u>a house of horses</u>.
5. Go and lock the <u>dog in its house</u>.
6. The <u>house of cows</u> is smelling.
7. The <u>house of a spider</u> looks like a net.

Complete the sentences correctly.

8. A snake stays in a _____
9. A parrot lives in a _____
10. A rabbit lives in a _____

Lesson 5

Comprehension.

A story about animals.

Lesson 6.

Animals and their sounds.

Animal	Sound
cow	mows
bull	bellows
sheep	bleats
dog	barks/growls
lion	roar
cat	purrs
horse	neighs
elephant	trumpet
frog	croaks
hen	clucks
mouse	squeaks
duck	Clarks
cock	crows
parrot	talks
grasshopper	chirrs
turkey	gobbles
wolf	howls
rabbit	squeals

Exercise

Fill in the space with the correct form of the verbs given.

1. A snake is _____ in the grass. (hiss)
2. Kimulu and Kasozi _____ for two hours yesterday. (talk)
3. The dog _____last night. (bark)
4. That dirty pig _____every morning. (grunt)
5. A donkey _____when it is hungry. (bray)
6. Sheep are _____in the shed. (bleat)
7. Cocks _____every morning. (crow)
8. A lion _____last night. (roar)

9. A cat _____when it is happy. (purr)
10. An elephant _____every day. (trumpet)

TERM III

THEME: LIVING THINGS, ANIMALS IN OUR DIVISION

Sub- Theme: Types of living things:

Vocabulary:

nest, forest, zoo, bird, monkey, elephant, zebra, lion, giraffe, hyena, an, kennel.

Exercise:

Fill in the missing letters.

a) ele – ha- t
b) mo – k – y
c) ke - - el

Arrange the following in abc order.

d) nest, zebra, lion, bird
e) hyena, an, giraffe, zoo

Give the young ones of the following animals.

f) elephant
g) monkey
h) bird
i) lion

Read and draw.

j) A monkey in the tree
k) A dog in the kennel

Write short sentences about the following;

l) A zoo
m) A forest

Lesson 2:

Gender

Masculine (male)	Feminine (female)
Man	woman
king	queen
prince	princess
cock	hen
ran	ewe
gander	goose
actor	actress
poet	poetess
bull	cow
lion	lioness
drake	duck
stallion	horse
nephew	niece
bridegroom	bride
boar	sow
gentleman	lady

Exercise:

complete correctly.

1. Man is to woman as prince is to ……..
2. Gander is to goose as …….. is to ewe.
3. Stallion is to ……. as lion is to lioness.
4. King is to queen as …….. is to lazy.
5. …….. is to bride as mister is to mistress.

1. Opposites of adjectives

Examples

long	short
clever	dull
heavy	light
good	bad
small	big
rich	poor
dirty	clean
beautiful	ugly
tall	short
quick	slow
sharp	blunt
young	old
new	old
long	short
sweet	sour
difficult	easy/simple
clever	dull
wide	narrow
full	empty
handsome	ugly
rough	smooth
strong	weak
little	much

Give the opposites of the underlined words

1. This is a narrow road.
2. His cup is full.
3. This mango is sweet
4. Her father is a rich man
5. Mary has a new bag
6. Her daughter was sick.
7. The dog barked at the thief.

8. My mother is a widow.
9. John is my nephew.
10. An ewe has a lamb.

Write one word for the underlined group of words.

11. He was talking to a woman who heads a school.
12. That man killed the son of his sister.

Lesson 3

Animals and their young ones.

Animal	**young ones**
cow	calf
man	baby
horse	foal
donkey	foal
sheep	lamb
dog	puppy
goose	gosling
bird	nestling
duck	duckling
pig	piglet
rabbit	bunny

Exercise

Complete the table below.

Animal	young one
1. hen	_____
2. elephant	_____
3. monkey	_____
4. bird	_____

Write the following words correctly.

5. byab
6. oarbdupc
7. popotesi
8. upppy
9. lfca

Rewrite giving one word for the underlined group of words.

10. Juma killed a young dog.
11. I saw a dead young pig.
12. A young sheep is bleating.
13. A young horse neighs
14. A young bird sings.

Lesson 4

Animals and their homes.

Animal	**Home**
dog	kennel
cow	byre
sheep	pen/fold
bird	nest
lion	den
king	palace
prisoner	cell
president	state house
spider	web
cat	basket
fish	water
goat	farm yard/pen
crocodile	water

Exercise

Write a word for the underlined words.

1. The bird is in its home.
2. The house of a lion is very clean.
3. The man is cleaning the pig's house.
4. Jesus was born in a house of horses.
5. Go and lock the dog in its house.
6. The house of cows is smelling.
7. The house of a spider looks like a net.

