P.4 GRAMMAR SCHEME OF WORK FOR TERM III

WK	PD	TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	SKILLS	ASPECT	COMPETENCES	CONTENT	METHODS	ACTIVITIES	LIFE SKILLS & VALUES	LEARNING MATERIALS	REF	RMKS
1	1 to 3	GOING THROUGH HOLIDAY WORK	HOLIDAY WORK	Reading & listening Speaking Writing					- Reading - Answering orally - Writing corrections			Holiday work handouts	
2	COMPLETING TERM TWO'S WORK								Writing and completing exercises			Lesson notes for term II	
3	1	EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE	EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	The future simple tense. Vocabulary "will" and "shall"	They should be able to • Use the future simple tense correctly • Use will and shall in	• The tense used when thinking or imagining an action or event that will take	• Explanations • Guided discovery • Whole class discussion	Reading words and sentences in the future simple tense Writing and completing s	Life skills • Effective communication • Giving reasons • Empathy values	• Hand outs • textbooks	Revision eng, Ronald Forrest, 17-18 Mk Precise Eng,	

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No.	Topic	Sub-topic		Skills	Content	Objectives	Activities	Methods	Teaching aids	Life skills / Values		References
						sentences correctly • Punctuate joined sentences correctly • Write and complete sentences correctly. With "will" and "shall".	place in future. • Helping verbs, used "will" & "shall" He She They It I We +will + shall		filling in exercise	• Patience • Co-operation • Appreciation		Grammar pg 87-88
2	EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE		EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE	Listening Speaking Reading writing	Completing sentences with "will" and "shall: with given verbs.	• Complete sentences with either "will" or "shall" with given verbs correctly	• Completing sentences with will and shall, and given verbs. • Examples Julian – a prize next year – (get) Julian will get a prize next year	• Explanation • Guided discovery		Life skills • Effective communication • Giving reasons • Empathy values • Patience • Co-operation • Appreciation	-do-	-do- Living English structures for schools pgs 70-72
3	TENSES	THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE		Listening Speaking Reading writing	The future simple tense. Vocabulary "will" and "shall"	They should be able to • Use the future simple tense correctly • Use will and shall in sentences correctly • Punctuate joined sentences correctly	Completing given sentences with given verbs in the brackets in the future simple tense		Reading words and sentences in the future simple tense Writing and completing s filling in exercise			-do- High school Eng. Gram and composition pgs 75-77

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						Write and complete sentences correctly. With "will" and "shall".							
4	1	TENSES	THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE	Listening Speaking Reading writing	The future continuous tense	• Use the future continuous tense correctly. • Write and complete sentences in the future continuous tense correctly	• Used when saying or talking about an event that will be taking place for a period of time in the future • Helping verbs Will be +verb Shall be ending In- ing		Reading sentence Writing and completing sentences	-do-	-do-		
						•	•						

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4	**2**	EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE	The Passive in the future simple		Vocabulary	Expressing "self" and others in the future simple tense correctly. Change the given sentences from the active to passive voice in the future simple tense correctly Re-write the given sentences correctly.	The passive voice in the future simple is used in the order below. Will be ⎤ past Shall be ⎦ participle ⎿ Form of the verb. Examples: The woman will dig the garden tomorrow (active) The garden will be dug by the woman. (passive)	Guided discovery Discussion Whole class discussion	Reading the given sentences Re-writing the given sentences in the passive of the future simple tense	Effective communication (Accuracy, verbal expression) Values Honesty Concern Cooperation	Handouts	MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 92-101
4	**3**	DEMOCRACY		Listening Speaking Reading writing	**Relative pronouns.**	Using appropriate language in convincing others. Use relative pronouns correctly. Completing sentences choosing the correct relative pronoun. Joining sentences correctly using relative pronouns	Definition of a relative pronoun Examples: Who, whom, that, which, whose etc.	Guided discovery Whole class discussion	Constructing sentences using relative pronouns Joining sentences Writing a filling in exercise	<u>Values</u> Cooperation Joy Endurance Appreciation <u>Life skills</u> Self Esteem Assertiveness Volunteering Peer resistance	Textbooks Handouts	Revision English by Ronald Forest, pgs 91-92 MK Precise Eng. Gram. Pgs 32-34 High school Eng. Gram, pgs 56-57.
5	**1**		ELECTIONS		**Interrogative pronouns**	Use interrogative pronouns in asking questions correctly. Use suitable pronouns to complete the given exercise.	Interrogative pronouns are those used for asking questions Examples: Who, whom, whose etc. e.g. (1)Who are you? (2) Whom do you want?		Constructing sentences orally using interrogative pronouns. Filling in an exercise with suitable interrogative pronouns.			

