



## LESSON NOTES TERM III

### PRIMARY ONE – ENGLISH

**Theme:** Things we make.

**Sub-theme:** Things we make at school and at home.

**Content:** Past simple tense/verbs which drop y to add “ide”.

**Examples:**

Cry	-	cried	fry	-	fried
Carry	-	carried	try	-	tried
Marry	-	married	dry	-	dried
Bury	-	buried	copy	-	copied.

**Exercise:**

Add “ide” to the words in brackets.

1. The baby\_\_\_\_\_last night. (cry)
2. The boy\_\_\_\_\_to make a ball but he failed. (try)
3. She\_\_\_\_\_a big basket to the market yesterday. (carry)
4. Jane\_\_\_\_\_groundnuts yesterday. (fry)
5. The old man\_\_\_\_\_his money in the soil. (bury)

**Theme:** Things we make.

**Sub-theme:** Things we make at school and at home.

**Content:** Analogies.

**Comparing things/objects.**

**Examples:**

1. A cat is to kitten as a cow is to calf.
2. A puppy is to dog as a duckling is to a duck.
3. A driver is to car as a pilot is to an aeroplane.

**Exercise.**

Complete these sentences.

1. A chick is to a hen as a kid is to a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A cow is to a calf as a lion is to a \_\_\_\_\_
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is to barking as a snake is to hissing.
4. A pencil is to write as a broom is to \_\_\_\_\_
5. A dog is to kennel as a \_\_\_\_\_ is to a kraal.
6. A teacher is to teach as a \_\_\_\_\_ is to cook.

**Theme: Things we make.**

Sub-theme: Things we make at school and at home.

Content: Words with similar meaning.

**Examples**

Close -	shut	big -	large
Correct -	right	sick -	ill
Begin -	start	reach -	arrive
Fast -	quick	happy -	glad
Money-	cash		

**Exercise**

**Match words with similar meanings.**

Shut	correct
Happy	big
Fast	quick
Right	glad
Large	close

**Make sentences using these words.**

- (a) big: \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) sick: \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Money: \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) fast: \_\_\_\_\_

**Theme: Things we make.**

Sub-theme: Things we make at school and at home.

Content: Words with similar sounds but different meaning.

**Examples:**

Hear -	here	write -	right	ship -	sheep
It -	eat	rode -	road	soap -	shop
Shut -	shirt	hit -	heat	sit -	seat
Meet -	meat	there -	their	sun -	son
Pick -	peak				

### **Exercise**

**Match words with similar sounds.**

Soap	heat
Ship	rode
Road	meet
Hit	shop
Meat	sheep

**2. Choose the correct word from the brackets.**

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the answers in your books. (Right, write)
- (b) My \_\_\_\_\_ is in primary one. (sun, son)
- (c) We \_\_\_\_\_ eggs at break fast. (it, eat)
- (d) The teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ the books. (collecting, correcting)
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_ are ten eggs in the basket. (Their, There)

**Theme: Things we make**

Sub-theme: Things we make at school and at home.

Content: Plurals

**Plurals of nouns which change.**

**Examples**

Man -	men	goose -	geese
Tooth -	teeth	ox -	oxen
Foot -	feet	child -	children
Mouse -	mice	woman -	women
Louse -	lice		

**Exercise:**

**Give the plurals of the underlined words.**

1. My tooth is broken. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The child is running in the field. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A woman is carrying a box. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The thief has an ox. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The mouse ate my meat. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mukasa is a man. \_\_\_\_\_

**Theme:**      **Things we make.**

Sub- theme: Things we make at school and at home.

**Content: Vocabulary;**

Mat	basket	stools
Ball	toy	table
Rope	hats	bench
Pot	chairs	doll

### Exercise

Name the things we can make.



**Make good sentences using these words.**

Stool: \_\_\_\_\_

Table: \_\_\_\_\_

Pot: \_\_\_\_\_

Doll: \_\_\_\_\_

**Theme: Transport and communication**

Sub:theme: Types and means of transport

Content: Vocabulary

**Compound words.**

How are compound words made?