Complete the sentences correctly.

8. A snake stays in a ……
9. A parrot lives in a ……
10. A rabbit lives in a ……

Lesson Five:

Comprehension

A story about animals.

Lesson 6

Animals and their sounds

Animal	sound
cow	mows
bull	bellows
sheep	bleats
dog	barks / growls
cat	purrs
lion	roars
elephant	trumpets
frog	croaks
horse	neighs
donkey	brays
hen	clucks
mouse	squeaks
duck	clacks
cock	crows
parrot	talks
grasshopper	chirrs
turkey	gobbles
wolf	howls
rabbit	squeals

Exercise

Fill in the space with the correct form of the verbs given.

1. A snake is ……..in the grass. (hiss)
2. Kimulu and Kasozi …….. for two hours yesterday. (talk)
3. The dog ……last night. (bark)
4. That dirty pig…….. every morning. (grunt)
5. A donkey ……..when it is hungry. (bray)
6. Sheep are …….. in the shed. (bleat)
7. Cocks…… every morning. (crow)
8. A lion …….. last night. (roar)
9. A cat …….. when it is happy. (purr)
10. An elephant ……..everyday. (trumpet)

Lesson 7

Formation of adjectives

An adjective tells us more about a noun.

Examples

Small	big	fat	thin	bad	slow
young	dirty	clean	wide	strong	rich
beautiful	difficult	quick	expensive	good	happy
weak	nice	little	pretty	heavy	light
sharp	ugly				

Exercise

Underline the adjectives.

1. He is a smart boy.
2. She bought an old car.
3. She is as poor as a church mouse
4. This juice is sweet.
5. An elephant is a fat animal.
6. Tom has a black bag.
7. My pencil is sharp.
8. I am busy today.
9. She is thin.

10. He is a hand working man.
11. My mother is beautiful.

Lesson 8

Opposites of adjectives

Adjective	**opposite**
good	bad
small	big
rich	poor
dirty	clean
beautiful	ugly
handsome	ugly
tall	short
sharp	blunt
young	new/old
long	short
sweet	sour
difficult	easy
clever	dull
wide	long
deep	shallow
heavy	light
rough	smooth
little	much
full	empty

Exercise

Give the opposite of the underlined words.

1. This is a narrow road.
2. His cup is full.
3. This mango is sweet.
4. Her father is a rich man.
5. Mary has a new bag.

Re-write giving the opposite of the underlined words.

6. She came late yesterday.
7. I don't want to see his dirty face.
8. Give me little food.
9. Your work is good.
10. His pencil is sharp.

Lesson 9

Comparison of adjectives.

These add 'er' in the comparative degree.

quicker than
longer than
faster than
cheaper than
cleaner than
harder than
higher than
poorer than
stronger than
thicker than
older/elder than
lighter than
nearer than
sharper than
weaker than

Adjectives that add 'r' only

Simpler than
Braver than
Nicer than
Larger than
Riper than

Exercise

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the adjectives given to brackets.

1. Paul is ……..than Willy. (tall)
2. He is ……. than his brother. (old)
3. Your book is …….. than mine. (thick)
4. This boy is …….. than that boy. (light)
5. My house is ……. than yours. (near)
6. This room is …….than the next one. (large)
7. Her mango is ……than mine. (ripe)
8. Kalule is ……. than Kato. (wise)

Put the adjectives that are in brackets into their correct form.

9. Ayi is (old) than Kiweku.
10. Khama is (clever) than Ken.
11. Musa is (rich) than John.

Answer the following questions.

12. Mary is tall. Joan is taller. Who is taller than the other.
13. Ann is short. Tom is very short. (rewrite as one sentences using: …than….)

Lesson 10:

Composition writing.

Writing short stories about animals.

Lesson 11

Comparison of adjectives with the superlative degree.

the quickest	the strangest	the bravest
the longest	the oldest/eldest	the nicest
the cleanest	the nearest	the ripest
the tallest	The slowest	the simplest
the hardest	the lightest	
the poorest	The cheapest	

Exercise

Use the given adjectives in the brackets.

1. Paul is the …… boy in our class. (tall)
2. River Nile is the ……. river in Uganda. (long)
3. Jalia is the ……. girl in primary three. (short)
4. What is the ……. item in the shop? (cheap)
5. Mary is the ……. girl in our school. (weak)
6. He climbed the ……. mountain. (high)
7. An aeroplane is the ……. means of transport. (quick)
8. Tom is the ……. boy at home. (young)
9. Peter is the ……. child in their family. (clever)
10. He is the ……. in writing work. (slow)
11. She has the …….mangoes. (ripe)
12. A lion is the …….animal. (brave)
13. English is the ……. subject. (simple)
14. She has the ……. work. (nice)
15. He did the ……. mistake. (grave)

Lesson 12

Comparison of adjectives which double their last letter.

fatter than

bigger than

thinner than

hotter than

wetter than

flatter than

Comparison of adjectives which double their last letter with the superlative degree.

the fattest

the biggest

the wettest

the flattest

the hottest

Exercise

Use the adjectives given in the brackets correctly.

