

P.1 ENGLISH BREAKDOWN FOR TERM I – 2019

THEME: OUR SCHOOL
SUB THEME: GREETINGS AND FAREWELL

Vocabulary about greetings and farewell structures about greetings and farewell.
A dialogue about greetings and farewell..

PEOPLE FOUND AT SCHOOL

- Titles of people found at school (Naming them)
- Structures about people found at school i.e.
- Who is this? This is a
- Who are they? They are
- Giving the plural form of people found at school.

ACTIVITIES DONE AT SCHOOL

- Describing verbs.
- Naming activities/verbs that people found at school do.
- i.e Sweep – sweeping
- mop - mopping
- arrange - arranging

Structures about activities/verbs done at school. i.e

- What isdoing?
- Harriet/She/Tom/he is
- are.....

- Completing the given sentences i.e

The cleaners are mopping the(chalkboard, classroom)

Things found in the classroom

- Naming things found in the classroom.
- Using structures i.e
What is this? This is a
- What is that? That is a
- Giving the plural form of things found in the classroom. i.e
pencil - pencils
duster - dusters
- Using these structures to answer.
Is this a?

Yes, it is.
No, it is not.
Are these.....?
Yes, they are.
No, they are not.

THEME: OUR HOME
SUB THEME: PEOPLE FOUND AT HOME

- Vocabulary about people found at home. (naming and drawing)
- Use of "is" to talk about what people are doing.
- Using these structures to talk about what they are doing.
i.e Is mother/father.....
Yes, she is
No, he is not. She is

THINGS FOUND AT HOME

- Vocabulary about things found at home .
- Use of "is" to talk about what people are doing.
- Using these structures to talk about what they are doing
i.e Ismother/father.....
Yes, She is
No, he is not. She is

THINGS FOUND AT HOME

- Vocabulary about things found at home i.e
saucepan , kettle , hoe , plate , etc

Structures

What is this? This is a
What is that? That is a
Giving the plural form of things found at home.
Using these structures
What are these? These are
What are those? Those are
- Is this a?
Yes, it is a.

No, it is not.

Are these? Yes, they are. No, they are not.

Forming sentence from the substitution table about using “these” and “this”
Uses of things found at home.

- **Vocabulary and structures**

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

- a) Writing letters in capital and small. Aa - Zz
- b) Changing letters from capital to small letters.
- c) Writing words using capital and small letters.
- d) Writing the letter before and after.
- e) Writing the letter between.
- f) Arranging letters in alphabetical order.

NOUNS

- Identifying nouns.
- Using the plural form of nouns by adding “s”.
- Giving the plural form of nouns by adding “es”.
- Using “is” or “are” in sentences and in a substitution table.
- Using Are or Is at the beginning of statements.

VERBS

- Describing verbs
- Identifying verbs in sentences.
- Writing and using verbs in present continuous tense.
- (Verbs that just add “ing”

Structures

- Describing verbs
- Identifying verbs in sentences
- Writing and using verbs in present continuous tense.
- (Verbs that just add “ing”)

What ishe/she/they/wedoing?

- Verbs that drop “e” and then add “ing”
- Writing verbs in present continuous tense
- Using the verbs in sentences.

PUNCTUATION (Using capital letters)

- Identifying where capital letters are written.
- Punctuating using capital letters.

Using full stops (.)

- Identifying full stops at the end of each sentence.
- Punctuating using full stops.

OPPOSITES

- Identifying opposites.
- Giving opposites of the given words.

COMPOUND WORDS

- Forming compound words.
- Identifying compound words.

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions of places

Drawing pictures

Prepositions of verbs (A few to be taught) i.e

at , to , over , of , in , from , against, on, point to,

OUR COMMUNITY

- **Vocabulary**
People in our community doctor, nurse, boy, girl, man
- **Structures**
This is, that is,
- Was is she/ he doing.

Comprehension activity (people and their work)

THE HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

- **Vocabulary** (eye, mouth, nose, ear)
- **Structures**
 - How manydo you have?
 - Show me
- **Naming things used for cleaning our body**
- **Vocabulary**
Sponge, soap, towel etc
- **Structures**
Here is a....., Are these.....
- **Comprehension activity (Guided composition, body parts and their uses)**

P.1 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR TERM I

OUR SCHOOL

A school is a place where people go to learn.

Greetings and farewell

Vocabulary

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
Hello	i am	teacher
Good morning	fine	madam
Good afternoon	how	do
Alright	thank you	bye
Good evening	are	children
We	sir	class
	pupils	

Activity: The teacher gives a filling in exercise.
Arranging jumbled letters correctly

Structures

Good morning/afternoon/ evening children.

Good morning/afternoon/evening teacher/sir/madam

How are you/class/pupils/children?

We are alright teacher, thank you.

Activity: Learners read through the structures in groups and pairs.

Dialogue

Teacher: Hello.....

.....: Hello teacher

Teacher: Good morning/afternoon/evening

.....: Good morning/afternoon/evening teacher

Teacher: How are you?

.....: I am alright/fine, thank you

Activity:

Learners act the dialogue and do filling in exercise.

Dialogue

Jane: Good afternoon Paul.

Paul: Good afternoon Jane.

Jane: How are you?

Paul: I am fine, thank you.

Jane: Good bye.

Paul: Good bye

Activity

the teacher writes a dialogue for the learners to fill in.

The teacher writes questions about the dialogue two.

Using structures

- What is your name?
My name is
- I am a (boy, girl)
- What is his or her name?
His/ Her name is
- She/He is a (boy, girl)

PEOPLE FOUND AT SCHOOL

Titles of people found at school.

teacher	cook	nurse	cleaner	librarian	bursar	headteacher
secretary	gatekeeper	children/pupils				

Activity:

1. Filling in the missing letters
2. Writing the words correctly

Structures.



Who is this?
This is a

Activity:

Drawing pictures and using structures to name.

Giving the plural form of people found at school.

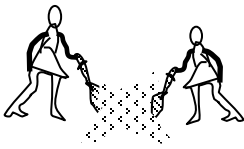
one	many
teacher	bursars
teacher	teacher
secretary	secretaries
child	children, etc.

In sentences

This is a _____ (teachers, teacher)

They are _____ (secretary , secretaries)

Using structures



Who are they?

They are

Activities/verbs that people do at school.

Verbs are activities people do.

Verbs are action words or doing words.

Examples are;

Verb/Activity	Happening
read	reading
mop	mopping
arrange	arranging
cook	cooking
write	writing
read	reading
mop	mopping
collect	collecting
pick	
draw	
learn	
skip	
clean/rub	

Structures

Ali



What is Ali doing?

Ali is



What are they doing?

