P.7 ENGLISH SCHEME (GRAMMAR) TERM 1

WK	PD	TOPIC	ASPECT	SKILLS	CONTENT	COMPETENCES	METHODS	ACTIVITIES	L/SKILLS	T/AIDS	REF	REM
1	1	Part of speech	Nouns	Listening	**Nouns:** A noun is a name of anything e.g. book, Tom, Uganda, Wednesday **Kinds of nouns** Proper nouns e.g. The Nile, Kampala Collective nouns e.g. flock of sheep Abstract nouns e.g. smartness, cleanliness Common nouns e.g boy, book, country Proper nouns definition and examples	The learner:- Defines a noun and cites examples Mentions the kinds of nouns Defines proper nouns Lists examples of proper nouns Punctuates by capitalization	Explanation Brainstorming Guided discussion	Citing examples of nouns Discussing kinds of nouns Defining proper nouns Listing examples of proper nouns Punctuating proper nouns by capitalization	Effective communication Fluency	Calendars Realia	High School English Grammar and Composition by Wren and Martin page 3 (HSEGC)	
	2			Speaking	**Common nouns** Definition, examples Comparison of common nouns and proper nouns Making sentences with an assortment of common nouns and proper nouns	The learner Defines common nouns Lists examples of common nouns Makes oral and written	Discussion	Defining common nouns Citing examples of common nouns Using the examples in sentences			HSEGC page 4	
	3			Reading	**Singular and plural of common nouns** i) Nouns to which “s” is added ii) Nouns to which “es” is added iii) Nouns that change vowels	The learner:- Forms the plurals for the given nouns Reads and writes the nouns formed	Questions and answer	Following guidelines to form plurals Reading and writing the plural nouns formed	Self esteem	Chart showing formation of plural nouns	HSEGC page 9	
	4			Writing	**Singular and Plural continued** i) Nouns that change “y” to “i" and add “es” ii) Nouns that end in “y” but with a vowel before it. iii) Nouns that end in o-taking “es” iv) Nouns that end in o-taking “s” v) Rephrasing sentences with plural forms	The learner:- Forms the plurals of nouns following the guidelines Using the plurals in oral and written sentences	Recitation	Forming plurals of nouns as guided. Reading and writing the words formed Using the plurals in oral and written sentences	Self awareness		HSEGC page 9	
	5				**Singular and plural continued** i) Nouns ending in f or fe –changing to “ves) ii) Nouns that take both “s” and “ves” iii) Nouns that take “s” only	The learner:- Forms the plurals of the nouns as guided. Uses the plural forms in		Forming plurals of nouns as guided. Reading and writing the plurals			HSEGC page 9	

					iv) Nouns that change vowels	oral and written sentences l		Using the plurals in sentences				
2	1	Parts of speech	Nouns	Listening	**Plurals of compound nouns** i)Compound nouns without a hyphen ii) Compound nouns without a hyphen iii) Compound nouns made up of three letters	The learner Forms the plurals of nouns by following the guidelines	Brainstormin g	Forming plurals as guided Rephrasing sentences with plural forms	Fluency	Charts showing formation of plural nouns	Eng Grammar in Use page 158	
	2			Speaking	**Singular and plural continued** i)Nouns that end in "s" but are not plural. ii) Nouns that do not change e.g. sheep, furniture, deer, advice, coffee, etc	The learner Writes the plural forms of the nouns Rewrites sentences using the plural form of selected nouns	Guided discovery	Forming plural forms as guided Rephrasing oral and written sentences using the plural forms of selected nouns	Effective communica tion		English Grammar in use page 159	
	3			Reading	**Plural forms of uncountable nouns** Meaning of uncountable nouns Changing uncountable nouns into plural forms Using: None of …. + singular verb None of the advice is dependable	The learner:- Uses articles efficiently Uncountable nouns -Uses Non of …….+ sing. verb correctly	Question and answer	Forming plural forms of uncountable nouns Using the structure : None of … Changing underlined words into plural	Self – esteem		English Grammar in use page 158	
	4				Attaching articles a,an and the to common nouns Giving the plural forms of underlined words	The learner:- Uses asrticles efficiently Replaces given sentences using the plural forms of selected words		Using articles a, an and the against common nouns. Rephrasing sentences giving the plural forms of underlined words			English Grammar in use page 144	
	5			Writing	**Collective nouns** Definition and examples Re-writing sentences giving one word for many.	The learner: Forms abstract nouns as guided. Changes adjective to form abstract nouns	Explanation	Defining collective nouns Citing examples of collective nouns. Rephrasing sentences using one word for many			The student's companion 2000 Edition page 1	
3	1				**Abstract nouns** i)Formation of abstract nouns by adding –ness. ii)Changing the last "t" to "ce" or "cy" iii) Changing adjective into another form	The learner Forms abstract nouns as guided. Changes adjectives to form abstract nouns		Forming abstract nouns by following given guidelines Changing adjectives to form abstract nouns			High School. Engl. Grammar and Compo page 5	