1. Musa is ……than his brother. (fat)
2. I am ……. than my sister. (big)
3. A mosquito ……. than a fly. (thin)
4. January is ……February. (hot)
5. November is ……than October. (wet)
6. Jane is the ……girl in their family. (fat)
7. An elephant is the ……animal. (big)
8. January is the ……. month. (hot)

Complete correctly.

9.	Wet	_____	wettest
10.	_____	flatter	_____

Lesson 13

Comparison of adjectives which drop 'y' and add 'ier'

lazier than

happier than

prettier than

uglier than

easier than

heavier than

nosier than

ditier than

luckier than

shabbier than

drier than

Exercise

Use the adjectives in the brackets in the correct form.

1. The cat will match (happy) in their new home.
2. It will be much (easy) if she comes.
3. She locked (healthy) than last year.

4. You are (lucky) than me.
5. I came ……you (early)
6. Gloria is …… than Ruth. (pretty)
7. She is …… the her twin sister. (lazy)

Rewrite the sentences using……than.

8. January is dry. December is very dry.
9. John's shirt is dirty. Mary's dress is very dirty.
10. Peter came early. Tom came earlier.

Lesson 14

Comparison of adjectives which drop 'y' and add 'iest' in the superlative degree.

The busiest	The heaviest
The earliest	The noisiest
The easiest	The dirtiest
The laziest	The healthiest
The happiest	The luckiest
The ugliest	The shabbiest

Exercise

Use the adjectives given in the brackets correctly.

1. Jane is the ……girl in our family. (pretty)
2. He is carrying the …… luggage. (heavy)
3. This is the ……number. (easy)
4. The ……girl in our class is joy. (lazy)
5. This is the ……class in the whole school. (noisy)
6. Bees are the ……insects. (busy)
7. A king is the …… man. (happy)
8. A pig is the …… animal. (dirty)
9. July is the …… month in a year. (dry)

Lesson 15

A composition

A poem

'I am lousy'

Monitor English pupils copy book 3page 50

Exercise:

1. What is the title of the poem?
2. What is the poem about?
3. Name the food which lion enjoy eating.
4. What is wool according to the second stanza?
5. Name two things people got from a cow.
6. Why does the cow wag the tail?
7. What does a dog bark at?
8. Where does a dog live?
9. Who wrote the poem?
10. Name the animal which makes this sound.
11. What are young ones of a lioness called?

Lesson 16

Comparing adjectives that add the prefix "more"

more beautiful than	more cheerful than
more handsome than	more delicate than
more generous than	more dangerous than
more active than	more interesting than
more expensive than	more delicious than
More difficult than	more successful than
More careful than	more useful than

Exercise

1. Joshua is ……than Joan. (careful)
2. Betty is …… than her sister. (active)
3. This flower is …… than that one. (beautiful)
4. A door is …… than a window. (useful)
5. Chicken is ……than fish.(delicious)
6. This number is …… than that. (difficult)
7. He is ……than his brother. (handsome)
8. Mary is …… than Hannah. (generous)
9. English is …… than Maths. (interesting)
10. Musa is ……than his friend. (successful)

Lesson 17

Comparing adjectives that add the prefix 'most' with the superlative degree.

the most beautiful

the most handsome

the most generous

the most active

the most expensive

the most difficult

the most careful

the most successful

the most delicious

the most interesting

the most delicate

the most cheerful

Exercise

Fill in gaps with the correct form of the adjective given.

1. John is the ……child in his family. (successful)
2. Molly is the …… girl in class. (hardworking)
3. She is the ……girl in the village. (beautiful)
4. Mary is the ……. person I have ever seen. (generous)
5. This is the ……. number in the exercise. (difficult)
6. Chips and chicken is the ……. dish. (expensive)
7. A lion is the ……. animal in the zoo. (strong)
8. He has the ……. telephone set. (expensive)
9. I watched the ……. play at the theater. (interesting)
10. Angello was the ……. person in the play. (active)

Lesson 18.

Comparison of the irregular adjectives with two people or things.

better than	less than
worse than	father than
more than	further than

Comparison of adjectives (irregular) with three people or things.

the best

the worst

the most

the least

the farthest

the furthest

Exercise

Use the adjective given in brackets correctly.

