

## P.4 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES

### ASPECT: PUNCTUATION

#### 1. USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

#### LESSON 1

Lower class work: Capital and small letters.

##### Capital letters

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z		

##### When to use capital letters

1. Beginning a sentence
2. Beginning a proper noun e.g Names of people, countries, cities, lakes , rivers, days , months etc.
3. Writing abbreviations e.g . H.E.P, H/M, P.L.E etc
4. Writing initials e.g J.K
5. Writing titles e.g UGANDA PRIMARY ENGLISH COURSE.
6. Pronoun I
7. Writing names of God and Jesus Christ as well as their pronouns e.g God, The Saviour, The Messiah.  
Pronouns - He , His , Him
8. When writing direct speech sentences e.g “ I shall go to school tomorrow,” said Stella.

##### Evaluation Activity

1. justine is going to mombasa.
2. we learn English every tuesday.
3. my mother works at nakasero
4. babra will celebrate her birthday in august.
5. lake Victoria is the largest in uganda.
6. “i shall go to kampala tomorrow,” said tom.
7. jesus was born on Christmas
8. my sister goes to bweyogerere parents' school
9. elgon is a volcanic mountain.
10. I am called j.b mukasa.

#### LESSON 2

##### PUNCTUATION MARKS

Full stop ( . )

Question mark ( ? )

Comma ( , )

### **When to use a full stop ( . )**

- i) At the end of statements ( i.e) sentences which are not questions or exclamations.
- ii) When writing initials of people e.g J.B Musoke etc.
- iii) When writing abbreviations e.g A.D - Anno Domini etc
- iv) When writing small i) e.g radii etc

### **Question mark ( ? )**

#### **When to use a question marks ( ? )**

- i) At the end of an interrogative sentence
- ii) At the end of question sentence
- iii) At the end of a question tag.

### **Comma ( , )**

#### **When to use a comma**

- i) They are used in question tags to separate the main statement from a question tag. E.g She could be pregnant, couldn't she?
- ii) They are used in speeches to separate the speech tag from the main sentence.  
e.g He asked, "where have you put the money?"
- iii) When separating a relative clause from the main clause.  
e.g The lion which was being chased by the whole village was killed down at the furthest end of the river.
- iv) When writing addresses, salutations and subscription in letter writing.  
e.g **Address**  
Kyengera parents school  
P.O.Box 28589  
Kampala

### **Salutation**

Dear Sarah

### **Subscription**

Yours affectionately

v. When writing figures with more than three digits e.g 10,000

vi. it is used when separating certain words and phrases.

**Words** e.g however, therefore

### **Phrases**

In fact , of course, On the other hand

vii. It is used when separating words written in series. E.g

One can buy tomatoes , oranges , bananas, apples and onions from the market.

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

### ( Punctuate the sentences correctly

1. I go to school every day
2. P.T.O
3. Responsibility
4. What is your name
5. i am a girl aren't I
6. am I your friend
7. I went to the market and bought onions, tomatoes , apples , sugarcanes , cassava and oranges.
8. Does she smoke
9. kyengera parents school  
P. O.Box 28589  
Kampala
10. She said " I am sick"

## LESSON 3

### PUNCTUATION

#### Exclamation mark ( ! )

##### When to use an exclamation mark

- i. It is used after an exclamatory sentence exclaiming using " How " or " What"  
e.g What a beautiful girl she is !  
How silly you are !

**N.B** What requires article "a" or "an" with singular subjects and a common noun.  
"What" with plural subjects does not require an article.  
"How" does not require an article or common noun.

**No inversion** (i.e) What a deadly snake cobra is!

**NOT:** What a deadly snake is a cobra

- ii) It is used with exclamatory words such as  
Alas! E.g Alas ! he didn't reach there.  
Ah! E.g Ah! Caught you this time  
Hurrah! E.g Hurrah! She passed P.L.E  
Oh! E.g Ph! I am sorry to step on your nose.  
Hullo! E.g Hullo! You are welcome.  
Oooops ! Oooops! I have stepped in dirty water.

