



## PRIMARY ONE ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM II YEAR

### THE ALPHABET

Arranging letters in a b c order

Arranging words in alphabetical order or a b c order

#### Activity

Arrange these letters in a b c order

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. d , c, a   | 3. m, j, k, l |
| 2. h, f, e, g | 4. w, y, x, z |

Arrange these words in alphabetical or a b c order.

- a) cat, apple, bag
- b) flower, dog, cow, boy
- c) jug, hut, kennel, leaf
- d) umbrella, zoo, web, yam, tree


### PREPOSITION


in, on, under, over, near, next to.


Activity I


#### Fill in a correct word


On, under, near, in over


a)  The pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ the tin.

b)  The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the church.

c)  The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ the box.

d)  The basket is \_\_\_\_\_ the bottle.

e)  The fish is \_\_\_\_\_ the basket.

c)  The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

## **Activity 2**

### **Fill in the correct preposition**

- a) Mary is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the mat.
- b) The boy is pointing \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.
- c) The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.
- d) The fish is \_\_\_\_\_ water.
- e) Is she looking \_\_\_\_\_ the flower.

### **Underline the preposition in the sentence**

- a) Tom is looking ( to, on, at ) the aeroplane.
- b) Marvin is pointing ( under, to, over ) the bird.
- c) The aeroplane is flying ( near, over ) the church.
- d) She comes to school ( by, on, in ) foot.

e) Mother goes to work ( on, by ) car

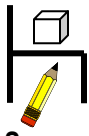
**Make correct sentences using the picture.**



a) \_\_\_\_\_



(b) \_\_\_\_\_



(c) \_\_\_\_\_

**PLURALS**

Changing **y** to **ies**

- |         |         |         |       |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Lorry   | lorries | fly     | _____ |
| Baby    | _____   | city    | _____ |
| Puppy   | _____   | country | _____ |
| Family  | _____   | lady    | _____ |
| Society | _____   |         |       |

**Activity 1**

**Complete the sentences by filling in the plurals of the words in the bracket.**

1. A dog had two \_\_\_\_\_. (puppy)
2. My aunt has four \_\_\_\_\_. (lorry)
3. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in the toilet. (fly)
4. Those \_\_\_\_\_ are very smart. (lady)
5. The woman is carrying \_\_\_\_\_. (baby)

## Activity 2

### Change the underlined nouns to the plural form

1. It is a big family. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I like my country. \_\_\_\_\_
3. she is a smart lady. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kampala is a big city. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Tom is driving a lorry. \_\_\_\_\_

### PLURALS

Changing f to v before adding es

Leaf - leaves	half - halves
Calf - calves	shelf - shelves
Knife - knives	hoof - hooves
Thief - thieves	loaf - loaves
Wife - wives	

## Activity 1

### Complete these

- |           |       |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| One leaf  | three | _____ |
| One knife | four  | _____ |
| One thief | two   | _____ |
| One loaf  | five  | _____ |
| One shelf | six   | _____ |
| One wife  | seven | _____ |

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### Verbs which double the last letter

get	getting	shut	shutting
sit	sitting	swim	swimming
dig	digging	mop	mopping
run	running	win	winning
cut	cutting	shop	shopping
stop	stopping	put	putting
skip	skipping	clap	clapping

### **Activity 1**

**Add ing to the words in brackets and fill in the gaps**

- a) The man is \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. (dig)
- b) The children are \_\_\_\_\_ their hands. (clap)
- c) We are \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (run)
- d) She is \_\_\_\_\_ on the chair. (sit)

### **PAST TENSE**

**Verbs which double the last letters before adding ed**

Stop - stopped	mop - mopped
Clap - clapped	skip - skipped
Drop - dropped	shop - shopped

### **Activity 1**

**Add ed to the verbs in brackets and fill in the gaps**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a rope yesterday. (skip)
2. The children \_\_\_\_\_ their hands in the classroom. (clap)
3. Daddy \_\_\_\_\_ at school last Friday. (drop)
4. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ the cars last week. (stop)

## **PUNCTUATION**

### **a) comma**

A comma is used to separate items and to show a pause in a long sentence.

Example

1. Peter, Jane and Sarah are my friends.
2. Marvin bought sweets, cakes, toys and pencils.

### Activity 1

Put a comma where necessary

1. My mother gave me bread milk and eggs.
2. I have books pencils and money in my bag.
3. Kato Mary Bbosa and Jane are my friends.
4. John bought tomatoes meat fish and rice.
5. I have a bag a dress and a pair of shoes.

Capital letters

Write capital letters where necessary

- a) today is Monday.
- b) my name is alice.
- c) He is going to bukoto.
- d) bob and Alvin are friends.
- e) I was born in december.

### **The apostrophe**

#### **Showing ownership or belonging**

- a) Sarah's bag

b) Daddy's car

**Activity 1**

**Put the apostrophe where necessary**

- a) Peter s bicycle
- b) Mum s bag
- c) Daddy s coat
- d) Teacher s phone
- e) Headmaster' s office
- f) Angella s dress

**Activity 2**

**Write the short way of these sentences**

- a) The car which belongs to Jane.  
Jane's car.
- b) The den of the lion.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) The tail of the cat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) The book belonging to Tom.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) The horn of the cow.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**The apostrophe used to join two words**

**The not word**

**Activity**

**Write in short using an apostrophe**

is not                      isn't                      are not                      aren't

do not	don't	has not	hasn't
have not	haven't	did not	didn't
does not	doesn't	can not	can't

using the apostrophe to join other words to pronouns

e.g. He is - he's

### **Activity**

#### **Write in short using an apostrophe**

She is	-	She's	It is	-	It's
We are	-	We're	I have	-	I've
That is	-	That's	That	-	That's
They have	-	They've	She has	-	She's

#### **Joining other words to pronouns in sentences**

e.g. He is running.

He's running.

### **Activity 4**

#### **Write the underlined words in short**

- a) She is sitting on the chair.
- b) I am going to school.
- c) It is raining.
- d) I have a bag.

#### **Short forms**

#### **Days of the week**

Sunday	-	Sun.
Monday	-	Mon.



Tuesday - Tue.  
Wednesday - Wed.  
Thursday - Thur  
Friday - Fri  
Saturday - sat.

**Activity 1**

**Write the names of days in short**

a) Friday \_\_\_\_\_ b) Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Saturday \_\_\_\_\_ d) Monday \_\_\_\_\_

**Write in full**

e) sun \_\_\_\_\_ f) Thur \_\_\_\_\_  
g) Wed \_\_\_\_\_ h) Fri \_\_\_\_\_

**Months of the year**

e.g. January - \_\_\_\_\_ February - \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 1**

1) Write in short

a) December \_\_\_\_\_ b) March \_\_\_\_\_  
c) October \_\_\_\_\_ d) November \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write in full

a) Aug \_\_\_\_\_ b) Feb \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Jan \_\_\_\_\_

NB - There are some months which do not have short forms e.g.

April May June July

Short forms of other words

Doctor      dr.      Dr.

School      Sch.

Hospital      Hosp.

Teacher      Tr.

Road      Rd

number      No

Master/mister      Mr.

Activity

Write these words in short

Master \_\_\_\_\_

school \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

Road \_\_\_\_\_

Number \_\_\_\_\_

Write in full form

a) Dr. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Tr. \_\_\_\_\_

c) Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

d) Hosp. \_\_\_\_\_

e) No. \_\_\_\_\_

**OPPOSITES**

**Give the opposites of these words      e.g.**

Long \_\_\_\_\_

open \_\_\_\_\_

Big \_\_\_\_\_

short \_\_\_\_\_

Clean \_\_\_\_\_

sad \_\_\_\_\_

Dry \_\_\_\_\_

good \_\_\_\_\_

**Describing objects**

- A tall tree
- A big box
- A dirty shirt

## Activity 1

### Use these words correctly

(big, short, tall, small, long)



A



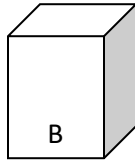
B

A is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.

B is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.



