P.2 ENGLISH NOTES

TERM ONE NOTES

TOPICALBREAKDOWN
TERM I
WEEK 1
THEME ONE:**OUR SCHOOL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD**
Subtheme: Location symbols and benefits of our school.

MONDAY VOCABULARY

food, child, broom, medicine, money, on, in, under, water, near, behind, in front of, over, flag, tree, red, yellow, black, white, grey, Orange, blue, green, uniform, black, badge, sign post, (colours should be according to the school uniform)

Activities:

- Pupils will read the vocabulary.
- Pupils spell the vocabulary
- Pupils construct oral and written sentences.
- Fill in missing letters.
- Arrange letters to form correct words.

TUESDAY:STRUCTURES (Singular Structures)

Some structural patterns should be written and others oral decide which.

- What is this/that?
- This is a/an _____
- That is a/an_____
- Is this a/an _____? is that a/an _____?
- Yes, it is.
- No, it is not.
- What colour is this/that? (oral)
- It is _____
- It's _____

WEDNESDAY: STRUCTURES (Plural Structures)

- What are these/those?
- These are _____
- Those are _____
  - Are these/those _____?

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- Yes, they are.
- No, they are not.

- How many colours are on _____? (oral)

- school uniform
- school flag
- National flag
- East African flag

THURSDAY: PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Prepositions of place are words used to show the place or position of something.

Examples:

in , on , over , under , in front of , behind, near , between , along , at, across

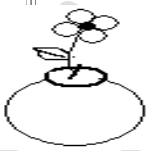
Activities

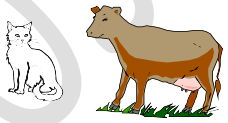
- Reading the words
- Spelling the words
- Placing objects
- Making sentences
- Drawing pictures depicting the preposition
- Writing words correctly.

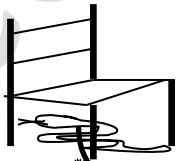
Exercise

Write sentences about the given pictures.

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

e) 

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f) 

g) 

h) 

NB: When making sentences using the position/ place prepositions, we talk about the small object, in some cases the mobile.

FRIDAY:Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

a) The chalkboard is _____the classroom.
b) Our school is _____ the road.
c) The teacher's home is _____ the farm.
d) My mother is _____ home.
e) The aeroplane is _____ the air.
f) The bag is _____ my bed.
g) The rat is _____ the hole.
h) The children are _____ School.
i) His shirt is _____ the hanger.
j) The visitors are _____the sitting room.

NB:In this case avoid writing verbs whatsoever.

References

1. MK Primary English Bk 2 Pg 46-47.
2. Oxford Primary English Bk 2 Pg 22.
3. Junior English Bk 2.

MONDAY:PREPARATIONS OF VERBS.

Verb prepositions always come immediately after a given verb.

Examples

To, at, over, against, next, along, across, for, into, after, of, from, on, by, about

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Verbs and prepositions

Look - at	think - about	suffer- from
Look - for	accused- of	listen - to
Look - after	proud – of	announce - over
Look - into	used - to	interested - in
Look - up	lean - against	point - to/at
Look - down	run - away	swim - across
Look - away	run - after	swim - along
Look - forward	walk - along	shout - at
Walk - on		

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the suitable preposition.

a) Kato is running _____the ball.
b) He was leaning _____the table.
c) We should listen _____our teachers.
d) Grace is suffering _____ headache.
e) The children are interested _____ the story.
f) Mark is looking _____the chalkboard.
g) Ann was looking _____her book in the bag.
h) Is Tom interested _____ the story?
i) Did he go to school _____foot?
j) Was it announced _____the radio?

TUESDAY: FORMING PLURALS OF NOUNS BY ADDING "s".

We add "s" on nouns that end with consonant sound which are not s, ch, sh, x.

a) We add "s" on nouns that end with vowel sound "a" and "e"

1. ***Examples*:** (Nouns that end with consonants)

Bag	School	Cupboard
Ball	Book	Flask
Bed	Seed	Desk
Bell	Basin	Cup
Pencil	Chart	Pen

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Rubber	Thing	PAPER
broom	Blank	

1. Nouns that end with vowels

Table

Umbrella

Apple

Panga

Bale

Samba

Tree

Riddle

Nana

Handle

Paddle

Sickle

Activities

- Reading the given work.
- Spelling the words.
- Giving more words in the same category.
- Drawing pictures

Exercises

1. Write the plurals of the given words

Broom	-	Stool	-
Pencil	-	Chair	-
Doll	-	Tree	-
Umbrella	-	Nana	-

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1. **Use the words in brackets in the correct form.**

a) Janat has two _____. (rubber)

b) There are many _____ in our classroom. (table)

c) They _____ are in the shelves. (book)

d) The teacher made many _____for our class. (chart)

e) The children bought many _____at school on a rainy day. (umbrella)

f) There are many _____in the forest. (tree)

Activities

- Spell the plurals of the nouns given.
- Give the plurals of some nouns.
- Draw singular and plural expressions.
- Giving nouns in the same category.

Exercises

1. **Write the plurals of these words.**

a)

b) box -

c) bus -

d) dress -

e) bush -

f) match -

g) fox -

h) tomato -

i) potato -

mango

1. **Fill in the gaps with the plural of the words in the brackets.**

a) Allan uses _____ to clean the carpet. (brush)

b) They _____ were too heavy for him to lift. (box)

c) The children carried the _____ to the main hall. (bench)

d) _____lay their eggs on stagnant water. (mosquito)

e) Some _____are not bright at night. (torch)

f) We saw three _____ on the streets. (bus)

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g) _____are wild animals. (fox)
h) Her two _____ were stolen. (dress)
a) Suzan ate many _____yesterday. (mango)
b) Running water made _____in the road. (ditch)

SYMBOLS. (Teacher composes relevant compositions)

Activities

- Reading
- Filling in the guided composition.
- Composing short stories about school symbols

FRIDAY: COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

(Teacher to choose among the following)

- dialogue
- short story
- rhyme

Activities

- Reciting the rhyme
- Acting a dialogue
- Reading the story
- Drawing the most interesting part of the;

- story
- rhyme
- dialogue

Reference:

- *Teacher Resource Bk English Bk 2.*
- *Word Perfect Spelling Bk 2 Pg 17.*
- *Oxford Primary English Bk 2 Pgs 29/25*
- *Read and write English Standard 2 Pg 2*
- *Junior English Bk 1 Pg 21.*

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SUB THEME: BENEFITS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD FROM SCHOOL.

WEEK 3

MONDAY: VOCABULARY

ball , hall , near , in , on , cupboard , books , compound , field , ruler , piece of chalk

Activities

- Pupils read the vocabulary
- Spell the vocabulary
- Construct oral sentences using the vocabulary.
- Filling in the missing letters.
- Arranging letters to make correct words.
- Making small words from the big words.

Exercises

1. **Write the words correctly.**

a) ablet _____ e) ilarrby_____

b) airch _____ f) lalh _____

c) sked _____ g) cklah _____

d) ifeld _____ h) lerur _____

2. Write any three sentences using these words.

a) compound _____

b) chalkboard _____

c) Piece of chalk_____

3. Make small words from these

a) blackboard _____ _____ _____

b) cupboard _____ _____ _____

c) chair _____ _____ _____

d) compound _____ _____ _____

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TUESDAY:FORMING PLURALS OF NOUNS BY DROPPING "y" AND ADDING "ies"

We drop "y" only when the noun is ending with another consonant before "y" like:
by , cy , dy , fly , fry , gy , ky , ly , ry , py , my , ny , sy , ty , zy , etc

Examples

Baby - babies
Fly -_____
Puppy -_____
Family -_____
City -_____
Fairy -_____
Ferry -_____
Lorry -_____
Bunny -_____
Story -_____
Lady -_____
Library -_____
Pony -_____
Army -_____
Body -_____
Fry -_____

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Activities

- Reading words and their plurals.
- Spelling the plurals of words.
- Giving more words in the category.
- Drawing single and plural pictures.

Exercises

1. **Write the plurals of these words.**

a) fly
b) lorry
c) puppy
d) baby
e) story
f) city
g) library

lady

1. **Fill in the gaps with plurals of the words given in the brackets.**

a) David likes to read _____about birds. (story)
b) The nurse treated many _____ in the hospital. (baby)
c) Many _____came from the rubbish pit. (fly)
d) Those _____are very smart. (lady)
e) The two _____sank in the lake. (ferry)
f) We ate _____at Rhoda's birthday party. (berry)
g) Kampala and Nairobi are big _____.(city)
h) _____feed on milk. (puppy)
i) The two _____had a terrible accident. (lorry)
j) Paul and Tom come from different _____. (family)

***References*:**

- *Read and Write English Standard 2 Pg 28.*
- *Word perfect Spelling Bk 2 Pg 34*
- *English Aid Bk 3 Pg 57.*

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WEDNESDAY: FORMING PLURALS OF NOUNS THAT END WITH "y" LIKE.

ay, ey , oy , uy

Examples

Key
Bay
Turkey
Boy
Tray
Donkey
Monkey
Guy
Toy

Activities

- Reading the words
- Giving the plurals of the nouns
- Giving similar words.

Exercises

Fill in the gaps with the plurals of the words given in brackets.

a) The _____for the classrooms are lost. (key)
b) All schools must have _____. (sickbay)
c) _____are very big birds. (turkey)
d) Those _____are very stupid. (boy)
e) There are very old _____in that hotel. (tray)
f) _____do not run very fast. (donkey)
g) The babies lost their _____. (toy)
h) The _____ ate all the corn in the garden. Monkey

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THURSDAY: NOUNS WHOSE PLURALS ACQUIRE "ves"

Nouns get to end with "ves" when they end with "f" or "fe" in the singular form.

Knife
Wife
Thief
Loaf
Hoof
Life
Wolf
Shelf
Self
Leaf

Activities

- Reading the words
- Giving the plurals
- Giving similar words and different words.

NB:In words like chief, cliff, staff, roof, etc. We do not add "ves" we add "s" on their plural forms.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the plural of the words given in brackets.

a) _____are dangerous weapons. (knife)
b) Tom has four _____. (wife)
c) The two _____ were shot dead. (thief)
d) I ate two _____of bread last week. (loaf)
e) A cow has four _____ (hoof)
f) The red-cross people are there to save _____. (life)
g) _____ are wild animals. (wolf)
h) The book _____are broken. (shelf)
i) The tree lost all the _____. (leaf)

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FRIDAY: SUB-THEME: Causes of problems between school and the neighborhood.

Vocabulary

Gun away uniform police policeman
Policewoman thief land fight steal black
Green brown yellow red white blue

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary
- Spelling the vocabulary
- Making sentences about the words.
- Filling in the missing letters.

Structures

Some structures to be carried out in oral form and others in written form.

- Show me a/the.....
- This/That is .....
- What do you/don't you like?
- I like .....
- I don't like .....
- What are they doing?
- They are .....
- What colour is .....?
- It is.....
- What is she/he wearing?
- She/he is .....

Exercises

1. **Fill in the missing letters.**

a) th__ef
b) un__fo__m
c) pol__ceman
d) f_g__t
e) st__al
f) a__my

2. **Answer these riddles correctly.**

Who am I?

a) You wear me when coming to school.
b) I am _____
c) I keep law and order.

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d) I am _____
e) We keep peace and security in our country.
f) We are _____

WEEK 4

MONDAY:NOUNS WITHOUT PLURALS

There are two types of such nouns;

a) **uncountable nouns**
b) **No plural nouns**

NB: Uncountable nouns are inseparable items like liquids, solids and gases, etc. We use only "is", "was" and "has" to talk about them.

