



**P.4 ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHEME FOR WORK TERM ONE**

**LO: The learner will be able to describe people and objects orally as well as read and write descriptive texts.**

W K	P D	SKIL LS	ASP ECT	CONTENT	COMPETENCES	METHODS /TECHNIQ UES	T/L ACT	IND. OF L. SKILLS & VALUES	T/L AIDS	REF	RE M
1	1 & 2	List enin g Spe akin g Writi ng Rea ding	NOU NS	Definition of nouns. <b>Kinds of nouns</b> Proper nouns Common nouns Collective nouns Abstract nouns <b>Proper nouns</b> Definition of proper nouns. <b>Examples</b> Uganda, Musoke, English, Monday etc.. <b>Exercise</b> <b>Underline proper nouns</b> Dr. Milton Obote was the president of Uganda in 1982	The learner; - defines nouns - lists kinds of nouns - defines proper nouns and write examples. - identifies nouns in the given sentences.	Explanatio n  Question and answer	Identifyin g proper nouns in the sentenc s.	Accuracy  Fluency	Chalk board	Mk English Grammar Precise page 1  Basic Eng Gram part 2 page 8	
	3 & 4			<b>Common nouns.</b> Used to name only one class of people, place or things. <b>Examples</b> tree, girl, town, boy, book, table, desk, pencil, ruler, teacher.	The learner; - describes common nouns. - lists examples of common nouns.	Explanatio n	Identifyin g common nouns	Articulation	Chalk board	Mk Eng Grammar Precise page 2	

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			<p><b>Exercise</b> Underline common nouns. Our teacher has a nice bag. She lost her telephone.</p>	- underlines common nouns in sentences.	Question and answer				Basic English Precise 4-5 page 15	
5 & 6			<p><b>Collective nouns</b> Definition of collective nouns. <b>Examples</b> a choir of singers, a flock of sheep. <b>Exercise</b> Write the correct collective nouns in the space below. There is a new..... of furniture in that room.</p>	The learner; - defines collective nouns - lists examples of collective nouns. - fills in collective nouns in the given sentences.	Explanation  Question and answer	Using collective nouns in sentences	Confidence	A wall chart of collective nouns	Junior English Revised page 17-28  Mk Eng Precise page 19	
2 1			<p><b>Plural countable nouns</b> Nouns of things which may be counted more than once e.g. pen – three pens. <b>Changes on nouns</b> Nouns which add 's' to form plurals. day – days chair – chairs Nouns which add 'es' watch – watches church – churches mango – mangoes <b>Exercise</b> Write the plural form of the underlined words. Monday was a hot <u>day</u>.</p>	The learner; - gives the plural form of the underlined nouns. - identifies the changes on the nouns to form plurals using 's' or 'es'	Explanation  Question and answer	Giving the plurals countable nouns	Accuracy  Fluency	Wall charts of plural countable nouns	Mk Eng Precise page 9  High School Grammar	
3 & 4	List enin g Spe akin g Rea ding		<p>Nouns which end with 'y' have it dropped and replaced with 'i' and 'es' is added e.g fly – flies puppy – puppies If the letter before 'y' is a vowel, just add 's' e.g. boy-boys key-keys day-days</p>	The learner; identifies the changes on nouns which end with 'y'  gives the plurals of the nouns given.	Explanation  Question and answer	Writing the plurals of the given nouns.	Accuracy  Fluency	Wall charts of plural countable nouns	Junior English Revised page 13	

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5 & 6	Writing		Nouns which end in 'f' or 'fe' is replaced with 'v' and 'es' is added e.g wife- wives leaf- leaves <b>Exceptions</b> roof – roofs chief – chiefs	The learner; identifies the changes on nouns which end with 'f' or 'fe'  gives the plurals of the words	Explanation  Question and answer	Writing the plural countable nouns	Self esteem	Wall charts of plural countable noun	Junior English Revised page 14	
3 & 2		NOUS	<b>Plural of countable Compound nouns</b> - nouns made up of more than one word e.g brother-in-law <b>Exercise</b> Give the plural of the underlined words. My father-in-law is dead.	The learner; - gives the plural forms of the underlined compound nouns.	Explanation  Question and answer	Identifying the plurals of the given nouns	Appreciation	Wall chart of countable noun	Mk English Grammar Precise page 12	
3 & 4			Countable nouns which have the same form for singular and plural. <b>Examples</b> sheep – sheep      deer – deer dozen – dozen <b>Examples</b> spectacles, trousers, measles, Mathematics, scissors, mumps	The learner; identifies nouns which have the same form for singular and plural	Explanation  Question and answer	Identifying the plurals of the given nouns		Chalk board illustration	The new first aid in Eng page 2-3	
5 & 6	Listening Speaking Reading Writing		Some nouns form by changing the vowel. <b>Examples</b> foot - feet      man-men Some nouns have more than one plural form. <b>Examples</b> hoof-hoofs/hooves brother-brothers/brethren person-persons/people fish-fish/fishes scarf-scarfs/scarves dwarf-dwarfs/dwarves	The learner; gives the plural forms of the given words.	Explanation  Question and answer	Giving plurals of some nouns.	Responding to questions	Chalk board	The new first aid in English page 2	