They are



What is she/he/they, we _____ doing?

What is he doing?

He is _____



What are they doing?

They are _____

Completing the given sentences.

- 1) The cleaners are mopping the(chalkboard, classroom)
- 2) The children are arranging the(roof , books)

VERBS

- Verbs are doing words or action words.

examples of verbs are;

look eat play learn sleep
dance read draw kick beat
write sweep run drive sit
go come walk ride, etc

Activity:

Identify verbs from these sentences.

- I can eat bread.
- She walks slowly.
- The baby is crying.

- Who is sleeping?
- Did she go there?
- Martha is reading a Bible.

Writing and using verbs in present continuous tense (now tense)

is , are , now , and “ing” on the verb/action indicate present continuous tense.

Writing verbs in present continuous tense.

Verbs that just add “ing”

Verb	Present continuous (now) tense.
teach	teach ing
learn	learn ing
eat	eat ing
read	read ing
point	point ing
look	_____
play	_____
work	_____
draw	_____
climb	_____
etc	_____

Use the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. I am _____ my teeth. (brush)
2. Grace and Diana are _____ the floor. (sweep)
3. The milk is _____. (boil)
4. We are _____ hard. (work)
5. Are they _____? (eat)
6. Why are you _____ out? (go)
7. Lule is _____ a tree. (climb)
8. Deborah is _____ a novel. (read)

Verbs that drop “e” and then add “ing” in now tense.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Present continuous tense</u>
drive	driving
dance	dancing
move	moving
like	liking

take	taking
make	_____
close	_____
save	_____
drive	_____

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given verb.

- Dad is _____ a car. (drive)
- Is teacher _____ on the chalkboard? (write)
- They are _____ to visit us (come)
- Mummy is _____ a cake. (bake)
- She is _____ very well. (dance)
- We are _____ very fast. (move)

THINGS FOUND IN A CLASSROOM

Drawing and naming things found in a classroom.

a duster



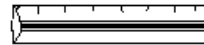
a book



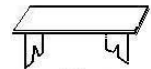
a chair



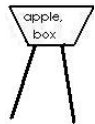
a ruler



a bench



Structures.



What is this?
This is a



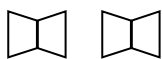
What is that?
This is a

- Show me

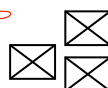
Giving plural form of the classroom objects

One	many
a pen	pens
a desk	desks
a bench	benches
a piece of chalk	pieces of chalk

Structures

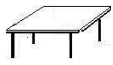


What are these?
These are.....

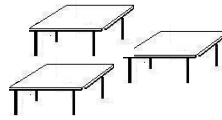


What are those?
Those are

Answering questions using Yes or No.



Is this a table?
Yes, it is.



Are these tables?
Yes, they are.



Is this a pencil?
No, it is not.



Are these dusters?
they are not.


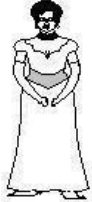



OUR HOME

Describe a home.

Vocabulary about people found at home.

mother , sister , uncle , grandfather , cousin , niece , father , brother , grandmother , nephew

- Drawing and naming people found at home.

Structures

Use ofisto talk about what people are doing..

.....is cooking food.

Mother is cooking food.

.....is sleeping.

Grandmother is sleeping.

.....is fetching water.

Uncle is fetching water.

Using these structures to talk about what they are doing.

Uls mother or father.....?

Yes, she is. Yes, he is.

No, she/he is not.

He/She is

THINGS FOUND AT HOME

Vocabulary about things found at home i.e saucepan , plate , cup , television , bed , basin , bucket , kettle , brush , hoe , jerrycan.

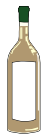
Structures

What is this?

This is a



What is that?



That is a

Is this a?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

Uses of things found at home.

Vocabulary

chair, bed, spoon, sitting, table, plate, banana plant, cooking, sleeping

Structures

What is he/ she doing?

Show me.....

This is a

What is this?

Giving the plural form of things found at home i.e

Singular (one)

Plural

saucepan

saucepans

basin

basins

plate

.....

hoe

.....

Structures



What are these?

These are



Writing the letter between.

m ___ o , a ___ c,

Changing words in small into capital letters

teacher	-	teacher	bag	-
bursar	-	bursar	ruler	-
mother	-	mother	duster	-
cupboard	-	cupboard	pupil	-

Which letter comes just after?

d , ___	n , ___	e , ___	t , ___
p , ___	y , ___	B , ___	k , ___

Which letter comes just before?

___ , g	___ , o	___ , B	___ , y
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Arranging letters in alphabetical order

d , a , c , b	_____
l , l , j , k	_____
t , c , h , g	_____

NOUNS

- What is a noun?
- A noun is a naming word

Identifying nouns

- Names of people e.g Mary , Jane , etc
- Names of schools e.g Mengo PS, etc
- Names of places e.g Kampala, Kawempe , Nakasero , Kireka, etc
- Names of objects e.g stone, ball, bag
- Names of lakes , days, months, rivers

Activity

Identifying nouns from the written sentences.

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

5. Today is Friday.
6. Suzan was born in December.

Using articles “a” and “an”

“A” is used when a noun begins with a consonant sound.

“An” is used when a noun begins with a vowel sound.

Using article “An” on words and in sentences.

“an” is used on single nouns that begin with vowel sounds e.g. a, e, i, o, u

Examples of single nouns.

an elephant	an insect
an egg	an umbrella
an owl	an ant
an arrow	an apple
an ox	an axe
an inkpot	an ostrich, etc

“a” is used on single nouns that begin with consonant sounds e.g.

a book	a snake
a chair	a pencil
a table	a door
a knife	a mat
a television	a nest, etc

Activity

1. Give an activity about filling “a” or “an” using single nouns.
2. An exercise about using “a” or “an” in sentence form. e.g.
 - a) This is _____ book.
 - b) Show me _____ orange.
 - c) She is eating _____ egg.
 - d) Musa has _____ pen and _____ book.
 - e) _____ apple is a fruit.
 - f) _____ cow is a domestic animal.
 - g) Bring me _____ umbrella and _____ book.

Plural of nouns by adding “s”.

Giving the plural form of nouns by adding “s” in list form and sentence form.

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
one hen	two hens
one pen	two pens
one ship	two ships
one farm	_____
one home	_____
one school	_____
one spoon	_____
one basket	_____
one boy	_____
one flower	_____

Activity:

Give the plural of the underlined nouns.

1. Tom has one book but Mary has seven _____
2. Dorothy has one chair but Rose has nine _____
3. One orange but three _____.
4. One bicycle but twelve _____

Give the singular of the underlined nouns

1. One _____ but many houses.
2. One _____ but many tables.

Use the words in brackets correctly.