Compound words are made by joining two or more words together.

**Examples.**

Class + room = classroom

Foot + ball = football

Hand + bag = Handbag

### Exercise

Match words in A with those in B to form compound words.

A

B



After	paper	_____
Tooth	girl	_____
Tea	brush	_____
News	noon	_____
School	time	_____

**Complete these sentences.**

1. A pot where tea is put is called a \_\_\_\_\_
2. A room where people sleep is a \_\_\_\_\_
3. A shelf where books are kept is a \_\_\_\_\_
4. A case where suits are kept is a \_\_\_\_\_
5. A bag carried in a hand is a \_\_\_\_\_

**Theme: Transport and communication**

**Sub-theme: Types and means of transport.**

**Content:** Past simple tense/verbs which don't change.

**Examples;**

Cut	-	cut	burst	-	burst
Put	-	put	cost	-	cost
Shut	-	shut	set	-	set
Beat	-	beat	read	-	read
Hurt	-	hurt	hit	-	hit

**Exercise**

**Give the past tense of these words.**

Put	-	put	cut	_____
Shut	-	_____	beat	_____
Read	-	_____		

**Give the past tense of the words in brackets**

1. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ her finger yesterday (cut)

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ the door last night. (shut)
3. John \_\_\_\_\_ a story yesterday. (read)

4. She \_\_\_\_\_ a snake yesterday. (beat)  
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ balloons last Christmas. (burst)

**Theme: Transport and communication**

Sub theme: Types and means of transport.

Content: Past simple tense

**Irregular verbs/verbs which change**

Examples

Go	-	went	write	-	wrote
See	-	saw	drive	-	drove
Eat	-	ate	do	-	did
Run	-	ran	fall	-	fell
Sit	-	sat	come	-	came
Take	-	took	ride	-	rode etc
Tear	-	tore			

**Exercise**

**Give the past tense of these words.**

Eat	-	_____
Go	-	_____
Sit	-	_____
Fall	-	_____
Take	-	_____

**Fill in the past tense of the words in bracket.**

1. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ a snake under my bed yesterday. (see)  
2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ to London last week. (go)  
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ rice last night. (eat)  
4. Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ a lorry last week. (drive)  
5. My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ on the chalkboard yesterday. (write)

**Theme: Transport and communication Sub-**

**theme: Types and means of transport**

**Content: Punctuation**

## **Use of a comma**

Why we use a comma? To separate items on the list and to show a pause.

### **Examples**

1. Peter, James and Sarah are my friends.
2. My sister bought sweets, cakes, toys and pencils.

N.B: We don't use a comma before and.

### **Exercise**

#### **Use commas correctly.**

1. My mother gave me an egg bread and tea.
2. I have books pens and money.
3. Kato Bbosa and Brian are friends.
4. Jane bought tomatoes meat rice and fish.
5. We learn English Mathematics Science and SST.

**Theme: Transport and communication Sub-**

**theme: Types and means of transport.**

Content: Group names/collective nouns.

### **Examples**

1. a bar of soap
2. a bunch of bananas
3. a pair of shoes
4. a suit of clothes
5. a herd of cattle
6. a flock of sheep
7. a crowd of people

### **other group names**

furniture  
birds  
fruits  
fruits  
animals  
utensils  
clothes

### **Exercise**

**Complete the sentences using a correct word from the list.**

1. I am going to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ of soap.
2. My brother has a black \_\_\_\_\_ of shoes.