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

### Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. A cobra is a deadly snake. ( Begin: What .....)  
b. ( Begin: How .....)
2. John and James are clever boys. (Begin: What .....)  
( begin! How .....)
3. He is a very rich man.  
( Begin: What .....)  
b) (Begin: How .....)
4. What smart boys are they!  
(Rewrite the sentence correctly)

## LESSON 4

### PUNCTUATION

- Apostrophe ( ' )
- Inverted commas ( “ ” )

#### When to use an apostrophe

- i) It is used to show possession in the nouns. E.g
  - Alfred's shirt ( singular)
  - Ladies' dresses ( Plural)
  - James' bicycle
  - Children's uniform, oxen's tails
  - butchers' . stationers' ( singular )

#### ii) When writing contractions

- Our school started in '98. e.g
- Shan't
- wouldn't

#### Quotation marks or British American

Inverted commas ( “ ” ) ( ‘ ’ )

#### When to use inverted commas

- i) They are used when enclosing the actual words used by somebody.  
e.g They asked, "Shall we eat supper today?"

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

### Punctuate the sentences correctly.

1. they don't know the answers
2. those teachers lesson was interesting
3. Moses car has been stolen
4. The boys dormitory is very dirty.
5. Jane said I shall go to town tomorrow.
6. The ladies shoes are very expensive.
7. President Museveni started ruling this country in 86.
8. I shant go with you.
9. are you sick asked the teacher.
10. Johns wife was knocked down by a speeding car yesterday.

## NOUNS

### ASPECT 2

#### LESSON 1 – 4

### COMMON NOUNS

Class work: Naming objects in and around the school.

#### Definition

A nouns is a name of any thing.

#### Common nouns

A common noun is a name given to things of the same kind. ( type)

e.g Pens tables

#### Singulars and plurals

##### i) Common nouns that take “ S”

e.g	Singular	Plural
	bag	bags
	girl	girls
	lake	lakes

##### ii) Common nouns that take “ es”

**NB** These nouns follow a number of rulers.

- i) Common nouns that end with a hissing sound. ( X , S , Ch , Sh )

e.g

**Singular** - **Plural**

Box - boxes

Fox - .....

Gas - .....

Bus - .....

watch - .....

torch - .....

dish - .....

brush - .....

**NB. Exception of ox - oxen**

- iii) Common nouns that end with y change the y to I and odd es in plural. However this rule to work the “y” should be preceded by a consonant letter.

e.g

**singular** - **Plural**

country - countries

Lady - ladies

Lorry - lorries

**BUT**

- iv. Common nouns that end with Y preceded by a vowel letter simply take “s” in their plural.

e.g

**Singular** - **Plural**

Key - keys

Chimney - chimneys

Ray - rays

Toy - toys

- v. Common nouns that end with “O” take es in their plural

e.g

**singular** - **plural**

Mosquito - mosquitoes

Negro - Negroes

Echo - echoes

**Exceptional**

These don't take “es” they simply take “s”

e.g

<b>Singular</b>	-	<b>Plural</b>
Ovacado	-	ovacados
Radio	-	.....
Piano	-	
Disco	-	
Studio	-	
Dynamo	-	
Video	-	
Photo	-	
Bamboo	-	
Igloo	-	
Rhino	-	
Hippo	-	
Kangaroo	-	
Banjo	-	
Solo	-	

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

**Complete the sentences giving the plural of the given words in the brackets.**

1. The .....went with her daughter. ( actor)
2. The .....are good people. ( landlord)
3. All the .....were repaired. ( bench)
4. Our .....are very helpful. ( ox)
5. Their .....are new. ( dress)
6. Our father bought us new ..... ( watch )
7. .... are very dangerous insects. ( fly)
8. .... are found in kitchens. ( chimney)
9. Our hens lay thirty three .....of eggs per day. ( tray)
10. ....are nice fruits. ( Avocado)
11. ....spread malaria fever. ( mosquito)

**Write the singulars of the underlined words**

12. There are many atlases in the library.
13. The monkeys ate all the bananas.
14. Children used to play pianos in my former school.
15. He has more enemies than friends.