1. Christine is carrying four _____ (mat)
2. Maureen is pushing many _____. (basket)

Plurals by adding “es”

Some nouns which end with x, o, ch, sh, s, add es to change into plural e.g

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
a bus	buses
a tomato	tomatoes
a church	churches
a fox	foxes
a dress	_____
a potato	_____

- a mango _____
- a glass _____
- a bench _____
- a brush _____
- a brush _____
- a mosquito _____
- ash _____

Activity:

Change the nouns from singular (one) to plural (many) to complete the given sentences.

1. Put the _____ in the basket. (tomato)
2. Are these _____? (bus)
3. _____ are fruits. (mango)
4. _____ live in the bus. (fox)
5. _____ are dangerous insects. (mosquito)
6. All my _____ are dirty. (dress)

“is” or “are”

1. “Is” is used when talking about one thing and in now time.
2. “Are” is used when talking about many things and in now time e.g

Talking about one

1. The girl is reading a book.
2. There is an egg on the tray.
3. She is carrying a Bible.
4. Is this a dog?
5. Is the girl sick?
6. The mango is rotten.

Talking about more than one

- The girls are reading books.
 There are four eggs on the tray.
 They are carrying bibles.
 Are these dogs?
 Are the girls sick?
 The mangoes are rotten.

Activity:

Use “is” or “are” to complete the sentences.

1. The boys _____ playing football.
2. _____ those your books?
3. The child _____ sick.
4. There _____ a cup on the table.
5. This mango _____ sour.
6. _____ this a butterfly? etc.

Making sentences from the substitution table orally and written ones using “is” or “are”.

She		nine apples in the basket.
The boy	are	playing with t he doll.
These		mangoes
This box	is	eating food.
There		full of berries.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Using “are” or “is” at the beginning of a statement.

“Are”; ⇒

- It can begin a question and it should be written with a capital letter at the beginning like below.
 - It is used when asking about many things. e.g
1. Are these fruits?
 2. Are there many people in the room?
 3. Are they singing the anthem?
 4. Are those red apples ?
 5. Are tomatoes fruits?
 6. Are we going home now?
 7. Are you sick?
 8. Are you sick?

“is”

It can begin a question and it should be written with a capital letter at the beginning like in the sentences below.

It is used when talking about one thing e.g

1. is this a bench?
2. Is Mary going to school?
3. Is a mango a fruit?
- 4.
5. Is Ruth a musician
6. Is Ruth sick?
7. is the orange rotten?

Activity:

Fill in the gaps with “is” or “Are” to complete the sentences.

1. _____ Halima our head girl?
2. _____ we putting on the black shoes today?
3. _____ Agnes a nurse?
4. _____ the kitten burnt?
5. _____ all the girls fat?
6. _____ he visiting the uncle today.
7. _____ the vegetables ready?

PUNCTUATION

Punctuating using capital letters.

Where should capital letters be written.

- at the beginning of a name of a person, titles of books, plays or films.
- at the beginning of a name of a place.
- at the beginning of a statement.
- at the beginning of days of the week.
- at the beginning of months of the year.

For example

1. Sarah is a doctor in Mulago hospital.
2. Paul lives in Kampala.
3. Gertrude is reading a Bible.
4. Juma watched That’s life Mwattu.
5. The baby was born in December.
6. Were there ready guavas?
7. Did you visit the zoo yesterday?
8. The little boy will come on Monday.

Activity:

Use capital letters to punctuate.

1. rose is a girl.
2. her mother’s name is mary.
3. mengo is a big school.
4. my name is esther.
5. anitah is my sister.

Punctuating using a full stop (.)

- A full stop is a dot written at the end of a telling sentence.
- A telling sentence does not need an answer.

For example

1. A dog is a domestic animal.
2. Butter is made from milk.
3. Lule is a handsome man.
4. There are two teachers in the room.
5. She is cooking beans.

Activity:

Punctuate using a full stop at the end of each telling sentence.

1. Sugar is sweet.
2. Bees make honey
3. A young cat is called a kitten.
4. I am seven years old.
5. The teacher is teaching now.

Testing exercise about using capital letters and full stops.

1. i live at kawempe.

2. my name is agnes

3. he was born in july

4. today is monday

5. reading is fun

OPPOSITES

Opposites of adjectives and verbs

- Adjectives are describing words.

Identify the opposites of these adjectives

word	opposite	Word	Opposite
tall -	short	dirty -	clean
big -	small	new -	old
hot -	cold	quick -	slow
poor -	rich	strong-	weak
fat -	thin	full -	empty
good -	bad	go -	come
first -	last	give -	take
wet -	dry	start -	end
late -	early	hard -	soft

Activity

Give the opposites of the underlined adjectives.

1. Pretty is a fat girl. _____
2. This is a big animal. _____
3. A horse is a weak animal. _____
4. That nail is hot. _____
5. It is a good habit to greet. _____
6. Ritah came early to school. _____
7. Joan had a basket full of tomatoes. _____
8. Sophia has a hard board. _____
9. A young man. An _____ man.

COMPOUND WORDS

Compound words are words formed by joining two words e.g

tea + pot - teapot

rail + way - railway

bed + room - bedroom

Activity

Join the two words together and form compound words

- arm + chair - _____
- table + cloth - _____
- dust + bin - _____
- sick + bay - _____
- key + board - _____
- hand + bag - _____
- match + box - _____
- butter + fly - _____
- school + flag - _____
- slower + vase - _____

Read the sentences and form compound words.

- A pot used for tea is a _____
- A room for bath is a _____
- A vase for a flower is a _____
- A room for beds is a _____
- A bell used at school is a _____
- A bell at the door is a _____
- Work to be done at home is _____
- A man who brings milk is a _____

Identifying compound words from the given sentences.

1. The classroom is dirty.
2. The chalkboard is broken.
3. The teacher will visit the airport.
4. Kaliisa has a handbag.


PREPOSITIONS


Prepositions are words that show positions


Examples of prepositions are :


under, on , in , over , behind , infront of , near , between , at the side of

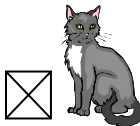
- Writing the correct preposition about the given pictures.
- Making sentences about the given pictures.

1.  The birds are flying _____ the tree.


2.  The pencils are _____ the tin.

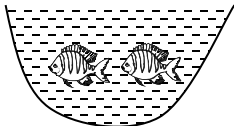
3.  The tree is _____ the house.

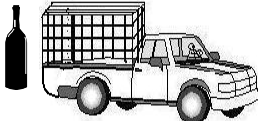
4.  The ball is _____ the boys.