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Week	Period		Topic	Skills	Sub-topic	Competences	Content	Methods	Activities	Life skills/Values	Materials	References
5	2	-Do-		Listening Speaking Reading writing	Reflexive pronouns.	Use reflexive pronouns correctly. Construct sentences using reflexive pronouns correctly. Write a filling-in-exercise using reflexive pronouns correctly	Pronouns use "self" in singular and "selves" in plural Examples Myself – ourselves Himself-themselves	Explanation Guided Discovery Look, say and use (LSU) Whole class discussion.	Reading words and sentences Constructing sentences orally Writing and completing a filling-in-exercise.	**Life skills:** Self Esteem Assertiveness **Values** Cooperation Appreciation Endurance Jot patience Honesty Love.	Handouts Textbooks	High school Eng. Gram, pgs 43-44, MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 34-36
	3		CONDITIONAL CLAUSES		IF CLAUSE (1)	expressing "self" and others using "if 1" correctly punctuate sentences correctly complete sentences correctly using given words complete sentences in different ways	Conditional clause contains the words "if" or "unless". **Note**: put a comma if the "if" clause comes first Use a future simple tense in the "main clause"; and the present simple tense in the "if" clauses. If I pass exams, I will fly to London.		Reading sentences Completing sentences with given words. Writing and completing sentences in different ways			Jnr Eng. Comp & Gram; pgs 37-38 MK English Handouts, M.o.O, PGS 56-57. MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 146-147.
6	1			Listening Speaking Reading writing	CONDITIONAL CLAUSE 2 IF (2)	-Expressing "self" and "others" using If (2) correctly -Punctuate the sentences correctly. -Complete sentences using given words correctly. -Complete sentences in different ways correctly.	Conditional sentence or clause (2) is used to express a condition which is impossible The condition can't be fulfilled at all e.g. If I was God, I would leave man to live for ever. The past simple tense is used in the if clause and the present tense in the main clause.	Explanation Discussion Whole class discussion Guided discovery	Reading and constructing sentences Completing sentences with given words	Effective communication in fluency, Accuracy, Confidence **Values** Patience Co-operation Appreciation	Chart Handouts	Jnr. Eng. Comp & Gram, pgs 39-41 MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 147-149. MK. Eng. Handbook for P.5-7, by M.O.O pgs 56-58.

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	2		-do-		**UNLESS**	-Using "unless" correctly in sentences -Re-write sentences with unless correctly. -Punctuate sentences correctly. -Complete sentences in different ways.	"Unless" means "if not" A comma is needed when unless begins a sentences; but it is not required when unless appears in the middle e.g If you don't go to bed early, you will feel tired. Unless you go to bed early, you will get tired. (1 &2) almost have the same meaning).		-Reading sentences -Re-write sentences beginning with unless. -Writing and completing sentences in ways as guided.			Eng. Gram & exercises 3, pgs 79-81 Jnr. Eng. Comp & Gram MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 146-147
6	**3**		NOUNS	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	**COMMON NOUNS**	Define the term "noun" Mention the classes of nouns. Giving examples of common nouns Identifying common nouns in given words. Completing sentences selecting common nouns from given words.	A noun is a naming word; used to name persons, animals, places, things, collection of things, qualities, conditions, actions, & ideas. Common nouns: these are names for a class of things or people e.g. boy, girl, drum etc They appear both in singular and plural. Most singular nouns take articles "a" and "an".	Observation Identification Guided discovery. Whole class discussion.	-Mentioning examples of common nouns. -Writing and completing sentences correctly using given nouns. -Identifying common nouns in given sentences.	Self esteem Assertiveness Co-operation Endurance Joy.	Handouts. Charts Textbooks	Progress in Eng. Pg 7 Std 4 Eng Aid, pgs 24-26 Eng. Gram & exercise 1, pg 2.