## LESSON 5 AND 6 NOUNS

Common nouns that end with “f” or “fe” change their “f” and “fe” to “V” and add “es”

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Leaf	leaves
Thief	thieves

Wolf	wolves
Shelf	shelves
Knife	knives
Wife	wives
Life	lives

**Those common nouns that simply take “s”**

Roof, gulf , staff, stuff, proof, chief , golf , belief

**Those common nouns that take either “s” or “es” in their plural.**

Dwarf, wharf, hoof, scarf, handkerchief.

**Common nouns that form their plural by changing vowels**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Tooth	teeth
Foot	feet
Goose	geese
Man	men
Woman	women

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Abacus	Abacuses
Oasis	oases
Crisis	.....
Basis	.....
Axis	.....
Analysis	.....
Aquarium	aquaria
Bacterium	.....
Fungus	fungi
Focus	.....
Hippopotamus	Hippopotami /es
Radius	.....
Syllabus	syllabi /es
Stimulus	.....
Mouse	mice
Louse	.....
Larva	larvae
Formula	.....
Index	indices
Vertex	.....



Common nouns that don't change

**Countable**

**Singular**

**Plural**

Sheep  
Advice  
Deer  
Equipment  
Luggage  
Property  
Baggage

**Singular**

**Plural**

Money  
Furniture  
Information  
Fish  
Stationery  
Uncountable  
Sugar  
Salt  
Water  
Soil  
Sand  
Milk  
Rubbish

Common nouns that have "s" at the end but this "s" doesn't stand for a plural instead the nouns are in singular. When they are used in sentences, they are followed by a singular verb. E.g news, civics, mathematics, politics, sports, Athletics, Tuberculosis, mastitis, innings, physics, draughts, Economics, mumps, barracks, headquarters, gallows, measles,

**Activity 1:** Children will complete the above tables.

**Activity 2:**

**Use the correct form of the word in bracket.**

1. Five .....were stolen from the pen. ( sheep)
2. The doctor's ..... are useless. ( equipment)
3. The scouts' .....were bought. ( skirt)
4. Different tribes have different .....( believe)
5. She has disorganized those ..... ( shelf)
6. He has killed all my ..... . ( goose)
7. Three .....were trapped today. ( mouse)

**Give the singular of the underlined nouns.**

8. The fish were fished out from the aquaria.
9. How many vertices has a cuboid?
10. There were many oases in the desert.

**LESSON 8 AND 9**

**COMPOUND NOUNS**

**Definition:** Compound nouns are words which are made of more than one word to make one word.

**Compound noun without hyphen**

**Singular**

Blackboard  
Armchair  
Spoonful  
Employment  
Handful

**Plural**

blackboard

**Compound nouns with a single hyphen**

Here the last word takes the plural

**Singular**

Step – son  
Check – up  
Tape – measure  
Mouse – trap  
He – goat  
Tooth – brush  
X – ray  
Post – office  
Bye – law  
Goal - post  
girl - guide  
egg – plant  
foot - path

**Plural**

step – sons

**Exceptional which instead affect the first word**

**Singular**

Passer – by  
Woman – doctor  
Man – servant  
Secretary – general  
General secretary

**Plural**

passers – by  
women – doctor  
men servants  
secretaries – general  
general – secretaries

### Compound nouns with three words using two hyphens

#### Singular

Mother – in – law  
Guest – of – honour  
Head – of – state  
Teacher – on – duty

#### plural

mothers – in – law

### Exceptional

#### Singular

Head – of – cattle

#### Plural

Herd – of – cattle

**Activity:** Learners complete the table about the above.

## LESSON 9 GENDER NOUNS

**Definition:** Gender is the dividing of some of the living common nouns into female( feminine) and male ( masculine).

**Gender formed by adding a prefix.**

#### Masculine

Cock sparrow  
He – got  
Billy – goat  
Jack – ass  
Tomcat  
He – bear

#### feminine

hen – sparrow  
hen – sparrow  
nanny – goat  
Jenny – ass  
Tobbycat  
She – bear