	2	Nouns	Abstract nouns	Listening	**Formation of abstract nouns** i)Using suffix – tion ii)Using suffix – sion iii)Using suffix-ment Completing sentences with the correct abstract noun	The learner Forms abstract nouns by following the guidelines Completing sentences with the correct abstract noun	Brain storming	Forming abstract nouns using suffixes "tion" "sion" and "ment" Completing sentences using abstract nouns	Fluency	Chart showing formation of abstract nouns	PLE English Rev. Notes page 11	
	3			Speaking	**Irregular formation of abstract nouns** depart- departure arrive – arrival avail- availability succeed – success just – justice lend – loan	The learner:- Forms abstract nouns from the given words Uses the given words to complete the sentences	Guided discovery	Forming abstract from given words Using the correct form of the given words to complete sentences	Effective communication		PLE English Rev. Notes page 16	
	4		Opposites	Reading	**Forming opposites with prefixes** i)Prefix "in" –capable - incapable complete - incomplete ii)prefix "im" polite – impolite iii)Prefix "un" – happy – unhappy iv) Prefix "dis" – like – dislike	The learner:- Forms opposites by using the given prefixes Rephrases sentences by using opposites of selected words	Question and answer	Using prefixes to form opposites Rephrasing sentences using the opposite of selected words	Self – esteem	Charts showing formation of opposites	PLE English Rev. Notes page 129	
	5			Writing	**Opposites of common nouns continued** Fortune- misfortune Friend – enemy Visitor – host Success – failure	The learner:- Forms opposites of the given words. Rephrases using the form of the underlined words	Explanation	Forming opposites of the given words Rephrasing oral and written sentences using the opposite form of the underlined words			PLE English Rev. Notes page 130	
4	1				**Gender of common nouns** Masculine Feminine cock hen bullock heifer i) Gender formed by adding a prefix ii) Gender formed by adding a suffix iii) Gender formed by changing the word completely	The learner:- Forms the masculine and feminine gender of common nouns Forms gender by changing the word completely	Recitation	Forming masculine and feminine gender using prefixes and suffixes. Forming gender by changing the word completely	Self-awareness		High school. English Grammar and Compo. Page 7	

	2	Nouns	Young ones of common nouns	Listening	**Young ones of common animals** **Noun** **Young one** Cat kitten hen pullet hare leveret cock cockerel deer fawn cow calf	The learner:- Writes the young ones of given animals Reads and writes the names correctly	Guided discussion	Writing the young ones of given animals Reading and writing the names correctly	Fluency	Charts showing animals and their young ones	The Students' companion page 152	
	3		Sounds of common nouns	Speaking	**Sound made by certain common nouns** geese – cackle duck – quacks frogs – croak snake – hisses	The learner Writes the sound made by a given animal Uses the word in sentences	Question and answer	Writing sound made by the given animals Using the words in a sentence	Effective communication		The Students' Companion page 151	
	4		Meat obtained from certain animals	Reading	**Meat obtained from certain animals** **Nouns** **Meat** sheep mutton pig pork cow beaf calf veal **Homes of common nouns** **Nouns** **Homes** dog kennel lion den pig sty bee hive	The learner Writes the words that refer to meat obtained from certain animals. Writes animals and their homes	Brainstorming	Writing animals and meat obtained from them Writing animals and their homes	Self awareness		The students' companion page	
	5		The + adjective		**The + adjective** the young, the old, the rich, the poor, the blind, the injured, the illiterate, the homeless, etc.	The learner:- Lists adjectives to which "the" is added to refer to groups of people. Complete sentences using the expressions.	Guided discovery	Listening adjectives to which "the" is added to mean groups of people. Using the expressions in sentences	Self – esteem	Newspaper cut-outs	English Grammar in use Page 152	
5	1		A ten-man delegation, a three-legged stool	Writing	a ten-man delegation, a ten –page letter, a here-hour journey, a ten-pound note, a four- week course, two fourteen –year-0old girls, a three-legged stool, a thin-legged woman, a one-eyed man, a one –legged man	The learner:- Writes the expressions Punctuates them Uses them in sentences		Writing the expressions Punctuating the expressions Using the expressions in sentences			English Grammar in use page 160	