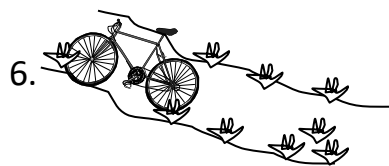
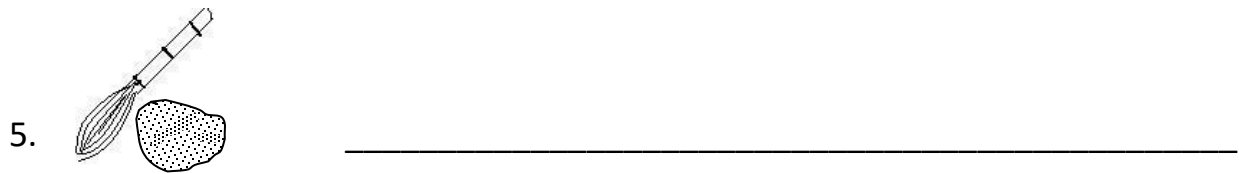
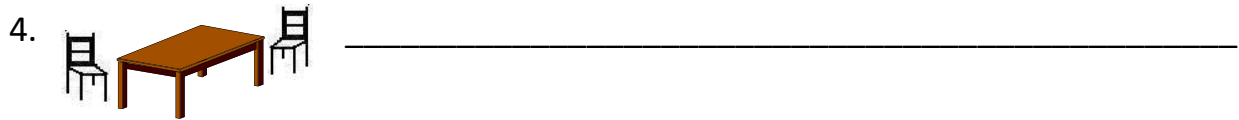
5.  The cat is _____ the box.

Learners writing their own sentences about drawn pictures.

1.  _____

2.  _____

3.  _____



OUR COMMUNITY

Vocabulary

- doctor, nurse, carpenter etc

Structures

- show me.....
- Who is he/ she?
He/She is a.....
- Point to the

HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

Vocabulary

- Head, eye, mouth,

Structures

- Show me
- This is
- These are
- How manydo you have?

Suggested activities that can be taught under comprehension

- Stories
- Dialogue
- Guided composition
- Passage
- Picture composition

- Jumbles sentences
- Puzzles
- A rhyme
- riddles

NOTE:

Comprehension activities can be used to summarize a theme.

PRIMARY ONE ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM II

THEME: WEATHER

1. Vocabulary on the elements of weather (rain, wind, rain, clouds)
2. Structure: (is this a, It is raining)
3. Vocabulary on types of weather (rainy, sunny, windy, cloudy)
4. Structures: (What is the weather like?) It is
5. Vocabulary on garden tools
6. Structures: (What is this/that? This is/That is.....)
7. Vocabulary on things we use on different types of weather. (shirt, sweater, jacket, umbrella)

THEME 2: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

1. Vocabulary: Things that cause accidents) fire, razorblades, needle
Structure: Show me a knife.
2. Vocabulary : (Types of accidents) cuts, falls, burns
Structures: Acuts

THEME 3: FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. Vocabulary (examples of food) banana, fish, beans,
Structure: What are they: Is this a.....?
2. Vocabulary : (Places where we get food from) market, garden, lakes
Structures: Where we get eggs?/Is this a?
3. Arranging letters in alphabetical order.
4. Arranging words in alphabetical order
5. Prepositions
6. Plurals (y – ies) (f – ves)
7. Doing words doubling the last letter
8. Past tense of words doubling add (ed)
9. Use a comma
10. Use of capital letters
11. Short forms of days of the week.
12. Short forms of months of the year
13. Using Has and Have
14. Pronouns
15. Present simple tense “s”.

- 16. Present simple tense "es"
- 17. Present simple tense "ies"
- 18. Do or does

THEME 4: LIVING TOGETHER

- 1. Vocabulary (family members) sister, brother, mother
Structures: He is my...../Theof my.....is my.....

THEME: WEATHER

Sub theme: elements of weather

Content: vocabulary

Sun, rain, clouds, wind

Structures

Is it.....? (raining)

Yes, it is Or No, it is not..... It is.....

Examples

- 1. Is it shining?
No, it is not. It is raining.
- 2. Is it shining?
Yes, it is shining.

Activity

Answer correctly

- 1. Is there wind?
- 2.
- 3. Is it raining?
- 4.

Vocabulary (types of weather)

Windy, rainy, cloudy, sunny

Structures

What is the weather like?

It is

Is it?

Yes, it is .

No, it is not.

Examples

1. What is the weather like?
It is rainy.
Is it rainy?
Yes, it is
2. What is the weather like?
It is sunny
Is it rainy?
No, it is not.

Activity

Answer correctly

1. What is the weather like?
.....
2. Is it sunny?
.....

Vocabulary

Water, axe, knife, panga, hoe, spade, rake

Structures

What is this / that?


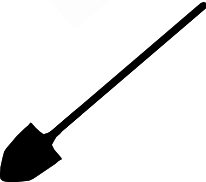
It is a.....

This / that is a

What do we use.....for?


When do we plant

Examples


1.  What is this?
It is an axe.
2.  What is that?
It is a spade.

Activity

Answer correctly

1.  What is this?
.....

2.  What is that?
.....

3.  What is this?
.....

Vocabulary

Seed, plant, weed


Structures

Is he/ she(weeding)

Yes, he/ she is.

Examples

1.  Is it a seed?
Yes, it is a seed.

2.  Is he digging?
.....

Vocabulary

Shirt, dress, sweater, hat, jacket, socks, umbrella, gumboots

Structures

What is this/ that?

This / that is a

It is a

What are these?

What do we usefor?

What colour is the

Examples

1.  What is this?

It is a dress.



What is that?

.....



What is this?

.....

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

Vocabulary

Pin, knife, fire, razorblade, stone, broken glass, needle

Structures

Show me a.....

This is a

Don't play with a

That is a

Examples

1. Show me a knife.

This is a knife.

2. That is a broken glass.

Don't play with a needle

Activity

Answer correctly

1. Show me a stone.

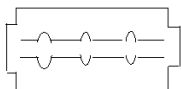
2. Show me a razorblade.

3. Show me a broken glass.

Form a sentence using "That is a"



.....



.....



.....

Vocabulary

hurt, cut, burn, poison, fall, drown, snake bite, knocks, shape, ill, sharp, prick, drown, fracture

Structures

.....kills. (poison, juice)

A..... cuts. (razorblade, needle)

The tree is falling.

Structures

Are you ill?

Is he hurt?

Don't play with.....?

Are they.....?

Be careful with.....

Activity

Answer correctly using the words in brackets

1. Are you.....? (ill, prick)
2. Is it.....? (drown, sharp)
3. Are you? (hurt, hat)

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
2. h, f, e, g
3. m, j, k, l
4. w, y, x, z

Arrange these words in alphabetical or a b c order.

