

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SCHEME OF WORK FOR PRIMARY SIX TERM ONE.

Wk	PD	THEME	Aspect	skills	content	competences	methods	life skills	Activities	L/Aids	Ref
1	1	SAFETY ON THE ROAD	vocabulary	Listening	Vocabulary black spot, fasten, seatbelt, pedestrian, Zebra crossing, junction, crossroads, helmet, traffic jam, signal, cyclist	The learners; - Reads, ronounces, pells and uses he key words orrectly.	- Group discussion	Logical presentation of ideas.	Reading the vocabulary	Flash cards	St. Bernard English
	2		Language structures	Reading Writing	Using; ---as soon as … / "immediately" The use of barely, scarcely & hardly. examples a). We sang the national anthem the moment the president arrived. b) Barely had the president arrived when we sang the national anthem.	2. Contracts' meaningful sentences using the given structures,	Guided discovery Question and answer	effective comm.. Friendship formation	Sentence constructio n	Charts Chalk board illustr ation	Mk Primary English
	3				The use of "No sooner …." Examples a) . The taxi started moving just as the passengers sat. - No sooner had the passengers sat than the taxi started moving.	3. Joins sentences using the given structures.	Explanation	Critical thinking. Problem solving.	Joining sentences	Refere nce books	

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	4				Modal verbs / defective verbs Examples Can, may, will, shall, must, ought to, dare, should, would,. (a). You should respect elders. (b). One oughtn't to deceive one's parents.						
	5				Don't have to, don't need to, haven't, needn't e.g. (a) I don't have to go there today. (b) We haven't got to go there today.						
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1	6	SAFETY ON THE ROAD	Comprehension	Listening Speaking	A passage Road accidents (Refer to. St. Bernard English Pupils' Book 6 pp 18-20)	The learner; 1. Reads the passage. 2. Identifies new words in the passage.	Guided discovery	Critical thinking	Reading the given information from the text	Sheets copies of the text	St. Bernard Eng pupils
	7			Reading	A notice Uganda police (Refer to: Sure key to success. Bk 6 pp 7-8)	3. Comprehends the new words. 4. Answers the Questions about the passage.	Group discussion	Effective communication	Identifying new words in the text.	Charts showing. Rd signs	Sure key to success

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	8			Writing	A dialogue Crossing the road Refer to; MK Primary English pupils (Bk 6 pp. 11-12)	5. Studies the notice carefully. 6. Uses the information on the notice to answer the questions. 7. Reads, the dialogue 8. Answers questions about the given information.	Questions and answer		Comprehending the new words. Answering questions about the given text.		Mk Primary English pupils book 6
2	1		Grammar		The uses of " needn't have and didn't need to. Examples a. Mother needn't have prepared so much food. b. They didn't need to clap their hands.	9. Constructs sentences using the structures, 10. Uses the structures in the given sentences.			Constructing sentences using the structures.	Chalk board illustration	Revision English by Ronald
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2	2	SAFETY ON THE	Grammar	Listening	Adjectives • Definition • Types of adjectives • proper adjectives	The learner 1. Defines an adjective. 2. Lists examples of adjectives. 3. Explains what proper adjectives are and gives examples.	Discussion through the question & answer.	Effective communication. Accuracy. Articulation	Defining an adjective Listening example of adjectives	A chart showing adjectives	Revision Eng by Ronald forest page

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	3			Reading Writing	Comparison of adjectives Regular comparison of adjectives Positive / compare / superlat fine / finer / finest simple / simpler / simplest Irregular comparison of adjectives	4. Forms the comparative & superlative degrees of adjectives. 5. Uses the comparative & superlative degrees of adjectives in sentences.	Demonstration Situation approach	Decision making. Problem solving	Explaining what proper adjectives are & giving examples.		Jr. Eng revision. Detailed E.g Grammar p
	4				Double comparison of adjectives. Examples a. As you go high, it becomes cool. The higher you go the cooler it becomes.	Compares sentences using " .___ the ___the ___"		Constructing sentences using comparative & superlative adjectives.	Chalk board illustration		
	5				Using: ___ as ___ as ___/ ___ not as ___ as ___ examples a. My shirt is clean. Your shirt is clean. - Your shirt is as clean as mine. b. Tom is not rich. Mr. Kapere is rich. Tom is not as rich as Mr. Kapere	Constructs & joins sentences using the given structures		Constructing & joining sentences using the given structures	Chalk board illustration		
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2	6		Comprehension		A jumbled story. (Refer to: St. Bernard English P.17) A guided dialogue Refer to lesson notes	- Reads & arranges sentences to make a good story. - Completes the dialogue correctly	Story telling		Reading & arranging sentences to make a good story	Sheets of photocopied the given text	