3. A monkey eats \_\_\_\_\_
4. A lion and a hyena are \_\_\_\_\_

5. She is going to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ of bananas.

Animals,      bunch,      bar,      fruits, pair
--------------------------------------------------

**Circle the odd man out.**

1. Hen    Turkey      monkey      duck
2. mango      cassava      potatoes      carrots
3. chair      table      bench      handbag
4. cow      sheep      snake      rabbit

**Theme: Transport and communication Sub-theme: Types and means of transport**

Content: Similies

**Examples**

1. as green as grass.
2. as cold as ice.
3. as sweet as honey
4. as hot as fire.
5. as white as snow
6. as black as charcoal
7. as slow as snail
8. as fat as a pig.
9. as busy as a bee.
10. as easy as ABC

**Exercise**

**Complete these sentences**

1. This water is as cold as \_\_\_\_\_
2. The tea is as hot as \_\_\_\_\_
3. She walks as slow as \_\_\_\_\_
4. Her blouse is as white as \_\_\_\_\_
5. Our friend is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a pig.

**Theme:      Transport and communication**



**Sub-theme: Types and means of transport.**

**Content: Vocabulary - opposites**

**Examples of words.**

Far	-	near	heavy	-	light
Long	-	short	fat	-	thin
Tall	-	short	bigger-		smaller
Big	-	small	shorter-		smaller

**Exercise**

**Give the opposites of the underlined words in the sentences.**

1. A bus is bigger than a taxi. \_\_\_\_\_
2. An elephant is a fat animal. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Maria is carrying heavy books. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Musa is a short boy. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Our home is near the school. \_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the correct word from the brackets.**

1. The girl is carrying a \_\_\_\_\_ basket. (fat, big)
2. My home is \_\_\_\_\_ from the school. (far, short)
3. A cow is \_\_\_\_\_ than a goat. (smaller, bigger)
4. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ than me. (taller, longer)

**Theme: Transport and communication**

**Sub-theme: Types and means of transport.**

**Content: Joining sentences using “but”**

**Examples;**

1. Musa went to the airport. He did not see the aeroplane. Musa went to the airport but he did not see the aeroplane.
2. My brother went to the stage. He missed the bus. My brother went to the stage but he missed the bus.

**Exercise:**

1. Sarah has a taxi. She doesn't know how to ride it. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tim fell off his motorcycle. He did not get hurt. \_\_\_\_\_

3. They went to the bus park. The bus had gone. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sandra is ill. She does not want medicine. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The fox chased a rabbit. It did not catch it. \_\_\_\_\_

Theme: Transport and communication

**Content: Conjunction:Joining sentences using “and”**

**Examples**

1. Ali is going to the lorry. Ann is going to the lorry.  
Ali and Ann are going to the lorry.
2. The bird is flying in the air. The aeroplane is flying in the air.  
The bird and the aeroplane are flying in the air.

**Exercise**

1. Musa drove the car very fast. Paul drove the car very fast. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Henry drove the car. He went home. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tom is a fat boy. Peter is a fat boy. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The baby is eating food. The baby is drinking milk. \_\_\_\_\_
5. My father has a car. My mother has a car. \_\_\_\_\_

**Sub-theme: Types and means of transport**

**Content: Vocabulary;**

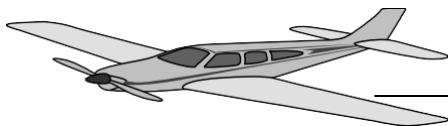
Road, water, air, railway, car, bus, lorry, bicycle, motorcycle, donkey,  
camel, horse, boat, ship, train, aeroplane.

**Exercise:**

Make good sentences



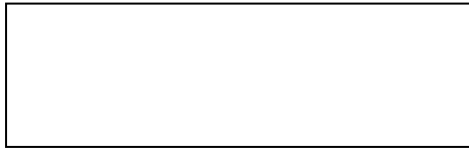
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**Read and draw.**

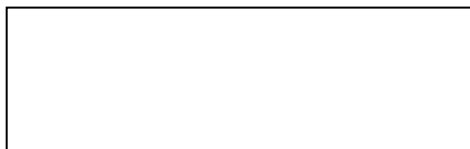
1. I can see a bus.



2. A boy is riding a bicycle.



3. A man is driving a car.



4. This is a ship.

