

PRIMARY WORK BOOK

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS IS A SERIES OF LEARNING THE SOURCE MATERIALS ORGANISED FOR USE AFTER THE TEACHER HAS INTRODUCED AND EXPLAINED THE CONCEPT TO THE LEARNER.

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS COVERS PRIMARY SYLLABUS FROM **PRIMARY ONE TO PRIMARY SEVEN** IN ALL SUBJECT ASPECTS THAT IS ENGLISH, SOCIAL STUDIES, INTEGRATED SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, LITERACY (FOR LOWER CLASSES) AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THIS TOOL IS WELL SUMMARISED WITH RELEVANT EXPLANATIONS, FOLLOW UP EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES IN LINE WITH TERM ONE WORK AS PRESCRIBED BY THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTER , UGANDA.

EACH OF THE ABOVE ASPECTS HAS A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE MASTERY.

THIS WORK BOOK IS ORGANISED BY MARKS GATE INTERNATIONAL (MGI) IN CORROBORATION WITH STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA (STAHIZA)

THIS TOOL HAS SERIES IN TERMS THAT IS (TERM ONE, TERM TWO, TERM THREE)

Here in is an extract of the material that compose a whole book. In case you are interested in the complete sets of books, contact;
0772511120/0705283741

PRIMARY THREE ENGLISH WORK BOOK – TERM ONE

1. Name and location of our sub-county.

- (a) Nouns
Articles
- (b) Prepositions

2. People in our sub-county / social services

- (c) One word – Group

3. Some conjunctions

- but
- and
- because
- both

4. Weather

- Vocabulary
- Tenses

1. NAME AND LOCATION OF OUR SUB-COUNTY.

(a) **Nouns**

A noun is a name of a place, person or object.

TYPES OF NOUNS

(i) **Proper Nouns**

A proper noun is a name of a person, place, mountains and lakes.

Examples

- Hannah, Elly, John, Ritah
- Kampala, Kisubi, Entebbe, Seeta

Exercise

Underline a proper noun in these sentences

1. John is a boy.
2. He goes to Jinja every day.
3. The children are going to see Mt. Elgon.
4. Uganda is a beautiful country.
5. That shirt belongs to Harry.
6. She is the mother of Joseph.
7. Our village is Kisubi.
8. Aaron is a boy.
9. River Nile is a longest river in Uganda.
10. She has done an English work.

All proper nouns begin with capital letters

persons	places	mountains	Lakes
Nankya	Mbale	Elgon	Victoria
Tom	Kampala	Rwenzori	Kafu
Nakandi	Mukono	Moroto	Manafa
Ttendo	Kisubi		

Days of the week

Monday	-	Mon
Tuesday	-	_____
Wednesday	-	_____
Thursday	-	_____
Friday	-	_____
Saturday	-	_____

Months in a year

Write the following in a short form.

1. January _____
2. February _____
3. March _____
4. April _____
5. May _____
6. June _____
7. July _____
8. August _____
9. September _____
10. October _____
11. November _____
12. December _____

(ii) Compound nouns

This is a noun made up of two or more words.

Examples

Ink pot, flower vase, dining room, pillow case, father in law, teacher on duty.

Exercise

Circle compound nouns only.

1. The wooden chair is mine.
2. The children have chosen class monitor.
3. The teacher on duty is calling you.
4. Our head prefect is a kind boy.
5. My finger nails are short.
6. He bought a new box file.
7. The head of state visited our school last term.
8. Mary is talking to our sister in law.

(iii) Collective nouns

A collective noun refers to a group of people, animals or things.

Examples

- family, school, library, a crowd.

Exercise

Give one word for the underlined group of words.

1. A group of sheep is grazing.

2. The people watching a game were many.

3. Chairs, tables and desks in our school is good.

4. I am going to a place where books are kept.

5. A person who teaches us has not come today.

6. A group of bees stung the children.

7. A person who checks people's eyes visited my father.

8. She bought forks, spoons, knives.

9. A person who sells meat in our village is dead.

10. He has stolen my shorts, shirts and vests.

(iv) Common nouns

These are countable and uncountable nouns.