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2	7 & 8	Traffic dangers	vocabulary	Listening Speaking Reading	Vocabulary traffic lights, road humps, road signs, first aid etc. Language structures Using: "when", "while" and 'as' e.g. The traffic lights turned red. The motorist stopped the car. - When the traffic lights turned red, the motorist stopped the car.	The learner: - Reads, pronounces, spells and constructs sentences using the given vocabulary. - Joins sentences using the given structures.	Listen, say and use. Guided discovery Brian storming.	Effective communication - Clarity - Accuracy - logical presentation - Decision making	Reading, pronouncing , spelling and constructing sentences using the given vocabulary.	A chart showing road signs, road humps etc	Rev. Eng New edition by Ronald forrest
3	1		Grammar	writing	Formation of adjectives a) Ending with letter 'y' e.g. rain - rainy b) ending with letters 'en' e.g. gold – golden etc.	Forms adjectives from given words.	Discussion through question & answer	Making choices Giving & following instructions	Forming adjectives from the given words.	A chart showing adjectives	Jr. eng Revised
	2				**Order of adjectives** using the a cronym " NOPSHACOMN"	- Writes the given adjectives in order using the stated acronym.		Accept advice. Values Patience endurance Responsibility	Writing the given adjectives in order using the stated acronym		
	3				Adverbs Definition Types formation	Defines adverbs States types of adverbs & gives examples of each type. Forms adverbs from given word			Defining adverbs Stating types of adverbs.		
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3	4	traffic dange			Comparison of adverbs - Regular forms of comparison - Irregular forms of comparison	Forms the comparative & superlative degrees of regular & irregular adverbs.			Forming the comparative & superlative degrees.		

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3	5			Listening Speaking	The use of "since" & "because" examples. a). The driver was arrested . He caused an accident. - The driver was arrested since he caused an accident.	The learner; - Joins structured sentences using 'since' and ' because'	Discussion through question & answer.	Effective communication. - Clarity - Accuracy - Logical presentation	Joining structured sentences using 'since' and 'because'	Chalk board illustration	Jr. Eng com& Gramm by J.A
	6		Comprehension	Reading	A Poem The reckless Driver - Refer to lesson notes	- Reads the poem & answers the questions given.	Demonstration Recitation	Decision making. Making choices.	Reading the poem & answering the given questions.	Photocopies of the work.	Revision p.29-33
	7			Writing	A table - Refer to lesson notes	Studies the table & answers the given questions.	Illustration	Giving & following instructions.	Studying the table. & Answering questions		
	8				A dialogue - Refer to lesson notes	- Reads the dialogue & answers questions about it in full sentences.	Group work	Accept advice			
4	1		Grammar		The use of " ___so ____" Examples a). The head lamps were faulty. We took them to the mechanic. The head lamps were faulty so we took them to the mechanic.	Joins sentences using the given structures.	Values -Patience - endurance - Responsibility	Joining sentences using the given structures.			
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	2	Traffic danger			The use of "….may….." examples a). Use a side path or else you will get an accident. - You may get an accident it you don't use a side path.						

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	3		Grammar	Listening Speaking	Using: " ….Should always …" examples a). We need to be aware of the Highway code. - We should always be aware of the Highway code.						
	4			Reading	Using: "First…. next…. then….." examples a). What should you do before you cross the road? - First, you should look left, next you should look right, then left again before you cross the road.		Question and answer technique	Decision making Making choices – Giving & following instructions.			
	5		Composition		A picture composition - Refer to lesson notes	- Studies the given pictures - Constructs sentences about the given pictures.		Accept advice	Studying the given pictures	A chart showing pictures	
	6	Debating	Vocabulary		Vocabulary - Argument, audience, chairperson, motion, apposes, proposers.	- Reads, pronounces, spells & constructs meaningful sentences using the given vocabulary.	Values: - patience Endurance responsibility	Reading, pronouncing, spelling & constructing meaning full sentences		Oxford Advanced learners Dictionary	
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	7		Grammar		The use of …even if …/ even though…., although… example Ketty didn't argue well. She won the argument. Even though Ketty didn't argue well, she won the argument.	Joins the sentences using the given structure.			Joining the sentences using the given structures.		