A



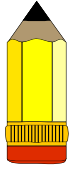
B

A is a \_\_\_\_\_ box.

B is a \_\_\_\_\_ box.



A



B

A is a \_\_\_\_\_ pencil.

B is a \_\_\_\_\_ pencil.

### Adjectives - comparisons

long	longer	longest
tall	taller	tallest
small	smaller	smallest
short	shorter	shortest
smart	smarter	smartest

Adjectives which double their last letters

big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest
wet	wetter	wettest

Complete the table

tall	_____	tallest
_____	smaller	smallest
big	bigger	_____

short	smarter	smartest
long	longer	_____
thin	thinner	_____
wet	_____	wettest

Doing words. The simple present tense

Changing **y** to **i** before adding **es**

- |          |   |         |  |       |   |         |
|----------|---|---------|--|-------|---|---------|
| e.g. cry | - | cries   |  | marry | - | marries |
| fly      | - | flies   |  | dry   | - | dries   |
| carry    | - | carries |  | copy  | - | copies  |

**Activity**

**Add **ies** to the given words**

- |       |   |       |      |   |       |
|-------|---|-------|------|---|-------|
| try   | - | _____ | dry  | - | _____ |
| marry | - | _____ | fly  | - | _____ |
| bury  | - | _____ | copy | - | _____ |

**Activity 2**

**Add **ies** to the words in brackets to complete the sentences**

- a) The baby \_\_\_\_\_ everyday. (cry)
- b) A bird \_\_\_\_\_. (fly)
- c) Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his friend’s work everyday. (copy)
- d) He \_\_\_\_\_ a big box on his heads. (carry)
- e) She \_\_\_\_\_ groundnuts every day. (fry)

**The past tense**

Changing **y** to **i** before adding **ed**

- e.g. cry - cried
- carry - carried
- marry - married



change the given verbs in brackets into past tense and fill in the gaps



1. They got \_\_\_\_\_ last week. (marry)
2. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ eggs yesterday. (fry)
3. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ last night. (cry)
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ good work yesterday. (copy)



### CONJUNCTION

**A conjunction is a word which joins two sentences**

A conjunction is a joining word.

a) e.g.   a cup and a ball

b)   a chair and a table

c)   a girl and a boy

activity 1

Write sentences about the pictures using and

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom has a ball and a bag.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Sarah



broom      basket.

---

2. Teacher



chair



table.

---

Using **and** to join sentences

e.g. I have a book. I have a pencil.

I have a book and a pencil.

### Activity

Join the sentences using **and**

1. Peter has a book. Peter has a pencil.

---

2. I like fish. I can write.

I like fish and meat.

3. I can read. I can write

I can read and write.

4. Daddy has a car. Daddy has a lorry.

---

B. e.g. Tom has balls. Musa has balls

Tom and Musa have balls

Activity 3

1. Mary has dolls. Aisha has dolls.
- 

**Possessive pronouns (plurals)**

**Our, theirs, yours**

**Activity 1**

Make sentences using the above possessive pronoun

- e.g. This is our house. It is ours.  
That is your shirt. It is yours.  
These are their books. They are theirs.  
That is your pencil. It is yours.

**Activity 1**

Use these objects to make similar sentences

ball

chair

dress

car

cup

- i.e. This is my cup. It is \_\_\_\_\_

**TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR TERM II P.1**

## The alphabet

1. Arrange these letters in alphabetical order

- a) d, c, b, a      b) m, j, k, l  
c) h, f, e, g      d) w, y, x, z

2. Arrange these words in alphabetical order

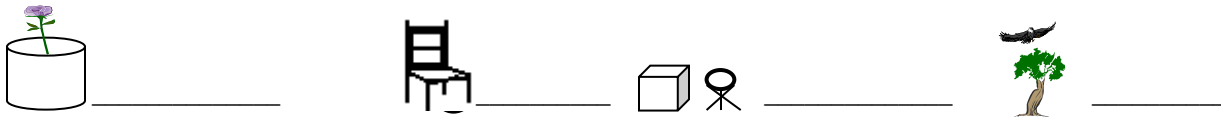
- a) sun, clouds, wind, rain \_\_\_\_\_  
b) rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy \_\_\_\_\_  
c) cat, apple, bag \_\_\_\_\_  
d) jug, hut, kennel, leaf \_\_\_\_\_

3. Arrange these words in alphabetical order


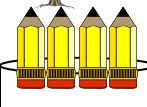
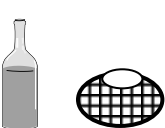

- a) umbrella, jacket, gumboots, sweater

## The prepositions

1. Write the correct prepositions for each picture



2. Fill in the correct prepositions

- a)  The aeroplane is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.
- b)  The pencils are \_\_\_\_\_ the tin.
- c)  The bottle is \_\_\_\_\_ the basket.
- d)  The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.

3. Read and fill in the correct prepositions





- a) The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the mosque.
- b) Sarah is pointing \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.
- c) The boy is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.
- d) The pencils are \_\_\_\_\_ the tin.

4. Tick the correct preposition in these sentences

- a) Mary is pointing (under, to, at) the sun.
- b) The aeroplane is flying (near, over) the hills.
- c) Mummy goes to work (by, on, in ) car.
- d) Safina comes to school (by, on, in ) foot.
- e) Peter is looking (at, over, in ) the snake.

5. Make correct sentences using the snake.

- a)  \_\_\_\_\_
- b)  \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_

**Plurals**

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

- a) lorry \_\_\_\_\_
- b) berry \_\_\_\_\_
- c) puppy \_\_\_\_\_
- d) country \_\_\_\_\_
- e) family \_\_\_\_\_
- f) lady \_\_\_\_\_
- g) city \_\_\_\_\_
- h) fly \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Give the plurals of the words in the brackets**

- a) Daddy has four \_\_\_\_\_ (lorry)
- b) There were many \_\_\_\_\_ in the saloon. (lady)

- c) Mrs. Bbale has produced two \_\_\_\_\_ (baby)
- d) There are many \_\_\_\_\_ at the pit. (fly)
- e) Kampala and Nairobi are good \_\_\_\_\_ (city)

**Change the nouns to plural**

- a) Uganda is my country. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Bob is carrying a baby. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Dad has a lorry. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) We have a big family. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) She is a beautiful lady. \_\_\_\_\_

**Plurals**      f      to      v

1. Complete these

- a) One leaf    ten \_\_\_\_\_
- b) One wife    two \_\_\_\_\_
- c) One shelf    seven \_\_\_\_\_
- d) One loaf    three \_\_\_\_\_
- e) One thief    six \_\_\_\_\_

2. Give the plural of the words given

- a) hoof \_\_\_\_\_
- d) calf \_\_\_\_\_
- b) knife \_\_\_\_\_
- e) half \_\_\_\_\_
- c) wife \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Change the underlined word to plural form**

- a) The cow has a calf. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Mr. Musis married a beautiful wife. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) The thief was found stealing our hens. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) The leaf is on my bed \_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the plurals of the words in brackets**

- a) The \_\_\_\_\_ are green. (leaf)

- b) The \_\_\_\_\_ were killed and burnt. (thief)
- c) Betty bought two \_\_\_\_\_ of bread for break. (loaf)
- d) Our \_\_\_\_\_ are sharp. (knife)

**Present continuous tense.**

1. Change the given verbs to present continuous tense

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) get _____  | e) clap _____ |
| b) run _____  | f) win _____  |
| c) stop _____ | g) swim _____ |
| d) skip _____ | h) mop _____  |

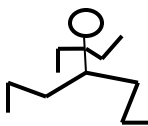
2. Use the given verb in the bracket and add "ing"

- a) We are \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor. (sit)
- b) The children are \_\_\_\_\_ for the visitors. (clap)
- c) The girl is \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (run)
- d) Bbale is \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. (dig)

3. **Write a correct sentence about the pictures using these verbs**

Sitting, skipping, digging, running

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b)  \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

**Past tense**

1. Give the pas tense of the given verbs

- a) stop \_\_\_\_\_ d) clap \_\_\_\_\_  
b) mop \_\_\_\_\_ e) skip \_\_\_\_\_  
c) drop \_\_\_\_\_ f) shop \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Add "ed" to the verbs in brackets and fill in the gaps**

- a) The children \_\_\_\_\_ for the visitors. (clap)  
b) The girls \_\_\_\_\_ their classrooms last Saturday. (mop)  
c) Sarah and Betty \_\_\_\_\_ a rope yesterday. (skip)  
d) Our driver \_\_\_\_\_ us at school in the morning. (stop)

**Punctuations (comma)**

1. Put a comma where necessary
- a) Patricia has a book a pencil and a rubber.  
b) Mary bought ice cream soda and safi juice.  
c) My mother gave me bread milk and eggs.  
d) Betty Berna and Bridget are sisters.  
e) Mummy has a bag a coat and a scarf.