1. Joshua is ……than Joan. (good)
2. Musa's handwriting is …… than mine. (bad)
3. She lives …… than me. (farther)
4. I have …… food than you. (many)
5. He gave me ……food. (less)
6. She got the ……correct answer. (more)
7. She has the …… handwriting. (good)
8. Fred has the ……. handwriting. (bad)
9. Jane got the ……. marks. (less)
10. Sarah has the ……. English. (good)

Lesson 19.

The use of ……than.

Exercise

Join the following sentences using……..than.

1. Musa is tall. John is taller.
2. A lion is stronger. An elephant is strong.
3. Sarah is clever. Mary is cleverer.
4. I am taller. My sister is tall.
5. Kampala is big. Nairobi is bigger.
6. Mbale is clean. Fort portal is more cleaner.
7. Meat is delicious. Fish is more delicious.
8. The byre is dirty. The sty is dirtier.
9. December is hot. January is hotter.
10. Jane is short. Joan is shorter.

Lesson 20.

Guided composition

Livings in our sub-county (animals)

Composition: Jumbled story.

Ref: ABC Thematic English practice Book three page 49

Comprehension: A poem

I am busy

Ref: Monitor English course Book 3

Comprehension: A conversation.

Ref: ABC Thematic English bool 3 page 49

Comprehension: Notice

"Animal vaccination"

Ref: Lesson notes.

Plants in our sub-county

Comprehension: A poem

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 69

Composition: A substitution table.

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 67

"Mushroom growing.

Ref: Lesson notes.

Lesson 1

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that tells us about the verb

Formation

These add 'ly' only

Adjective	**Adverb**	**Adjective**	**Adverb**
slow	slowly	loud	loudly
swift	swiftly	bright	brightly
brief	briefly	kind	kindly
week	weekly	correct	correctly
soft	softly	bitter	bitterly
bad	badly	clear	clearly
neat	neatly	year	yearly

sweet	sweetly
proud	proudly
calm	calmly
foolish	foolishly
month	monthly
year	yearly

Activity

Underline the adverbs in the given sentences.

1. She sings sweetly
2. She was hurt badly.
3. The bird sing sweetly in the tree.
4. The teacher was teaching badly.
5. John did the work correctly.
6. He speaks English fluently.
7. We attend meetings weekly.
8. The workers are paid monthly.
9. Sarah walks smartly.
10. He talked kindly to us.

Lesson 8

These don't drop 'e' but add 'ly'

Adjective	**adverb**
nice	nicely
late	lately
rude	rudely
active	actively
immediate	immediately
polite	politely
grave	gravely
wise	wisely

Activity:

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct adverb.

1. She talks ……(nice)
2. He talks ……to the children. (rude)
3. They ……answered the questions. (wise)
4. We …… finished the work in time. (active)
5. They called the doctor …… (immediately)
6. The driver came …… (late)
7. He ……made his decision.(late)
8. He behaved ……to the old man. (polite)

These drop 'y' and add 'ily'

Adjective	**adverbs**
happy	happily
lazy	lazily
easy	easily
day	daily
heavy	heavily
busy	busily
lucky	luckily
merry	merrily
angry	angrily
noisy	noisily
shabby	shabbily

Activity:

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct adverbs from the words in the brackets.

1. The king welcomed us …… . (happy)
2. Peter walked ……at the party. (lazy)
3. He comes to school……. . (day)
4. Mother talks to us …… (angry)
5. She dressed …… at their party. (shabby)
6. It rained …… last year. (heavy)
7. The lorry was loaded …… (heavy)

8. The boy ate a banana …….. (hurry)

Lesson 12:

Adjective	**Adverb**
Careful	carefully
cheerful	cheerfully
useful	usefully
successful	successfully
usual	usually
official	Officially
cruel	cruelly
beautiful	beautifully
equal	equally
real	really
peaceful	peacefully
faithful	faithfully
annual	annually

These drop 'e'

true	truly
simple	simply
humble	humbly
gentle	gently

Re: ABC MK Thematic English Book 3 Page 73

Comprehension: A calendar

Ref: Mk English book 3 Page 32

Composition: Guided composition.

Ref: ABC MK Thematic English book 3 page 81

Comprehension: Shopping bill.