Water	food	beer	oxygen
Petrol	rice	blood	carbon dioxide
Oil	ice	meat	hydrogen
Soda	milk	mutton	grass
Paraffin	butter	pork	acid etc.

No plural nouns can be counted, but they do not change in plural e.g.

Cattle	sheep	deer	chicken
People	fish	furniture	bread, etc.

Activities

- Reading the words correctly
- Spelling the words.
- Giving the plural forms.

Exercises

1. **Give the plurals of these words.**

a) sheep
b) deer
c) water
d) fish
e) sugar
f) ink

2. **Give the plural of the underlined words.**

a) Please, give me some water. _____
b) I don't eat fish. _____
c) Her hair is long and black. _____
d) The people sang nice songs. _____

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e) **Blood** is red but water is colorless. _____
f) A **deer** runs fast. _____
g) The child saw a **sheep** in the field. _____

***NB*: In the above case we can use plural expressions even if the nouns do not change. e.g;**

Is - are
Was - were
Has - have
This - these
That - those

This is because the nouns can be counted.

3. Rewrite the sentences in plural form.

1. A sheep is a humble animal.
2. The fish is swimming very fast.
3. A deer has many horns.
4. The cattle is grazing.
5. That chicken is very big.

TUESDAY :PLURALS OF IRREGULAR NOUNS

Irregular nouns have plurals which are completely different from their original state.

Tooth - teeth
Foot - Feet
Man - men
Woman -women
Person-people
Mouse-mice
Goose-geese
Louse -lice
Child -children
Ox -oxen
Policeman-policemen
Policewoman-policewomen

Activities

- Reading the nouns
- Spelling the plural forms
- Giving words in the same category.

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Exercises

Give the plural of the underlined words.

1. My tooth is paining. _____
2. That man is the best runner. _____
3. Where is the policeman? _____
4. The goose does not fly high. _____
5. The mouse is under the chair. _____
6. Did she hurt her foot? _____
7. The child is going to school. _____
8. The girl has a louse in her hair. _____
9. That ox is very fast. _____
10. Is the policewoman pregnant? _____

WEDNESDAY:VOCABULARY

grandmother, grandfather , aunt , sister, brother , niece, cousin , nephew

Structures

- Show me your
- This is my.....
- She/he is my .....
- These are my .....
- Those are my .....
- They are our/my/ their .....
- How many.....have you got?
- I have .....

Exercises

- Reading the words
- Spelling the words.
- Forming small words from the big ones.
- Constructing oral sentences.
- Answering questions using the structures orally.

Exercises

1. Fill in the missing letters.

a) br__th__r
b) un__le
c) sist__r
d) moth__r
e) d__ught__r
f) a__nt
g)

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2. Arrange the letters to form correct words.

a) anut
b) ons
c) thfaer
d) phewne
e) encie
f) scouin

3. Make sentences using these words.

a) grandfather:

_____

b) daughter:

_____

c) grandmother

_____

4. Form small words from the big ones.

a) mother _____ _____ _____
b) grandfather _____ _____ _____

5. Match the gender opposites correctly.

Male	Female
Father	aunt
Brother	daughter
Uncle	grandmother
Son	mother
Grandfather	sister

Personal pronouns are words that stand for nouns/names.

Examples.

I, we, they, you, he, she, it

Personal pronouns are grouped into singular and plural expressions

- Singular pronouns: I, she, he, it
- Plural pronouns: we, they

NB: "Yes" is both singular and plural depending on whether one person or group of people being talked about.

	First person	**Second person**	**Third person**
Singular	i	you	he, she, it
Plural	we	you	they
Both		you	

Activities

- Identifying pronouns
- Making sentences using pronouns

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- Forming possessive pronouns

Exercises

1.Match A and B correctly.

A	**B**
I	the dog
We	Jane
They	Peter
He	I and Sarah
She	Tom and Annet
It	

2. Rewrite the sentences by using the pronouns of the underlined words.

a) Peter is a good boy.

_____

b) I and Suzan are clever children

_____

c) Elizabeth is a beautiful girl.

_____

d) A cat is a wise animal.

_____

e) John and Fatuma are friends.

- **Possessive pronouns** are the words used to show ownership/belonging.
- **Possessive pronouns** are got from personal pronouns.

Examples

my , mine , me , our , ours , us , your , you , yours , their , theirs , them , his , him , her , hers , its

Activities

- Reading the pronouns
- Grouping the possessiveness
- Making oral and written sentences.
- Matching to "has" and "have".

Exercises

1.Match the pronouns to "has" and "have"

I	
She	
We	has
He	
They	have
It	
You	

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2.Complete the table correctly.

Personal pronouns		**possessive pronouns**		
I	my	- mine	-	me
We -	_____	- ours	-	us
They -	their	- theirs	-	_____
You -	your	- _____	-	you
He -	_____-his		-	him
She -	her	- her	-	_____
It -	its	- _____	-	it

3.Use all the pronouns following the given example.

1. a) I have a car.a) _____a) _____
   b) It is my car. b) _____ b) _____
   c) The car is mine.c) _____c) _____
   d) It belongs to me.d) _____d) _____

WEEK 5

1. We are hungry. Please give _____some food.
2. He is thirsty, let's give _____some water.
3. The girls are noisy. Tell _____to keep quiet.
4. The boys are late. _____have missed the bus.
5. The cat is under the tree. _____is resting.
6. You are my friend. I have known _____ for many years.
7. The queen has much money. _____is happy.
8. The frog jumped into the soup. _____is dead.
9. _____very bad. Your teacher beat you.
10. _____is playful. His shirt is torn.

References:

- Basic Primary English Bk 2, Pg 3.
- Junior English Bk 3 Pg 21.

Punctuation marks are symbols used to write English in the correct form They are;

- capital letters
- full stops
- question marks
- commas
- apostrophe, etc.

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CAPITAL LETTERS AND FULL STOPS.

- Capital letters are upper case letters like;

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

They must be used to show;

a) The beginning of sentences.
b) Names of people
c) names of places
d) names of vehicles
e) Days of the week
f) Months of the year
g) Titles, etc.

- Full stops are put at the end of telling sentences. It is a dot.

Examples

a) It is a lovely dress.
b) My mother's friend is Sarah.
c) Joy went to Jinja.

Activities

- Reading words and sentences.
- Identifying proper nouns
- Punctuating given sentences.

Exercises

1. Write out words which should start with capita; letters.
   train peter flower kampala table sarah snake benz pot doctor broom Monday January
2. Punctuate these sentences

a) I have two brothers
b) he must work very hard
c) joan has lost mark's pencil
d) we went to gulu last monday
e) aunt carol is a nurse
f) we go for swimming on tuesday
g) January is the first month of the year
h) kapere has a blue benz

References.

- Junior English Bk 3 Pg 23
- Junior English Bk 2 Pg 22
- Standard 2 English Page 11-12
- Basic English Bk 2 Pg 52.

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- When writing days of the week and months of the year in short forms, w write the first three letters and put a dot.
- For Thursday and September we write the first four letters. Thur. /Sept.
- Titles that end with "r" we write the first letter and the last letter and put a dot.

Activities

- Reading the words.
- Writing in short form

Exercises

1.Write in short

Monday - _____
Tuesday - _____
Wednesday - _____
Thursday - _____
Friday - _____
Saturday - _____
Sunday - _____
January - _____
February - _____
August - _____
September - _____
October - _____
November - _____
December - _____

2.Write titles in short

Mister - _____
Teacher- _____
Father - _____
Doctor - _____
Sister - _____
Junior - _____

•**Question marks** are also called interrogation marks. They are used in asking questions, and they come at the end.

•**The questioning words are:**

What
Where
Will
Is

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Shall
Why
When
Do
Was
Has
Which
Who
Did
Were
Have
How
Whom
Can
Are
Had, etc

Examples

a) Why are you late?
b) Will you be here tomorrow?
c) Is he going to school?
d) What is your name?

Activities

- Reading asking words.
- Forming questions and answering them.
- Punctuating sentences

Exercises

1. Write any five sentences of your own.

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

2.**Punctuate these sentences**

a) When will the doctor come
b) Which book are you reading
c) How old is Deborah
d) Who is your father.
e) What is your name
f) Is the headmaster in the office

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g) Am I your brother
h) Are the children playing
i) Did you come late
j) Was it raining when you left

Vocabulary

Doctor , nurse , teacher , policeman , policewoman
Carpenter , patient , show maker , shop keeper , driver , dentist , oculist , barber , cobbler , farmer , butcher , fisherman , fishmonger , inside , near , in , on, etc
NB: (Include work places and their tools)
Structures
Show me a/the .....
- This/That is a .(nurse, teacher, etc)

Where is the.....?
- The .....is.....the.....

What does a .....do?
- A ..... treats/builds/ mends/ sells/ teaches, etc

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary
- Spelling the vocabulary
- Constructing sentences using the vocabulary
- Answering structural questions correctly.
- Filling in missing letters.
- Matching the people with roles/tools/places of work, etc.
- Answering riddles.

Exercise

1. Fill in the missing letters.

a) t__ach__r
b) nu__se
c) c__rp__nter
d) dr__ver
e) p__tie__t
f) do__t__r

2.Match the people with the places of work.

Doctor	shop
Teacher	salon
Pilot	butchery
Driver	Lake
Shopkeeper	hospital

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	Barber school Butcher airport Fisherman taxi-park **3.Choose the correct word to fill in the gaps** a) I am a _____. I treat sick people in the hospital. b) I am a _____. I teach children. c) I go on lakes. I catch fish with my nets. I am a _____. d) I repair cars, buses and Lorries. I am a _____. e) I make chairs, beds and tables from wood. I am a _____. f) I mend people's shoes when they are torn. I am a _____. **4.Write in short form.** a) teacher _____ b) doctor _____ c) captain _____
	a) When listing items/things ideas. b) When pausing in a statement. c) After writing "Yes", "No" or "Please". **Examples** a) Susan, Brenda, Carol and Anne are in class. b) We went to the shop and bought sugar, butter, tea leaves and bread c) Yes, she is my friend. d) No, he is not a thief. e) Please, tell me the story. NB: A comma does not come before "and"/never put and after a comma because a comma is also a conjunction. **Exercise** Use commas to punctuate the sentences. 1. I went to the market to buy oranges tomatoes bananas and beans. 2. Peter Mark Joel Annet and John are in the field. 3. Please pick up your sweater and put it in the bag. 4. Yes I went to the village last week. 5. No I don't like to play football. 6. At the zoo, we saw lions zebras monkeys birds and buffalos. 7. Nurses doctors teachers pilots and barbers are people in our community. 8. They were looking for Okello Opio Okia Okot and Ongwen

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TUESDAY:

Vocabulary

walk, read , wrote , sweep , play , clean , pray , eat , sing , comb , wash , brush , dance , cook , run , present

Structures:

- What do you do every day?
- I/We.....every day.
- What does he/she do every day?
- He/ She .....every day.

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary.
- Writing the verbs in present simple tense considering third person singular. (he/she/it)
- Spelling the verbs.
- Using the verbs in the given structures.
- Writing words correctly.

Exercises

1.Write these words correctly.

a) gisn _____
b) pyla _____
c) mboc _____
d) alwk _____
e) sewep _____
f) tewir _____
g) nceda_____
h) swah _____

2.Write sentences using these words

a) pray _____
b) sweep_____
c) wrote_____
d) comb_____
e) cooks_____

3. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) The priest _____for us in the church every day. (pray)
b) A cook _____food at school. (cook)
c) John _____the classroom every morning. (sweep)
d) Suzan _____the dishes at home every day. (wash)
e) Peter _____ football every Saturday. (play)
f) She _____ her hair every morning. (comb)

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g) Patrick _____ the anthems every day. (sing)
h) He _____-to school on foot every day. (walk)

The apostrophe is used;

a) To show ownership/possession.
b) To write in short form/ to join two words

Examples

- The teacher's bag we've Moses'
- Bosco's pencil he's Amos'
- isn't they're James'
- can't you're etc

Activities

- Reading the given words.
- Writing the words in short.
- Showing the significance of these words in writing short forms. "Is", "are", "has" and "have" using the apostrophe.