**Capital letters**

2. Write capital letters where necessary
- a) my name is jane.  
b) I live at busega.  
c) my school is kampala model.  
d) betty and bosco are friends.  
e) I was born in april.  
f) today is Friday.

**The apostrophe**

1. Put an apostrophe where necessary
- a) Peter s bicycle is new.

- b) Mum s bag is nice.
- c) Dan s coat is torn.
- d) Headmaster s office is clean.
- e) Amina s dress is dirty.

2. **Write the short way of these sentences**

- a) The den of a lion.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) The tail of a cat  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) The horn of a cow.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the short forms of these words

- a) is not \_\_\_\_\_
- b) are not \_\_\_\_\_
- c) can not \_\_\_\_\_
- d) did not \_\_\_\_\_
- e) he is \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Write the underlined words in short**

- a) She is sitting on the chair. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) I am going to school. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) it is raining. \_\_\_\_\_

**Punctuate these sentences correctly**

- a) alice is a beautiful girl.
- b) today is monday
- c) keith is going to bwaise.
- d) I have a bag a coat and an umbrella.

2. Write these words in full

- a) sun. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Tue. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Thur. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the names of the days in short

a) Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_

b) Saturday \_\_\_\_\_

c) Monday \_\_\_\_\_

4. Fill in the missing days of the week

a) Sunday, \_\_\_\_\_, Tuesday, Wednesday, \_\_\_\_\_, Friday, Saturday

5. Write in short these months of the year.

a) December \_\_\_\_\_

b) October \_\_\_\_\_

c) November \_\_\_\_\_

6. Write in full

a) Aug. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Feb. \_\_\_\_\_

c) Jan. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Write the short forms of these words

a) Doctor \_\_\_\_\_

b) school \_\_\_\_\_

c) Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

8. Write in full

a) Hosp. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Rd. \_\_\_\_\_

c) No. \_\_\_\_\_

### Opposites

1. Give the opposites of these words

a) long \_\_\_\_\_

b) clean \_\_\_\_\_

c) good \_\_\_\_\_

d) near \_\_\_\_\_

2. Give the opposite of the word given in brackets to complete the sentences

a) Mary's pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ . (long)

b) Our compound is very \_\_\_\_\_ . (dirty)

c) I have a \_\_\_\_\_ head. (small)

d) The baby's tea is very \_\_\_\_\_ . (cold)

3. Write the opposite of the underlined word

a) Sarah comes from far. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Our school is big. \_\_\_\_\_

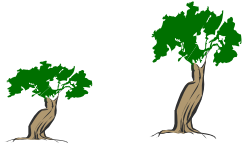
c) A giraffe is very tall. \_\_\_\_\_

d) The tea is very hot. \_\_\_\_\_

## Describing objects

### Use these words correctly

(big, short, tall, small, long)



A

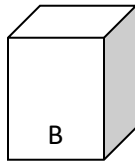
B

Tree A is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.

Tree B is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.



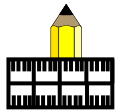
A



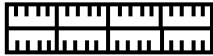
B

Box A is a \_\_\_\_\_ box.

Box B is a \_\_\_\_\_ box.



A



B

Ruler A is a \_\_\_\_\_ ruler.

Ruler B is a \_\_\_\_\_ ruler.

## Adjectives

### Complete the given table correctly

tall	_____	tallest
short	shorter	_____
long	_____	longest
big	bigger	_____
small	_____	smaller
fat	fatter	_____

**Doing words**

1. Add ies to the given verbs

- a) try \_\_\_\_\_ c) dry \_\_\_\_\_  
b) cry \_\_\_\_\_ d) fly \_\_\_\_\_

**Use the verb given in brackets to complete the sentences**

- a) My grand mother \_\_\_\_\_ groundnuts everyday. (fry)  
b) The baby \_\_\_\_\_ for milk.  
c) An aeroplane \_\_\_\_\_ over our school everyday. (fly)  
d) Teo \_\_\_\_\_ a basket of yellow bananas every evening. (carry)

**Past tense**

1. Add ied to these verbs

- a) cry \_\_\_\_\_ b) carry \_\_\_\_\_  
c) carry \_\_\_\_\_ d) marry \_\_\_\_\_

2. Change the given verbs in brackets into past tense and fill in the gaps

- a) The baby \_\_\_\_\_ for chips. (cry)  
b) Sharifa \_\_\_\_\_ good work yesterday. (copy)  
c) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ eggs last Sunday. (fry)  
d) Mr. Kizito \_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday. (marry)

**Complete the given table below**

cry	crying	_____
try		tried
marry	marrying	_____
copy	_____	copied
dry	drying	_____

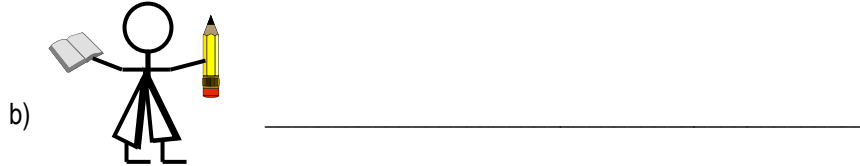


## Conjunctions "and"

Write sentences about the pictures using and



Sarah



Tom



Anne



2. Join these sentences using and

a) Patrick has a book. Patrick has a pencil.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) They can read. They can write.

\_\_\_\_\_

c) I like dancing. I like singing.

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Tom has a phone. Mary ha a phone.

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Sarah is girl. Betty is a girl.

---

### **Possessive pronoun**

#### **1. Fill in the correct pronoun below**

[yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, mine]

- a) This is our school. It is \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Here is my cat. It is \_\_\_\_\_
- c) That is your ruler. It is \_\_\_\_\_
- d) This is Tom's pencil. It is \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Here is Mary's dress. It is \_\_\_\_\_

## **ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM I**

SUB THEME: **People in our home**

THE ALPHABET (Capital and small letters)

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn

Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Changing letters from capital to small

Examples

G g E \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_

J \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

K \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_

Changing words from small to capital letters

e.g

leg LEG

dog \_\_\_\_\_

hen \_\_\_\_\_

Ordering letters. Writing letters in abc order

d, a, c, b \_\_\_\_\_

t, c, h, g \_\_\_\_\_

l, i, j, k \_\_\_\_\_

What letter comes after

b, \_\_\_\_\_ d, \_\_\_\_\_ a, \_\_\_\_\_ j, \_\_\_\_\_ x, \_\_\_\_\_ m, \_\_\_\_\_

What letter comes before?

\_\_\_\_\_, b \_\_\_\_\_, f \_\_\_\_\_, j \_\_\_\_\_, v \_\_\_\_\_, x \_\_\_\_\_, p

Lesson 3

### **Nouns**

A noun is a naming word

e.g

- Names of people e.g. Mary, Jane, e.t.c
- Name of schools e.g. Kampala city, Mengo Primary School
- Names of objects e.g. spoon, table, chair, desk e.t.c

d) Name of lakes, hospital, animals, birds e.t.c

#### Lesson 4

Identifying nouns from the given sentences

1. I live at Mengo.
2. Mary is here.
3. The cat is running.
4. Lake Victoria is a big lake.

#### Lesson 5

Using article "an" before single nouns starting with vowels a, e, i, o u as shown below.