4	8	Debating	Grammar	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	The use of ….but….whereas…. examples The boy was told to debate. he did not come. The boy was told to debate but he did not come.	Joins the sentences using the given structures.	Guided discovery	logical discovery	Joining sentences using the structures	Chalk board illustration	Sure page 22
5	1				Conditional sentences If 1 (likely condition) Example. 1. If I get money, I will buy a new shirt. 2. I will buy a new car if I get money.	Constructs sentences using If 1. Joins the given sentences in If1.	Group discussion Explanation	Clarity	Constructing sentences	Charts showing the conjunctions	
	2				If 2 (Unlikely condition) Example. - If I got enough money, I would buy a shirt. - If I were a horse, I would run faster than any other animal.	Constructs sentences in If 2 Joins the given sentences If 2.	Questions & answer	Logical presentation of ideas			Sure key Page 23, 25-
	3				If 3 (rejected condition) Example - If my cow had given enough milk, I would have sold some to you.	Constructs sentences in If3. Joins the sentences in If3	Question & answer	Fluency			
	4				The use of…unless… Example If Kongo drives faster, he will cause an accident. Unless Kong drives faster, he will not cause an accident.	Constructs sentences using ….unless….. Joins sentences using unless.					Sure key page 24
Wk	**PD**	**THEME**	**Aspect**	**skills**	**content**	**competences**	**methods**	**life skills**	**Activities**	**L/Aids**	**Ref**
5	5	Debating	Grammar	Listening Speaking Reading	The use of ….only if …. Example - You will not pass the exams if you don't work hard. - You will pass the exams only if you work hard.	The learners; - Constructs sentences using …only if …. Joins sentences using …..only if..	Direct method	Logical presentation of ideas	Constructing sentences	Charts showing the conjunctions	Lesson notes

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	6			Writing	The use of ….or else….. Example - If you don't work hard, you will fail the test. You work hard or else you will fail exams.	Constructs sentences. Using ….or else.. joins sentences using … or else…	Group discussion Discussion	Logical reasoning	Joining sentences using the structures		
	7		Comprehension		Passage Education is Better Than Wealth Refer to the lesson notes	- reads the given information. - Answers questions about the information	Guided discovery	Fluency		Photocopies of the passage,	
	8				A notice Debate Refer to the lesson notes						
6	1				A poem Refer to the lesson notes						
	2				Guided composition For about 100-150 words, write a composition about the debating competition you have ever attended.						Mk Pupils Bk six page 57
	3	Family relation ships	Vocabulary	Listening Speaking Reading	Nephew, Niece, Cousin, uncle, aunt, relatives, family, brother-in-law.	A learner; - Reads the given words pronounces & spells the words. Using the given words in a sentences	Explanation	Accuracy Punctuation	Reading & spelling of the words	Flash cards	sure key page 33-40
Wk	**PD**	**THEME**	**Aspect**	**skills**	**content**	**competences**	**methods**	**life skills**	**Activities**	**L/Aids**	**Ref**
	4		Grammar	Writing	The use of …rather… than … Examples 1. I prefer having twins to triples. - I would rather have twins than triplets.	Joins sentences using the given structures.	Guided discovery	Clarity	Constructing sentences Joining sentences	Charts showing the structure	

	5				The use of …too….to …. examples - You niece is very young. She cannot get married. - Your niece is too young to get married.	Joins sentences using the given structures.	direct method	logical presentation of ideas.			
	6				The use of …too…for…to… Example 1. father is very strong. The son cannot fight with him. Father is too strong for the son to fight with.		Questions & answer				
	7				The use of ….just…… Examples My aunt gave birth to twins a few hours ago. - My aunt has just given birth to twins.						
6	8	Family relationship	Grammar	Listening Speaking	The use of ….such…. that… Example 1. My cousin is a good man. All relatives respect him. - My cousin is such a good man that all relatives respect him.	A learner; Constructs sentences using the given structures. Joins sentences using the given structure	Explanation Group discussion	Clarity Accuracy	Constructing sentences	Charts showing structures	St. Bernard page 74
7	1			Reading Writing	The use of ….but…. Examples 1. My father walks gently. My uncle walks roughly. 2. My father walks gently but my uncle walks roughly.		Group discussion Direct method	Accuracy Giving & following instruction	Joining sentences using the structures		
Wk	**PD**	**THEME**	**Aspect**	**skills**	**content**	**competences**	**methods**	**life skills**	**Activities**	**L/Aids**	**Ref**
	2	Family			Prepositions - Definition - Examples of prepositions - Types of prepositions	- Defines a preposition gives examples of prepositions. - Types of prepositions	Questions and answer.		Giving examples of prepositions		Sure key page 41