Ref: Mk. English Thematic (ABC) book 3 page 77

Homonyms/ Homophones

These are words with the same sound but different meaning.

aunt	ant	port	pot
air	heir	eat	it
ours	hours	their	there
write	right	dear	deer
pair	pear	hear	hear
weak	week	son	sun
knew	new		
nose	knows		
buy	bye /by		
hard	heard		
sum	some		
nun	none		
check	cheque		
to/two	too		
meat	meet		
knit	neat		
site	sight		
sit	seat		
see	sea		

Activity:

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Jane has a ……. dress. (knew, new)
2. We crossed the ……. (see, sea)
3. Twenty four ……..make a day. (hours, ours)
4. We eat ……..everyday. (meet, meat)
5. These exams were ……. (fair, fare)
6. ……. is no football match. (There, their)
7. Brenda has lost her ……..(site, sight)
8. The ……..rises from the East. (son, sun)
9. The box is ……..heavy for me. (to, two, too)
10. We breathe through our ……. (knows, nose)

Use the words given below to make correct sentences.

11. sit
12. seat
13. sea
14. see
15. meat
16. meet

Lesson 36

Synonyms

Words with the same meaning but different sounds.

aid / assist	help
begin	start
baby	child
big	large
buy	purchase
difficult	hard
fall	droop
ill	sick
lazy	idle
right	correct
wrong	false
man	gent
reach	arrive
finish	complete
cry	weep
cruel	unkind
cash	money
empty	vacant
calm	quiet
choose	select

Exercise

Write similar words for the underlined words.

1. He gave me a wrong answer.
2. She is crying for the deceased.
3. He did not finish his work in time.
4. The wealthy people live a happy life.
5. He paid cash for her goods.
6. The lady was jailed.
7. Please can you assist me?
8. Joyce is a quiet girl.
9. Your work is tidy.
10. He gave us a difficult sun.

Lesson 37

The use of too……to…….

Example

1. The box is very heavy. I cannot carry it.
   The box is too heavy to carry.
2. He is very fat. He cannot run very fast.
   He is too fat to run very fast.

Exercise

Join the sentences using too……to…….

1. The dress was very dirty. I could not put it on.
2. The car was very old. It could not move fast.
3. Moses is very cleaver. He cannot fail the test.
4. Kato is very young. He cannot go to school
5. The pupils were very sad. They did not greet the teacher.
6. Odoi was very dull. He failed He failed P.L.E
7. The porridge is very hot. I cannot eat it.
8. The car is very old. It cannot move very fast.

Lesson 39

The use of so ……that……

Examples:

Musa is sick. He needs a doctor.

Musa is so sick that he needs a doctor.

Exercise:

Join the sentences using……so……that……

1. Jane is very careful. She decorates well.
2. The tea is very hot. I cannot take it.
3. The bus was very old. It moved slowly.
4. Tema is very clever. He will pass the test.
5. Bosco was very sick. He could not write anything.
6. The pupils were very happy. They sang all day long.

Lesson 21

The use of ……prefers.

Exercise

Join the sentences using ……prefers

1. I like meat. I like fish more.
2. The baby likes milk. The baby likes porridge more.
3. Jane likes reading more. Jane likes writing.
4. Mary likes washing clothes. She likes cooking more.
5. We like playing netball more. We like playing volleyball.

The use of ……like……

Join using…….like……

6. She prefers dancing to singing.
7. I prefer reading to writing.
8. He prefers collecting firewood to fetching water.
9. John prefers eating rice to matooke.
10. Mummy prefers making a basket to a mat.

Lesson 22:

Similes

as poor as a church mouse.

as happy as a king

as fat as a pig.

As big as an elephant

as cold as ice

as light as feather

as white as snow

as sweet as honey

as hot as fire

as soft as butter

as slow as a snail/ tortoise/chameleon

as quick as lightning

as silent as a grave

as blind as a bat

as brittle as a glass

as green as grass

as strong as a horse

as hungry as a fox / hunter

as brave as a lion

as full as an egg

as busy as a bee

as black as charcoal

Exercise

Complete the following sentences.

1. The old man was as happy as …….
2. Her feet were as cold as …….
3. Jane's face was as black as …….
4. Peter is as brave as …….
5. My hat is as light as …….
6. Justine is as …….as kittens.
7. Her dress was as green as …….
8. He is as tall as …….
9. The mattress is as soft as …….
10. Our headteacher was as …….as a bee.
11. The shirt is as …….as blood.

Keeping peace in our sub-county

Comprehension: story " Good children"

Ref: ABC thematic English Bk 3 page 94

Composition: Substitution table.

Ref: ABC Thematic English book 3 page 86

Comprehension: Conversation.