's = has/is/
re = are
've = have
n't = not
is for nouns ending with "s" e.g Moses = Moses'

- Writing sentences to show possession
- Show the negative expressions.

Exercises

1. Write possession on sentences using "It is ....." e.g John has a car.

- It is his car.

a) Peter has a book.
b) Sarah has a dress.
c) Kato has a bag.
d) Moses has a bus.
e) Amos has a ball.

2. Write these words in short/join using apostrophe

Was not -
Is not -
Cannot -
Does not -
Do not -
Has not -

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Have not -
Could not -
Will not -
Shall not -
Did not -
He has -
It has -
John has -
Tom has -
She has -
The dog has -
We have -
They have -
You have-
We are -
You are -
They are, etc -

3.Fill in the gaps with the short form of the words given in brackets.

a) Rogers _____coming to school. (is not)
b) The dog _____ inside the kennel. (was not)
c) We _____ work when there is noise. (cannot)
d) _____ laugh at lame people. (do not)
e) My grandmother _____like eating meat. (does not)
f) _____raining now. (it is)
g) _____two eyes on my head. (I have)
h) _____ Very short. (You are)

This tense is used to describe an action taking place at that particular time.
We add "ing" at the end of the verb to show a perpetual action. (Continuing action)

Examples

Buy -buying
Eat -eating
Tie- tying
Fill- filling
Push -pushing
Do- doing

Activities.

Pupils read the given words.

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Pupils spell the words.
Pupils add "ing" at the end of the verbs.
Pupils use the words to make correct sentences.
Pupils use "is", "am", and "are" as guides.

Exercises

1.Change these verbs to present continuous tense

Slash -
Cook -
Look -
Walk -
Talk -
Point -
Paint -
Show -
Grow -
Pay -
Play -
Die -
Tie-
Do-
Go-
Read -
Clean -
Fill-
Kill -
Cover -
Order -
Seek -
Peel -
Push

2.Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) The children are _____their books. (read)
b) She is _____food now.(cook)
c) The children are _____ the compound now. (sweep)
d) I am _____my money now. (count)
e) The cat is _____milk now (drink)
f) We are _____ English now. (learn)
g) I am _____ my shoe laces now. (tie)
h) He is _____ rubbish from the floor. (collect)

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i) They are _____the school anthem now. (sing)
j) I am _____ beans in the garden. (plant)

Examples

Dance - dancing
Make - making

Activities

- Pupils read the words that end with "e".
- Pupils learn that "e" must be coming after a consonant not a vowel.
- Pupils drop "e" and add "ing"
- Pupils use the words in correct sentences.
- Pupils identify verbs without "ing" expressions.

Exercises

1.Write these verbs into present continuous tense.

Bathe -
Take -
Live -
Move -
Ride -
Drive -
Create -
Hate -
Hide -
Debate -
Vote -
Dive -
Save -
Brake -
Make -
Dance -
Wave -

2.Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) Daddy is _____his car now. (drive)
b) The babies are _____ behind the hut. (bathe)
c) I am _____ for the visitors. (dance)
d) The train is _____ along the rail. (locomote)
e) The frogs are _____into the pool. (dive)
f) John is _____ a letter to his friend. (write)
g) I am _____to the Pope. (wore)
h) Moses is _____ a basket. (weave)

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i) The boys are _____their bicycles. (ride)

- Verbs double the last letter when they are ending with single consonant/or the last two letters must be vowel and consonant. e.g

an, eg , op , et , ip , etc

Ban - banning
Mop - mopping
Swim - swimming
Cut - cutting

Activities

- Reading the words.
- Doubling the last letters.
- Learning that there is no word that has two vowels and double consonant together.

NB: Never double the last letter in cases like clean, feel, peel, beat, dream.

Exercises

1.Write these verbs into present continuous tense

Stop -
Clap -
Skip -
Slap -
Tap -
Swim -
Cut -
Rob -
Hop -
Rot -
Ban -
Slap -
Hit-
Chop -
Mop -
Cut -
Get -
Beg -
Put -
Shut -
Knit -
Wet -
Stab -

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Slip

2. Fill in the gaps with the present continuous tense of the words in brackets.

a) Mummy is _____meat now. (cut)
b) I am going for _____ now. (swim)
c) The horse is _____at a high speed. (gallop)
d) We are _____ to build a big house. (plan)
e) The boys are _____ around the classroom. (run)
f) Janat is _____ the bathroom now. (scrub)
g) They are _____ mangoes in the basket. (put)
h) She is _____ in the garden now. (dig)

- All verbs appear in the present simple tense.
- The verbs in the present simple tense are affected when we use the third person singular pronouns e.g he, she, it, a single noun. They acquire "s" or "es" or "ies"

•In present simple tense we use these indicators.

- everyday
- always
- sometimes
- of the
- daily
- all the time
- every week
- every year
- every mont

Examples.

Walk - walks
Pray - prays
Read - reads
Sing - sings

Activities.

- Reading the verbs
- Spelling the words.
- Using the words in sentences with third persons singular.
- Giving more words in the category.
- Changing the verbs in accordance to the third person singular.

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Exercises.

1. Change these verbs to present simple tense by adding "s".

Play -
Sweep -
Com -
Write -
Run -
Walk -
Sing -
Learn -
Dance -
Put -
Cook -
Feel -

2.Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

a) The doctor _____sick people every day. (treat)
b) Sarah _____ well in her book. (write)
c) Mary _____ her prayers every morning. (say)
d) A policeman _____ law and order every night. (keep)
e) The cobbler _____shoes every day. (mend)
f) He _____ an apple every morning. (eat)
g) She _____ on sportswear every Thursday.(put)
h) It _____ heavily every evening. (rain)
i) He _____ his shoe-laces alone every day. (tie)
j) She _____ the moon every night. (see)

•We add "es" to verbs that end with
sh , ch , ss , s , x , o

Examples:

Watch - watches
Dress - dresses
Box - boxes
Gas - gases
Go - goes

Exercises

1.Change the verbs to present simple tense by adding "es".

Brush -
Touch -
Watch -
Match -

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Teach -
Dress -
Go -
Do -
Echo -
Fax -
Box -
Mix -
Pinch -
Miss -
Gas -
Hiss -
Reach -
Hatch

2.Fill in the gaps by using the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) Mummy _____ my uniform every day. (wash)
b) Jane _____ her homework every evening. (do)
c) Denis _____ to town every Saturday. (go)
d) The rat _____mice every Saturday. (catch)
e) Elizabeth _____ her teeth after every meal. (brush)
f) Our teacher _____us English every day. (teach)
g) David _____ milk with soup. (mix)
h) He _____his friends in class. (pinch)
i) She _____ food every evening. (miss)

•In this category we see verbs that end with consonant clusters with "y" e.g by , dy, ly, py, my, fly, ply, vy, etc.

- "y" changes to "I" and we add "es" in the present simple tense.

Examples

Fly - flies
Cry -cries
Apply -applies
Deny -denies

Activities

- Pupils read the verbs.
- Pupils give the consonant clusters with "y".
- Pupils give similar words in the category.
- Pupils use the verbs in correct sentences.

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Exercises

1. Write these verbs into present simple tense.

Marry -
Bury -
Carry -
Dry -
Fly -
Fry -
Cry -
Apply -
Deny -
Shy -
Try -
Defy -
Hurry -
Identify -
Comply

2.Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) The baby _____for milk every day. (cry)
b) He _____ two wives every year. (marry)
c) She _____ meat with cooking oil daily. (fry)
d) It _____ the rats on its mouth every day. (carry)
e) The sun _____ the dresses every day. (dry)
f) She _____ to church every Sunday. (hurry)
g) The sniff dog _____ the thieves all the time. (identify)
h) The bird _____over our house daily. (fly)

Vocabulary

Head fingers leg ears lips eyes toes nose heel foot knee Elbow hair ankle mouth breast thigh

Structures

- Show me your.....
- This/These is/are my .....
- How many .....have/has you/he/she got?
- I/he/she has/have.....
- What do you use your .....for?
- I use my .....for .....
- What is she/he doing?
- She/he is .....

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Activities:

- Reading the vocabulary
- Naming the parts of the body.
- Spelling the words correctly.
- Constructing the sentences using the words given.
- Using the structures correctly.

Exercises

1.Write the plurals of these words.

Ear -
Toe -
Knee -
Ankle -
Nose -
Foot -
Tooth -
Mouth

2.Write five sentences using the learnt words.

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

3.Match the parts of the body with their uses.

Ears	for walking
Nose	for touching
Eyes	for seeing
Hands	for smelling
Legs	for hearing

WEEK 8

MONDAY:

- The past simple tense is used to show that the action stopped taking place.
- Sometimes it is called yesterday tense.
- We add "d" or "ed" or "ied" to some verbs.

Past tense where we add "d"

- We add "d" to verbs that end with letter "e".

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Examples

Dance - danced
Bathe - bathed

Activities

- Reading the verbs
- Giving similar words.
- Using the verbs in correct sentences.
- Changing the verbs in past simple tense.

Exercises

1.Write these verbs in past simple tense.

a) The baby _____using toilet soap. (bathe)
b) We _____ Yoweri Museveni to power. (vote)
c) God _____ everybody on earth. (create)
d) She was _____ of stealing meat. (ashame)
e) Daddy _____his money purse. (misplace)
f) He _____ his mother for two years.(hate)
g) She _____very well in the disco. (dance)
h) We _____primary one last year. (complete)

TUESDAY: PAST TENSE WHERE WE ADD "e".

We add "ed" on verbs that end with consonants.

Examples

Play - played
Plant - planted
Show - showed
Rain - rained

Activities

- Reading the given verbs.
- Giving similar words in the category.
- Using similar words in the category
- Using the learnt words in correct sentences.
- Writing verbs in past simple tense.

Exercises

1.Change these verbs to past simple tense

Play -
Pray -
Stay -
Add -
Collect -

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Touch -
Cover -
Help -
Push -
Clean -
Cook -
Work -
Laugh -
Jump -
Wait -
Miss -
Deep -
Heap -

2.Use the words in brackets in the correct forms.

a) The boy _____the tree yesterday. (climb)
b) We _____ for the bus for six hours. (wait)
c) Rhoda _____ her uniform yesterday. (wash)
d) It _____ heavily last Monday. (rain)
e) Deborah _____ the windows last night. (open)
f) The teacher _____ the girls to bring seeds. (ask)
g) The children _____at their teacher yesterday. (laugh)
h) We _____many games last week. (play)
i) Tom _____for his sister yesterday. (pray)
j) She _____ her teeth twice yesterday. (brush)

3. Group the words according to ending sounds "t" and "d"

laughed, cleaned, touched, covered, cooked, needed, washed, rained.

- We add "ied" on verbs that end with consonant clusters that end with "y" e.g.
- ry, ly, fry, cry, dry, fy, ny, etc
- "y" changes to "I" and we add "ed" in the Past Simple Tense.

Examples

Cry - cried
Try - tried
Bury - buried
Marry - married

Activities

- Reading the verbs
- Pupils give words with consonant clusters of "y".
- Pupils give similar words in the category.
- Pupils use the words in correct sentences.

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- All words in this tense form take sound "d".

1.Write the past tense of these verbs,.