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


PREPOSITION


in, on, under, over, near, by, at, to, in front of, behind, between


Activity I

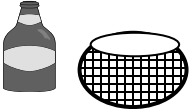
Fill in a correct word


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.

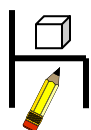


a) _____



b) _____

c) _____



a) _____

b) _____

PLURALS

Changing y to ies

lorry lorries

baby _____

puppy _____

family _____

society _____

fly _____

city _____

country _____

lady _____

Activity 1

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

- The man is _____ in the garden. (dig)
- The children are _____ their hands. (clap)
- We are _____ to school. (run)
- She is _____ on the chair. (sit)

PUNCTUATION

a) Question mark

A question mark is written at the end of an asking sentence.

It is a statement that needs an answer.

e.g

What is your name?

Why are you crying?

Were there many teachers?

Activity.

- Children shall form asking sentences orally.
- Put a question mark at the end of an asking sentence.
 - Which of these toys do you like?
 - Are you a doctor or a nurse?
 - How many days make a week?
 - In which month do you celebrate Christmas?

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.

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	<u>Dr.</u>	School	<u>Sch.</u>
Hospital	<u>Hosp.</u>	Teacher	<u>Tr.</u>
Road	<u>Rd</u>	number	<u>No</u>
Master/mister	<u>Mr.</u>		

Activity

Write these words in short

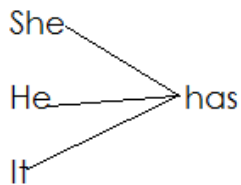
Master	_____	school	_____
Hospital	_____	Teacher	_____
Road	_____	Number	_____

Write in full form

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) Dr. _____ | b) Tr. _____ |
| c) Mr. _____ | d) Hosp. _____ |
| e) No. _____ | |

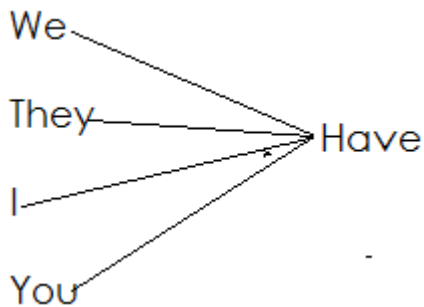
USING "HAS" AND "HAVE"

Has is used on these pronouns.



NB Nouns can also be used in the place of pronouns.

i.e Mary, teacher, John etc



Have is used on these pronouns.

NB: Nouns can also be used to replace pronouns.

i.e Tom and I, Namata and Lukia etc

Examples of sentences

“Has”

- She has a blue bag.
- Ruth has a nice doll.
- The woman has a sharp knife.

“Have”

- I have a good bag.
- Solomon and Paul have arrived.
- We have seen seven cars.

THEME FOUR

LIVING TOGETHER

Vocabulary

mother , sister , father , baby , uncle , aunt , daughter
niece , nephew , son , grandfather m grandfather

Structures

he is my

Theof my.....is my .

For example

He is my(brother, daughter)

She is my(grandmother)

The son of my mother is my

Activity

Complete the sentences correctly.

1. Andrew is my(sister, brother)
2. Sanyu is Mrs. Kalule’s (daughter, son)
3. Arnold is Jane’s .(grandfather, grandmother)

NAMING WAYS OF LIVING TOGETHER

Vocabulary share, village, care, clean, cook , help etc

Structures:

What is he or she doing?
He/ She is doing
What do you do every day?
We every day.

Activity

1. Fill in the missing letters

Sh__re, Cl__an,

2. Form correct words.

arec _____, oock, _____

THEME FOUR

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Examples of food

potatoes, fish , bananas , beans , millet , peas , eggs , hens

Structures

What are they?

They are

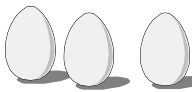
What are these:

These are.....

For example



What are they?



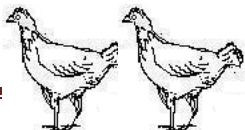
What are these?

Activity

Answer correctly.



What are they?



What are these?

Sources where we get food from.

Vocabulary

shop , market , garden , farm , lakes , plants
Chicken like hens , turkeys , ducks , cocks

Structures

Where do you getfrom?

We getfrom

Do you like?

Yes, I do or No, I don't

Activity:

Write these words correctly

- 1. denrga _____
- 2. ketmar _____
- 3. opsh _____
- 4. armf _____

Answer correctly

- 5. Where do we get beans from?
- 6. Where do we get fish from?
- 7. Do you like peas?

Examples of food and their uses.

Vocabulary

fish, banana, strong, weak, health

Structure

Do you like peas?

Yes I do/ No I don't.

3. Daddy.....us to school every morning. (drive)
4. That boy.....three times a day. (bathe)

Lesson twenty four

Present simple tense by adding “es”

Vocabulary

Wash watch preach teach hatch matchgo 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 I

Use the word in brackets to fill the gaps correctly

1. Joyher dresses every day. (wash)
2. The hen.....many eggs every month. (hatch)
3. Sarah.....her teeth every night. (brush)
4. Whowater every morning? (fetch)

Lesson 25

Changing ‘y’ to ‘i’ before adding ‘es’

Examples

Cry - cries

Fly - flies

Carry - carries

Marry- marries

Copy - copies

Try - tries

Activity

Add ‘ies’ to the words in brackets

1. The babyevery day. (cry)
2. A bird.....(fly)
3. He.....a big box on his heads. (carry)
4. She.....groundnuts every day. (fry)
5. Peter.....his friend’s work every day. (copy)

Lesson 26

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, we

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

.....

Activity 2

Use ‘do’ or ‘does’ to fill the gaps

1. Lucyher work neatly.
2. Imy homework every evening.
3. You must.....well in your exams.
4. She.....her work quickly.
5. They.....their work confidently
6.she sing sweetly.

7.you know your school anthem?
8.it eat rats?