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7	**1**	⚇	-do-	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	**PROPER NOUNS**	Define proper nouns Give examples of proper nouns. Identify proper nouns in given sentences. Write proper nouns for each of the given nouns correctly	Proper nouns are the names of particular / specific things, people, places, animals, books, countries, schools, towns. Etc. Examples: Uganda, Musoke, Charles, Friday, January etc. Proper nouns begin with capital letters	Observation Identification Guided discovery. Whole class discussion.	-Giving examples of proper nouns. -Identifying proper nouns in given sentences. -Writing sentences and underlining proper nouns in the given sentences.	Self esteem Assertiveness Co-operation Endurance Joy.		Progress in Eng. Pg 7 Std 4 Eng Aid, pgs 24-26 Eng. Gram & exercise 1, pg 2.
7	**2**	⚇	NOUNS	Speaking Listening. Reading Writing.	**COLECTIVE NOUNS.**	Definition of collective nouns. Giving examples of collective nouns. Writing proper nouns fro each of the given nouns correctly. Re-writing given sentences with suitable collective nouns of the nouns of the underlined nouns.	Collective nouns: are naming words of general things. Are nouns which stand for a group of or collection of people, animals, bids, insects or any other things. Examples: A flock of sheep. A team of players A fleet of vehicles A staff of teachers, etc.	Explanation Identification Hole class discussion	-Writing and completing given exercises with suitable collective nouns. -Re-writing sentences giving collective nouns for the group of the underlined words.	-do-	-do- Textbooks	Jnr. Eng. Revised, pgs 17-18. MK Precise Eng. Gram. Pgs 19-20. MK Eng. Hand book pgs, 14-16

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	3		-do-	-do-	**PLURALS OF NOUNS**	Form plurals of given nouns correctly Change to plural the given nouns in sentences correctly.	Plurals of nouns : =Nouns which refer to a single person or thing are singular in number. E.g. man, boy, book, loaf, tooth etc. =Nouns which refer to more than one person or thing are plural in number. Formation: =Adding "s" to nouns. Adding "es" to nouns. Ending in s,sh, ch or y		-Reading and spelling words. -Forming plurals of given nouns. -Re-writing sentences changing given nouns to plural correctly.		Textbooks Handouts	-do-
8	**1**		**NOUNS**	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	**FORMATION OF PLURAL**	Change the given nouns to plural, following the rules correctly. Re-write the given sentences to plural correctly	-Nouns ending in "y" before which there is a vowel, just add "s", e.g. key-keys, day-days -Nouns which end with "f" form plurals by changing "f" to "v" and add "es", e.g. leaf-leaves, half-halves NB ; - Some few nouns that end in "f" just add "s" e.g. roof – roofs, chief-chiefs etc.	Explanation Guided discovery Whole class discussion	-Reading given nouns and changing them to plural orally. -Re-writing given words and sentences to plural.	Self esteem Endurance Joy Patience Appreciation Co-operation	Handouts Text books Chart	-do-

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	2					Change the given nouns to plural following the rules correctly. Write and complete given sentences with the plurals of nouns given in a box.	-Nouns that have the same forms of singular and plural e.g. deer-deer, luggage-luggage -Nouns that form their plurals by changing the inside vowel sound e.g. man-men, mouse-mice etc. -Singular nouns ending in "o", with a consonant before "o" just add "es" e.g. potato-potatoes.		-Reading words and sentences -Giving nouns and their plurals according to the given examples -Writing and completing sentences with nouns given in a box.		
8	3		NOUNS	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	PLURAL OF COMPOUND NOUNS	Give plurals of given compound nouns correctly Re-write given sentences changing the underlined words correctly.	Compound nouns: The singular of compound nouns form their plural by adding "s" to the word that has the most meaning e.g., head –of-state- heads-of-state mother-in-law- mothers-in-law Guest-of-honour- guests –of-honour etc.	Explanation Look, say and use. Guided discovery Whole class discussion	-Reading given nouns and their plurals -Forming and writing plurals of given compound nouns. -Re-write sentences changing to plural the underlined compound nouns.	-do- -do-	Progress in English, pgs 5-8 Read and write English std 5, pgs 5-7.

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9	1				**CHANGING SENTENCES FROM SINGULAR TO PLURAL**	Change sentences from singular to plural correctly. Re-writing given sentences from singular to plural correctly.	-Changing singular sentences to plural. -Verbs and pronouns are changed o plural as follow: I –we-, it-they, he-they, my-our, me-us, etc. Verbs: Am-are, is-are, was-were, has-have, also, this-these, that-those. Sentences 1.A cat is an animal. Cats are animals. 2. He is a boy. They are boys.	-Construct sentences in singular and changing them to plural orally. -Writing notes Re-writing given sentences from singular to plural.			MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 9-16 Std English Aid, pgs 7-9.	

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