4	1 & 2		<p><b>Uncountable nouns</b> Nouns which cannot be counted.</p> <p><b>Examples</b> water, information, food, advice, blood, bread, measles, deer</p> <p><b>Changes on uncountable nouns</b> A suitable countable noun is used before uncountable nouns e.g. water- a jerrycan of water. milk-a litre of milk.</p>	<p>The learner;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- defines uncountable nouns.</li> <li>- gives examples of uncountable nouns.</li> <li>- changes the underlined words into plural.</li> </ul>	<p>Explanation</p> <p>Question and answer</p>	<p>Changing uncountable nouns into plural form</p>	<p>Articulation</p>	<p>Chalk board</p>	<p>Eng Revision Hand book page 22. Mk Eng Precise page 14. Det. Eng Gram page 94</p>	
3 & 4		<p><b>PRO NOUNS</b></p> <p>A pronoun is a short word used to replace a noun. This helps to avoid repetitions.</p> <p><b>Kinds of pronouns.</b> Personal pronouns Possessive pronouns Reflexive pronouns Demonstrative pronouns Relative pronouns</p> <p><b>Personal pronouns</b> Pronouns that refer to the people talking or those spoken to about.</p> <p><b>*1<sup>st</sup> person pronoun</b> People speaking are referred to i.e. I, my, mine, me, we, ours, us.</p> <p><b>* 2<sup>nd</sup> person pronoun</b> Refer to person being spoken to i.e. you, your, yours</p> <p><b>* 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun</b> Refer to people being talked about he, his, she, her, hers, they, their</p>	<p>The learner;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- defines a pronoun</li> <li>- lists the kinds of pronoun</li> <li>- describes personal pronouns</li> <li>- lists examples of personal pronouns</li> </ul>	<p>Explanation</p> <p>Question and answer</p>	<p>Identifying personal pronouns in sentences</p>	<p>Confidence</p>	<p>Chalk board</p>	<p>Detailed English Grammar page 105</p>		
5 & 6	Listening Speaking Reading	<p><b>Possessive pronouns</b> Words which indicate ownership.</p> <p><b>Examples</b> my, mine, our, ours, its, his her, hers, theirs, their, your, yours, one's Choose the correct word from the brackets. Give me.....plate. (your, you're)</p>	<p>The learner;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- defines possessive pronoun.</li> <li>- lists examples of possessive pronouns.</li> </ul>	<p>Guided discussion</p>	<p>Using possessive pronouns in sentences</p>	<p>Audibility</p>	<p>Chalk board</p>	<p>Mk English Precise</p>		

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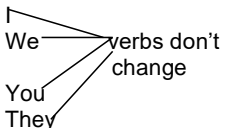
		Writing		The dog stole ....meat. (there, their)	- uses the correct pronoun in the given sentences.						
5	1 & 2			<b>Reflexive pronouns</b> End with the word self/selves. An action is done to a person e.g. We did it ourselves. <b>Examples of reflexive pronouns.</b> himself, itself, yourself, oneself yourselves, herself, themselves <b>Exercise</b> Use relative pronouns She did it ..... You should serve .... first.	The learner; - describes reflexive pronouns - lists examples of reflexive pronouns - uses reflexive pronouns in the given sentences	Explanation  Question and answer	Using reflexive pronouns in sentences	Accuracy	Chalk board	Mk English Grammar page 34	
3 & 4			<b>PRO NOUNS</b>	<b>Demonstrative pronouns</b> Direct particular attention to a specific person, thing or places. <b>Examples</b> this, that, those, these <b>Exercise</b> Underline demonstrative pronouns That is my pen. This is a red bag. Are those your pencils.	The learner; - describes - demonstrative pronouns - lists examples of the pronouns. - demonstrative pronouns	Explanation  Question and answer	Identifying demonstrative pronouns	Responding to questions	Chalk board illustration	Mk English Precise page 36	
5 & 6			<b>Relative pronouns</b> Words used to join related clauses. <b>Examples</b> that, who, whose, whom, which. <b>Exercise</b> Join the sentences using the right relative pronoun. This is the man. He speaks French.	The learner; - defines a relative pronoun. - gives examples of relative pronouns. - joins the given sentences using relative pronouns.	Explanation  Question and answer	Joining sentences using relative pronouns	Appreciation	Chalk board	Mk English Precise page 32.		