Example

an elephant, an eagle, an egg, an ox e.t.c

**We use "a" before single nouns which begin with consonants.**

#### Activity

Write  or  to fill the gaps

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ book.
2. Show me \_\_\_\_\_orange.
3. She is eating \_\_\_\_\_egg.
4. Musa has \_\_\_\_\_pen and \_\_\_\_\_ book.
5. Bring me \_\_\_\_\_umbrella and \_\_\_\_\_ book.

#### Lesson 6

Plurals of nouns adding s

Some words change to plural by adding s

e.g.

One hen - two hens

One pen - two pens

One ship - two ships

Note: similar means one and plural means more than one

### Activity

Change the following nouns to plural

<b>Singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
farm	farms
school	_____
home	_____
ball	_____
boy	_____
table	_____
flower	_____
pen	_____
dog	_____

### Activity

Complete the sentences correctly

1. Tom has one book but Mary has many \_\_\_\_\_
2. One orange but many \_\_\_\_\_
3. Seven girls but one \_\_\_\_\_
4. One \_\_\_\_\_ but six pencils.

### Lesson 7

**Plurals by adding**

es
----



Some nouns which end with x, o, ch, sh, s we add es to change to plural form

e.g.

one bus - two buses

one tomatoe - many tomatoes

one fox - many foxes

### **Activity 1**

#### **Change these nouns to plural form**

box - \_\_\_\_\_ ranch \_\_\_\_\_

mango- \_\_\_\_\_ potato \_\_\_\_\_

ash - \_\_\_\_\_ bench \_\_\_\_\_

glass - \_\_\_\_\_ branch \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 2

Fill in the gaps with the plural of the word in brackets

1. Put the \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket. (tomato)
2. Are these \_\_\_\_\_? (bus)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are fruits?(mango)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ live in the bush. (fox)

### Lesson 8

Use of is and are

Is is used for singular and are is used for plural

- a) the girl \_\_\_\_\_ reading a book.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ this a dog?
- c) This mango \_\_\_\_\_ sour.
- d) The boys \_\_\_\_\_ playing football.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ those your books?
- f) The mangoes \_\_\_\_\_ rotten.

### Activity 1

Making sentences using "is" and "are" orally

### Activity 2

Make sentences from the substitution table

She The boy These This box	is are	playing. mangoes. eating food. full of apples.
-------------------------------------	-----------	---

Activity 3 structures (Are these \_\_\_\_\_?) (is this \_\_\_\_\_?)

### Lesson 9

Use of has and have

Has is used for one thing and pronouns she, it, he

**Have is used for more than one thing and pronouns "I" "you" "they" and "we"**

#### Examples

- a) I have a good bag.
- b) The boys and girls have black shoes.
- c) She has a car.
- d) I have two ears.

### Activity 1

Making sentences using "has" and "have"

### Activity 3

Use "have" and "has" to fill the gaps correctly

- a) Mary and Jane \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.
- b) She \_\_\_\_\_ a nice plate.
- c) I \_\_\_\_\_ a blue dress.
- d) You \_\_\_\_\_ a good pencil.

Make sentences from the substitution table

She They	has	a doll. books.
-------------	-----	-------------------

I We Mary	have	a nice bag. mangoes and oranges.
-----------------	------	-------------------------------------

## Lesson 10

### Verbs

Verbs are words that can be acted

### Examples

Look, eat, come, stand, clap, sit, go. Sleep, run, beat etc

### Activity

Listening/ mentioning different verbs

### **Activity 2**

#### **Identifying verbs in sentences by underlining**

- a) I can eat slices of bread.
- b) She walks slowly.
- c) The baby is crying.
- d) Who is sleeping?
- e) Did she go home?

## **Lesson 11**

### **The present Continuous Tense (Now tense)**

We add “ing” to some verbs to change them to present continuous tense

Words “is” and “are” are used in the present continuous tense

Examples of present Continuous tense

**Verb**                      **present continuous tense**

reach                      \_\_\_\_\_

eat                        \_\_\_\_\_



point \_\_\_\_\_

look \_\_\_\_\_

play \_\_\_\_\_

#### Activity 1

Making sentences using continuous tense orally

#### Activity 2

Fill in correctly using the verbs in the brackets

- a) I am \_\_\_\_\_ my teeth now. (brush)
- b) Grace and Diana are \_\_\_\_\_ the floor. (sweep)
- c) The milk is \_\_\_\_\_. (boil)
- d) We are \_\_\_\_\_ hard (work)
- e) Are they \_\_\_\_\_. (food)
- f) Why are you \_\_\_\_\_ out? (go)

#### Lesson twelve

Dropping "e" and adding "ing" to the verbs

#### Examples

drive \_\_\_\_\_ make \_\_\_\_\_

dance \_\_\_\_\_ close \_\_\_\_\_

come \_\_\_\_\_ bake \_\_\_\_\_

like \_\_\_\_\_ save \_\_\_\_\_

#### Activity 1

Discussing the verbs which end with "e" orally

#### Activity 2

Change the verbs in brackets to present simple tense to fill the gaps

1. Daddy is \_\_\_\_\_ a car. (drive)
2. Is teacher \_\_\_\_\_ on the chalkboard? (write)
3. They are \_\_\_\_\_ to visit us. (come)
4. Mummy is \_\_\_\_\_ cakes. (bake)

5. She is \_\_\_\_\_ very well. (dance)
6. We are \_\_\_\_\_ very fast. (move)

### Activity thirteen

#### The past tense

Adding "d" to verbs to change them to past tense

We add "d" to some verbs to change them to past tense

Examples

save	-	saved	waste	_____
move	-	_____	sneeze	_____
love	-	_____	taste	_____
bathe	-	_____	shore	_____
live	-	_____	use	_____
chase	-	_____	hope	_____

activity 1

discussing the verbs which take "d" in the past tense

activity 2

change the verbs in brackets to past tense and fill the blank spaces

1. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ loudly. (sneeze)
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ all the sugar. (use)
3. Joy \_\_\_\_\_ her new dress. (like)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ loudly last night. (snore)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the new home. (move)

### Lesson fourteen

Adding "ed" to verbs to change them to past tense

Look	-	looked	help	_____
push		_____	end	_____
play		_____	wash	_____
stay		_____	touch	_____
fill		_____	borrow	_____
help		_____	post	_____
paint		_____	talk	_____
call		_____		

### Activity 1

Make sentences using “any” of the above words orally

- e.g. 1. James touched the hot saucepan.  
2. she helped me to sweep the house.  
3. Joy played with a doll yesterday.

### Activity 2

Change the verbs in brackets to past tense

1. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ a hot saucepan. (touch)
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ back home last night. (walk)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ my aunt last Sunday. (visit)

### Lesson fifteen

Using “was” and “were”

We use “was” for one item or person.

We use “were” for more than one item or person.

Examples (was)

1. One egg was cracked.
2. The apple was in the basket.
3. Was it a good pen.

Examples “were”

1. The eggs “were” cracked.
2. The apples were on the table.
3. The oranges were sweet.

### Activity 1

Make sentences using “was “ or “were” correctly (oral)

### Activity 2

Fill the gaps with was or were correctly

1. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ reading their books.
2. The dress \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the oranges ripe?
4. The birds \_\_\_\_\_ flying in the river.
5. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ playing with the kitten.
6. The apples \_\_\_\_\_ green.

Make sentences from the table below

The girl The boys Mary He	was were	Sleeping on the mat. Reading books. Eating food. Saying prayers.
------------------------------------	-------------	---

### Lesson sixteen

Missing letters in verbs and nouns

ba\_\_ke                      c\_\_air                      tab\_\_e                      fl\_\_wer  
 s\_\_nd                      co\_\_e                      sch\_\_ \_\_l                      pen\_\_il

### Lesson seventeen

Writing words correctly (jumbled letters)

bkoo \_\_\_\_\_                      husoe \_\_\_\_\_  
 byo \_\_\_\_\_                      pecnil \_\_\_\_\_  
 gril \_\_\_\_\_                      oen \_\_\_\_\_

### Lesson eighteen

Punctuation capital letters

#### **Capital letters**

- a) Starting telling sentences
- b) Starting asking sentences
- c) Starting names of people, places, titles of books, plays, films etc.
- d) Writing days of the week and months of the year.