2a) **Gender formed by adding suffix.**

#### Masculine

Peacock  
Land lord  
Headmaster  
Step – son  
Choirmaster

#### Feminine

peahen

b. **Gender nouns that form by adding a suffix “ess”**

#### Masculine

Lion  
Giant  
Steward  
Shepherd  
Host  
Patron  
Prince  
God

#### Feminine

lioness

(More examples from precise Pg. 221 - 2)  
(D.E.G P.g 100 )

**c) Gender nouns that form by adding suffix “ ess”**

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
Emperor	emperess
Tiger	tigress
Author	.....
Actor	.....
Instructor	.....
Waiter	.....
Conductor	conductress

Except tailor seamstress

**3. Gender nouns that form by changing completely.**

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
Boyscout	girl guide
Bridegroom	
Buck	
Nephew	
Boar	
Dog	
Drake	
Gander	
Fox	
Lad	
Sir	
Wizard	
Monk	
Papa	
Ram	
Stallion	
Colt	
Bullock	

**ACTIVITY 1**

Giving feminine or masculine of any of the given gender.

**Lesson 10 - 13 ABSTRACT NOUNS**

**Definition:** Abstract nouns are names of things which are not seen or tangible.

**Abstract nouns from adjectives by adding “ness” at the end.**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Abstract noun</b>
Smart	smartness
Eager	
Kind	
Selfish	

ill  
Sick  
Polite  
Weak  
Foolish  
Happy  
Heavy  
Ugly  
Dirty  
Lazy  
Busy  
Holy  
Clean  
Dry

**Abstract nouns formed by changing the last “t” or “te” to “ce” or “cy”**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Abstract noun</b>
Distant	distance
Innocent	
Silent	
Absent	
Patient	
Present	
Important	
Constituent	constituency
Accurate	
Pregnant	
Accountant	
Urgent	
Efficient	

**Abstract nouns formed when the adjectives changes to other forms.**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Abstract noun</b>
Wise	wisdom
Poor	
Free	
High	
Warm	
Proud	
Long	
Wide	
Deep	
Angry	
Active	
Safe	
Dangerous	
Old	

Dead  
Succeed  
True  
Harmful  
Painful

**Abstract nouns form verbs**  
**Formed by adding “ tion” or ‘ion”**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Abstract noun</b>
Explain	explanation
Educate	
Subtract	
Introduce	
Destroy	
Pronounce	
Repeat	
Compose	

More from D.E.h pg 86

**Abstract nouns that end with “sion”**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Abstract noun</b>
Divide	division
Express	.....
Admit	admission
Permit	
Transmit	
Submit	
decide	
Expand	
Extend	

More from D.E.h pg 86

**Abstract nouns formed by adding “ ment”**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Abstract nouns</b>
Develop	development
Govern	
Pay	
Punish	
Excite	
Entertain	
Advertise	
Employ	

More from D.e.h pg 87

**Abstract nouns formed without following any order.**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Abstract noun</b>
Depart	departure
Arrive	arrival
Choose	choice
Fail	.....
Sit	
Bury	
Lend	
Speak	
Lose	
Serve	
Receive	
Advise	
Sell	

**Abstract nouns formed from other nouns**

<b>Nouns</b>	<b>Abstract noun</b>
Neighbour	
King	
Child	
Man	
Brother	
Poet	
Friend	
Relation	
Slave	
War	
Martyr	
Pot	
Banker	
Grocer	

**ACTIVITY**

**Complete these sentences using the given word correctly**

1. What is the .....of that building? ( high)
2. She was very dirty because of ..... ( poor)
3. The .....the teacher gave was good. ( explain)
4. We are looking for ..... . ( safe)
5. Parents have .....in their children. ( proud)
6. We got a wrong .....of that word. ( pronounce)
7. Jane's .....was good. ( decide)
8. The president gave a long ..... . ( speak )
9. My grandfather's ..... will take place tomorrow. ( bury )
10. The .....of Buganda is so big. ( King)