6	1 & 2	List enig g  Spe akin g  Writi ng	ADJ ECTI VES	An adjective is a word that is used to describe a noun. <b>Examples</b> old, important, wise, fat, tall, strong, beautiful. <b>Exercise</b> Underline adjectives My father is a tall man. She bought a red car.	The learner; - complete the given adjectives under the three degrees.	Explanatio n  Question and answer	Comparin g adjective s	Audibility	Wall chart of adjectives	Mk English Precise page 39	
	3 & 4	List enig g  Spe akin g  Writi ng	ADJ ECTI VES	<b>Comparison of adjectives.</b> Adjectives that end in 'y' have it changed to 'i' and add 'er' or 'est' respectively. <b>Examples</b> happy-happier-happiest easy-easier-easiest Some adjectives have more and most added respectively. <b>Examples</b> interesting-more interesting – most interesting	The learner; - compares the given adjectives under the three degrees correctly.	Guided Discussio n	Comparin g adjective s	Confidenc e	Wall chart of adjectives	Mk Precise page 39	
	5	List enig g  Spe akin g  Writi ng		<b>Using:...than...</b> Used under comparative degree e.g. Kampala City is bigger than Jinja Municipality. <b>Using:.....is the....</b> Under superlative degree e.g Okoth is the smallest boy in the school.	The learner; uses the given structures correctly.	Explanatio n  Question and answer	Making sentence s with the given structure s.	Accuracy	Mk text books	Mk English P.S book 4 page 7-8	
	6	Writi ng  Rea ding		<b>Using:...as....as/not as</b> Used under positive degree. E.g. Nicholas is as bright as Pamella. Kate is tall. Jane is tall. Kate is as tall as Jane.	The learner; joins sentences using as ...as... correctly.	Guided discussion	Comparin g adjective s	Self esteem	Wall chart of adjectives	Mk Precise page 39	
<b>LO: The learner will use a range of basic grammatical structures and vocabulary accurately to express location and direct people to places both in oral and written forms.</b>											
7	1 & 2		OPP OSI TES	<b>Opposites of the adjectives.</b> clean-dirty      beautiful – ugly full-empty      heavier - lighter	The learner; gives the opposites of the underlined	Explanatio n	Giving opposites of the words	Accuracy	Chalk board	English Aid book 4 page 87	

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			Give the opposites of the underlined words. She has a <u>beautiful</u> child.	words in the sentences.					Detailed grammar 2 page 10	
3	List ening		<b>Using.....but.....</b> Martin is poor. Joseph is rich. Martin is poor but Joseph is rich.	The learner; joins the sentences using but.	Question and answer	Joining sentences		Chalk board	English Aid 4 page 4	
4	Speaking	Writing	<b>Directing people to places</b> <b>Vocabulary:</b> far, next, near to, across, in front, behind, round, about, before, after, junction, corner, left hand side, in front, down, opposite, middle.	The learner; reads and writes the words. uses the words in sentences	Guided discussion	Making sentences with the words	Audibility	Chalk board	P.4 Curriculum	
5	Reading		<b>Structures</b> Using 'The....is....' The market is near the mosque. The school is not far from the temple. Using: The...is on the... The hospital is on the left hand side of the church. ..... is near/far/from/close to the.....' The school is far from the hospital.	The learner; uses the structure given.	Question and answer	Making sentences	Appreciation	Chalk board	Mk English	
6		What I like and how I feel	<b>Vocabulary:</b> foods, drinks, fruits, dancing, reading, cooking, riding, travelling, enjoy playing, desire, prefer. Sentences. Juma and John like playing foot ball.	The learner; - reads and writes the words. - makes sentences with the words.	Guided discussion	Making sentences	Audibility	Text books	Mk English P/S book 4 page 16-17	
8	1	List ening	<b>Behaviour</b> <b>Using: What do you like?</b> I like e.g. I like bananas Using: What don't you like? I don't like pawpaws. Using: ...likes...more than. Magala like riding a bicycle more than driving.	The learner; - makes sentences using the given structures.	Question and answer	Making sentences	Appreciation	Food items	Mk English book 4 page 18-15	