	2	Nouns	The possessive case	Listening	**Using the apostrophe to show possession** a hat for a woman- a woman's hat a name for a boy- a boy's name **Singular** **Plural** a lady's hat Ladies' hats Owner and belong Who is the owner of this pen? To whom does this pen belong?	The learner:- Rephrases given expressions using the apostrophe. Writes the plural forms of the expressions. Rephrases whole sentences with owner….and belong interchangeably.	Guided discovery Brain storming	Rephrasing given expressions using the apostrophe. Writing the plural forms of the expressions. Rephrasing sentences involving "owner" and "belong" interchangeably	Fluency Effective communication	An assortment of objects in the environment	English Grammar in use pages 162 – 163 Grammar and Compo. handbook pg 94	
	3	Pronouns		Speaking	**Pronouns :** words used in the places of nouns **Kinds of pronouns and examples** 1 Personal : I, we, he, she, e.t.c. 2 Possessive: mine, your, her, e.t.c. 3 Adjective My, his, her , your etc. 4. Demonstrative: this, those, that , etc. 5. Reflexive : who, whom, which, etc. Examples of usage	The learner:- Defines pronouns Mentions the kinds of pronouns Replaces nouns with pronouns Identifies pronouns in sentences	Question and answer	Defining pronouns Listing the kinds of pronouns Identifying pronouns in sentences Replacing nouns with pronouns	Self-esteem Care		Grammar and Compo. Hand book page 98	
	4			Reading	**Personal pronouns: Subjective and objective use (Singular and Plural)** **Persons** **Singular** **Plural** 1st person I, me we, us 2nd person you you 3rd person he, she, it they	The learner: Uses subjective pronouns in sentences Uses objective pronouns in sentences Identifies the pronouns as used in sentences	Explanation	Using subjective pronouns in both singular and plural form. Using objective pronouns in both singular and plural. Identifying the pronouns as used in sentences	Self awareness	Chart showing subjective and objective pronouns	Grammar and composition Hand book page 99	

	5			Writing	**Possessive pronouns** **Singular** **Plural** mine ours his theirs your yours A friend of mine, yours, etc	The learner:- Writes the plural forms of the possessive pronouns Uses the possessive pronouns in sentences correctly	Guided discussion	Writing plural forms of possessive pronouns Replacing possessive nouns with possessive pronouns. Choosing the right word to complete the sentence			English Grammar in use page 163	
6	1	Pronouns	Adjective pronouns	Listening	**Adjective pronouns:** used as adjectives e.g. my, your, his, her, their and our. My books are in your school bag.	The learner:- Identifies adjective pronouns. Constructs sentences using adjective pronouns	Guided discussion	Identifying adjective pronouns in sentences Constructing meaningful sentences using adjective pronouns.	Fluency	Chart showing adjective pronouns	High School English Grammar and Compo. Page 37	
	2		Reflexive pronouns	Speaking	**Reflexive pronouns are formed by adding self or selves** my myself our ourselves e.t.c.	The learner:- Forms reflexive pronouns from adjective pronouns Writes the plural forms of the reflexive pronouns in sentences	Guided discovery	Forming reflexive pronouns Writing the singular and plural forms of the reflexive pronouns Using the reflexive pronouns in sentences	Effective communication		English Grammar in use page 165	
	3		Demonstrative pronouns		Demonstrative pronouns are used to show things **Singular** **Plural** this these that those This is the way to hospital That is the dog that bit me	The learner Forms the plural forms of the demonstrative pronouns Identifies the pronouns in sentences Uses the pronouns in sentences	Brainstorming	Forming the plural forms of the demonstrative pronouns. Identifying the pronouns Using the pronouns in sentences	Self esteem	High School English Grammar page 41		