Bury -
Carry -
Hurry -
Dry -
Fry -
Spy -
Cry -
Apply -
Deny -
Shy -
Try -
Identify -
Comply -
Simplify -
Marry

2.Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) He _____the cat in a box. (carry)
b) She _____ for a new job last year. (apply)
c) The policeman _____on the case of his murder last month.
d) The corn _____ in the garden. (dry)
e) Mary _____for breast milk yesterday. (cry)
f) She _____ to run fast but she failed. (try)
g) He was _____ last Sunday. (bury)
h) Daddy _____ another wife last week. (marry)

THURSDAY: VOCABULARY

throw, burn, boil, clean, collect, cover, slash, wash, cook, brush, cut, dig

Structures

- What are you doing?
- I am /we are .....
- What is he/she doing?
- He/ She is .....
- What are they doing?
- They are .....
- Did you.
- Yes, I did.
- No, I did not.

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- What did you/he/she/they do……yesterday/last Monday/last week, etc?
  - They/He/She……

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary.
- Using the words in correct sentences.
- Answering the structures correctly.

Exercises

1. **Make five sentences using any of the words learnt.**

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

2. Form small words from these words.

Clean _____ _____
Brush _____ _____
Wash _____ _____

- "and" is used to join two ideas/objects/subjects.
- When using "and", articles change.
  - "is" becomes "are"
  - "was" becomes "were"
  - "has" becomes "have"
  - "singular" becomes "plural expressions"

Examples:

1. Mark is a good boy.
   Richard is a good boy.
   - Mark and Richard are good boys.
2. Joan is smart.
   Joan is beautiful.
   - Joan is smart and beautiful.
3. Tom has a shirt
   Tom has a coat.
   - Tom has a shirt and a coat.
4. Peter has a car.
   Ali has a car.
   - Peter and Ali have cars.
5. Ian was absent.
   Rose was absent.

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Ian and Rose were absent.

Activities

- Reading both sentences.
- Joining the sentences.
- Pupils give their own contributions.

1. Join the sentences using "and".

Teacher to give sentences following the above examples. (Five joined expressions)

2. Write your own sentences and join them using "and".

Three expressions to be written.

MONDAY:

SUB-THEME: CLASSIFICATION OF FOODS.

Vocabulary

cassava, potato, orange, egg, rice, milk, pea, mango, yam, pawpaw, fish groundnut, cabbage, green, brown, yellow, blue, white (other colours)

Structures

- What are these/those?
- These/Those are .....
- They are .....
- Do you like.....?
- Yes I do.
- No, I do not.
- What colour is/are the .....?
- It is/they are .....
- What is this/that?
- It is a/an.....
- This is a/an.....

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary learnt.
- Spelling the words.
- Answering oral questions related to the structures given.
- Grouping the foods.
- Writing small words from the given words.

Exercises

1. Write small words from these words.

a) cabbage _____ _____

b) mango _____ _____

c) groundnut _____ _____

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d) potato _____ _____

2. Fill in the gaps with "a" or "an"

a) Rose is eating _____potato.
b) Our hen has laid _____ egg.
c) _____ Fish is a body building food.
d) _____ orange is a health giving food.
e) Did you eat _____ pineapple alone?
f) Sarah is cutting _____ onion.
g) _____cabbage is eaten as vegetable.
h) _____yam is an energy giving food.
i) Dad bought for me _____ apple.
j) I enjoy eating _____ yellow banana.

1. Use the plural form of the words in brackets.

1. We eat _____at School on Mondays. (potato)
2. Do you want _____ for lunch? (orange)
3. _____ grow under the ground. (groundnut)
4. The milkman sold all the _____-in the morning. (milk)
5. Where did you put the_____ _(mango)
6. We eat _____daily at school. (bean)
7. The hen's _____are broken. (egg)
8. _____are green when they are raw. (pea)
9. They _____ are rotten. Don't eat them! (pawpaw)

2. Circle the food that have no plural form.

Bean	rice	banana	posho
Milk	pea	juice	pawpaw

WEDNESDAY:

- We use "a" on nouns that start with consonant sounds.
- We use "an" on nouns that start with vowel sounds.

Examples

a table
a box
a cat
an eagle
an hour
an umbrella, etc

Activities

- Reading the words.
- Using the words in correct sentences.

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- Spelling the words.

Exercise

1. Write "a" or "an" before the noun given.

_____chair
_____owl
_____bag
_____elephant
_____axe
_____bell
_____hour
_____book
_____shirt
_____under pant
_____knife
_____umbrella

2.Use "a" or "an" to fill in the spaces.

a) Ali saw _____owl flying.
b) She cut her finger with _____knife.
c) He ate _____pawpaw for _____ hour.
d) _____elephant is a huge animal.
e) John is sitting on _____chair
f) She used _____umbrella to shelter herself from the sun.
g) He is reading _____story book.
h) _____eagle has sharp claws.

THURSDAY:ADJECTIVES

- Adjectives are words which tell us more about nouns.
- Adjectives are in different forms like

- size
- nature
- length
- colour
- mood/manner
- space, etc.

Examples

Fat strong short tall happy dull ugly kind quick
Rich early thin good slow poor late clean easy big

Activities

- Reading the adjectives.
- Spelling the adjectives.

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- Comparing adjectives using analogies.
- Constructing sentences using analogies
- Giving opposites of adjectives.
- Identifying adjectives

Exercises

1.Write out the adjectives from the sentences.

a) Denis has a dirty uniform. _____
b) The clever girl is sick. _____
c) Diana has a heavy bag. _____
d) I swam in the shallow pool._____
e) We had a busy day yesterday. _____
f) It is an easy question. _____

2.Fill in the analogies correctly.

a) Beautiful is to girl as _____is to boy.
b) _____ is to trees as long is to snakes.
c) Big is to ball as _____is to pig.
d) Little is to water as _____is to mango.

- Opposite means the contrary or the different but in the same nature/status or category.

Examples:

Good - bad
High - low
Rich - poor
Simple - hard

Activities:

Reading the adjectives
Spelling the words.
Using the words in opposite form
Considering the degrees of adjectives.

Exercises:

1.Give the opposites of these adjectives

Fat -
Bad -
Big -
Tall -
Slow -
Deep -
Clean -
Early -

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Poor -
High -
Blunt -
Below -
Lazy -
Strong -
Wide -
Simple -
Beautiful -
Asleep -
Hot -
Smart -
Heavy -
Black -
Clever -
Alive -

2.Write the opposite of the underlined words.

a) Dad is a very good man.
b) She is a hardworking girl.
c) The road is very narrow.
d) My pencil is blunt.
e) The aeroplane is slow.
f) That dog is dead.
g) She is sitting under the tall tree.
h) Our family members are poor.

- "Un" is used as a prefix. (a syllable written before the adjective/word)
- "Un" in other words may be used as "not"
- We use "un" when using such opposites.

E**xamples**

Happy-unhappy
Kind-unkind**,** etc.

Activities

- Reading the adjectives
- Spelling the words
- Affixiating /prefixing the adjectives to form the opposites.
- Constructing correct sentences using opposites.

Activities.

1.Write the opposite of the words.
Happy -

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Kind -
Sociable -
Faithful -
Comfortable -
Real -
Equal -
Grateful -
Tidy -
Acceptable -
Available -
Peaceful -
Grateful

2.Re-write the sentences using the opposite of the underlined words.

a) She is a happy girl.
b) Mummy is a kind woman.
c) It is a peaceful animal.
d) It is a real ball.
e) It is a comfortable bed.

•Adjectives appear in three degrees

- positive degree
- Comparative degree
- Superlative degree

• In the comparative degree we add "er" and in the superlative degree we add "est".

• When dealing in sentences we identify the adjective degree following;

- Positive degree – "a"
- Comparative degree – "than"
- Superlative degree – "the"

Examples

Tall - taller - tallest
a tall - taller than the tallest

1.**Complete the table below.**

Positive DEGREE	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Short	shorter than	the shortest
Strong		
Clean		
Slow		
Quick		
Cheap		

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Deep
Clever
Weak
Fine
Bright

2.Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) Tom is a _____boy. (short)
b) Peter is _____than Joseph. (strong)
c) Sarah is the _____ girl in class. (clever)

(Teacher to give about ten similar work)

Activities:

- Completing the table.
- Doubling the last letter.
- Using the adjectives in the correct degree.

Exercises:

1.Complete the table correctly.

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative Degree
Fat	fatter than	the fattest
Big		
Thin		
Hot		
Wet		

2.Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) Sunday was the _____day last week. (wet)
b) A pot is _____than a ball. (big)
c) Today is a _____ day. (cool)
d) Doreen is _____ than Diana. (thin)
e) Friday was the _____ day this week. (hot)
f) She is a _____ girl. (fat)
g) Mariam is _____than Joan.

•Adjectives that end with "y" replace it with "I" and add "er" and "est" in the comparative and superlative degrees.

Examples

Happy - happier - happiest
Early - earlier - earliest

Activities:

- Reading the adjectives
- Changing "y" to "I" and adding "er" or "est"

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- Giving more adjectives in this category.
- Completing the table.
- Using the adjectives in correct sentences.

Exercises

1.Compete the table correctly.

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Lazy		
Easy		
Early		
Dirty		
Ugly		
Crazy		
Busy		

2.Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

a) Who is the _____ boy in class? (dirty)
b) Lucy is _____ than Edella. (ugly)
c) Kampala is the _____ town in Uganda. (busy)
d) Tom came _____ than Peter. (early)
e) Have you seen a _____ woman? (crazy)
f) Patrick is the _____ man at school. (happy)
g) English is _____ than numbers. (easy)

- We add "more" to adjectives in the comparative degree and "most" in the superlative degree and "most" in the superlative degree.
- The adjectives do not change at all.

Examples

Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Handsome	most handsome	most handsome

Activities

Reading the adjectives
Spelling the adjectives
Putting "more" and "most" before the adjective.

Exercises

1. Complete the table correctly.

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Active	more active	most active
Honest		
Polite		
Dangerous		

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Peaceful
Grateful
Precious
Stubborn

2.Use the words in the correct form.

a) Zakia is the _____girl at home. (polite)
b) Tracy is _____ than Paula. (active)
c) A lion is a _____ animal. (fierce)
d) Is silver _____than gold? (precious)
e) Priest are the _____ people in a community. (honest)
f) Bolingo is a _____ boy at school. (stubborn)
g) Peter was the _____ to see me. (grateful)
h) A butterfly is a _____ insect. (peaceful)

1. Common animals
2. Animal homes
3. Animal sounds

Comprehension (Old Madanda)

4. Animal movements
5. Alphabetical order (first letter)
6. Alphabetical order (second letter()
7. Alphabetical order (third letter)
8. Common insects
9. Structures

Comprehension about insects

10. Use of "was" and "were"
11. common plants
12. structures
13. adjectives
14. opposites of adjectives
15. comparing adjectives (Add "er" "est"
16. Adjectives that double the last letter
17. Adjectives that end with "y"
18. Irregular adjectives
19. Adjectives where we ass "more" and "most"
20. Pronouns (Personal pronouns)
21. Possessive pronouns
22. The use of "some" and "any"
23. Things we make

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Vocabulary

24. Structures

Rhyme about things we make.

25. Reflexive pronouns
26. interrogative pronouns/questioning words
27. propositions (prepositions of place)
28. Prepositions of verbs
29. Vocabulary (material and source)
30. Prepositions of verbs
31. Vocabulary (material and source)
32. Conjunctions ("and")
33. Conjunction ("because")
34. Conjunction ("but")
35. Transport (means of transport)
36. Uses of transport
37. Opposites using "un"

Comprehension about transport.