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2 & 3	Writing  Reading		<b>Using:....prefer....</b> Anisha likes skipping more than swimming. Anisha prefers skipping to swimming. Anisha does prefer skipping to swimming.	The learner; - joins the given sentences.	Question and answer	Making sentences	Accuracy	Daily activities	Mk English book 4 page 25	
4	Listening	<b>VERBS</b>	<b>VERBS</b> A verb is a doing word. Examples eat, sit, give, drink, write. Underline verbs in these sentences. Pupils sit on chairs. We eat food.	The learner; - defines verbs - underlines verbs in the given sentences.	Explanation  Question and answer	Identifying verbs	Confidence	A chart of verbs	Mk Precise English Grammar page 58	
5 & 6	Speaking  Writing  Reading	<b>TENSES</b>	<b>The present simple tense.</b> Used when referring to actions which happen every day, always, weekly, monthly generally etc.   He, she, it, Mary-verbs change Examples I eat meat everyday. Mary eats meat every day.	The learner; - tells when the present simple tense is used. - makes sentences in the present simple tense.	Guided discussion  Explanation	Making sentences	Responding to questions	Daily activities	Mk Precise English Grammar page 72	
9 1 & 2	Listening  Speaking  Writing	<b>TENSES</b>	<b>Changes on verbs</b> Some verbs have 's' added to form the present simple tense. Examples eat – eats                  drinks – drinks Some verbs take 'es' e.g teach – teaches preach – preaches <b>Sentences</b> He teaches English The cow feeds on grass.	The learner; - identifies the changes on verbs in the present simple tense. - makes sentences in the present simple tense.	Explanation  Questions and answer	Making sentences in the present simple tense	Accuracy	Daily activities	Mk English precise grammar page 73	



3 & 4	Reading	<p><b>Present Simple Tense</b> (Positive, Negative &amp; Interrogative) Mugume cooks food. (passive/Affirmative) Mugume doesn't cook food. (negative) Does/Doesn't Mugume cook food? (Interrogative)</p>	<p>The learner; - constructs oral sentences. - changes sentence forms.</p>	<p>Explanation  Questions and answer</p>	<p>Making sentences</p>	<p>Confidence</p>	<p>Chalk board</p>	<p>Core English Grammar</p>	
5 & 6		<p><b>Present Simple Tense</b> (Question Tags) Shania loves her baby, doesn't she? Shania doesn't love her baby, does she?</p>	<p>The learner; - makes positive and negative statements. - supplies question tags.</p>	<p>Explanation  Questions and answer</p>	<p>Supplying questions tags</p>	<p>Fluency</p>			
10 & 2		<p><b>Present Simple Tense</b> (Active and Passive Voice) - Eve types homework. (active) Homework is typed by Eve. (passive)  - Prefects control noise and running. Noise and running are controlled by prefects. - She draws pictures. Pictures are drawn.</p>	<p>The learner;  changes sentences into either passive or active voice.</p>	<p>Explanation  Questions and answer</p>	<p>Changing sentences</p>	<p>Self esteem</p>	<p>Wall chart of tenses</p>	<p>Core English Grammar</p>	
3 & 4		<p><b>The Present Continuous Tense</b> Used to express actions which are taking place now. Helping verbs used include: Am/is + ing I am + ing she/he/it/Mary is + ing They, you, We, are ...ing. Sentences. They are running to school. She is eating food. I am .... home. (go)</p>	<p>The learner; - tells when the present continuous tense is used. - makes sentences in the present continuous tense.</p>	<p>Explanation  Question and answer</p>	<p>Using the correct form of the verbs in the bracket.</p>	<p>Responding to questions</p>	<p>Tense charts</p>	<p>Mk Precise English Grammar page 75</p>	
5 & 6	Listening	<p><b>Changes on verbs</b> Adding 'ing' on the verbs. <b>Examples</b> cook –cooking eat-eating</p>	<p>The learner; - identifies changes on verbs in the present continuous tense.</p>	<p>Explanation</p>	<p>Adding onto the given verbs.</p>	<p>Accuracy</p>	<p>Tense charts</p>	<p>Mk Precise English Grammar page 75</p>	