Examples

1. Where do you live?

2. She is a good girl
3. Yesterday was a Tuesday

#### Activity 1

Write a capital letter where necessary

1. rose is a girl.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. her mother's name is mary.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. mengo is a big school.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My name is esther.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Anita is my sister.

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Lesson nineteen

Punctuation (full stop)

A full stop is a dot which is put at the end of a telling sentence

Example

1. A dog is a domestic animal.
2. Butter is made from milk.

#### Activity 1

Constructing telling sentences orally

Reading sentences

## Activity 2

Put a full stop at the end of each sentence

1. Sugar has a sweet taste.
2. Honey is made by bees.
3. A young cat is called kitten.
4. I am seven years old.
5. The boys are playing football.
6. The teacher is teaching.

## Lesson twenty

### Punctuation (Question mark)

Asking questions

Asking sentences ask questions

Examples

- a) What is your name?
  - b\_ Why are you crying?
  - c) Who is that?
- \* Every asking sentence must end with a question mark

### Activity 1

- \* Forming asking sentences orally

### Activity 3

Use a question mark (?) to punctuate the following

1. What is your name?
2. Why are you crying?
3. What do you do?
4. Have you seen the cat?
5. Which of these toys do you live???

### Activity 3

Put a full stop, capital letter or question mark to punctuate these sentences

1. today is Monday.
2. my school is fairways primary school.
3. Who is your friend
4. Sunday is the first day of the week
5. alice is going to school.
6. we like going for trips.

## Lesson twenty one

### Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that is used in the place of a noun.

Pronouns in singular and plural – form he, she, it, you  
(they, we, you)

### Examples

1. Jerry is going to school. he is going to school.
2. Mother is sleeping. She is sleeping.
3. Paul and John are friends. They are friends.

### Activity 1

Constructing sentences using any oaf the above pronouns orally

### Reading sentences

### Activity 3

Match words to their correct pronouns

The children	he
Paul	it
The cat	she
Mary and Jane	they
Daddy	he

### Activity 3

Use the given pronouns in place of nouns correctly

It, she, they

1. Joan is cooking.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. The boy is washing the shirt.

---

Lesson twenty two

Opposites of adjectives and verbs

Tall	- short	go	_____
Big	_____	give	_____
Hot	_____	wet	_____
hot	_____	late	_____
poor	_____	give	_____
small	_____	dirty	_____
fat	_____	new	_____
good	_____	hot	_____
first	_____	quick	_____
wrong	_____	stand	_____

Activity 2

Given the opposite of the underlined words

1. Pretty is a fat girl. \_\_\_\_\_
2. This is a big animal. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Will you come home today?
4. The horse is a weak animal. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A hot meal, A \_\_\_\_\_ meal
6. A poor man \_\_\_\_\_
7. A young man. \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson twenty three

The present simple tense

Vocabulary

sleep            store            move            boil



keep	drive	clean	pay
sweep	cook	take	
peel	dig	bathe	

Add "s" to the verbs below

sweep \_\_\_\_\_

bathe \_\_\_\_\_

boil \_\_\_\_\_

clean \_\_\_\_\_

take \_\_\_\_\_

activity 3

change the word in brackets to present simple tense

1. rose \_\_\_\_\_ food every evening. (eat)
2. Musa \_\_\_\_\_ water every day. (boil)
3. Daddy \_\_\_\_\_ us to school every morning. (drive)
4. That boy \_\_\_\_\_ three times a day. (bathe)

## Lesson twenty four

Present simple tense by adding "ies"

### Vocabulary

wash	watch	preach	teach
hatch	match	go	box
do	brush		

NB: Verbs that end with sh, x, ch, o, s we add "es" to form present simple tense.

Examples

wash - washes

watch \_\_\_\_\_

preach \_\_\_\_\_

brush \_\_\_\_\_

box \_\_\_\_\_

fetch \_\_\_\_\_

### activity 1

use the word in brackets to fill the gaps correctly

1. Joy \_\_\_\_\_ her dresses everyday. (wash)
2. The hen \_\_\_\_\_ many eggs every month. (hatch)
3. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ her teeth every night. (brush)
4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ water every morning? (fetch)

## Lesson twenty five

### The present simple tense "do and does"

Does - is used for one thing or person. (he, she, it)

Do - is used for I, you, They

Examples

1. I do my homework every day.
2. Do you like that teacher?
3. He does his best to help me.

### Activity 1

Make correct sentences from the table

He		his	work weekly.
She	does	her	homework.
It	do	its	things daily.
Joy and Ruth		their	work .
They		our	

### Activity 2

Use "do" or "does" to fill the gaps

1. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ her work neatly.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.
3. You must \_\_\_\_\_ well in your exams.

Lesson twenty six

A compound word is formed by joining together two or more words

e.g

tea + pot - teapot

rail + way - railway

Activity 1

Join these words to make one word

arm + chair \_\_\_\_\_

bed + room \_\_\_\_\_

table + cloth \_\_\_\_\_

dust + bin \_\_\_\_\_

sick + bay \_\_\_\_\_

key + board \_\_\_\_\_

hand + bag \_\_\_\_\_

match + box \_\_\_\_\_

butter + fly \_\_\_\_\_

school + bag \_\_\_\_\_

Activity 2

Make one word by joining two underlined words

A pot used for tea is a \_\_\_\_\_

A room for bath is a \_\_\_\_\_

A bell used in a school is a \_\_\_\_\_

Work to be done at home is called \_\_\_\_\_

A man who brings milk at your home is a \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson twenty seven

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that show positions

Examples

Under, on, in, over, behind, in front of, near, between, to

Activity 1

Making correct sentences using the prepositions above

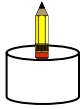
e.g The flower is in the pot.

### Activity 2

Filling in the correct preposition



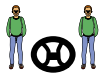
The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.



The pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ the tin.



The tree is \_\_\_\_\_ the house.



The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ the boys.



The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the box.

### Lesson twenty eight

Forming small words from big words

Examples	-	school	girl	prepositions	positions
School girl	-	tea, her	he	doing do	in
Teacher	-				
Office	-	off, ice, of		pigeon pig,	on
Compound	-	pound, un		donkey do	key
Afternoon	-	after, noon, on			

### Lesson twenty nine

Finding the odd word out

- a) ear      dress,      leg      hands
- b) chair    pen,      orange,    pencil
- c) vest,    shirt,      dress,      cup

## TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS FOR TERM I P.1 ENGLISH

The Alphabet

Write the missing

b)

2. Write these letters in capital

S  n  r  b  d  g

3. Write these letters in small

F  H  l  M  J  L  K

4. Arrange these letters in order

a) d, a, c, b \_\_\_\_\_

a) f, e, h, g \_\_\_\_\_

a) p, m, o, n \_\_\_\_\_

a) v, x, u, w \_\_\_\_\_

a) s, q, r, t \_\_\_\_\_

a) l, i, j, k \_\_\_\_\_

5. Write these words using capital letters

a) car \_\_\_\_\_ b) teacher \_\_\_\_\_

b) table \_\_\_\_\_ e) cook \_\_\_\_\_

c) cupboard \_\_\_\_\_ f) bursar \_\_\_\_\_

6. Write these words using small letters

a) PENCIL \_\_\_\_\_ e) BENCH \_\_\_\_\_

b) BOOK \_\_\_\_\_ f) BOY \_\_\_\_\_

c) DESK \_\_\_\_\_ g) WATER \_\_\_\_\_

d) SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_ i) NAME \_\_\_\_\_

h) MUG \_\_\_\_\_

7. Which letter comes after

- a) b, \_\_\_\_\_ c) v, \_\_\_\_\_ e) s,t, \_\_\_\_\_  
b) f, \_\_\_\_\_ d) y, \_\_\_\_\_ f) p, \_\_\_\_\_

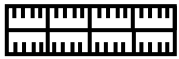
8. which letter comes before

- a) \_\_\_\_\_, b d) \_\_\_\_\_, t g) \_\_\_\_\_, r  
b) \_\_\_\_\_, h e) \_\_\_\_\_, o h) \_\_\_\_\_, m  
c) \_\_\_\_\_, n f) \_\_\_\_\_, ei) \_\_\_\_\_, i

1. What is a noun?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write their noun



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



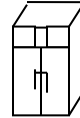
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

3. Draw a line under the nouns from these sentences

- a) Her name is Jane.  
b) She lives at Kabaragara  
c) Here is a book.  
d) Today is Friday.  
e) That is a river.  
f) March comes before April.  
g) Gertrude is sick.  
h) I go to Sir Apollo Kagwa Primary School.  
i) There is Mulago Hospital.  
j) Lake Victoria is large.