38. Common accidents (Vocabulary)
39. Structures
40. Collective nouns

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TERM TWO NOTES

Common animals

Vocabulary:

Cat	elephant
Dog	horse
Hen	lion
Sheep	pig
Duck	goat
Bird	man
Rabbit	fish

Structures

What is this / that?

This / That is a _____

Activities:

1. Answering oral questions using the structures.

2(a) Write the words correctly

atc _____	dgo _____
eepsh _____	phantele _____
shif _____	hne _____

(b) Fill in the missing letters

r__bb__t	ho___se
d___ck	m___n
go___t	h___n

Animal young ones

Cat	-	kitten
Dog	-	puppy
Hen	-	chick
Cow	-	calf
Sheep	-	lamb
Bird	-	nestling
Duck	-	duckling
Rabbit	-	bunny/rack
Elephant	-	calf
Horse	-	foal
Lion	-	cub
Pig	-	piglet

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Goat	-	kid
Man	-	baby
Fish	-	fry
Monkey	-	baby

Animal homes

Cow – byre / kraal
Sheep – fold
Goat – shed

Pig	–	sty
Bird	–	nest
Fish	–	water
Lion	-	den
Man	-	house
Dog	-	kennel
Horse	-	stable
Rabbit	-	hutch/burrow
Bee	-	hive
Hen	-	pen
Cat	-	basket
Rat	-	hole/burrow

Activity

Matching animals to their young ones.

Animal sounds:
A dog barks
A cat purrs / mews
a sheep bleats
A goat bleats
A bird sings / whistles
A monkey chatters
A duck quacks
A rat / mouse squeaks
A lion roars
A cow lows / mows
A pig grunts
A snake hisses
An elephant trumpets
A hen clucks
A cock crows

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A horse neighs
A donkey brays

Comprehension about animals sounds

Activity

Completing analogies about animal sounds.

1. Dog is to _____ as cow is too low.
2. _____ is to snake as roaring is to lion.

Animal movement/meat

Snake - slithering (gliding)
Bird - flying
Dog - running
Cow - walking
Person - walking
Frog - jumping/hopping
Rabbit - jumping/hopping
Duck - wobbling

Alphabetical order

Arranging words in alphabetical order considering the first letter.

Examples:

3 1 5 2 4
1. Cat, apple, egg, ball, dog
2. Man, lady, woman, boy
   Boy lady, man, woman

Exercise:

1. dish, axe, cap, bus
2. table, chair, bed, desk
3. elephant, dog, cat, ass
4. cow, sheep, hen, goat
5. child, boy, girl, man

Second letter

Alphabetical order considering the second letter.

Examples:

1.boy, bag, best, bird
Bag, best, boy, build
2.most, meat, mat, milk
Mat, meat, milk, most

Exercise:

Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.

1. bench, box, basket, big

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2. desk, dog, dig, duck
3. mug, man, meat, millet
4. fight, fly, fought, fall

Alphabetical order considering the third letter.

Examples:

1. stool, stand, still, stung
2. drip, drum, dream, drop

Dream, drip, drop, drum

Exercise:

Arrange the words below in ABC order.

1. smell, small, smile, smoke
2. broom, brand, break, brick
3. crow, crane, crush, cream

Common insects

Vocabulary: cockroach, bees, wasp, mosquito, ant, spider

Structures:

Answer correctly

Are these insects?

Yes, they are...../ No, they aren't .....

Is this a/an.....?

Comprehension exercises about insects

Once upon a time there lived a very beautiful insect the butterfly. Everyone liked the butterfly. It had beautiful legs and wings. One day, Nakato was catching grasshoppers, jumping up and down. When she looked sideways, she saw a butterfly. She left all the grasshoppers and followed the butterfly because it was very beautiful.

Questions

Uses of was and were

- Was is used for one
- Were is used for more than one

Examples:

	one	many
1.	I was late	we were late
2.	The boy was coming	the boys were coming.
3.	She was absent	they were absent
4.	He was playing	they were playing
5.	The child was dancing	the children were dancing

Exercise:

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Fill in the correct answer.

1. The cup was broken.
2. _____ the children playing?
3. The dogs _____ barking.
4. _____ it a good picture?
5. He _____ absent yesterday.

Common plants

Vocabulary on plants

Banana plant
Cassava plant
Sugarcane plant
Coffee plant
Mango plant
Maize plant
Pineapple plant
Pawpaw plant
Sweet potato plant

Structures:

What is this / that?
This / that is a _____
What are these / those?
These / Those are _____

Exercise:

1.Draw these plants

Pineapple plant	Banana plant	Maize plant Yam plant

2.Write these words correctly.

nabana _____
apple pine _____
pwapwa _____
vassaca _____
antspl _____
ngoma _____

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An adjective is a word which tells more (describes) about a noun.

Examples:

Opposites of adjectives/degrees of adjectives

Good	-	bad
Fat	-	thin
Clever	-	stupid
Small	-	big
Strong	-	weaker
Shortest	-	tallest
Sweet	-	sour
Clean	-	dirty
Heavier	-	lighter

Comparisons of adjectives.

Tall	taller	tallest
Fat	fatter	fattest
Clean	cleaner	cleanest
Big	bigger	biggest
Happy	happier	happiest
Small	smaller	smallest
Lazy	lazier	laziest
Poor	poorer	poorest

Degrees of adjectives

Positive	-	**comparative**	-	**superlative**
Big	-	bigger	-	biggest
Fat	-	fatter	-	fattest
Small	-	smaller	-	smallest
Large	-	larger	-	largest
Slow	-	slower	-	slowest
Deep	-	deeper	-	deepest

Exercise:

1.Complete the table correctly.

Clean	Cleanest
Good	Better
Thinner	
Strong	Strongest
Weaker	Weakest
Lazy	Lazier

2.Give the opposites of the underlined word.

a) The classroom is dirty. _____

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b) Musa is taller than Jane. _____
c) Is Andrew a weak boy? _____
d) Our chalkboard so smooth. _____
e) That cupboard is small. _____
f) Are elephants heavy animals? _____
g) Does God like poor father? _____
h) Was the room dark? _____

Words that end with 'y' we remove 'y' and add 'ier' or 'iest'

Lazy	lazier	laziest
Ugly	uglier	ugliest

Exercise

1. Kauma is the .....girl in our class. (lazy)
2. Who is .....than you? (happy)

Adjectives that add 'more' and 'most

Examples

Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Honest	more honest	most honest
Active	more active	most active
Proud	more proud	most proud
Peaceful	more peaceful	most peaceful

Activity

Complete correctly

Honest	.....	Most honest
.....	.....	Most active
.....	more beautiful	.....
Prominent	more prominent	most prominent
Sociable	more sociable	most sociable

Irregular adjectives

Examples

Many	more	most
Good	better	best
Bad	good	worst
Many	more	most
Little	less	least

Complete correctly using the correct form of adjectives in brackets

1. Sam is .....than Mark. (good)
2. She has put.....sugar in the cup. (much)
3. Cathy has the .....handwriting in our class. (bad)

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Pronouns:

Pronouns are words used instead of nouns.

Examples:

She	they
He	him
I	you
It	we

Possessive pronouns:

These are words that show ownership.

Examples:

his, hers, ours, yours, mine, its, theirs

Exercise:

Fill in his, hers, ours, mine, its, yours and theirs to complete the sentences correctly.

1. This is our house. It is .....
2. That is their car. It is .....
3. This is my book. It is .....
4. The dog has a puppy. It is.....
5. That is your car. It is .....

Use of "some" and "any"

Some is used to tell that there is little but not much or many.

Any is used to tell that there is nothing left. (in negative and interrogative sentences)

Examples:

1. There is some milk in the jug.
2. Some body is sitting on the chair.
3. Are there any flowers in the school?
4. She doesn't have any money.

Exercise:

Fill in "some" or "any"

1. There isn't _____ water in the jerry can.
2. There is _____ juice in the fridge.
3. Are there _____ people in the classroom?
4. There are _____ grasshoppers in the market.
5. Menya has _____ mangoes.
6. The headmaster doesn't do _____ marking of books.
7. Do you have _____water?
8. Does she have _____book?

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Things we make

Vocabulary

Pots, balls, baskets, dolls, ropes

Structures

1. What are you going to make?

I am / we are going to make……

2. What is this/ that?

This / that is a ……

3. Is this a ……?

Yes, it is a ……

No, it isn't a……

4. Are these/ those ……?

Yes, they are……

Activity

Rhyme about things we make.

I am going to make a little ball.
I will use banana fibres.
I am going to make a little pot.
I will use clay or kneaded anthill soil.
I am going to make a little rope.
I will use sisal or raffia.
I am going to make a little mat.
I will use banana fibers or palm leaves
We can make a lot things using
All things God made

Ref. Teachers English Resource Bk for P.2.

Fill in the missing letters

ba__ __et ___ope dol__

Write these words correctly

pero ……
pto ……
tams ……
refibs ……
Leaves palm ……

Reflexive pronouns:

These pronouns show that the action of the verb is performed on its subject e.g.

1. He cut himself
   Cut is the reflexive verb and himself is the reflexive pronoun.

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More examples include:

Myself	oneself	himself
Herself	themselves	ourselves
Ourselves	itself	yourself

I did the work myself.
She dug in the garden herself.
One should do the work oneself.
They worked in the shamba themselves.
Interrogative pronouns / questioning words

Examples:

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where do you live?
4. Whose book is that?

- Every asking sentence must and with a question mark (?)
- Words used to begin questions. What, How, Where, Who, Whose, Which, Do, Can, When, Is, Are

Exercise:

Complete the sentences by adding the right questioning word from the list below.

Who, Where, Can, Whose, Do, Which, How

1. _____many brothers have you?
2. _____ is your teachers?
3. _____ is her school?
4. _____ are we going out?
5. _____ they know your name?

Questioning words;

Can	will	is	were
May	shall	are	should
Did	do	was	would, etc

Prepositions:

Prepositions are words used to show place or position of something.
Preposition of place.
In, on, under, over, between, near, across, along, behind, in front of, at
Exercise:

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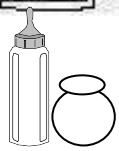
Fill in the correct preposition

1. 

The ball is _____ the table.

2. 

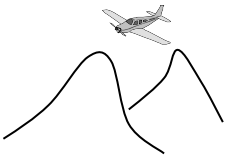
The house is _____ the trees.

3. 

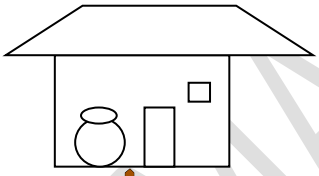
The bottle is _____ the pot.

4. 

The tree is _____ the house.

5. 

The plane is flying _____ the hills.

6. 

The pot is _____ the house.

7. 

The ball is _____ the chair.

Prepositions of verbs

Examples

at, after, over, from, against, in, next to, of, to

Activities:

Pupils will use the prepositions in oral sentences.

Exercise:

Make four sentences using the prepositions given below:

After, from, of, against

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Theme Sub theme Content Lesson activity	**Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences correctly**. 1. Kato is running _____ the ball. 2. He was leaning _____ the table. 3. Grace is suffering _____ headache. 4. The children are interested _____ the story. 5. Alice was looking _____ her book from the bag. 6. John is looking _____ the chalkboard. **Materials and sources** **Things we make:** Vocabulary on things we make and their importance. Vocabulary Materials Sources Ropes Pots Mats, hats, bags Drums Fibres Clay Palm leaves Skins and wood Banana plant Swamps Palm trees Skins of animals **Exercise** **Match materials with their sources** Fibers palm trees Clay swamp Palm leaves banana plant **Exercise:** **Join these sentences using 'and'** 1. I have a book. I have pencil. _____ 2. Moris is playing. Mary is playing. _____ **Conjunctions** **Use of "and"** **Examples:** 1. Mark is a good boy. Richard is a good boy. Mark and Richard are good boys. 2. Mummy has a car. Daddy has a car. Mummy and Daddy have cars.