## LESSON 14

### COLLECTIVE NOUNS

**Definition:** Collective nouns are names given to a group of things collected together .

#### Example

1. A group of sheep
2. A group of bees
3. A group of cattle
4. A group of people praying
5. A group of thieves
6. A group of singer
7. A group of solders
8. A group of people watching a game
9. A group of people walking on foot.
10. A collection of sticks
11. a group of people listening to a speech.
12. A group of bishops.
13. A group of people struggling to se something or to pass.
14. A group of people at a funeral
15. a collection of books, paper, pens, pencils, file and rulers.
16. A large group of trees.
17. A collection of books.
18. A group of dancers.
19. A group of sailors
20. A group of wolves.

### ACTIVITY

**Learners mention the collective nouns for the above.**

## LESSON 15

### ADJECTIVES

**Lower class work: Describing objects and people.**

**Definition:** Adjectives are words that describe nouns.

Examples: good , smart , rich , fine , sweet , clean , bad , easy , clever , polite , hot , wise etc

### EVALUATION ACTIVITY

**Learners underline the adjectives in the given sentences.**

1. Primary four is a good class
2. Our teacher is very smart today.
3. My brother bought me a new pair of shoes.
4. Her dad is humble



5. A dog is a useful animal.
6. Nairobi is a large city.
7. Those small fruits have a bitter smell.
8. She is an old but active lady .
9. Jamira is a pretty girl
10. I want to buy a big and ripe pineapple.

## LESSON 16

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Positive degree: One object

Comparative degree: Two objects.

Superlative degree: More than two objects.

Adjectives that take “er” in the comparative degree and “est” in superlative degree.

Example

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
1. tall	taller	tallest
2. small		
3. clean		
4. clever		
5. few		
6. hard		
7. clear		
8. light		
9. broad		
10. poor		
11. rich		

Adjectives that add “r” in comparative degree and “st” in superlative degree

### Examples

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
1. wise	wiser	wisest
2. wide		
3. large		
4. safe		
5. brave		
6. late		
7. idle		
8. pure		
9. simple		
10. fine		
11. rude		
12. white		

## LESSON 17

**Adjectives that double their last consonant after which “er” or “est” is added**

Examples

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
1. big	bigger	biggest
2. hot		
3. red		
4. sad		
5. glad		
6. thin		
7. fat		
8. wet		

**Adjectives that end with “y” change “y” to “i” and add “er” in comparative and “est” in superlative.**

**Example**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
1. happy	happier	happiest
2. lazy		
3. easy		
4. dirty		
5. ugly		
6. busy		
7. noisy		

## LESSON 18

**Adjectives that take “more” in comparative and “most” in superlative.**

**Examples:**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
1. beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
2. careful		
3. comfortable		
4. ignorant		
5. handsome		
6. delicate		
7. interesting		
8. important		
9. dangerous		

10. noble

**NB:** These have more than two syllables.

**Adjectives that are irregular change completely the original word**

**Examples**

**Positive**

**comparative**

**superlative**

1. bad
2. good
3. well
4. far
5. little
6. much
7. many
8. ill

**LESSON 19**

Application of comparison of adjectives in sentences.

**Exercise**

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct degree of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. John has the .....handwriting in our class. ( good)
2. My father has the .....car in town. ( expensive)
3. His health is .....than it was yesterday. ( bad)
4. The visitor occupied the .....chair in the room. ( comfortable)
5. Mary is .....than Sarah. ( beautiful)
6. Ritah was given ..... money than mine. ( much )
7. A snake is .....than a lizard. ( dangerous)
8. Jannat is the .....girl in our class. ( intelligent)
9. Teachers are .....than lawyers. ( faithfully)
10. Most girls write ..... . ( better)

**LESSON 20**

**Application of adjectives in the positive degree**

Use of .....as.....as..... / not as .....as .....