	4		Relative pronouns	Reading	Relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, that and which Sentences: Using who/ which…. The boy <u>who</u> took your bag is Dan. Joining sentences	The learner:- Identifies relative pronouns in sentences Joins sentences with relative pronouns	Question and answer	Identifying relative pronouns Joining sentences with relative pronouns Reading and writing the sentences	Forming friends		P.L.E English Revision Notes page 158	
	5			Writing	Objective use of relative pronouns. The soldier was badly hurt. The children saw him The soldier whom the children saw was badly hurt	The learner:- Joins sentences using relative pronouns Reads and writes the sentences	Explanation	Joining sentences Reading and writing the sentences			-Do-	
7	1	Pronouns	Relative pronouns	Listening	Relative clauses : who / that/ which Where is the cheese which was in the fridge?	The learner; Reads the original sentences Joins the original sentences Reads the resultant sentence Constructs sentences committing the relative pronoun. Joins non-defining relative clauses. Punctuates the sentences Reads and writes the non-defining relative clauses	Project method Guided discovery Guided discussion	Reading original sentences Joining the sentences with suitable relative pronouns Reading the resultant sentences Practicing omission of the relative pronoun Joining non-defining relative clauses Punctuating non-defining relative clauses Reading the resultant sentences Writing the resultant sentences	Effective communication Fluency Self-awareness Self - esteem			
	2			Speaking	Related clauses with and without who/ that / which Have you found the keys you lost?							
	3				Relative classes: Whose / Whom/ Where I met a man whose sister knows you.							
	4				Non- defining relative clauses(1) My uncle Frank, who lives in Norway, is a doctor.							
	5				Non-defining relative clauses (2) Mary has three brothers, all of whom are married.							

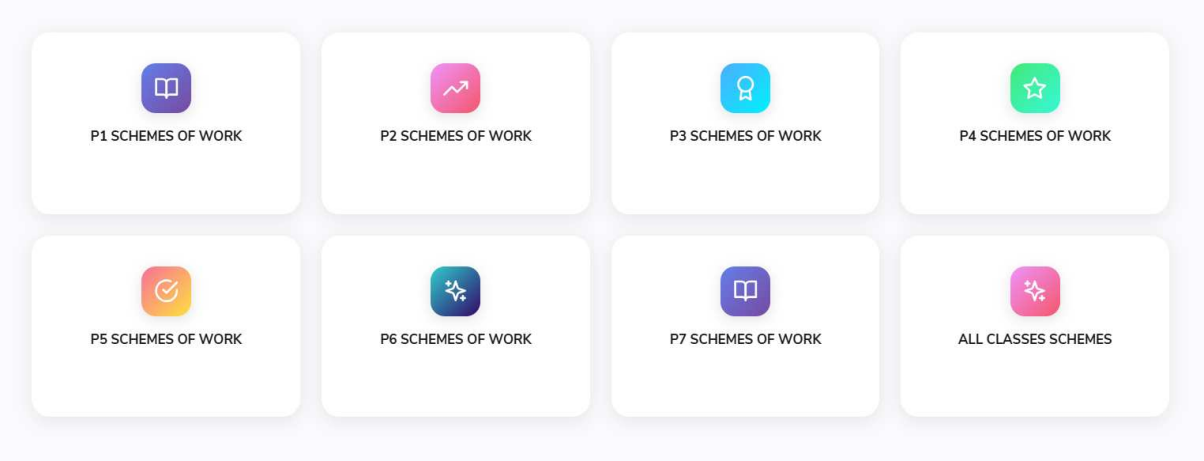
8	1	Punctuation	Using punctuation marks	Reading	**The full stop (.)** At the end of sentences, in abbreviations and on top of letter (i)	The learner:- Recognizes the punctuation mark. Writes the punctuation mark correctly Uses the punctuation mark to punctuate given exercises correctly The learner:- Recognizes the punctuation mark Writes the punctuation mark Uses the punctuation mark to punctuate phrases, whole sentences and text.	Explanation Question and answer Project method Guided discussion	Naming punctuation marks Writing the punctuation mark Using the punctuation mark to punctuate phrases, whole sentences and texts Naming punctuation marks Writing the punctuation mark Punctuating phrases, sentences and texts	Self – esteem Effective communication Fluency		Revision English by Ronald Forest pages 138 146 Revision English by Ronald Forest pages 138 – 146	
	2			Writing	**The Exclamation mark (!)** In exclamatory sentences and in interjections						
	3				**The Comma (,)** In compound numbers and words						
	4			Listening	**The Hyphen (-)** In compound numbers and words						
	5				**The capital letter (A,B,C,D)** Various uses of the capital letters					Charts showing punctuation marks	
9	1				**6 Inverted commas(“ ”)** Various uses of inverted commas						
	2				**7 The colon and semi-colon (: , ;)** Various uses of the colon and semi – colon						
	3	Verbs and tenses	Regular and Irregular verbs	Speaking	**Regular verbs** i)Verbs that add “ed” **Infinitive past Past participle** jump jumped jumped	The learner:- Lists verbs under given categories	Guided discovery	Brain storming for verbs under the various categories	Self-esteem		English Grammar in use page 192