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Transport
Means of transport

Vocabulary

Bus lorry bicycle aeroplane
Ship boat motorcycle car train ferry
Canoe foot pedestrian

Uses of transport.

- For carrying people
- For carrying food
- For carrying firewood
- For carrying building materials

Comprehension about transport

My father is a lorry driver. He drives a school bus of Viva Primary School. I go to Viva Primary School. Our bus can carry eighty children altogether. It is blue in colour. Sometimes older children stand when they don't get where to sit.

When the bus, we put on our hats unlike in the class. We also sing songs when travelling on the bus. We usually see cyclists, pedestrians and by-pass other buses, cars, Lorries, motorcycles. Sometimes my friends are brought to school by their parents in their cars.

Questions

Join using...but.....

Examples:

1. James is sick. He did not go to the hospital.
   James is sick but he did not go to the hospital.
2. Mother's car is red. Father's car is yellow.
   Mother's car is red but father's is yellow.

Exercise:

Opposites using 'un'

Examples

Kind_____unkind
Tie_____untie
Happy_____ unhappy
Equal _____ unequal
Fortunate _____ unfortunate
Lucky_____ unlucky
Activity:
Give the opposites of the underlined words.

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Common accidents

Vocabulary on common accidents

Bites,falls,knocks, drowning, poison, burns, cuts, stings, poisoning, shock

Structures:

1. Don't _____ it will _____.
2. Don't play with fire, it will burn you.

Dangerous things on the road.

Vocabulary

Broken bottles

Razorblades

Needles

Nails

Wires

Fire

Structures:

This / That is a _____.

These / Those are _____.

Join sentences using "but"

Collective nouns

A herd of cattle

A flock of sheep

A bunch of keys/bananas

A swarm of bees

A fleet of ships

A gang of thieves

A congregation of worshippers

A bouquet of flowers

A choir of singers

A heap of sand

A team of players

A staff of teachers

A band of musicians

A crowd of people

A set of tools

A crew of sailors

A flight of aero planes

A bench of bishops/judge

A company of actors

A pack of wolves

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TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR ENGLISH TERM II.

WEEK 1:

1. **Write the words correctly.**
   a) hpantele - _____
   b) atog - _____
2. **Fill in the missing letters.**
   a) r___bb____t
   b) ho____se
3. **Write animals and their young ones**
   a) Bird_____
   b) Man _____
4. **Completing analogies about animal sounds.**
   a) Dog is to _____ as a cow is to _____
   b) _____ is to snake as roaring is to _____

Match animals and their homes.

a) Dog	sty
b) Pig	fold
c) Sheep	kennel

WEEK TWO:

1. **Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.**
   a) Bench, axe, cup, desk
   b) Elephant, turkey, hen, cat
2. **Arrange in alphabetical order considering second letter**.
   a) Man, meat, milk, most
   b) Bag, boy, best, bird
3. **Arranging alphabetical order considering the third letter.**
   a) Drip, drum, dream, drop
   b) Stool, stand, still, stung
4. **Write the words correctly.**
   a) oipson _____
   b) llsfa _____
5. **Make sentences using these words.**
   a) Drowning: _____
   b) Burns: _____

WEEK THREE:

1. **Fill in "any" or "some".**

a) Are there _____ people in the classroom?

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b) There isn't _____ water in the jerrycan.

2. Fill in his, hers, ours, mine, its to complete the sentences.

a) This dress belongs to Mary. It is _____.

b) That is Peter's shirt. It is _____.

c) This is our house. It is _____.

3. **Write the words correctly.**

a) vassaca _____

b) nabana _____

c) pwapwa _____

4. **Draw these plants.**

Maize plant	**Yam plant**

WEEK FOUR:

1. Fill in was or were.

a) _____ the children playing?

b) The child _____ dancing.

2. Match the opposites correctly.

Stronger	sour
Sweet	bad
Good	weaker

3. Give the opposite of the underlined words.

a) Musa is taller than Jane. _____

b) Are elephants heavy animals? _____

4. Complete the table correctly.

Clean		cleanest
Good	Better	
	thinner	

WEEK FIVE:

1. Write these words correctly.

a) refibs _____

b) tams _____

2. Complete correctly using the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

a) She has the _____ handwriting in class. (bad)

b) Rebecca is _____ than Mark. (good)

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3. **Complete the table correctly.**

One	Two	More than two
much		most
	Less	least
bad		

4. **Complete the sentences by adding the right questioning word.**

a) _____ is your teacher?

b) _____ brothers do you have?

WEEK SIX:

1. **Use the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

a) Tom is the _____ boy in our class. (stubborn)

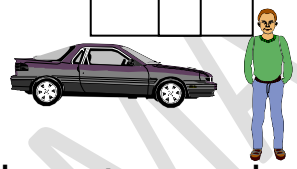
b) Mary is _____ than Jane. (beautiful)

2. Complete the table by adding more and most.

adjective	two	many
active		most active
beautiful	more beautiful	
honest	more honest	

3. **Fill in the correct preposition.**

a)  The house is _____ the trees.

b)  The boy is _____ the car.

4. **Make sentences using these preposition.**

a) over: _____

b) Behind: _____

WEEK SEVEN:

1. **Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences correctly.**

a) Kato is suffering _____ malaria.

b) He was leaning _____ the table.

2. **Make sentence using the preposition given below.**

a) After: _____

b) In: _____

c) Of: _____

3. **Write the words correctly.**

anitr _____

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atbo _____

4. **Draw these means of transport.**

Bus	Aeroplane	Bicycle

WEEK EIGHT:

1. **Match the opposite.**

Tie	unlucky
Kind	unkind
Happy	untie
Lucky	unhappy

2. **Join these sentences using "and"**
   a) I have a book. I have a pen.
   b) Mary is playing. Maris is playing.
   c) Mark is a good boy. Richard is a good boy.
3. **Join these sentences using .....but.....**
   a) James is sick. He did not go to the hospital.
   b) Mother's car is red. Father's car is blue.
   c) Sarah came late. She did not go to school.

WEEK NINE:

Fill in the missing word correctly.

a) A _____ of cattle.
b) A _____ of bees.
c) A _____ of sheep.
d) A _____ of thieves.
e) A _____ of sand.
f) A _____ of teachers.
g) A _____ of singers.
h) A team of _____
i) A bouquet of _____
j) A flight of _____

WEEK TEN:

1. **Name these objects.**

a)  _____

b)  _____

c)  _____

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2. **Write the words correctly.**

a) ehn _____ b) werflo _____

3. **Make sentences using these words.**

Near - _____

On _____

4. **Write their homes.**

Rabbit - _____

Lion - _____

5. **Arrange in alphabetical order.**

Cat, fish, axe, bag

MARKING GUIDE FOR ENGLISH TERM II.

WEEK 1

1(a) elephant
b) Goat
2(a) rabbit
b) Horse
3(a) nestling
b) Baby
4(a) barking, lows
b) Hiss, lion
5(a) kennel — dog
Sty — pig
Fold — sheep

WEEK 2:

1(a) axe, bench, cup, desk
b) Cat, elephant, hen, turkey
2(a) man, meat, milk, most
b) Bag, best, bird, boy
3(a) dream, drip, drop, drum
b) Stand, still, stool, stung
4(a) poison
b) Falls
5(a) I was drowning in the water.
The baby has burns on the hand } any good sentence

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WEEK THREE:

1(a) some
b) Any
2(a) hers
b) His
c) Ours
3(a) cassava
b) Banana
c) Pawpaw
4. Draw any good picture

WEEK FOUR:

1(a) were
b) Was
2(a) strong — sour
Sweet — bad
Good — weaker
3(a) shorter
(b) Light
4. Complete the table correctly.

clean	cleaner	cleanest
good	better	best
thin	thinner	thinnest

WEEK FIVE:

1(a) fibers
b) Mats
2(a) worst
b) Better
3(a) complete the table completely

one	two	more than two
much	more	most
few	less	least
bad	worse	worst

4(a) Who
b) How

WEEK SIX:

1(a) most stubborn
b) More beautiful

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2. Complete the table adding more and most.

adjective	two	many
active	more active	most active
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
honest	more honest	most honest

3(a) between
b) in front of
4(a) make suitable sentences.

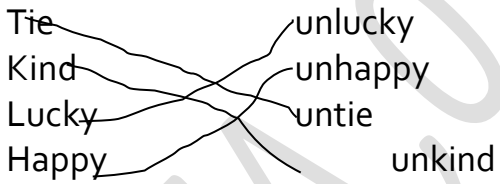
WEEK SEVEN:

1(a) from
b) Against
2. Make suitable sentences
3(a) train
b) Boat

4. Draw good pictures

WEEK EIGHT:

1. <u>Match the opposites</u>



2(a) I have a book and a pen.
b) Mary and Maris are playing
c) Mark and Richard are good boys.
3(a) James is sick but he did not go to the hospital.
b) Mother's car is red but father's car is blue.

WEEK NINE:

a) herd
b) swarm
c) flock
d) gang
e) heap
f) staff
g) choir
h) players
i) aero planes

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WEEK TEN:

1(a) tree
b) chair
c) Ball
2(a) hen
b) Flower
3(a) make good sentences
4(a) barrow / hatch
b) den
5. Axe, bag, cat, fish

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PRIMARY TWO ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM III

Topical breakdown Primary two English

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

1. Vocabulary: Teacher, child, prefect, prison
2. Structures: show me a /an/the .....
   This/ that is a /an .....
   Who .....teaches, preaches
   A teacher / Imam .....
3. Present continuous tense
   Those that add "ing" straight away.
   Those that end with "e"
   Those that double the last letter.
4. Present simple tense
   Verbs that add "s"
   Verbs that add "es"
   Verbs that drop the last letter "y" and add "ies"
5. Vocabulary : bank, obey, give, friend, share
   Structures
   What do you like?
   Do you like .....? Play, praying (yes, I do, not I don't)
6. Homophones
   Vocabulary: work, share, people, beat, bit
7. Structures:
   It is good/ bad to .....
   We should not .....
   Always .....
8. Synonyms
   Vocabulary: fear, worry, pain, blind
   Structures
   Yes, I am / No, I am not.

Theme: CHILD PROTECTION

9. Vocabulary: parent , advise, guide, help
10. Structures
    It is good to .....
    What should you do always?
    You/ I/ We should always .....others.
11. Comprehension

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12. Gender
13. Past simple tense
    Verbs that add "d"
    Verbs that double the last letter before adding "ed"
    Verbs that drop 'y' and add 'ied'
14. Past tense of irregular verbs
15. Dialogue
    Adjectives: forming adjectives by adding 'ful'
16. Rhymes
    Vocabulary: days of the week
    Structures
    What is the .....day of the week?
    .....is the .....day of the week.
17. Cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers (1-100)
    1- one – 1st – first
    2 – two – 2nd – second
18. **Months of the year**

Vocabulary: day, time, week, hour, year, months/January, February etc.

Structures

Which month comes before?
.....comes before .....
What is the .....month of the year?
.....is the .....month of the year.

19. **Thyme**
20. **Calendar**

Vocabulary: day. Time. Week, hour, year, months, minutes, quarter past, a half past.