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	3				Verbs - Definition - classification of verbs - regular verbs	Defines verb Classifies verbs. Regular verbs		Making choices	classifying verbs	Charts showing verbs	
	4				Irregular verbs - Definition - examples of irregular verbs	Defines irregular verbs. gives examples of irregular verbs			Forming verbs using prefixes and suffixes		Revision English page 2
	5				Formation of verbs a). Using prefix- en	Forms verbs using prefixes & suffixes					
7	6		Grammar	Listening Speaking	Tenses - Definition - Types of tenses - The present simple tense	A learner; - Defines a tense - Give types of tense - Constructs sentences in present simple tense.	Direct method	Effective communication. - Fluency - accuracy articulation	Constructing sentences in the present simple tense.	Charts showing tenses	Revision English page 2-29
	7		Comprehension	Reading writing	Passage Refer to the lesson notes	- Reads the given information. - Identifies, reads & spells the new words. - Answers questions about the given information.	Guided discovery	Self esteem Appreciation of oneself Interpersonal relationships	Reads the passage. Answers questions about the passage.	Photocopies of passage & the family tree	Pupils book page 85
Wk	**PD**	**THEME**	**Aspect**	**skills**	**content**	**competences**	**methods**	**life skills**	**Activities**	**L/Aids**	**Ref**
	8	Family relation ships			A family tree Refer to the lesson notes	Studies the family tree. Answers questions about the family treed.	Explanation	Interacting with others freely. For giving others.	Studies family tree.		

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8	1		**Grammar**		Active and passive voice present simple. Example. 1. The pupils write letters every day. -Letters are written by the pupils every day.	Changes from active to passive in present simple tense		Valves appreciation - care - love	Changes sentences from active to passive voice.	**A chart showing question tags,.**	Revision English 2-29
	2				Question tags; Present simple tense Example He eats meat,……? Supply a tag. - He eats meat, doesn't	forms questions in present simple tense		Valves appreciation - care - love			
	3		Grammar	Listening Speaking	The present continuous and the passive voice. Example: 1. He is eating a banana. A banana is being by him.	The learner; - Changes from active to passive in present continuous tense.		Effective communication	Changing sentences from active to passive voice	Charts	
	4			Reading	The present perfect and the question tags. Examples 1. He has beaten the child; He has beaten the child, hasn't he?	- Forms questions tags in present perfect tense.	Role play Group work	Critical thinking. Logical reasoning	Forming questions tags	Flash cards	Revision English page 2
	5			writing	Past tense (a) The past simple & the passive voice. Examples: 1. Musa wrote the letter. The letter was written by Musa.	Change from active to passive voice in the past simple tense.	Demonstration	Patience	Reads the passage & answers. Questions about it.	Chalk board illustration	
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	6		Comprehension		Passage The Happy Family Refer to the lesson notes	Reads the given information - Pronounces & spells the new words in the passage.		Fluency			Lesson notes
	7				Dialogue Refer to the lesson notes						
	8				Composition writing: Write a story about 150 words describing your family.	Plans for the composition. Phrases correct sentence to form paragraphs.					Lesson notes
9	1		Grammar	Listening Speaking	Question tags in the past simple Example (a) We drew these diagrams yesterday, didn't we?	The learner; Forms questions tags in the past simple tense.	Guided discovery	Effective communication. Clarity Accuracy Fluency	Forming questions tags.	chalk board	Revision English page 12
	2			Reading	The past continuous & the passive voice. Example. a). Kato was chopping firewood when the axe cut him. Firewood was being chopped by Kato when the axe cut him.	Forms sentences in passive voice.	discussion LSU	Logical reasoning	Forming sentences in passive voice	Flash cards	Revision English page 17
	3			Speaking	Question tags in the past continuous tenses: examples a). She was looking after sheep, wasn't she?	Forms question tags in the past continuous tense/	Questions and answer.	Critical thinking	Writing sentences in the past perfect tense.		