(a) Un countable nouns.

These are nouns which cannot be counted i.e. they do not have plural form.

Examples

Watch, sand, oil

(b) Countable nouns.

These are nouns which can be counted. i.e they have a plural form.

PLURALS OF NOUNS

(a) By adding letter (s) to a noun.

Examples

boy - boys
bag - bags
tool - tools
book - books

Exercise

Give plural forms of the following.

Singular

Plural

pen	-	_____
shirt	-	_____
house	-	_____
pupil	-	_____
dog	-	_____
monkey	-	_____
chief	-	_____
donkey	-	_____
tree	-	_____
roof	-	_____
valley	-	_____
teacher	-	_____

chair	-	_____
ball	-	_____
window	-	_____
office	-	_____
photo	-	_____
cow	-	_____
door	-	_____

(b) By adding (es)

Examples

Singular	-	plural
- brush	-	brushes
- box	-	boxes
- bus	-	buses

Exercise

Give the plurals of the following nouns:-

mango	-	_____
bush	-	_____
watch	-	_____
class	-	_____
mosquitoes	-	_____
bench	-	_____
ash	-	_____
ditch	-	_____
wish	-	_____

Exercise

Rewrite giving a singular form of the underlined word.

(1) She bought dresses from that shop.

(2) He sells mangos every day.

(3) The dogs barked last night.

(4) Tom bought oranges from the market.

(5) The teachers told us to keep quiet.

(6) He saw donkeys last Monday.

(7) Peter bought boxes of biscuits.

(8) I like comfortable chairs.

(9) Give me the photos.

(10) He saw monkeys in the forest.

(c) Making plurals by changing letter y to i and add es

Examples

Singular		Plural
- baby	-	babies
- lorry	-	lorries
- story	-	stories

Exercise

Give the plurals of the following words.

Singular		Plural
- puppy	-	_____
- family	-	_____
- city	-	_____
- ferry	-	_____

- industry - _____
- society - _____
- country - _____
- fly - _____

(d) Plurals formed by changing letter f to v

Examples

Singular	Plural
- leaf	- leaves
- half	- halves
- wolf	- wolves
- loaf	- loaves
- roof	- rooves
- hoof	- hooves

Exercise

Give the plural form of the underlined word.

1. Our country is very big.

2. We should take our worry to Jesus.

3. My father bought a loaf of bread.

4. That lady is smart.

5. She is a wife to our headmaster.

6. That knife is very sharp.

7. That dog has a puppy.

(e) Some nouns change the word completely when forming plural form.

Examples

Singular

Plural

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| - man | - men |
| - woman | - women |
| - ox | - oxen |
| - foot | - feet |
| - goose | - geese |
| - tooth | - teeth |

(f) Some nouns remain the same i.e. they do not change

Examples

Singular

plural

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| - sheep | - sheep |
| - deer | - deer |
| - furniture | - furniture |
| - luggage | - luggage |
| - hair | - hair |

Exercise

Re-write the sentences giving the plural form of the underlined word.

1. We have an ox at home.

2. He is carrying a luggage.

3. My tooth pains me.

4. She is selling a sheep.

5. He makes furniture.

6. The deer runs very fast.

7. The child played yesterday.

8. The goose ate an insect.

Plurals of compound nouns.

Examples

Singular	Plural
- ink pot	- ink pots
- blackboard	- blackboards
- finger nail	- finger nails
- son in law	- sons in law
- Head of department	- Heads of department.

Exercise

Give the plural form of the following words.

1. Game master - _____
2. Pillow case - _____
3. sitting room - _____
4. text book - _____
5. spoonful - _____
6. armchair - _____
7. match box - _____
8. sister in law - _____
9. man in war - _____
10. teacher on duty - _____

NB: What you have finished is a **small part** of the material that compose a **whole book**. In case you are **interested** in the complete set of this book, contact; **0772 511 120/ 0705 283 741**