21. Use of 'some' and 'any'
22. Apostrophe: ownership / short forms
23. Commas
    Vocabulary: shillings, coin
    Structures
    May I have .....kilograms/ litres of .....please
    How much is a kilo/litre/packet of .....?
    It is
    It costs
24. Conjunction 'and'
25. Adjective
    Examples

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26. Opposites
    Comparisons
27. Shapes
    Vocabulary: triangle, square, circle
    Structures
    What shape is this?
    It is a .....
    How many sides has a triangle?
    A triangle has .....sides
    Is this a triangle/ circle/ square?
    Yes it is is/ No. it is not.
28. Comprehension
29. Conjunction "but"
30. Similes
31. Conjunction "because"
31. Future tense
33. Proverbs

THEME	**:**	**Peace and Security**
SUB-THEME	**:**	**Measure time**

Vocabulary

Teacher, child, prefect, army, parent, prison, priest, church, barracks, mosque, num, matron, school, Imam, maids, elders, guards, home, police officers.

Structures:

1. Show me a / an / the
This / That is a / an
2. Is this a/an
Yes, she /he is. No, he/she is not.
3. Who ..... (teaches, preaches)
A teacher / Imam
4. Matching people and the places of work.

Activity 1:

Constructing oral and written sentences using given words.

Activity 2:

Spell words correctly

lchid _____ sonpri _____
unn _____ oolsch _____
rentpa _____ rchuch _____

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Make five sentences using the words below.

Teacher: .....

Priest: .....

Army: .....

Imam: .....

Church: .....

Parents: .....

Elders: .....

Police man: .....

Present continuous tense (now tense)

Key words

Is, are, am, now

Examples

Walk – walking

Talk – talking

Eat – eating

Now tense

Verbs that end with 'e'

Remove 'e' and add – ing

Examples

write – writing

drive – driving

chase

strike

save

give

wave

share

shave

dive

ride

weave

amaze

gape

gaze

graze

tame

strive

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Verbs that double the last letter before adding – ing

Examples

mop – mopping
scrub – scrubbing
rub
sob
slap
clap
hit
sit
skip
get
put
hop
dig
drop
rob
stop

Activity

Change the verbs correctly to answer

1. Azam is ……to school now. (run)
2. Alice and Sarah are……(play)
3. I am ……a bicycle. (ride)

Present simple tense

Pronouns – She, He, it, we, add 's' or 'es' to the verb to change to present simple tense.

Examples of verbs that add 's'

walk - walks
put - puts
run - _____ give - _____
read - _____ ride - _____
shout - _____
play - _____

Words that add 'es' are:

do - does
teach - teaches
brush - _____
go - _____
push - _____

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watch- _____
finish - _____
catch - _____
reach - _____
match - _____

N.B:For pronouns I, We, You, and 'They' we don't add 's' or 'es' to the verbs.

Activity 1:

Use the correct form of the verb in brackets to fill the gaps.

1. He _____ at me everyday. (look)
2. They _____ to church every Sunday. (go)
3. Mary _____ Mathematics every morning. (learn)
4. Mummy _____ me to school every morning. (drive)
5. Tim _____ his shirt every evening. (wash)

Activity 2:

Change the underlined verbs into present simple tense.

1. I play football every Saturday. _____
2. We cook food every day. _____
3. They watch football every evening. _____
4. I wash my uniform every afternoon. _____

Present simple tense.

Verbs that drop the last letter 'y' add 'ies'

cry _____ many _____ try _____

dry _____ copy _____ fly _____

carry _____ bury _____ fry _____

Activity:

Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Our baby _____ every night. (cry)
2. Rose _____ fish every day. (dry)
3. She _____ me every morning. (carry)

Vocabulary:

bank, obey, give, friend, share, help, joy, pray, forgive, greet, learn, steal, lie, fight, love, peace, freedom

teach songs;

1. Am a soldier in the army.
2. Give me peace in my heart.

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Structures:

What do you like?

I like .....

Do you like .....[playing / praying]?

Yes I do .....

Activity:

Use the words below to make correct sentences.

1. obey _____
2. friend _____
3. help _____
4. forgive _____
5. pray _____

Homophones:

Homophones are words with the same sound but different meaning.

Examples:

Son - sun
Too - to - two
Their - there
First - fast
Cut - cat
Write - right
Meat - meet
Sea - see
Here - hear
Mad - mud
Fit – feet
Week – weak
Still – steal
By – buy
But – hat/ hurt/ hut / heart
It – eat
Hit – heat
Ban – bun
Fan – fun
Dip – deep
Sum – some
Bird – had – bud

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Vocabulary:

Work, share, people, beat, bite, sharp, steal, push, abuse, help, forgive, pray, take, good, bad, pinch, play, love

Structures:

It is good to _____ one another.

It is good to share.

It is bad to abuse others.

It is bad to.....

We should not .....

Always love one another

Activity

Write the words correctly.

tseal _____ velo _____ teak _____

ebta _____ pehl _____

Fill in the missing letters.

w__rk sh__re p__op__e f__rgiv__

g__ __d pr__y

SYNONYMS:

Synonyms are words with different sound but same meaning.

Examples:

begin	-	start	close	-	shut
difficult	-	hard	finish	-	complete
simple	-	easy	give	-	offer
sick	-	ill	nice	-	fine
girl	-	lass	end	-	stop
boy	-	lad	write	-	jot
correct	-	right	rush	-	run
quiet	-	calm			

Activity:

Write similar words for the underlined words.

1. He did not give me the right answer. _____
2. It was a simple exercise. _____
3. The class was very calm. _____
4. Go and close the door. _____

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Write words correctly.

seay _____

tstar _____

pimsle _____

macl _____

selco _____

Vocabulary:

worry, pain, lame, blind, deaf, hungry, cry

Structures:

Are you.....?

Yes, I am / No, I am not

Activity:

Construct oral and written sentences using the given words.

a) Fear:

b) Worry

c) Pain

d) Lame

e) Blind

Fill in the missing letters.

bl__nd d__af fe__r

hun__ry wo__y c__y

Theme: Child Protection

Vocabulary:

Parent, advise, guide, help, friend, gift, listen, share, forgive, greet, kind, lovely.

Structures:

It is good to.....

You / I / We should always .....others.

What should we do always?

Activity:

Construct oral and written sentences using given words.

friend :

parent:

advise:

help:

get:

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Write words correctly.

pleh _____

teg _____

seivda _____

Comprehension work

Mrs. Opio is a policewoman. She is very kind and hardworking. She ways she uses a gun to keep law and order in the community. One day when she was going to the police station, she met a man carrying a big sac. When she decked the sac; there was a young girl. He wanted to cut off the girl's head for sacrifice. Mrs. Opio tried to arrest the man, but he ran away into the near bush. She ran after him and found him hiding in the far bush. She took the kidnapper to the police station after arresting him.

Activity

Answer questions from the story

GENDER:

Gender is the state of being male or female

Examples:

Male	Female
boy	girl
father	mother
uncle	aunt
Mr.	_____
King	_____
Prince	_____
Cock	_____
Actor	_____
Son	_____
Headmaster	_____
Ram	_____
Bitch	_____
Tiger	_____
Monitor	_____
He	_____

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Theme Sub theme Content	**Activity:** **1. Match correctly.** uncle — daughter king — queen prince — princess son — aunt
Theme Sub theme Content Lesson activity	**2.Give the female of the underlined words.** The man is sick. _____ A lion is a dangerous animal. _____ I have a brother. _____ **Past simple tense** Verbs that add 'd' Move – moved Wave – waved Dance – danced Share – Amaze Chase – Sneeze Smoke Dive Bathe Shave Tame Line Shame Shape **Verbs that add 'ed'** **Examples** Cook – cooked Kick – kicked Play – played Pull Push Finish Brush

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Jump
Wash
Match
Walk

Verbs that double the last letter before adding 'ed'
Example

Mop – mopped
Scrub – scrubbed
Nod – nodded
Rob
Slap
Clap
Stop
Skip
Shop
Drop
Chop
Rap
Rub
Sob
Hop
jog

Verbs that end with 'y' we remove 'y' and add 'ied'
Examples
Bury – buried
Carry – carried
Hurry – hurried
Cry
Dry
Fry
Try
Marry
Copy
Apply
Worry
Multiply

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Activity

Chang the verbs given in brackets to complete the sentences correctly

1. Atim .....this classroom yesterday. (mop)
2. P2 boys .....to the dining hall when they saw teacher Jane. (hurry)

TENSES:

Past tense of irregular verbs

Examples:

go	went
sweep	_____
eat	ate
ride	rode
drive	_____
make	_____
wear	_____
tear	_____
sleep	_____
drink	_____
write	_____
dig	_____
stand	_____
come	_____
learn	_____
catch	_____
teach	_____
bring	_____
see	_____
give	_____
steal	_____

Activity:

A.Fill in the gap with the correct tense.

1. My brother _____ a bicycle yesterday. (ride)
2. Kato _____ to church last Sunday. (go)
3. She _____ the compound yesterday. (sweep)

B.Give the past tense of these verbs.

buy _____

catch _____

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know _____
steal _____
tell _____
sell
fall
grow
fly
draw
throw

Dialogue

Sarah: How are you Peter?
Peter: I am not well Sarah.
Sarah: What is the problem?
Peter: Sometimes I wich I was born in another family. My mother makes me do all the house work alone.
Sarah: Is that bad Peter?
Peter: Not only that, my father comes back home while drunk and beats me.
Sarah: Oh dear! Am sorry for you Peter, parents should stop abusing us, mistreating us. We have a right to be happy.

Activity

Answer questions from the dialogue

ADJECTIVES:

Forming adjectives by adding 'ful'

hope hopeful
help helpful
mind _____
peace _____
care _____
faith _____
need _____
play _____
grate
thank
joy
use
forget
fruit

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harm
pain
hope
sin

Activity 1

Complete the table correctly.

_____	careful
_____	peaceful
play	_____

Activity 2

Use the word in brackets correctly to fill the gaps.

1. My mother is a _____ woman. (faith)
2. Peter is very _____ to me. (help)
3. I am so _____. (grate)

Theme: Measures
Days of the week

Vocabulary

Monday , Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, week, before, after

Structures.

What is the .....day of the week?
.....is the.....day of the week
Number names

Number names (1 – 100)

One – 1st – first
Two – 2nd – second
Three – 3rd – third
Four – 4th – fourth

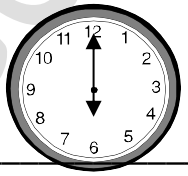
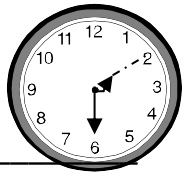
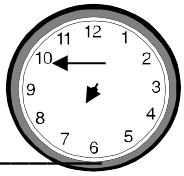
Months of the year

Vocabulary
January, February, March, April, May , June , July, August, September, October, November, December, before, after

Structures

Which month comes before.....?
.....comes before.....
What is the .....month of the year?
.....is the .....month of the year.

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	Short forms **Days of the week and months of the year** Monday ..... February..... Tuesday ..... March..... Wednesday..... April ..... Thursday..... May ..... Songs The baby born on monad Site done, stand up x 2 Palalalalala Lalalalalalala The baby born on Tuesday ..... Wednesday ..... Thursday ..... Friday ..... Saturday ..... Sunday ..... Calendar **Interpreting the calendar** **Vocabulary** day,time,weak,hour, calendar, year,months,daily,quarter,past and ordinal's 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. **Number names 1 – 31** Days of the week Structures: What time is it? It is _____ o'clock. It is _____ past / to _____
Theme Sub theme Content	<u>Activity:</u> <u>Tell the time</u>    _____ _____ _____ **Days of the week.** **<u>Structures:</u>** What day is it? It is _____ What is the _____ day of the week?