	4			Reading	ii)Verbs to which "d" is added dance danced dancede.t.c. iii)Verbs that double the last letter stop stopped stoppede.t.c iv) Verbs that end in "y" preceeded by a consonant. carry carried carried **Irregular verbs** i)be, come, run, bite, seek, bleed, feed, choose, sell, wear, throw ii) irregular verbs that change "i" to "u" dig, sting, stick, wring, sling, strike iii)Irregular verbs that change completely e.g. sit, find, shine e.t.c iv)Irregular verbs with double "e" e.g. sleep, sweep, creep, weep, kneel e.t.c v)Irregular verbs called strong verbs e.g. drink, ring, shrink, sink, swim, spring e.t.c.	Completes the table of verbs transformation correctly. Uses the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences Constructs oral and written sentences using the verbs	Explanation	Completing the table of verb transformation Using the correct form of the verb to complete sentences Writing sentences using the verbs				
	5			Writing								

1	1	Verbs and tenses	The passive	Listening Speaking	**is done / was done** Changing sentences in the present simple and past simple tenses into the passive	The learner:- Changes the given sentences from present simple into the passive. Changes past simple into the passive	Guided discussion Recitation	Reading sentences in the present simple tense Changing the sentences into the passive Changing past simple sentences into the passive	Critical thinking Self – awareness	Hand-outs with both present simple and past simple sentences	English Grammar in use page 84	
	2			Reading	**is being done/ was being done** Changing sentences from present and past continuous into the passive	The learner:- Changes given sentences into the passive	Guided discovery	Reading sentences in the present and past continuous tenses Changing the sentences into the passive	Self-esteem		English Grammar in use page 86	
	3				**be done** Changing sentences from future simple to passive (must be done)	The learner:- Changes sentences from future simple into the passive		Reading the future simple sentences Changing them into passive	Fluency		-Do-	
	4				**been done** Changing sentences for present and past perfect tenses into the passive	The learner:- Changes given sentences into the passive		Reading the present and past perfect sentences Changing them into the passive.	Effective communication		English Grammar in use page 87	
	5				**It is said / believed / reported/ alleged** that …….	The learner:- Rephrases sentences as guided		Reading the given sentences Rephrasing the sentences both orally and in written form			English Grammar in us page 91	

2	1	Adjectives	Question tags	Writing Listening	Positive question tags Negative question tags Unusual question tags Rephrasing full sentences ending in a question tag.	The learner:- Completes the given statements with suitable question tags Rephrase full sentences and end with a question tag.		Completing statements by adding question tags. Rephrasing full sentences ending with a question tag both in oral and written form			High school English Grammar page 273	
	2		Kinds of adjectives	Speaking Reading	**Kinds of adjectives** **Descriptive adjectives** -Cairo is a large city -Karim is an honest man -The foolish old crow tried to sing **Proper Adjectives** -Ugandan, Chinese, Ghanaian etc. **Adjectives of quantity** -I ate some rice -He showed much patience **Adjectives of number** -The hand has five fingers -Few cats like cold weather i)Definite numeral adjectives ii)Indefinite numeral adjectives iii)Distributive numeral adjectives **Demonstrative adjectives** -This boy is stronger than Hari -Those mangoes are sour. **Interrogative adjectives** -Which way shall we go? **Emphasizing adjectives** -I saw it with my own eyes **Exclamatory adjectives** -What an idea!	The learner:- Mentions the kinds of adjectives Gives examples of such adjectives Uses these adjectives in sentences	Guided Discussion Guided discovery Question and answer Explanation	Discussion the kinds of adjectives Mentioning examples of these adjectives Constructing oral and written sentences with these adjectives	Fluency Effective communication Self – esteem	A hand-out with the kinds of adjectives	High School English Grammar page 16	

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