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 84

Analogies:

1. Spider is to fly as cat is to run.
2. Sheep is to mutton as pig is to park.
3. Boy is to girl as man is to woman.
4. Ewe is to ram as sow is to boar.
5. Dog is to bitch as mare is to stallion.
6. Cat is to kitten as goat is to kid.
7. Walk is to legs as fly is to wings.
8. Kraal is to cow as sty is to pig.
9. Bird is to nestling as owl is to owlet.
10. Sheep is to pen as horse is stable.
11. Queen is to king as princess is to prince.
12. Waiter is to waitress as host is to hostess.
13. Bee is to hive as white ant is to anthill.
14. Niece is to nephew as grandmother is to grandfather.
15. Uncle is to aunt as son is to daughter.
16. Landlady is to landlord as groom is to bridegroom.
17. Doctor is to hospital as teacher is to school.
18. Carpenter is to workshop as a mechanic is to garage.
19. Fool is to feet as mouse is to mice.
20. Soldier is to barracks as king is to palace.

Activity:

Complete the given analogies correctly.

1. Bird is to nestling as goose is to ……
2. Queen is to ……as grandmother is to grandfather.
3. Horse is to stable as pig is to ……
4. Cat is to …… as sheep is to lamb.
5. Sit is to stand as in to ……
6. Duck is to drake is goose is to ……
7. Laugh is to …… as tall is to short.
8. ……. is clean as young is to old.
9. First is to ……as friend is to enemy.
10. Train is to …… as taxi is to park.
11. Groom is to bridegroom as host is to …….
12. Goat is to ……as monkey is to baby.

Culture and gender in our sub-county.

Comprehension: Story about our culture.

Ref: Lesson notes.

Comprehension: Conversation

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 Page 103

Comprehension: A poem about boys and girls.

Ref; ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 105

Health in our sub-county

Comprehension: Poem – AIDS

Ref: Mk Thematic English Book Page 121

Composition: Guided composition

"Good Children"

Ref: Mk English Book 3 page 102

Comprehension: passage story.

"Nina, The smart Girl"

Mk English Book 3 page 101

Prepositions

Good – at

Interested – in

Arrive – at / in

afraid - of

proud - of

fond - of

accused – off

believe – in

borrow - from

guilty - of

share - between / among

aim - at

a shamed - of

belong - to

angry - at / with

shout - at

lean - against

different - from

lend – to

marry - to

laugh – at

die - of

suffer - from

divide – into

Exercise

Use the suitable word to complete the sentences below.

1. They are shouting ……the thief.
2. Tom is fond ……. beating dogs.
3. Mary is angry ……me
4. Don't laugh ……him.
5. She is good …… netball.
6. He she shared the oranges ……the triplets?
7. He was accused ……stealing.
8. We believe ……one God.
9. Peter died ……AIDS
10. She is suffering ……measles.

Lesson 34

Proverbs:

1. A hungry man is an angry man.
2. One by one makes a bundle.
3. A barking dog seldom bites.
4. Every dog has its /his day.
5. Call a spade a spade.
6. Better be alone than in an ill. (a bad) company.
7. Let sleeping dogs lie.
8. Do as I say but not as I do.
9. Eat to live but do not live to eat.
10. Do not put your eggs in one basket.
11. God helps those who help themselves.
12. Empty vessels (tins) make loud noise.
13. He that laughs last laughs best.
14. Tit for tat is a fair game.
15. No pain no gain.
16. A stitch in time saves nine.
17. A friend is easier lost than found.
18. One man's meat is another man's poison.
19. An idle mind is the devils workshop.
20. One good turn deserves another.
21. Pride goes before a fall.
22. Knowledge is power.
23. Prevention is better than cure.
24. Practice makes permanent and perfect.

Lesson 35:

Proverbs:

1. Early to bed, early to rise.
2. Slow and steady wins the race.
3. Where there is smoke, there is fire.
4. Out of sight does not mean out of mind.
5. Lore me love my dog.
6. A good husband makes a good wife.
7. Charity begins at home but is should not end there.
8. A word to the wise is enough.
9. A beggar has no choice.
10. Let by gone by be gone.
11. A good beginning makes a good ending.
12. No news is good news.
13. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
14. Love is blind.
15. Two heads are better than one.
16. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
17. Better late than never.
18. You reap what you sow
19. Birds of the same feathers flock together.
20. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
21. Half a loaf is better than nothing.
22. First come first served.
23. Late comers eat bones.

Lesson 36

Activity:

Complete the given proverb correctly./

1. One by one …….
2. Early to bed …….
3. First come …….
4. knowledge is …….
5. Prevention is …….

6. A stitch is ……
7. Empty vessels ……
8. A barking dog ……
9. Call a spade ……
10. Do as I say ……
11. Tit for tat is a ……
12. No pain ……
13. One man's meat ……
14. A word to a wise ……
15. You reap……
16. A friend in need ……
17. Better late
18. Two heads
19. Charity begins
20. Slow and steady……
21. Where there is smoke……
22. An idle mind……
23. An apple a day ……
24. A good husband
25. Half a loaf

Basic technology in our sub-county.