Lesson 13

Pronouns

Pronoun is a word that is used in the place of a noun

Pronouns in singular and plural form

Singular	plural
He	they
She	we
It	you
You	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 of the above pronouns orally

Activity 2

Reading sentences

Activity 3

Match words to their correct pronouns

The children	he
Paul	it
The cat	she
Mary and Jane	thye
Daddy	he
Juma and I	we

Activity 4

Use the given pronouns in place of nouns correctly (it, she, they, he)

1. Joan is cooking.
2. The boy is washing the shirt.
3. The cat has a rat.
4. Annet and Aisha are playing.

5. The cow is eating grass.
6. Julius is running.

Activity 5

Underline the pronouns from these sentences

1. He is eating a banana.
2. We are going to attend a wedding
3. They were school symbols.
4. I was given one book.
5. You opened the door widely.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR TERM II P.1 2018

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









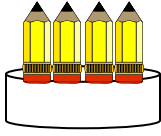
2. Fill in the correct prepositions



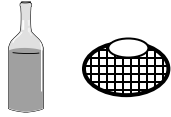
a)



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 _____

e) family _____

b) berry _____

f) lady _____

c) puppy _____

g) city _____

d) country _____

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)

- b) run _____ f) win _____
 c) stop _____ g) swim _____
 d) skip _____ h) mop _____

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

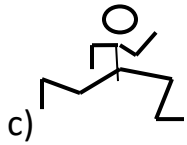
- a) We are _____ on the floor. (sit)
 b) The children are _____ for the visitors. (clap)
 c) The girl is _____ to school. (run)
 d) Bbale is _____ in the garden. (dig)

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

Sitting, skipping, digging, running

a) _____

b) _____



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.

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)

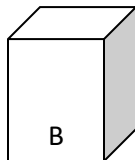


A

B

Tree A is a _____ tree.

Tree B is a _____ tree.



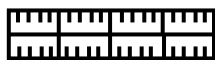
A

B

Box A is a _____ box.

Box B is a _____ box.

Ruler A is a _____ ruler.



Ruler B is a _____ ruler.

A B

Adjectives

Complete the given table correctly

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

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. (cry)
c) An aeroplane _____over our school everyday. (fly)
d) Teo _____ a basket of yellow bananas every evening. (carry)

ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY ONE TERM III

THEME 1: OUR TRANSPORT

1. Vocabulary: Types of transport (road, air, water, railway)
Structures: What is this/that.....?
Where is the.....?
2. Vocabulary: Means of transport (road, car, bus, bicycle, etc and air aeroplane)
Structures: Is this a car?
Yes/No it is.
3. Vocabulary: far, near, heavy, light
Structures: Theis heavier than a
Is it far/near?

Comprehension exercise

THEME 2: THINGS WE MAKE

1. Vocabulary: (Examples of things we make()) balls, ropes, baskets
Structures: (Are these.....?
Can you make a?)
2. Vocabulary: (Things used to make crafts) banana fibres, papyrus
Structures: What do you use to make.....?
3. Vocabulary: (Where we get things used to make crafts) swamps , plants, etc
Structures: Where do we get.....?

THEME 3: OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. Vocabulary: (Animals found in the environment) cow, goat, sheep
Structures: Is this a..?
2. Vocabulary: (Plants found in the environment. Pawpaw, mango, orange)
Structures: Is this a
Comprehension about animals.

THEME 4: PEACE AND SECURITY

1. Vocabulary: (fight, fire , hate, like play, pray, share)
Structures: What do you like/ hate.....?

2. Vocabulary: (gun , spear , knife , needle, stone, stick)

Structures: Do you have a

What is this?

3. Vocabulary:(Peace , love, safe, share, play, talk)

What are they doing?

Structures: Dialogue

4. Vocabulary: (Policeman/woman, teacher, elder, soldier)

Structures: What can you see?

5. What is she/he?

Comprehension about peace and security.

1. and

2. but

3. similes

4. because

5. group names

6. collective nouns

7. use of a comma

8. use of was and were

9. adding d , ed, ied

10.plural (man-men)

11.homophones

12.THINGS WE MAKE

Comprehension about things we make

13.gender

14. adjectives

P.1 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM III

THEME : TRANSPORT

Sub theme : types of transport

Vocabulary

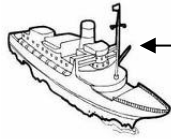
Road, water, air, railway

Structures

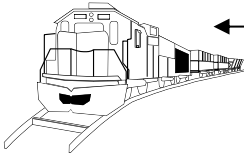
What is this / that? What type of transport is this/that?

This/ that is

Examples



← What is this?
This is water transport



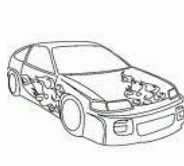
← **What** is that?
That is railway transport

Activity

Answer correctly



What is this? (aeroplane)
.....



What is this? (car)
.....

SUB THEME: MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Vocabulary

Car, bus, train, aeroplane, bicycle , wheel barrow, ox, motorcycle, tricycle, train, lorry, trailer, helicopter, boat, s hip, parachute,

Structures

What are these/ those? far, near, height, fast, slow, common

These are

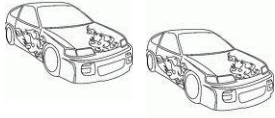
Those are

Activity 1

Examples



What are these?
These are bicycles.



What are those?
Those are cars.

Activity 2

1. Match means of transport and their types.
2. Match means of transport with places.
3. Making sentences about the given pictures.
4. complete the sentences correctly. (analogies)
5. Write words correctly.
6. Fill in the missing letters.
7. Comprehension work

THEME: THINGS WE MAKE

Sub theme: things we make

Content: vocabulary

Pots, ropes, baskets, balls, stools, brooms, mats, hats, carpets, shoes, sandals, stools

1. This is a/That is
2. Composition (guided pictorial)

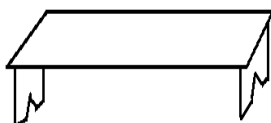
Structures

1. Where is the.....? on, in, under, near, between, over, in front of, behind
2. What are these/those?

Examples



What are these?
These are.....




Where is the ball?

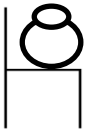



The ball is under the bench.

Activity

1. What are they?
.....

2.  Use, yes, it is./No, it is not.
Is this a stool?
.....

3.  Where is the pot?
.....

4.  Use Yes, they are./No, they are not.
Are these ropes?
.....

5.  What is this?
.....

Sub theme: things we use to make crafts

Vocabulary

Banana fibre, strings, paper, papyrus, leaves, clay, raffia, sisal, wires, bottle tops, beads, seeds, threads, reed, sticks, straws, soil

Structures

What do you use to make.....?

I useto make.....

Example

What do you use to make a mat?

We use palm leaves.

Activity

1. What do you use to make a ball?
.....

2. What do you use to make a stool?
.....

Comprehension about things we make

THEME: ENVIRONMENT

Sub theme: things found in our environment

Content: vocabulary

Animals, plants, stones, buildings, birds, insects, soil, air, water

Structures

What are they? They are.....

What are these? These are

Examples



What are these?
These are insects.



Are these stones?
Yes, they are.

Activity

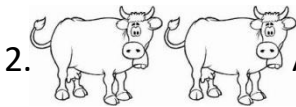
Answer correctly



1.