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Lesson activity	**Activity 1:** Write the name of the day in the following gaps. 1. If yesterday was Thursday, today is _____ 2. The day before Wednesday is _____ 3. _____ is the first day of the week. 4. On _____ many people go to church. 5. _____ comes between Tuesday and Thursday. **Activity 2:** **Write the short forms of the following words.** a) Monday b) Wednesday c) Sunday d) Tuesday **Months of the year:** **Structures:** How many months are in a year? What is the _____ months in a year? That is the _____ months of the year? The _____ month of the year is _____ **Activity 1:** **Complete correctly** _____ is the first month of the year. There are _____ months in a year. December is the _____ months of the year. **Activity 2:** **Write these words in full**. a) Feb. _____ b) Aug. _____ c) Dec. _____ d) Oct. _____ e) Jan. _____ f) Sept _____ g) Nov. _____ h) Jan. _____ i) Oct. _____ j) Dec _____ k) Dec _____

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	Use of some and any Some is used for many while any is used for one. Some is used in positive statements but nay can be used in question and negative expressions. **Examples:** a) Is there any milk in the jug? b) There are some apples in the basket. c) There isn't any water in the basin. d) Are there any girls in the classroom? **Activity:** **Fill in some or any correctly.** 1. The child does not drink _____ milk. 2. There is _____ dust on the chair. 3. He does not want _____ food. 4. Are there _____ flowers in the garden? 5. John bought _____ eggs yesterday. **Use of an apostrophe (')** **An apostrophe is used to show ownership or possession.** **Examples:** a) Mary's bag is torn. b) I have taken Peter's bag c) Where have you put John's book? Activity: Punctuate these sentences correctly. a) The cows calves are dirty. b) The dogs tail is long. c) Daddys car is new d) The ladys child is very clever. e) Janes bag got lost yesterday.
Theme Sub the Content	**Apostrophe (short forms)** **Examples** Is not – isn't Cannot – can't It is – it's O'clock – of the clock Shall not – shan't He is – he's

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Lesson activity	**Activity** **Write these short forms in full** 1. Shan't 2. Isn't 3. She'll 4. There's **Write the short form of words given in brackets** 1. Josephine ..... come to school. (has not) 2. .....a very nice boy. (he is) **Use of commas (,)** **A comma is used to separate words written in a list.** **Examples:** 1. A farmer planted rice, maize, barley and sugarcanes. 2. John went to the shop to buy sugar, bread, sweets and a cake. **Activity:** **Put a comma where necessary.** 1. Suzan Sarah Eddie Rose and Mark are playing. 2. Mummy bought matooke beans rice and maize floor. 3. Peter drew a cat an orange a chair and a woman. **MONEY** **Vocabulary** Coins, shillings, note, half litre, litre, metre, Kilograms, measure, long, high wide, cost, packet **Structures**: May I have _____ kilograms/litres of _____ please. How much is a kilo/litre/packet of _____? It is _____ It costs _____
	Activity 1: Choose the correct word from the table below to complete the sentences. kilograms, litres, half a litre, packets, metres a) Daddy bought two _____ of milk yesterday. b) I have a _____ of biscuits. c) My dress is three _____ long. d) Our baby weighs six _____ e) Sarah gave me _____ of orange juice.

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Write the short forms of these words.

Kilogram_____

Metre _____

Litres _____

Conjunctions

Use of 'and'

1. Juma has a ball. Juma has a rope.

Juma has a ball and a rope.

2. Sarah is smart. Josephine is smart.

Sarah and Josephine are smart.

Adjectives

Examples

Busy	honest
Thin	active
Ugly	kind
Weak	early
Good	
Bad	
Slow	
Happy	
Strong	
Heavy	
Big	
Tall	
Beautiful	
Black	
Blue	
Long	

Opposites of adjectives

Fat – thin

Ugly – beautiful / handsome

Weak – strong

Poor – rich

Comparing adjectives

When words end with y change to i then add ier or est.

Examples:

busy	busier	busiest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
early	earlier	earliest

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happy
lazy
crazy
noisy
heavy
busy

Activity:

Adjectives which are compared by adding more and most

Adjective	Two	Many
Polite	More polite	Most polite
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
	More honest	Most honest
Handsome		Most handsome
Active	More active	
Stubborn		Most stubborn

Complete the table correctly.

early		earliest
	lazier	Laziest
happy	happier	
	uglier	

Activity:

Underline the adjectives in the sentences.

a) Mary is a happy girl.
b) Angry people are not good friends.
c) I come to school very early in the morning.

SHAPES:

What shape is this?

It is a _____

How many sides has a triangle?

A triangle has _____ sides.

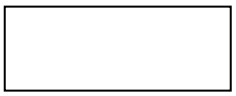
Is this a triangle/circle/square?

Yes, it is / No, it is not

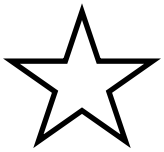
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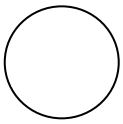
Activity 1

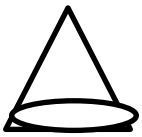
Use: Yes it is or No is it not.

a)  Is this a triangle?





b)  Is this a circle?


Oval, kite, square, semi-circle, cone, cylinder , star

Activity 1:

Fill in the gaps correctly with the words given in brackets.

a) Mummy _____ food last Sunday. (cook)
b) I _____ a bicycle last holiday. (ride)
c) Sarah _____ last Sunday. (pray)
d) James _____ our aunt last Monday. (visit)

Activity:

Write these words in sentences.

a) shop _____ read _____
b) care _____ rest _____

Comprehension.

One Sunday, I felt so hungry. I asked my parents to buy me something. Mummy bought for me a samosa which was in a triangular shape. Daddy bought for me biscuits which were in rectangular shape. When I reached church, my friend Damalie bought for me ice-cream. It was in a big cone. The ice-cone was sweet like the ice-cream.

Mummy and daddy asked me, "Sarah do you want to eat things in all shapes?" at that time Sarah was buying an egg for herself and her friend Damalie. Both eggs were in an oval shape.

Activity

Answer the questions in the story above

Use of 'but'

Examples:

1. Mary fell down. She did not cry
   Mary fell down but she did not cry.
2. I called her. She did not come.
   I called her but she did not come.

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SIMILIES:

Examples:

as black as charcoal / coal
as green as grass
as wise as king solomon
as good as gold
as playful as a _____
as cold as _____
as hot as _____
as happy as a king
as proud as
as tall as
as gentle as

Conjunctions:

Use of "because"

1. He is crying. He is hungry.

He is crying because he is hungry.

2. The farmer fell down. He had a heavy basket.

The farmer fell down because he had a heavy basket.

3. I did not go to school. It was raining.

PROVERBS

A proverb is a wise saying with hidden meaning.

Examples:

One man's meat is another man's poison.
One by one makes a bundle.
Out of a frying pan, into fire.
Two heads are better than one.
Call a spade, a spade
Late comers, eat bones
A stich in time saves nine.
Let sleeping dogs lie.
An apple for a day sends the doctor away
A bad workman blames his tool
East or west home is the best
Birds of the same feather flock together.

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TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR ENGLISH TERM III

WEEK ONE:

1. **Write these words correctly.**
   a) lchid _____
   b) oolsch _____
2. **Fill in the missing letters.**
   a) te__cher
   b) pr___est
   c) p__rent
3. **Make small words.**
   a) matron _____ _____ _____
   b) army _____ _____ _____

WEEK TWO

1. **Use the correct form of the verbs used in the brackets.**

a) The boys are _____food. (cook)
b) Father _____ to Mbale yesterday. (go)
c) Who _____ at night every Monday. (cry)
d) I _____ to the market every morning. (run)
e) Rose _____ her bag last Friday. (carry)
f) He _____ his homework every evening. (do)
g) The birds _____ over the house last night. (fly)
h) Peter _____ at home every day. (look)
i) My brother _____ a bicycle yesterday. (ride)
j) I am _____ the classroom now. (mop)

WEEK THREE

1. **Make sentences.**

a) help _____
b) pray _____
c) forgive _____

2. **Give the opposites of the underlined words.**

a) Musa is my **friend.**
b) Always **obey** your parents.

3. **Use the correct word to complete.**

a) My _____ has two play objects. (son, sun)
b) _____ well in your books. (right,write)
c) He was the _____ because he was _____. (fast, first)
d) The butcher gave her two kilograms of _____. (meet, meat)

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WEEK FOUR

1. Fill in the correct word from the given words.

(abuse,love, forgive, share, work,play)

a) Always _____ one another.

b) _____ together because two heads are better than one.

c) It's good to _____ those who wrong you.

d) Do not _____ your friends.

2. Write the similar word for the underline word.

a) Why are you very **calm** today? _____

b) It was a **simple** exercise. _____

c) Go and **close** the door. _____

3. **Write these words correctly.**

a) seay _____

b) tsatr _____

WEEK FIVE

1. **Fill in missing letters.**

a) c__y

b) p___in

c) fr___end

2. **Match correctly.**

a)	uncle	daughter
b)	king	queen
c)	prince	princess
d)	son	aunt

3. **Complete the analogies.**

a) Man is to woman as _____ is to wife.

b) _____is to uncle as hen is to cock.

c) Actor is to _____ as waiter is to waitress.

WEEK SIX

1. Complete the table.

Word	Adjective
a) _____	Careful
b) peace	_____
c) _____	playful

2. **Answer correctly.**

a) What is the first day of the week?

_____

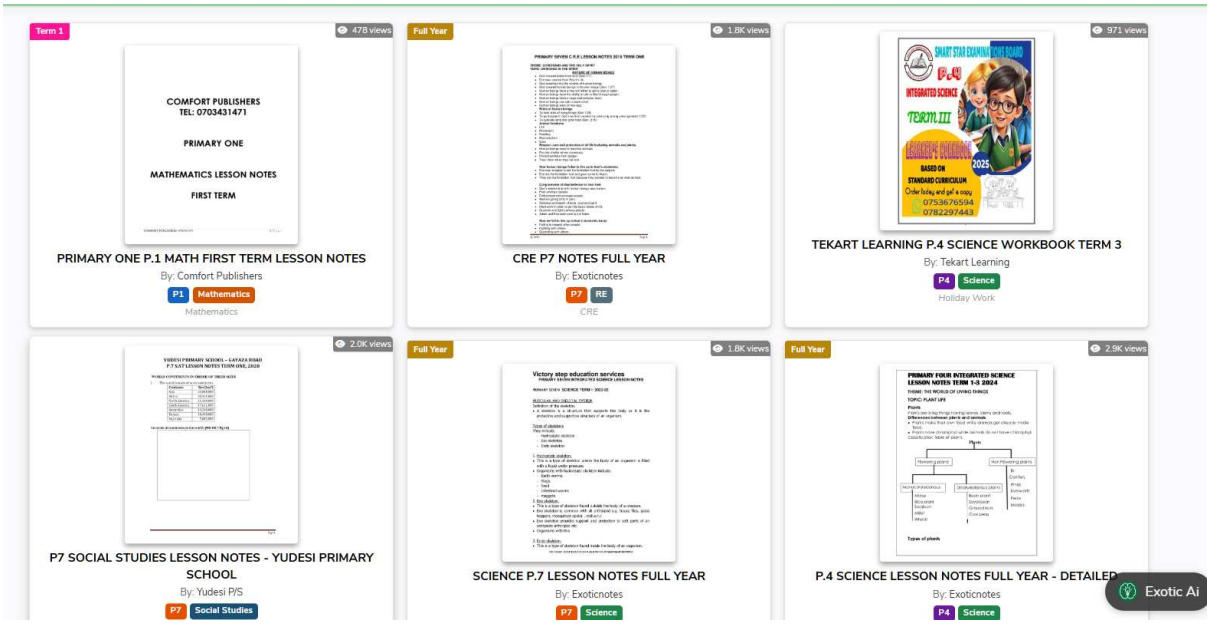
b) How many days make a week?

_____

c) There are _____ months in a year.

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