Comprehension: A dialogue

Ref: ABC MK thematic English Book 3 page 128

Composition: Substitution table.

ABC Thematic English Bks page 123

Comprehension: Passage / story

" Handwork materials"

Ref: ABC Thematic English Bk 3 page 129

Questions tags.

Definition: A question tag is a short question that follows a statement.

Positive question tag for negative statement.	Negative question tag for positive statement
1. She doesn't run fast, does she? 2. Cows don't give us milk, do they? 3. I don't eat rice, do I? 4. Amina doesn't live in Kampala, does she? 5. It doesn't get tired, does it?	1. She runs fast, doesn't she? 2. Cows give us milk, don't they? 3. I eat rice, don't I? 4. Amina lives in Kampala, doesn't she? 5. It gets tired, doesn't it?

Activity:

1. She stays far from here, …….?
2. Dogs don't bite their master, ……?
3. They don't get tired, ……?
4. We sleep at night, ……?
5. He doesn't drive a car, ……?

The present continuous

Positive question tag for negative statement.	Negative question tag for positive statement
1. It isn't raining now, is it? 2. My brothers aren't sleeping now, are they? 3. The baby isn't crying loudly, is it? 4. Tom and Musa aren't climbing a tree, are they? 5. I am not going out with you, am I?	1. It is raining now, isn't it? 2. My brothers are sleeping now, aren't they? 3. The baby is crying loudly now, isn't it? 4. Tom and Musa are climbing a tree, aren't they? 5. I am going out with you, aren't I?

Activity:

Complete with a suitable question tag.

1. Kato and Musa are cutting a tree, ……?
2. She isn't reading a book, ……?
3. We are late, ……?
4. The children are playing in the field, ……?
5. Supper is ready, ……?

Energy is our sub-county

Comprehension: A dialogue about buying charcoal

ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 134

Composition: A substitution table

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 138

Comprehension: A story / Passage.

Ref: ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 132

Comprehension: A poem.

Ref; ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 140

Lesson 25

Vocabulary

Sharp share eat help care medicine patient gloves

take shave needle towel comb razorblade syringe because

Activity:

Make correct sentences using the words below.

1. Syringe: ……
2. Shave: ……
3. Gloves: ……
4. Sharp: ……
5. Share: ……
6. Care: ……
7. patient: ……
8. Medicine: ……
9. Eat: ……
10. Help: ……

LESSON 26

The use of always……

1. You should always go for blood test.
2. You should always take care of sick people.

The use of ……never……..

3. You should never play with sharp things.
4. We should use the same needles.

The use of ……but …….

5. Care for AIDS patients but always wear gloves.
6. Do not share razorblades but always take care of patients.

Exercise

Rewrite sentences using 'never' always' and ' but'

Lesson 27

Letter writing

Parts of the body communication

1. Address
2. Greeting
3. Introduction
4. Body
5. Conclusion

Activity

Writing a sample letter.

Lesson 28

Letter writing

Writing a friendly letter

Hormisdallen Primary School
P.O.Box 30223
Kampala
16th October, 2014

Dear Joan,

How are you since we last met? How is school and everyone at home? I am writing this letter to invite you to come and attend my birthday party.

It will take place on Thursday 20th October, 2014 at home. Please try to come early and be with us.
We shall be very happy to see you.

Yours
Jane

THEME: BASIC TECHNOLOGY:

LESSON 29

VOCABULARY

banana	leaf	plastic	straw	wire	heavy	light
size	colour	texture	fibre	palmleaves	weight	small
long	short	big	good	bad		

Activity:

Use each of the words below to show that you understand their meaning;

1. banana .....
2. leaf .....
3. Short .....
4. big .....
5. good .....
6. bad .....
7. light .....
8. colour .....
9. straw .....
10. heavy .....

Lesson 30

The envelope (comprehension)

	Stamp
Miss. Sara Nkonge Classteacher P.2 Yellow Katwe P/S Kampala	

Questions:

1. To whom is the envelope addressed?
2. In which school is Miss. Sarah Nkonge?
3. Which class she teach?
4. ▒ What does this symbol stand for?
5. Write the following in full. (a) P/S. (b) P.O

Lesson 31

A puzzle about artificial materials.

B	S	T	R	Q	W	S
A	F	W	I	R	E	S
N	I	H	C	A	R	T
A	B	A	R	O	P	E
N	R	L	M	A	T	X
A	E	L	C	U	P	B

Make ten words from the puzzle above.