Use: Yes, they are./No, they are not..... It is a
Is this a bird?

.....



2.

Are these animals?

.....



3.

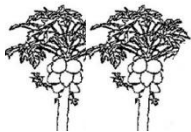
Use: Yes, they are./No, they are not..... They are
Are these buildings?

.....



4.

These are



5.

They are.....

SUB THEME: ANIMALS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. Vocabulary

Cow, pig, goat, sheep, monkey, lion, zebra, snake

2. Structures

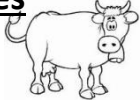
What is this.....?

This is a

Is this a

Yes, or No, it is

Examples



What is this?

This is a cow.



Is this a pig?

No, it is not.

Activity

a)



What is this?

.....

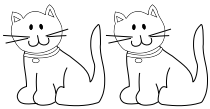
b)



Is this a monkey?

.....

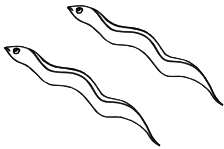
c)



What are these?

.....

d)



Are these snakes?

.....

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

Sub theme: People who keep peace and security

Vocabulary:

Policeman, teacher, elders, religious leaders, parents

Structures

Who is he/she?

What does he/ she do?

Activity

Fill in the missing letters

te__chers, par__ents etc

Good behaviour

Content: vocabulary

Peace, love, safe, share, work, pray, forgive, thank, obey, apologize, (sorry) excuse, abuse, fight, cheat, steal, quarrel

Structures

What are they doing?

They are

Examples

We should work together.

We should love one another.

Activity

1. We should keep.....
2. We should.....
3. We shouldone another.

Sub theme: Things that cause harm

Vocabulary

Gun, spear, knife, needle, stone, stick, pins, razorblade, panga, axe, arrow, fire, electricity, poison, medicine, broken bottles, nails, snake, barbed wire

Structures

Do you have a

Yes or No

Examples

Do you have a gun? No, I don't have a gun.

Do you have a knife? Yes, I have.

Picture expressions

Activity

1. Do you have a spear?
2. Do you have a needle?

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"

Pictorial expressions on but using adjectives



A cat is big.

A rat is small.

A cat is big but a rat is small.

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.

THEME : Transport and Communication

SUB THEM : Types and means of transport

CONTENT : Joining sentences using "because"

Examples

1. Tom went to the hospital. He was sick.
Tom went to the hospital because he was sick.
2. I didn't go to school. It rained heavily.
I didn't go to school because it rained heavily.

Exercise

1. The baby is crying. It is hungry.
2. We go to school. We want to learn.
3. The girl is using an umbrella. It is raining.
4. The children are laughing. They are happy.
5. Sarah was punished. She failed the work.

SIMILES

Examples

1. as green as grass
2. as cold as ice
3. sweet as honey.
4. as hot as fire.
5. as white as snow.
6. as black as charcoal.
7. as fat as a pig.
8. as busy as a bee.
9. as easy as ABC
10. as wise as a King/King Solomon.cat/fish
11. as happy as a king.
12. as playful as a kitten/puppy
13. as blue as the sky
14. as yellow as the sun
15. as heavy as an elephant
16. as tall as a giraffe
17. as gentle as a lamb/dove
18. as silent as a grave
19. as proud as a peacock
20. as fast as a deer
21. as quick as lightning

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 (fruits, furniture, shapes, vehicles, houses, utensils, cutlery, weapons, bedding, food, birds, tools)

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 bunch of bananas/keys
2. A pair of shoes.
3. A suit of clothes.
4. A herd of cattle.
5. A flock of sheep.
6. A crowd of people.
7. A bouquet of flowers.
8. A heap of sand.
9. A swarm of bees/ grasshoppers/white ants
- 10.A choir of singers
- 11.A team of players
- 12.A congregation of worshippers
- 13.a chest of drawers

- 14.a bench of bishops/judge
- 15.a galaxy of stars
- 16.a bunch of flowers
- 17.a company of actors
- 18.a staff of lions
- 19.a staff of workers
- 20.a gang of thieve/robbers
- 21.a fleet of cars/ships
- 22.a pack of wolves

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

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.

Verbs which double the last letter before adding ‘ed’

Stop – stopped
Clap – clapped
Drop – dropped
Mop – mopped
Skip – skipped
Shop – shopped

Activity

Add ‘ed’ to the verbs in brackets and fill in the gaps

1. Ia 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)
5. She.....the house neatly. (mop)

Verbs which drop ‘y’ and add ‘ied’

Examples

Verbs	past tense
Dry	dried
Fly	flied
Cry	cried
Marry	married
Carry	carried
Bury	buried

Activity

Write the past tense of the following verbs

1. Hurry
2. Study
3. Try

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets

4. The babyloudly. (cry)
5. Father.....my mother. (marry)
6. He.....driving a car. (try)

THEME : Transport and Communication
SUB THEM : Types and means of transport
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	person	-	people

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 : 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

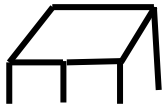
Ship	son
It	there
Meet	sheep
Their	eat
Sun	meat

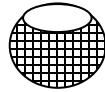
THEME : **Things we make**
SUB THEME : **Things we make at home and at school**
CONTENT : **Vocabulary**

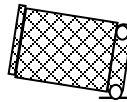
Examples

mat	toys
ball	hats
rope	chairs
pot	stools
basket	dolls
exercise	

Name these things we make







THEME : **Peace and Security**
SUB THEME : **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
Cock	hen
Uncle	aunt
headmaster	headmistress

Mister mistress
Dog bitch

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**

Adjectives are describing words.
They are words that talk about nouns.
tall, short, big, small, long, wide, sad etc

Activity 1

Underline adjectives from these sentences.

I am a tall girl.
The road is wide.

Activity II

Use these words to complete the given sentences

big, short, tall, small, long



A is a _____ tree.
B is a _____ tree.

Lesson II

Comparing adjectives.

tall	taller	tallest
smart	smarter	Smartest
long	longer	longest

Activity

Complete the table correctly.

wide	wider	_____
small	_____	smallest
_____	shorter	shortest

Lesson III

Comparing adjectives

Examples adjectives which double their last letters

big	bigger	biggest
Thin	_____	thinnest
fat	fatter	_____
_____	wetter	wettest
hot	hotter	_____
sad	_____	_____

Activity

Complete this table

wet	_____	wettest
thin	thinner	_____
_____	bigger	biggest
sad	_____	saddest
hot	hotter	_____

Lesson IV

Sentences

A cow is bigger than a goat.

Father is fatter than mother

Activity

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets

1. Annet isthan Lynn. (tall)
2. My tea isthan yours. (hot)
3. An elephant is.....than a pig. (big)

Possessive pronouns

Examples

Yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, mine

Sentences

This is your bag. It is yours.