**Examples**

- i) Kate is bright. Namuli is bright.  
Kate is as bright as Namuli

- ii) Dad is fat. Mam is fatter.  
Dad is not as fat as mam
- iii) Pele runs very fast. Kipro runs faster.  
Kipro runs faster than Pele

## ACTIVITY

Learners will join sentences using .....as.....as. not as .....as

1. Sarah is small. Joan is small
2. Your father is rich. My uncle is richer.
3. James' house is big. John's house is big.
4. Your handwriting is good, Her handwriting is better.
5. Saul is clever. Your school is large.
6. Our school is larger. Your school is large
7. Kate came late. Pat came later.
8. Mvule is uglier than Miti.
9. Teddy's home is far. Cissy's home is far.
10. Jussy is brighter. Tutu is bright.

## LESSON 21

Application of adjectives in the comparative degree using "than"

### Examples.

1. Kato is fat. Wasswa is fatter.  
Wasswa is fatter than Kato.
2. Teachers are important. Doctors are not.  
Teachers are more important than doctors.

## ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences using "than"

1. A dog runs fast. A deer runs faster.
2. Goats are big. Cows are bigger.
3. Musa is tall. Richard is not.
4. An apple is sweet. Oranges are not sweet.
5. A buffalo is very heavy. A cow is heavy.
6. Caroline is ten years old. Jackie is nine years old.
7. My grandmother is seventy kilogrammes in weight. My grandfather is sixty kilogrammes in weight.
8. Masaka road is wide. Jinja road is narrow.
9. English is easy. Mathematics is difficult.
10. Mary is eight years old. Her bother is six years old.

## LESSON 22

### Young ones of creatures

<b>Creature</b>	<b>Young one</b>
1. cat	kitten
2. cow	calf
3. hen	pullet/ chick
4. cock	cockerel
5. sheep	lamb
6. fish	fry
7. goose	gosling
8. horse/ass	foal
9. dog	puppy
10. pig	piglet
11. elephant/whale	calf
12. eagle	eaglet
13. owl	owlet
14. goat	kid
15. stallion	foal/colt
16. mare	filly
17. frog/ toad	tadpole
18. butterfly/moth	caterpillar
19. Fox / bear / lion / leopard/ tiger -	cub
20. bird	nestling
21. duck	duckling
22. bee / wasp	grub
23. monkey / snake	baby
24. rabbit	bunny / rack
25. deer	fawn

### ACTIVITY

#### Complete these sentences correctly

1. An eagle is o eaglet as a goose is to .....
2. A monkey is to .....as a fox is to cub.
3. Lambs are to sheep as .....are to elephants.
4. A duck is to a duckling as a butterfly is to .....
5. Fish are to .....as birds are to nestlings.

#### Fill in the correct young ones to each sentence

6. The cat carried the .....gently by its neck.
7. Nine .....were sleeping next to the sow.
8. The mother bear will defend her .....with her life.
9. During the night the whale gave birth to a .....
10. The teacher said that the ..... would grow into frogs

## LESSON 23

### Sounds of creatures

Creatures	sound
Hen	clucks
Geese	cackle
Duck	quacks
Monkey	chatters
Frog	croaks
Wolf	howls
Sheep/ goat	bleats

More from D.E.h . pg. 102 - 3 or Junior English revised pg. 141

## LESSON 24

### Homes of creatures

Creatures	home
1. bear / lion	den
2. bird	nest
3. dog	kennel
4. fox	lair / earth

More from Junior English revised pg. 138 D..H pg 103

## LESSON 25

### VERBS AND TENSES

**Definition:** A verb is an action / doing word.

Examples of verbs: dig , drive , cut , write

### TENSES

#### PRESENT TENSE

1. Present simple tense. Lower class work. Review on everyday tense.
2. Present continuous tense. Lower class work. Review on now tense.
3. Present perfect tense. Lower class work. Review on participles of the main verb.
4. present perfect continuous tense. Review present continuous.

1. Present simple tense: Is commonly used when referring to actions which happen everyday, always, weekly, monthly, generally etc.