LESSON 32

COMPREHENSION

A calendar for the month of October

Questions:

1. For which month is the calendar?
2. How many days are in the month of October?
3. How many Sundays are in this month?
4. Why is 9th coloured or shaded?
5. Which day is 15th October?
6. How many days make a week?
7. What name is given to a period of two weeks?
8. A part from October, name other months of year with thirty one days.
9. Write in full.
   (i) Sat
   (ii) Wed

Lesson 33

Vocabulary

Swamp	bush	garden	weave	food	juice	day
tie	mat	eat	pot	rope	play	cut

Lesson 42

ADVERTISEMENT 7TH SEP T, 201I
CHARCOAL SAVER STOVE ON SALE
Grab one today
Price 10,000/= each
Place Rubaga road
Contact 0772313894

Questions:

1. What is the advertisement about?
2. When was the advertisement written?
3. How much is each charcoal stove?
4. What does /= stand for?
5. Where is the business found?
6. Which telephone number will your father call if he wanted to buy a charcoal stove?
7. Who wrote the advert?
8. Write road in short.
9. Write a small word from firewood.
10. Apart from a charcoal saver stove draw two things you can cook food on.

Lesson 43:

Vocabulary:

Switch of/on, blow off, cover, light box, match, stick, candle, water, torch, switch. (noun) low, high.

Write the opposite of the underlined words.

1. The baby is <u>a wake</u>.
2. He will not <u>remember</u> the name.
3. We find <u>wild</u> animals in the forest.
4. The mangoes are <u>sour</u>.

5. Our school was the first in music.
6. She comes from far.
7. Her dress was expensive.
8. Mary has shut the door.
9. It is windy on the hill.
10. The exam was difficult.
11. His father is poor.
12. Give me that water.

LESSON 46

NOTICE

ALL CLASS TEACHERS MUST SWITCH

OFF THE LIGHT BEFORE LEAVING

THE CLASSROOM

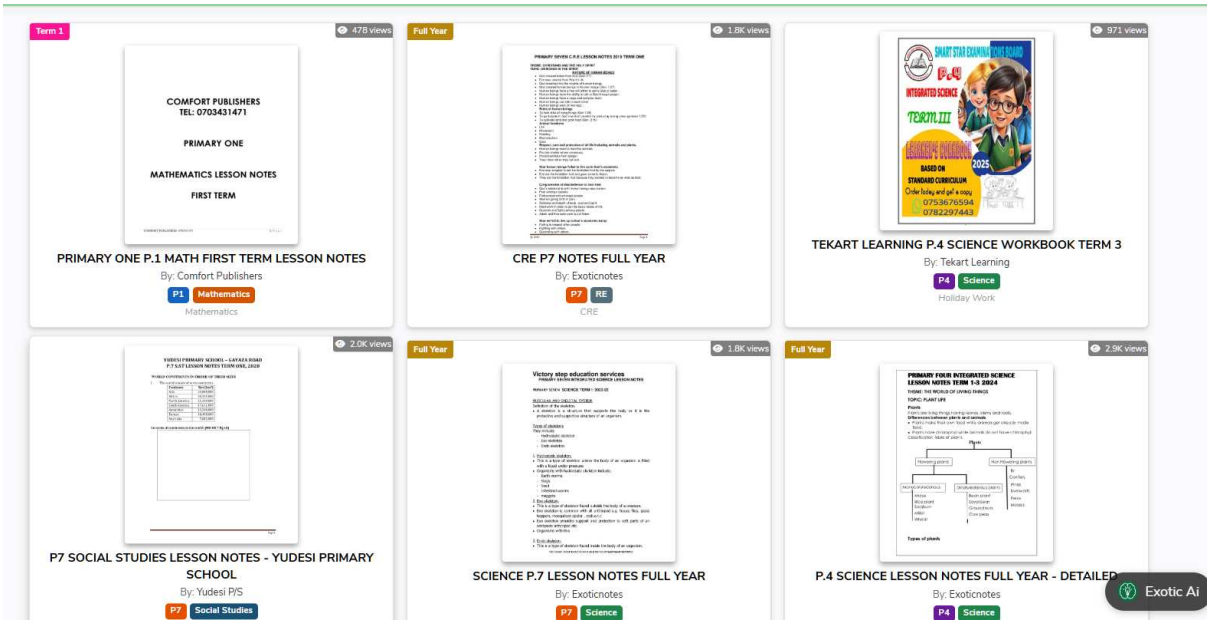
THANK YOU

By headteacher.

Questions:

1. When was the notice written?
2. What is the notice about?
3. Who wrote the notice?
4. To whom was the notice written?
5. Write headmaster in short form.
6. Give one leader in a class.
7. Write one duty of a teacher in a class.
8. Draw and name two things which give use light at home when electricity is off.
9. Write the opposite of;
   (i) before
   (ii) off

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