That is our school. It is ours.

Activity

Fill in the correct pronoun below

1. This is our dog. It is
2. Here is my cat. It is
3. This is Tom's pencil. It is
4. Here is Mary's dress. It is

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

Past tense

a) We _____ to the airport the previous term. (go)

b) Jane _____ her finger yesterday. (cut)

c) I was _____ by a stone last night. (hit)

d) The bird _____ over the tree yesterday. (fall)

e) 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

- shut _____
 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

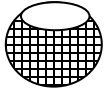
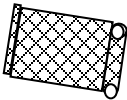




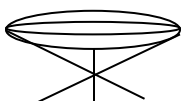
Sheep	sun
Their	sit
Son	ship
Meet	hear
Seat	there
Here	meat

2. Choose a correct word for the given sentence

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

Things we make at home and at school

Name these things we make

a) 	_____ e)		_____
b) 	_____ f)		_____
c) 	_____ g)		_____
d) 	_____ h)		_____

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

Male

Female

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	_____

TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR TERM I ENGLISH FOR PRIMARY ONE 2018

Theme: Our school

1. Vocabulary: greetings (good morning, evening, good afternoon, fine, how are you)
Structures: a conversation
2. Vocabulary: people in our school (teacher, bursar, cook, secretary etc)
Structures: is this a?
3. Vocabulary: (Things we do at school) mop, learn, sweep, write
Structures: the children are.....
4. Vocabulary: things in the classroom (pencils, books, tables, desks etc)
Structures: is this a?
5. Vocabulary: (describing things) fat, thin, big, small
Structures: The table is.....
The book is

Theme 2: Our home

1. Vocabulary: people in our home (Father, mother, sister)
Structures: mother is cooking food.
2. Vocabulary: Things found at home (cup, plate, basin)
Structures: that / this is a

Theme 3: Our community

1. Vocabulary: People in our community (nurse, farmer)
Structures: Is this a?
2. Vocabulary: Places in our community. (bank, shop, mosque)
Structures: where does a nurse work? A nurse works in a

Theme 4: The human body and health

1. Vocabulary: parts of the body (head, hand, toes)
Structures: this is my.....
These are my.....
2. Vocabulary: things we use to learn our bodies. (soap, towel, water)
Structures: Is this a
3. Vocabulary: Common diseases (flu, malaria, cough, mumps)
Structures: Are you well?
No, I have.....

Sub theme: people in our home

1. The alphabet
2. Nouns

3. A, or an
4. Plurals (s, es)
5. Is and are
6. Has and have
7. Verbs
8. The present continuous tense (now tense)
9. Dropping 'e' and adding 'ing'
10. Was and were
11. Missing letters in verbs and nouns
12. Writing words correctly
13. Punctuation
14. Capital letters
15. Full stop
16. Question mark
17. Opposites
18. Compound words
19. Prepositions
20. Forming small words from big words
21. Finding the odd word out

TERM II TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR ENGLISH PRIMARY ONE 2018

Theme 1: Weather

1. Vocabulary on the elements of weather (sun, wind, rain)
2. Structures: (IS this a, Is it raining?)
3. Vocabulary on types of weather. (rainy, sunny, windy)
4. Structures: (What is the weather like? It is,)
5. Vocabulary on garden tool
6. Structures: What is this/ that , This / that is,)
7. Vocabulary on things we use on during different weather (shirt, sweater, jacket, umbrella)

Theme 2: Accidents and safety

1. Vocabulary: (things that cause accidents) fire, razorblade
Structures: show me a knife
2. Vocabulary: (Types of accidents) cuts, falls, burns
Structures: Acuts

Theme: 3: Living together

1. Vocabulary: (family members) sister, mother, father
Structures: He is my.....

Theme 4: Food and nutrition

2. Vocabulary: (examples of food) bananas, fish, beans, peas, eggs etc
Structures: What are they?
Is this a,
3. Vocabulary: (Places where we get food from) market, garden, lakes, shop
Structures: Where do we get eggs? / Is this a,?
1. Arranging letters in alphabetical order
2. Arranging words in alphabetical order
3. Prepositions
4. Plurals e.g. (y – ies)
5. Plurals (f, ves)
6. Doing words doubling the last letter, then add(ing)
7. Doubling the last letter add(ed)
8. Use of a comma
9. Use of a capital letters
10. Short forms for days of the week
11. Short forms for months of the year
12. Opposites
13. Adjectives
14. Comparing adjectives
15. Pronouns
16. Past tense of adding 'd'

17. Past tense of adding 'ed'
18. Past tense of adding 'ied'
19. Present simple tense of adding 's'
20. Present simple tense of adding 'ies'
21. Do or does

TERM III TOPICAL BREAKDOWN FOR ENGLISH 2015 PRIMARY ONE

Theme 1: Our transport

1. Vocabulary: Types of transport (road, air, water, railway)
Structures: What is this / that.....?
Where is the?
2. Vocabulary: Means of transport (road – car, bus, bicycle etc and Air – aeroplane)
Structures: Is this a car? Yes/ No it is.....
3. Vocabulary: far , near, heavy, light
Structures: Theis heavier than a
Is it far/ near?

Theme 2: Things we make

1. Vocabulary: (examples of things we make) balls, ropes, baskets
Structures: Are these.....?
Can you make a?
2. Vocabulary: (Things used to make crafts) banana fibres, papyrus, clay
Structures: What do you use to make.....?
3. Vocabulary: (Where we get things used to make crafts) swamps, plants etc
Structures: Where do we get.....?

Theme 3: Our environment

1. Vocabulary: (animals found in the environment) cow, goat, sheep etc
Structures: Is this a?
2. Vocabulary: (plants found in the environment pawpaw, mango, orange)
Structures: Is this a.....?

Theme 4: Peace and security

1. Vocabulary: (fight, fire, like, hate, play, pray, share)
Structures: What do you like/ hate.....?
2. Vocabulary: (gun, spear, knife, needle, stone, stick)
Structures: Do you have a.....
What is this?
3. Vocabulary: (peace, love, safe, share, play, talk) What are they doing?
Structures: dialogue
4. Vocabulary: (policeman/ woman, teacher, elder, soldier)

Structures: What can you see?

5. What is she/he?
1. And
2. But
3. Similes
4. Because
5. Group names
6. Collective nouns
7. Use of a comma
8. Use of a question mark
9. Past tense
10. Plurals (man – men)
11. Synonyms
12. Analogies
13. Homophones
14. Things we make
15. Gender
16. Comparing adjectives
17. Apostrophe
18. Short forms using an apostrophe