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		<b>Speaking</b>		Verbs which end in 'e' have it dropped and ing added. <b>Examples</b> come-coming write-writing smile-smiling	- uses the correct form of the verbs in the present continuous tense.	Question and answer					
11 & 12	1 & 2	<b>Writing &amp; Reading</b>		Verbs which have a single vowel before the last letter have it doubled and 'ing' added. <b>Examples</b> cut – cutting begin-beginning run-running Verbs which end with 'ie' is replaced with 'y' and 'ing' is added e.g lie-lying die-dying tie-tying	The learner; - identifies changes on the verbs in the present continuous tense. - uses the correct form of the words in the brackets.	Explanation  Question and answer	Changing verbs by adding 'ing'	Confidence	Tense charts	Mk Precise English Grammar page 75	
3 & 4				<b>Present Continuous Tense (Question tags &amp; Affirmative, Negative &amp; Interrogative sentences)</b>  Atim is washing cups, isn't she? Atim is not washing cups, is she?  Dogs are barking at the stranger, aren't they? Dogs aren't barking at the stranger, are they?	The learner;  makes positive and negative statements.  supplies suitable question tags.	Explanation  Question and answer		Articulation		Core English Grammar	
5 & 6	1 & 6	<b>Listening &amp; Speaking</b>		<b>Present Continuous Tense. (Active and Passive Voice)</b> Ssewalu is sweeping the room. (active) The room is being swept by Ssewalu. (passive)  He is painting a house. A house is being painted.	The learner;  constructs sentences.  changes sentences to either active or passive voice.	Explanation  Question and answer		Talking about self and others.	Tense charts	Core English Grammar	
<b>LO: The learner will fluently and accurately express their likes and feelings in English.</b>											
11 & 12	1 & 2	<b>Writing &amp; Feelings</b>	<b>Feelings and</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b> hate, hungry, sad, scared, thirsty, tired, comfortable.	The learner; reads and writes the words.	Guided discussion	Making sentences		Chalk board	Mk English	

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	<b>Reading</b>	<b>desires</b>	Sentences Whenever I feel ..... I drink cold water.	uses the words in the given sentences.			Audibility		book 4 page 31	
<b>2</b>			<b>STRUCTURES</b> Using: Why are you....? ".....because....." I am tired because I have been running. Why does.....? ".....because....." Mary wants to rest because she is tired. Ochwa studies hard because he wants to pass his examinations.	The learner;  uses the structures correctly in sentences.	Guided discussion	Making sentences	Confidence	Text books	Mk English book 4 page 36 and 38.	
<b>LO: The learner will be able to exhibit good behaviour, express themselves accurately and fluently in oral and written forms, for them to live in harmony with others.</b>										
<b>3</b>		<b>Good and bad behaviours</b>	<b>Vocabulary.</b> abuse, apologise, behave, damage, hate, manners, obey, refuse. Sentences ..... people are always polite. (rude, humble)	The learner;  reads sentences using the given structures.	Guided discussion	Using the words in sentences.	Audibility	Chalk board	Mk P/s English book 4	
<b>4 &amp; 5</b>		<b>TENSES</b>	<b>The present perfect tense.</b> This is a tense which deals with events which have just taken place. has/have + a past participle verb.  I We } have + a past You } participle verb They }  e.g. Bengo has taken my pen.	The learner;  tells when the present perfect tense is used.  makes sentences in the present perfect tense.	Explanation  Question and answer	Making sentences	Confidence	Tense charts	Mk Precise English Grammar page 76	
<b>6</b>	<b>Listening</b>		<b>Present Perfect Tense</b> (Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative) We have gone home. (affirmative)	The learner;  changes sentences	Cluster method	Changing sentences	Self esteem	Chalk board illustration	Core English Grammar	

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		<b>Speaking</b>	We haven't gone home. (negative) Have/Haven't we gone home? (Interrogative)							
1 3 & 2	1 & 2	<b>Writing</b>  <b>Reading</b>	<b>Present Perfect Tense (Question tags)</b> Jamil has caught fish, hasn't he? Jamil hasn't caught fish, has he?  Doctors have taught patients, haven't they? Doctors haven't taught patients, have they?	The learner;  supplies question tags	Group work	Supplying questions tags	Accuracy		Core English Grammar	
	3 & 4		<b>Present Perfect Tense (Active and passive Voice)</b> Joy has written a story. (active) A story has been written by joy. (passive)  They have cut the tree. (active) The tree has been cut. (passive)	The learner;  makes and change sentences.	Cluster method	Making and changing sentences	Responding to questions		Core English Grammar	
5 & 6			<b>REVISION</b>							