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	4				The past perfect tense; Examples a). We had written our exams by the time the bell rung. - By the time the bell rang, we had written our exams.	- Writes sentences in the past perfect tense.	Explanation				
	5				Question tags in the future simple tense. Examples: a). We shall go to school, shan't we?	Forms questions tags in the future simple tense.					
9	6	**carpentry**	Comprehension	Listening Speaking	Advertisement: Refer to lesson notes.	The learner; - Reads the advertisement and answer questions about the advertisement.	Explanation Guided discovery	Logical reasoning	Reading the advert & poem & answer the questions that follow.	Photocopies of the advert & poem	Refer to lesson notes
	7			Reading	A poem (I am a carpenter) Refer to lesson notes	- Reads and comprehends the poem. - answers questions about the poem.	Guided discussion	Critical thinking			
	8			Writing	Guided composition A HARD WORKING CARPENTER Refer to lesson notes.	Studies the pictures and answers what is happening in the pictures.	observation	Fluency	Studying pictures & constructing sentences	Flash cards	
10	1				The future perfect tense Examples a). BY the time we wake up, the sun will have risen.	- Constructs sentences in the future perfect tense.		accuracy	Reading, pronouncing, spelling & constructing sentences using the vocabulary.	Charts showing the structures	Revision English pages 8,9
	2		Vocabulary		Vocabulary - wood, carpenter, furniture, drill, besides, beside, plank, sandpaper, varnish, glue.	Reads, pronounces, spells & constructs sentences using the given vocabulary.	L.S.U				

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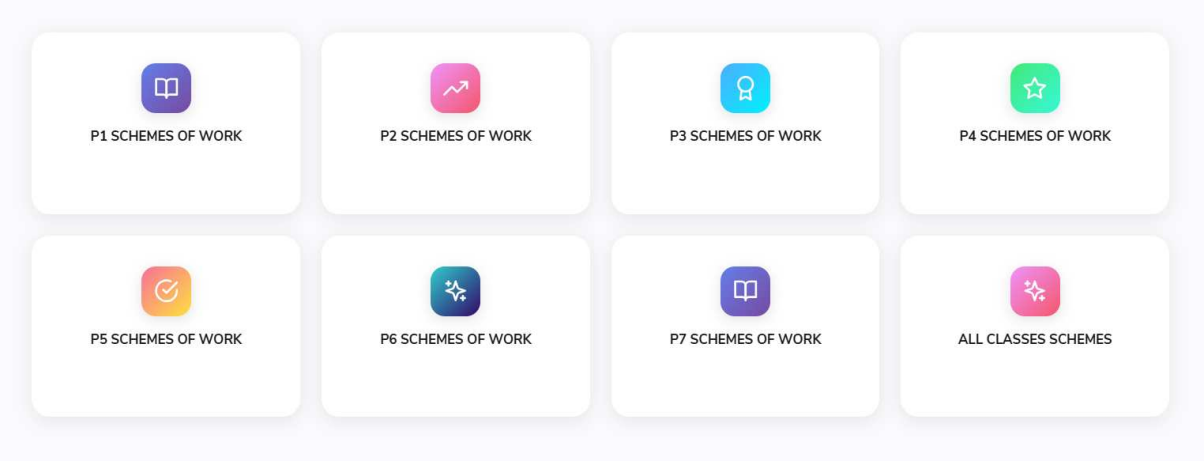
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10	3		Grammar		Using……used….for… Example a). What is a saw used for? - A saw is used for cutting wood.	Constructs sentences using the given structures.					
	4	Occupation (carpentry)	Grammar	Listening Speaking	a). Using: ….'beside'…../ besides' examples a) . Kato's saw is near the table. - Kato's saw is beside the table. b). The carpenter made a chair. He also made a table.	The learner: -Constructs sentences using besides & beside,.	Demonstration Discussion.	Effective communicatio n. - clarity - accuracy - articulation	Construct sentences using beside and besides.	Chalk board illustrati on.	Bright grammar Bk1
	5			Writing	Speeches Punctuating Direct Speech sentences. Examples; a). "I am writing a book," said Mark. b) James said, " I like eating sweet."	- Punctuates sentences in direct speech.	I, We and you	Decision	Punctuating sentences in direct speech,	A chart showing tenses	
	6				Changing from Direct to indirect speech. Refer to lesson notes. Forming indirect sentences. Indirect sentences in the present simple tense.	Changes sentences direct to indirect speech. Forms indirect present simple tense.			Changing sentences from direct to indirect speech. Forming indirect sentences in the present simple tense.		

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	7				Forming indirect sentences in the present continuous tense. Examples. Refer to lesson notes.	Forms indirect sentences in the present continuous tense.			forming indirect sentences in present continuous tense.		
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	8	Occupation (carpentry)	Grammar	Listening Speaking writing	Forming indirect sentences in the present perfect tense. Examples Refer to lesson notes	The learner; Forms indirect sentences in the present perfect tense.	Demonstration Group work	Effective communication Accuracy Articulation Clarity Decision making Patience Trust	Forming indirect sentences in the present perfect tense.	Chalk board illustration	Brighten grammar book 1

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