P.4 ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHEME OF WORK FOR TERM III 2023.

WK	PD	TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	SKILLS	ASPECT	COMPETENCES	CONTENT	METHODS	ACTIVITIES
1	**1 to 3**	GOING THROUGH HOLIDAY WORK	HOLIDAY WORK	Reading & listening Speaking Writing					- Reading - Answering orally - Writing corrections
2									- Writing and completing e
	1	EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE	EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	The future simple tense. Vocabulary "will" and "shall"	They should be able to • Use the future simple tense correctly • Use will	• The tense used when thinking or imagining an action or event that	• Explanations • Guided discovery • Whole class discussion	Reading words and senten future simple tense Writing and completing s exercise

						and shall in sentences correctly • Punctuate joined sentences correctly • Write and completely sentences correctly. With "will" and "shall".	will take place in future. • Helping verbs, used "will" & "shall" He, She, It, I, We, They + will + shall		

	2	**EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE**	**EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE**	Listening Speaking Reading writing	Completing sentences with "will" and "shall: with given verbs.	• Complete sentences with either "will" or "shall" with given verbs correctly	• Completing sentences with will and shall, and given verbs. • Examples Julian – a prize next year – (get) Julian will get a prize next year	• Explanation • Guided discovery	Reading sentence Writing and completing sent
	3				The future continuous tense	• Use the future continuous tense corr	• Used when saying or talking about an event that is		-do-

						ectly. • Write and complete sentences in the future continuous tense correctly	taking place for a period of time in the future • Helping verbs Will be +verb Shall be ending In- ing		

3	**1**	EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE	The Passive in the future simple		Vocabulary	Expressing "self" and others in the future simple tense correctly. Change the given sentences from the active to passive voice in the future simple tense correctly Re-write the given sentences correctly.	The passive voice in the future simple is used in the order below. Will be past Shall be participle Form of the verb. Examples: The woman will dig the garden tomorrow (active) The garden will be dug by the woman. (passive)	Guided discovery Discussion Whole class discussion	Reading the given sentences Re-writing the given sentences in the passive of the future simple tense	Effective communication (Accuracy, verbal expression) Values Honesty Concern Cooperation	Handouts	MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 92-101

	2	DEMOCRACY	Elections	Listening Speaking Reading writing	Relative pronouns.	Using appropriate language in convincing others. Use relative pronouns correctly. Completing sentences choosing the correct relative pronoun. Joining sentences correctly using relative pronouns	Definition of a relative pronoun Examples: Who, whom, that, which, whose etc.	Guided discovery Whole class discussion	Constructing sentences using relative pronouns Joining sentences Writing a filling in exercise	**Values** Cooperation Joy Endurance Appreciation **Life skills** Self Esteem Assertiveness Volunteering Peer resistance	Textbooks Handouts	Revision English by Ronald Forest, pgs 91-92 MK Precise Eng. Gram. Pgs 32-34 High school Eng. Gram, pgs 56-57.

	3				Interrogative pronouns	Use interrogative pronouns in asking questions correctly. Use suitable pronouns to complete the given exercise.	Interrogative pronouns are those used for asking questions Examples: Who, whom, whose etc. e.g. (1)Who are you? (2) Whom do you want?		Constructing sentences orally using interrogative pronouns. Filling in an exercise with suitable interrogative pronouns.			

4	**1**	-Do-	-Do-	Listening Speaking Reading writing	Reflexive pronouns.	Use reflexive pronouns correctly. Construct sentences using reflexive pronouns correctly. Write a filling-in-exercise using reflexive pronouns correctly	Pronouns use "self" in singular and "selves" in plural Examples Myself – ourselves Himself-themselves	Explanation Guided Discovery Look, say and use (LSU) Whole class discussion.	Reading words and sentences Constructing sentences orally Writing and completing a filling-in-exercise.	**<u>Life skills:</u>** Self Esteem Assertiveness **<u>Values</u>** Cooperation Appreciation Endurance Jot patience Honesty Love.	Handouts Textbooks	High school Eng. Gram, pgs 43-44, MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 34-36

	2	-do-	CONDITIONAL CLAUSES		IF CLAUSE (1)	expressing "self" and others using "if 1" correctly punctuate sentences correctly complete sentences correctly using given words complete sentences in different ways	Conditional clause contain the words "if" or "unless". **Note**: put a comma if the "if" clause comes first use a future simple tense in the "main clause"; and the present simple tense in the "if" clauses. If I pass exams, I will fly to London.		Reading sentences Completing sentences with given words. Writing and completing sentences in different ways			Jnr Eng. Comp & Gram; pgs 37-38 MK English Hand outs, M.o.O, PGS 56-57. MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 146-147.