Singular nouns or pronouns take verbs with “s” / “es” / “ies”

### EXAMPLES

1. Sometimes the teacher reads the news.
2. She often washes her uniforms.
3. Our housekeeper always carries our baby.

**Plural nouns or pronouns which don't take “s” “es” / “ies”**

### Examples

1. Sometimes the teachers read the news.
2. They often wash their uniforms.
3. Our housekeepers always carry our babies.

**Use the correct form of words in brackets to complete the sentences**

1. She .....to me once a week. ( write)
2. Bashir ..... English very well. ( speak)
3. You always ..... church service every Sunday. ( attend)
4. I .....Maths to Science . ( prefer)
5. They normally .....meat on Sundays. ( eat )
6. Her uncle always .....blue shirts. ( wear)
7. We .....Biology once a week. ( learn)
8. Lillian and Sarah ..... netball in the school team. ( play )
9. It rarely .....in December. ( rain)
10. The houseboy .....our rabbits every Friday. ( feed)

## LESSON 26

### AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

#### (PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE)

An affirmative expresses agreement (Yes)

A negative sentence expresses refusal / denial. ( No / Not )

Interrogative sentences ask question with questioning words like What , Why , how , When, Who, Which, Where etc.

To begin interrogatives at times we use helping verbs like do, does , is , did , had, has, have , will, was etc. when beginning our questions.

**NB. A question mark is always put at the end of an interrogative sentence.**

### Examples

1. There is some water in the pot. ( affirm)
2. There isn't any water in the pot. ( negative)
3. Is these any water in the pot? ( Interr.)

### ACTIVITY

**Rewrite these sentences into negative and interrogative.**

1. He eats some apples
2. There is somebody in the classroom.
3. John has new shoes.
4. I have some money in my pocket.
5. They play football every evening.

### ACTIVITY 2

**Rewrite these sentences to affirmative.**

1. Does any body wait for me outside?
2. She is not a Ugandan.
3. We don't have any sugar in the bowl.
4. Do they eat any mangoes?
5. Does he keep the duster anywhere in this class?

### LESSON 27:

#### QUESTION TAGS

**Lower class work: Review on helping verbs in the statements.**

**Definition:** A question tag is a short question that comes at the end of a statement.

**NB:** Positive statements take negative question tags whereas negative statements take positive question tags.

#### Examples

1. He is sick, isn't he?
2. I am in primary four, aren't I?
3. We grow millet, don't we?
4. Musoke doesn't ding well, does he?
5. Children enjoy swimming, don't they?

### ACTIVITY

**Supply question tags to the given statements.**

1. She listens to her mother, .....
2. They are good boys, .....
3. Namusoke doesn't play netball, .....
4. I am beautiful, .....
5. There isn't any sugar in my tea, .....
6. That building has ten windows, .....
7. My uncle can ride a bicycle, .....
8. We are not lazy, .....
9. Our teacher comes to school early, .....
10. Moslems don't eat pork, .....

### LESSON 28

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES ( Present simple Tense)**

**Lower class work: Review perfect forms of the main verb.**



**Definition:** Active voice is a voice which clearly indicates the doer( subject) and the receiver ( object) of the action of the verb.

Passive voice is a voice which shows or emphasizes the object and the action of the verb.

Nb: When changing from active to passive we use: is + perfect of main verb.

are + perfect of main verb.

Am + perfect of the main verb.

**Examples:**

1. The dogs chase a goat everyday. ( active)  
A goat is chased everyday. ( passive)
2. They wash their cups. ( Active)  
Cups are washed by them. ( passive)

**ACTIVITY**

**Change the following sentences into passive form of the present simple.**

1. I love Judith.
  2. Lions eat meat.
  3. Acon learns mathematics.
  4. Stella plays hockey.
  5. Those girls sing nice songs
- Rewrite the following sentences into active voice.
6. The blackboard is cleaned by John everyday.
  7. Doctors are helped by nurses all the time.
  8. Rats are eaten by cats.
  9. People are driven in long vehicles sometimes.
  10. The pen is refilled by Sam every month.

**LESSON 29**

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE ( Now tense)**

This tense is used to express actions which are taking place now.