4. Read and draw

Teacher	tree	blackboard	cupboard	basket

--	--	--	--	--

**1. Match the nouns with “a” or “an”**

- |                   |                   |                |                  |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| a) _____ ox       | e) _____ mango    | j) _____ egg   | n) _____ bicycle |
| b) _____ elephant | f) _____ eagle    | k) _____ bench | o) _____ bus     |
| c) _____ ruler    | h) _____ umbrella | l) _____ owl   | p) _____ school  |
| d) _____ dog      | e) _____ book     | m) _____ arrow | q) _____ inkpot  |

**2. Fill in the sentences with “a” or “an”**

- a) That is \_\_\_\_\_ angel.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ orange is a fruit.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ ship sails on water.
- d) Mary is eating \_\_\_\_\_ an egg.
- e) Come with \_\_\_\_\_ apple and \_\_\_\_\_ berry.
- f) Show her \_\_\_\_\_ dress and \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.

**Nouns                      plurals of nouns**

1. Fill in the table correctly

<u>One</u>	<u>Many</u>
a) teacher	_____
b) class	_____
c) _____	hens
d) _____	boxes
e) glass	_____
f) watch	_____
g) _____	umbrellas
h) cow	_____
i) tomato	_____

2. Give the plurals of the underlined word given in brackets

- a) Mummy has two sweet \_\_\_\_\_ from the garden. (potato)
- b) We sit on \_\_\_\_\_ in church. (bench)

- c) There are eight \_\_\_\_\_ on the tray. (glass)
- d) Are these \_\_\_\_\_ ? (bus)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ are examples of furniture. (chair)
- f) One (flag) but ten \_\_\_\_\_
- g) One (cook) but four \_\_\_\_\_
- h) One (book) but ten \_\_\_\_\_
- i) There are thirteen \_\_\_\_\_ (mango)
- j) Those are two \_\_\_\_\_ (anthem)

**Use of is or are**

**Fill in the gaps with "is" or "are"**

- a) The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ eating food.
- b) The boxes \_\_\_\_\_ broken.
- c) My pencil \_\_\_\_\_ sharp.
- d) This \_\_\_\_\_ our guard at school.
- e) These \_\_\_\_\_ cups and plates.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ this a secretary.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ these nurses?
- h) Here \_\_\_\_\_ the duster.
- i) Mary and Justine \_\_\_\_\_ smart.

2. Make sentences from the substitution table below

She		reading a book.
These	are	good flowers.
Agnes		full of water.
The boy and the girl	is	running to school.
This tin		mangoes
They		

a \_\_\_\_\_



- b \_\_\_\_\_
- c \_\_\_\_\_
- d \_\_\_\_\_
- e \_\_\_\_\_
- f \_\_\_\_\_
- g \_\_\_\_\_

**Use “has “ or “have” to fill the gaps**

1. The bursar and the secretary \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ seven reading books.
3. Madina \_\_\_\_\_ a pink skirt.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ two brushes.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ a good home.
6. Ritah and I \_\_\_\_\_ long skirts.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ gone to school.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ a nice flower.

Use the substitution table to make correct sentences

She		two dolls.
We	have	eaten sweet bananas.
They		a nice bag.
Suzan	has	come late.
He		

- a \_\_\_\_\_
- b \_\_\_\_\_
- c \_\_\_\_\_
- d \_\_\_\_\_
- e \_\_\_\_\_
- f \_\_\_\_\_
- g \_\_\_\_\_

**What is happening?**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**Use the correct form of the verb in brackets**

- Mother is \_\_\_\_\_ food. (cook)
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ football yesterday. (play)
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ her teeth everyday. (brush)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ to their new house last week. (move)
- She is \_\_\_\_\_ to the market. (go)
- Tom and Peter re \_\_\_\_\_ . (dance)
- The woman is \_\_\_\_\_ a lorry. (drive)
- The bursar \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money yesterday. (save)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ to school everyday. (go)

**Fill in the missing letters**

- |             |           |             |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Ba ___ ket  | c ___ air | da ___ ce   |
| Tab ___ e   | flowe ___ | jum ___     |
| Sch ___ _ l | c ___ r   | c ___ me    |
| Pen ___ il  | lor ___ y | sw ___ _ p  |
| W ___ ite   | l ___ arn | w ___ ter   |
| Lo ___ k    | t ___ pe  | coll ___ ct |
| Te ___ ch   |           |             |

2. Write these words correctly

- |         |       |        |       |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| Sarbur  | _____ | oen    | _____ |
| huose   | _____ | gril   | _____ |
| chertea | _____ | iceoff | _____ |
| earln   | _____ | oolsch | _____ |
| omeh    | _____ | oonsp  | _____ |

aicrh \_\_\_\_\_

chben \_\_\_\_\_

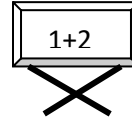
3. Name these objects



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

### Punctuation

Use capital letters, full stops or question marks to punctuate correctly

1. where is your book.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. my name is nagayi.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. are you sick.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Here is the school flag.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. i am going to town.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. how many days make a week.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. what is your name.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. which day comes after tuesday.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. today is friday.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. i live in mengo.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. she was born in december.  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. wednesday comes before.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use “was” or “were” to complete the sentences correctly

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a fly in my porridge.
2. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ given seven yellow dresses.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ many people in the room.
4. The baby and the girls \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ late to school yesterday.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ all green apples.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the exams passed well?
8. The aeroplanes \_\_\_\_\_ flying over the school.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ he given the right dosage?
10. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ playing with the kitten.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ the oranges ripe?
12. There \_\_\_\_\_ no water in the pot.

Use the substitution table below to make good sentences

We		sleeping on the mat.
The girls	was	reading books.
Mary		eating food.
He	were	saying prayers.

Peter		
-------	--	--

- a \_\_\_\_\_
- b \_\_\_\_\_
- c \_\_\_\_\_
- d \_\_\_\_\_
- e \_\_\_\_\_
- f \_\_\_\_\_

### Pronouns

1. Underline the pronouns from these sentences

- a) He is eating a banana.
- b) We are going to attend a weeding.
- c) They were school symbols.
- d) I was given one book.
- e) You opened the door widely.

2. Match the words with correct pronouns

- |                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| a) The man            | We   |
| b) Andrew             | She  |
| c) The snake          | He   |
| d) Agnes and Gertrude | It   |
| e) The girl           | They |
| f) Juma and I         | I    |

3. Write a pronoun in the place of the underlined word(s)

- a) Julius is running.

\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Angella is cooking food.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Suzan and Sarah are sick.

\_\_\_\_\_

c) I and Paul were eating bananas.

\_\_\_\_\_

d) The cow is eating grass.