	3			Listening Speaking Reading writing	Conditional clause 2 If (2)	Expressing "self" and "others" using If (2) correctly Punctuate the sentences correctly. Complete sentences using given words correctly. Complete sentences in different ways correctly.	Conditional sentence or clause (2) is used to express a condition which is impossible The condition can't be fulfilled at all e.g. If I was God, I would leave man to live for ever. The past simple tense is used in the if clause and the present tense in the main clause.	Explanation Discussion Whole class discussion Guided discovery	Reading and constructing sentences Completing sentences with given words	Effective communication fluency, Accuracy, Confidence **Values** Patience Co-operation Appreciation	Chart Handouts	Jnr. Eng. Comp & Gram, pgs 39-41 MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 147-149. MK. Eng. Handbook for P.5-7, by M.O.O pgs 56-58.

5	**1**		-do-		Unless	Using “unless” correctly in sentences Re-write sentences with unless correctly. Punctuate sentences correctly. Complete sentences in different ways.	“Unless” means “if not” A comma is needed when unless begins a sentences; but it is not required when unless appears in the middle e.g If you don’t go to bed early, you will feel tired. Unless you go to bed early, you will get tired. (1 &2) almost have the same meaning).		Reading sentences Re-write sentences beginning with unless. Writing and completing sentences in ways as guided.			Eng. Gram & exercises 3, pgs 79-81 Jnr. Eng. Comp & Gram MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 146-147

	2		NOUNS	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	Common Nouns	Define the term "noun" Mention the classes of nouns. Giving examples of common nouns Identifying common nouns in given words. Completing sentences selecting common nouns from given words.	A noun is a naming word; used to name persons, animals, places, things, collection of things, qualities, conditions, actions, & ideas. Common nouns: these are names for a class of things or people e.g. boy, girl, drum etc They appear both in singular and plural. Most singular nouns take articles "a" and "an".	Observation Identification Guided discovery. Whole class discussion.	Mentioning examples of common nouns. Writing and completing sentences correctly using given nouns. Identifying common nouns in given sentences.	Self esteem Assertiveness Co-operation Endurance Joy.	Handouts. Charts Textbooks	Progress in Eng. Pg 7 Std 4 Eng Aid, pgs 24-26 Eng. Gram & exercise 1, pg 2.

	3	-do-	-do-	Proper nouns	Define proper nouns Give examples of proper nouns. Identify proper nouns in given sentences. Write proper nouns for each of the given nouns correctly	Proper nouns are the names of particular / specific things, people, places, animals, books, countries, schools, towns. Etc. Examples: Uganda, Musoke, Charles, Friday, January etc. Proper nouns begin with capital letters		Mentioning examples of proper nouns. Identifying proper nouns in given sentences. Writing sentences and underlining proper nouns in the given sentences.				

6	**1**	-do-	NOUNS	Speaking Listening. Reading Writing.	COLECTIVE NOUNS.	Definition of collective nouns. Giving examples of collective nouns. Writing proper nouns fro each of the given nouns correctly. Re-writing given sentences with suitable collective nouns of the nouns of the underlined nouns.	Collective nouns: are naming words of general things. Are nouns which stand for a group of or collection of people, animals, bids, insects or any other things. Examples: A flock of sheep. A team of players A fleet of vehicles A staff of teachers, etc.	Explanation Identification Hole class discussion	Writing and completing given exercises with suitable collective nouns. Re-writing sentences giving a collective nouns for the group of the underlined words.	-do-	-do- Textbooks	Jnr. Eng. Revised, pgs 17-18. MK Precise Eng. Gram. Pgs 19-20. MK Eng. Hand book pgs, 14-16

	2	-do-	-do-	-do-	PLURALS OF NOUNS	Form plurals of given nouns correctly Change to plural the given nouns in sentences correctly .	<u>Plurals</u> of nouns : Nouns which refer to a single person or thing are singular in number. E.g. man, boy, book, loaf, tooth etc. Nouns which refer to more than one person or thing are plural in number. Formation: Adding “s” to nouns. Adding “es” to nouns. Ending in s,sh, ch or y		Reading and spelling words. Forming plurals of given nouns. Re-writing sentences changing given nouns to plural correctly .		Textbooks Handouts	-do-

	3		NOUNS	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	Formation of plural	Change the given nouns to plural, following the rules correctly. Re-write the given sentences to plural correctly	Nouns ending in “y” before which thee is a vowel, just add “s”, e.g. Key-keys, day-days Nouns which end with “f” form plurals by changing “f” to “v” and add “es”, e.g. Leaf-leaves, half-halves NB ; Some few nouns that end in “f” just add “s” e.g. roof – roofs, chief-chiefs etc.	Explanation Guided discovery Whole class discussion	Reading given nouns and changing them to plural orally. Re-writing given words and sentences to plural.	Self esteem Endurance Joy Patience Appreciation Co-operation	Handouts Text books Chart	-do-

7	**1**					Change the given nouns to plural following the rules correctly. Write and complete given sentences with the plurals of nouns given in a box.	Nouns that have the same forms of singular and plural e.g. Deer-deer luggage-luggage Nouns that form their plurals by changing the inside vowel sound e.g man-men, mouse-mice etc. Singular nouns ending in “o”, with a consonant before “o” just add “es” e.g. potato-potatoes .		Reading words and sentences Giving nouns and their plurals according to the given examples Writing and completing sentences with nouns given in a box.			