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Opposites**

**Write the opposites of the listed words**

<b>Word</b>	<b>opposite</b>
a) big	_____
b) cold	_____
c) poor	_____
d) tall	_____
e) give	_____
f) empty	_____
g) stand	_____
h) cry	_____
i) first	_____
j) narrow	_____

2. Complete the sentences by giving the opposites of the words in brackets

- a) It is too \_\_\_\_\_ today. (cold)
- b) Her sweater is \_\_\_\_\_ (dry)
- c) A chameleon is so \_\_\_\_\_ (quick)
- d) Grace has a \_\_\_\_\_ skirt. (old)
- e) My daddy is \_\_\_\_\_ (thin)
- f) We were \_\_\_\_\_ to school today. (late)
- g) Satan is \_\_\_\_\_ (good)
- h) Mad people are ever \_\_\_\_\_ (clean)
- i) I shall \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. (come)
- j) It is a \_\_\_\_\_ road. (narrow)
- k) He is a \_\_\_\_\_ man. (poor)

**Use "do" or "does"**

- a) I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework everyday.
- b) We \_\_\_\_\_ reading lessons on Saturday.
- c) She \_\_\_\_\_ her holiday work every morning.
- d) They \_\_\_\_\_ physical Education lessons every after break time.
- e) Josephine \_\_\_\_\_ her housework very well.
- f) The woman \_\_\_\_\_ crafts work every Sunday.
- g) We \_\_\_\_\_ general cleaning every Saturday.
- h) He \_\_\_\_\_ modeling every Friday.

2. Make good sentences from the substitution table

I			modeling every friday.
The boy	does	their	homework everyday.
They			crafts work very well.
Molly and Paul	do	his	general cleaning every Saturday.
She			
The woman		her	

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_

**Compound nouns**

**Join and form compound words correctly**

- a) Dust + bin = \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Herds + man = \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Wall + chart = \_\_\_\_\_

d) Butter + fly = \_\_\_\_\_

bottle
bed
sick
school
arm

chair
boy
room
top
bag

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_






\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Make one word by joining two underlined words
- a) A cloth for the table is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) A man who brings milk is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) A bell for school is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) A vase for a flower is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) A room for a bath is called a \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) A pot for tea is called a \_\_\_\_\_
  - g) A bay for sick people is called a \_\_\_\_\_

**Prepositions**

**1. Fill in the correct preposition**

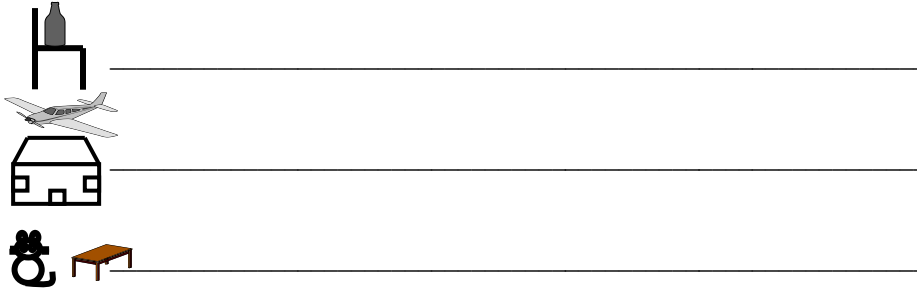
- a)  The bird is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.
- b)  The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ the box.
- c)  The tree is \_\_\_\_\_ the house.
- d)  The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ the stone.
- e)  The chair is \_\_\_\_\_ the girls.

2. Underline the correct preposition in the sentences
- a) The fish are swimming on, in, under water.
  - b) They are looking behind, off, at the thief.



- c) The aeroplane is flying in front , over, under the house.
- d) He goes to school on, by, at foot.
- e) He is pointing to, at, over, the sun.

**3. Make sentences about these pictures**



**Find the odd one out**

- a) Flag, anthem, motto, name, pencil
- b) ear, dress, leg, hands, nose
- c) vest, shirt, dress, bottle
- d) teacher, headmaster, milkman, cook
- e) pot, mat, rope, hoe, chair
- f) cassava, stone, chair, basket, book
- g) Jane, paul, Sarah, Agnes
- h) bench, chair, stool, water
- i) tent, bungalow, ruler, hut

### ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM THREE

THEME	:	Transport and Communication
SUB THEM	:	Types of transport
CONTENT	:	Conjunctions 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. John drove the car very fast. Peter drove the car very fast.

2. Henry rode the bicycle. He went home.
3. Tom is a fat boy. Tim is a fat boy.
4. My father has a boat. My mother has a boat.
5. The baby is eating food. The baby is drinking milk.

THEME : Transport and Communication  
SUB THEM : Types and means of transport  
CONTENT : joining sentences using "but"

#### Examples

1. Musa went to the airport. He did not see the aeroplane.
2. Musa went to the airport but he did not see the aeroplane.
3. 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 bicycle. She doesn't know how to ride it.
2. Tim fell off his motorcycle. He did not get hurt.
3. They went to the port. The ship had gone.
4. Sandra is ill. She does not want medicine.
5. The fox chased a rabbit. It did not catch it.

#### 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.
7. As black as charcoal.
8. As fat as a pig.
9. As busy as a bee.
10. As easy as ABC

#### Exercise

Complete these sentences

This water is as cold as \_\_\_\_\_

The tea is as \_\_\_\_\_ as fire.

Her blouse is as white as \_\_\_\_\_

My friend is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a pig.

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : Group names

Examples

1. Oranges, mangoes, apples, pineapples are fruits.
2. Flat, bungalow, hut, unipot, are houses.
3. Shirt, blouse, skirt, dress are clothes.
4. Chairs, tables, beds, cupboards are furniture.

Exercise

Circle the odd word out

1. Hen, turkey, monkey, duck.
2. Monkey, cow, lion, elephant
3. Plates, cups, saucepans, forks
4. Blue, yellow, goat, black

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : collective nouns

Examples

1. A bar of soap.
2. A bunch of bananas/keys
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.
8. A bouquet of flowers.
9. A heap of sand.

### Exercise

Complete these sentences using a correct word from the list below.

Bunch, bar, pair, people, cattle

1. I am going to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ of soap.
2. I saw a crowd of \_\_\_\_\_
3. Daddy bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of bananas.
4. A herd of \_\_\_\_\_
5. She was given a \_\_\_\_\_ of shoes.

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : punctuation

Use of a comma (,)

Why do we use a comma?

To separate items on the list and to show a pause.

We do not use a comma after "and"

Examples

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

Exercise

Put a comma where necessary.

1. My brother gave me an egg a sweet and bread.
2. I have books pencils and rubbers.
3. Kato Bbosa and Brian are friends.
4. Jane bought mangoes oranges pineapples and apples.
5. We learn English Maths News and Literacy

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : punctuation

Use of a question mark (?)

We put a question mark at the end of an asking sentence

### Examples

What is your name?

Is this your pencil?

How old are you?

### Exercise

1. Why were you crying this morning?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Can you lend me a pen?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Have you seen that cat.?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is this your book?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Where are you going?

\_\_\_\_\_

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : Past Simple tense

### Examples

Go - went                      drive - drove

See - saw                      do - did

Eat - ate                      fall - fell

Run - ran                      sit - sat

Write - wrote                      draw - drew

### Exercise

Verbs which don't change

Example

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	_____	set	_____
Beat	_____	hit	_____
Burst	_____	cut	_____

Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb given in brackets

1. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ a snake under the 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 THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : plurals

Plurals of nouns which change

Examples

Man	-	men	ox	-	oxen
woman	-	women	child	-	children
tooth	-	teeth	louse	-	lice
goose	-	geese	mouse	-	mice
foot	-	feet			

Exercise

Give the plurals of the underlined word

1. My tooth is broken. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The child is running in the field. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The cat caught a mouse. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Mukasa is a man. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The woman is carrying a baby. \_\_\_\_\_

THEME : Things we make  
SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school  
CONTENT : words with similar meaning (synonyms)

Examples

Close	-	shut	big	-	large
correct	-	right	sick	-	ill
begin	-	start	happy	-	glad
fast	-	quick	money	-	cash

Exercise

Make sentences using these words

big: \_\_\_\_\_

sick: \_\_\_\_\_

money: \_\_\_\_\_

shut: \_\_\_\_\_

right: \_\_\_\_\_

THEME : Things we make  
SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school  
CONTENT : analogies (comparing things)

Examples

A cat is to kitten as a cow is to calf.

A driver is to car as a pilot is to an aeroplane.

A puppy is to dog as a duckling is to duck.

Exercise



Complete these sentences

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

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school

CONTENT : Homophones

These are words with similar sound but different meaning.

Examples

Hear - here	their - there
It - eat	ship - sheep
Shut - shirt	sun - son
Meet - meat	sit - seat
Write - right	knows - nose

Exercise

Match words with similar sounds

Ship	son
It	there
Meet	sheep
Their	eat
Sun	meat

THEME : Things we make

SUB THEM : Things we make at home and at school

CONTENT : Vocabulary

Examples

mat toys

ball hats

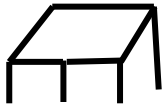
rope chairs

pot stools

basket dolls

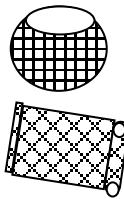
exercise

name these things we make



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

THEME : Peace and Security

SUB THEM : People who keep peace and security

CONTENT : Gender

Examples

**Male** **Female**

Boy girl

Man woman

King queen

Prince princess

He she

Mr. Mrs.

Lion lioness

Tiger tigress

Bull cow

Horse mare

Cook hen

Uncle

aunt

Exercise

Change the female noun to male

1. My \_\_\_\_\_ is hardworking. (daughter)
2. I love my \_\_\_\_\_. (grandmother)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ has not come to school. (she)
4. All the \_\_\_\_\_ stood up. (girls)
5. Faridah spent holidays with her \_\_\_\_\_. (aunt)

THEME : Peace and Security  
SUB THEM : People who keep peace and security  
CONTENT : Adjectives  
Comparing adjectives

Examples

big	bigger	biggest
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
fat	fatter	fattest
smart	smarter	smartest

Exercise

Complete this table

small	_____	smallest
thin	thinner	_____

_____	longer	longest
strong	_____	strongest
wide	wider	_____

### TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS FOR TERM III PRIMARY ONE

**Join these sentences using “and”**

a) John is a boy. Tom is a boy.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Sarah has a car. Sarah has a lorry.

\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Use “but” to join these sentences**

a) Mary has a mat. Ann has a ball.

b) We went to the airport. We didn't not see the aeroplane.

c) James fell off his bicycle. He was not hurt.

**3. Complete these sentences**

a) As green as \_\_\_\_\_

b) A \_\_\_\_\_ of sound.

c) Her porridge is as hot as \_\_\_\_\_

d) We saw a \_\_\_\_\_ of cattle when going to village.

**4. Underline the odd one out**

a) blue      mango              black              red

b) cow      goat              sheep              lion

- c) man woman girl tree

### Punctuation

#### Punctuate these sentences correctly

- a) alice is going to the market.  
b) We \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport the previous term. (go)  
c) Jane \_\_\_\_\_ her finger yesterday. (cut)  
d) I was \_\_\_\_\_ by a stone last night. (hit)  
e) The bird \_\_\_\_\_ over the tree yesterday. (fall)  
f) She \_\_\_\_\_ her books on the book shelf last evening. (put)

#### Plurals of nouns which change

##### Write the plurals of these nouns

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) Child _____ | d) woman _____ |
| b) Man _____   | e) louse _____ |
| c) Foot _____  | f) ox _____    |

#### Write the plurals of the underlined words

- a) My tooth is broken. \_\_\_\_\_  
b) We have one ox at home. \_\_\_\_\_  
c) A cat caught a mouse. \_\_\_\_\_  
d) Mukisa is a good man. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Change the given words to their correct form of plurals

- a) All the \_\_\_\_\_ are very rich. (woman)  
b) We have many \_\_\_\_\_ at home. (mouse)  
c) The \_\_\_\_\_ are playing. (child)  
d) There are three \_\_\_\_\_ . (man)

### Synonyms:

#### 1. Match word with similar meaning

Sick large

Correct glad

Big cash

Happy ill

Money right

2. Make sentences using these words

shurt \_\_\_\_\_

ill \_\_\_\_\_

right \_\_\_\_\_

large \_\_\_\_\_

Write a similar word of the underlined word

- a) My answer is right. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) The lesson has started. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Give me some cash. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Close the door. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) My car is fast. \_\_\_\_\_

### Analogies

1. Complete these sentences

- a) A pen is to write as a \_\_\_\_\_ is to sweep.
- b) A dog is to \_\_\_\_\_ as a cow is to kraal.
- c) A chick is to hen as a kitten is to \_\_\_\_\_
- d) A teacher is to \_\_\_\_\_ as a cook is to cock.
- e) A \_\_\_\_\_ is to dog as a duckling is to duck.
- f) Carry is to \_\_\_\_\_ as go is to going
- g) Woman is to women as louse is to \_\_\_\_\_
- h) A \_\_\_\_\_ is to car as a pilot is to an aeroplane.
- i) A dog is to \_\_\_\_\_ as a snake is to hissing.

### Homophones

1. Match words with similar sounds

Sheep

sun

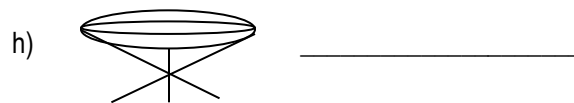
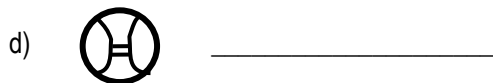
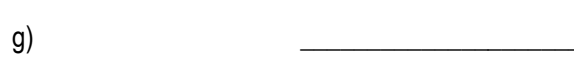
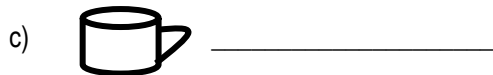
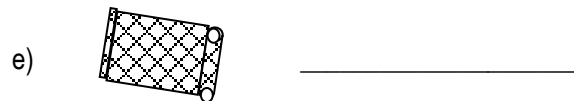
Their	sit
Son	ship
Meet	hear
Seat	there
Here	meat

**2. Choose a correct word for the given sentence**

- a) My father has one \_\_\_\_\_. (son, sun)
- b) We ate \_\_\_\_\_ last supper. (meet, meat)
- c) He \_\_\_\_\_ my name. (nose, knows)
- d) My \_\_\_\_\_ is small for me. (shut, shirt)
- e) We travelled by a \_\_\_\_\_ on water. (ship, sheep)
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ are many cars in town. (There their )
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ is mother and daddy. (Hear, Here)

**Things we make at home and at school**

Name these things we make



Write these words correctly

- a) oostl \_\_\_\_\_
- b) tbale \_\_\_\_\_
- c) blal \_\_\_\_\_
- d) basket \_\_\_\_\_
- e) hacir \_\_\_\_\_
- f) pero \_\_\_\_\_

**3. fill in the missing letters**

- a) m\_\_t                                      b) cu \_\_\_\_\_                                      c) st \_\_\_\_l  
 d) ta \_\_\_\_le                                      e) de \_\_\_\_k                                      f) be \_\_\_\_ch  
 g) b \_\_\_\_sk \_\_\_\_t                                      h) ch \_\_\_\_ir

**Gender**

1. Fill in a correct gender word

<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Lion	_____
Prince	_____
_____	cow
Cock	_____
Uncle	_____
_____	queen
Horse	_____

2. Change the given female nouns to male

- a) My \_\_\_\_\_ is hardworking. (daughter)  
 b) I love my \_\_\_\_\_. (mother)  
 c) \_\_\_\_\_ has not come to school. (she)  
 d) All the \_\_\_\_\_ stood up. (girl)  
 e) My father's \_\_\_\_\_ is dead. (cow)  
 f) The \_\_\_\_\_ arrived very late. (queen)

3. Write the opposite gender of the underlined words.

- a) Mary is a good girl. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) The lioness is hungry. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) The bitch has four puppies. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) Mr. Kato is a tall man. \_\_\_\_\_  
 e) The cock is scratching \_\_\_\_\_

4. Comparing adjectives

Complete the table correctly



big	_____	biggest
thin	thinner	_____
strong	stronger	_____
_____	_____	fattest
wide	wider	_____