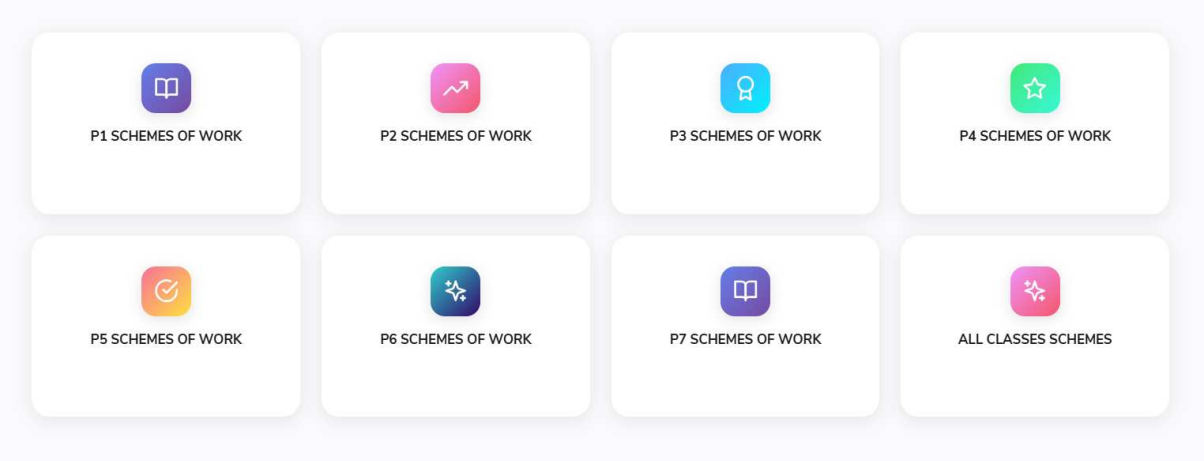
	2		NOUNS	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	PLURAL OF COPOUND NOUNS	Give plurals of given compound nouns correctly Re-write given sentences changing the underlined words correctly.	<u>Compound nouns</u>: The singular of compound nouns form their plural by adding “s” to the word that has the most meaning e.g., Head –of-state- heads-of-state mother-in-law-mothers-in-law Guest-of-honour-guests –of-honour etc.	Explanation Look, say and use. Guided discovery Whole class discussion	Reading given nouns and their plurals Forming and writing plurals of given compound nouns. Re-write sentences changing to plural the underlined Compound nouns.	-do-	-do-	Progress in English, pgs 5-8 Read and write English std 5, pgs 5-7.

	3				Changing sentences from singular to plural	Change sentences from singular to plural correctly. Re-writing given sentences from singular to plural correctly.	Changing singular sentences to plural. Verbs and pronouns are changed o plural as follow: I –we-, it-they, he-they, my-our, me-us, etc. Verbs: Am-are, is-are, was-were, has-have, also, this-these, that-those. Sentences 1.A cat is an animals. Cats are animals. 2. He is a boy. They are boys.	Construct sentences in singular and changing them to plural orally. Writing notes Re-writing given sentences from singular to plural.			MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 9-16 Std English Aid, pgs 7-9.	

8	1		NOUNS	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	PLURAL OF COPOUND NOUNS	Give plurals of given compound nouns correctly Re-write given sentences changing the underlined words correctly.	<u>Compound nouns</u>: The singular of compound nouns form their plural by adding “s” to the word that has the most meaning e.g., Head –of-state- heads-of-state mother-in-law-mothers-in-law Guest-of-honour-guests –of-honour etc.	Explanation Look, say and use. Guided discovery Whole class discussion	Reading given nouns and their plurals Forming and writing plurals of given compound nouns. Re-write sentences changing to plural the underlined Compound nouns.	-do-	-do-	Progress in English, pgs 5-8 Read and write English std 5, pgs 5-7.

	2				Changing sentences from singular to plural	Change sentences from singular to plural correctly. Re-writing given sentences from singular to plural correctly.	Changing singular sentences to plural. Verbs and pronouns are changed o plural as follow: I –we-, it-they, he-they, my-our, me-us, etc. Verbs: Am-are, is-are, was-were, has-have, also, this-these, that-those. Sentences 1.A cat is an animals. Cats are animals. 2. He is a boy. They are boys.	Construct sentences in singular and changing them to plural orally. Writing notes Re-writing given sentences from singular to plural.			MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 9-16 Std English Aid, pgs 7-9.	

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