**Examples:**

1. He is running to school.
2. The shopkeeper is selling sugar.
3. They are coming tomorrow.

**Use the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. Mary is .....the classroom. ( dirty)
2. The referee is .....the game. ( stop)
3. Jane is .....under the tree. ( lie)
4. They are .....homework. ( write)
5. I am .....the goat. ( tie)
6. Peter and Sam are .....their friend Betty who lost a mother. ( pity)
7. The term is .....on Monday. (begin)
8. Grandmother is .....her hair black. ( dye)
9. We are .....English now. ( study)
10. They are .....now. ( dine)

**LESSON 30**  
**AFFIRMATIVE , NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE**  
**( Present continuous tense)**

**ACTIVITY**

**Change the following sentences into negative and then interrogative.**

1. I am going home now.
2. Baker is eating an apple.
3. She is bringing it now.
4. They are sitting for PLE.
5. The president is flying to U.S.A.
6. We are going to buy a car.
7. The children are collecting water from the well.
8. The market vendor is selling clothes and books.
9. All the parents are paying school fees in the bank now.
10. Primary four class is weaving baskets now.

**LESSON 31**

**QUESTIONS TAGS ( PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE)**

**Examples**

1. Mukasa is sleeping on his bed, isn't he?
2. I am feeding the puppies, aren't i?
3. I am not feeding the puppies, am I ?
4. Children aren't eating supper, are they?

**ACTIVITY**

**Supply questions tags to the following statements.**

1. I am revising my notes, .....?
2. We are not attending the meeting, .....?
3. The doctor is not attending to the patient, .....?
4. Schools are closing soon, .....?
5. The farmer is not harvesting the crops, .....?
6. Musa us climbing a tree, .....?

**LESSON 32**

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES ( Present continuous tense)**

**Example**

1. I am writing a letter. ( Active)  
A letter is being written by me. ( passive)
2. A lion is chasing us. ( Active)  
We are being chased by a lion. ( passive)

**ACTIVITY**

**Change the following sentences into passive form.**

1. She is listening to music.

2. They are repairing a radio.
3. Tom is teaching us.
4. I am revising my SST notes.
5. They are writing poems.

### LESSON 33

#### PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

**Lower class work: Review participles of some verbs.**

This is a tense which deals with events which have just taken place.

#### Examples

1. She has beaten the snake.
2. We have put on red dresses.
3. Where has she gone?

**Use the correct form of the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences.**

1. She has .....the teachers' shoe. ( dirty)
2. We have .....the beans today. ( sow)
3. The baby has .....down. ( fall)
4. My uncle has .....my school fees. ( pay)
5. The teacher has not .....us English today. ( teach)
6. Jane has .....a letter to her mother. ( write)
7. The mad man has .....poison. ( drink)
8. I have ..... the money. ( lose)
9. The stubborn boy has ..... a stone at the man's car. ( throw)
10. The house girl has ..... dad's cup. ( break)
11. Sheilla has .....my answer. ( copy)
12. The girls have .....all the classrooms. ( mop)

### LESSON 34

**AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE. (Present perfect tense)**

#### Examples

1. She has bought some sugar, ( Affirm.)  
She has not bought any sugar. ( Negative)  
Has she bought any sugar? ( Interr.)

#### ACTIVITY

**Change these sentences into negative then to interrogative.**

1. The children have stolen some money.
2. My mother has talked to somebody about my behaviour.
3. The farmer has sown some beans.
4. The soldiers have gone.
5. My uncle has brought for us some guavas.

### LESSON 35

## ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES ( Present Perfect Tense )

### Examples:

1. He has taken a ring. ( Active)  
A ring has been taken by him. ( passive)
2. They have learnt English. (Active )  
English has been learnt by them. ( Passive)

### ACTIVITY:

**Change the following sentences into passive form.**

1. We have spoken latin.
2. It has eaten the rat.
3. Mary has torn a red book.
4. Peter has cleaned it.
5. Ugandans have built nice houses.
6. I have hidden John's bag.
7. Proscovia has dropped a pot down.
8. We have drawn the pictures of frogs.
9. The bees have stung the robbers.
10. The gatekeepers have kept the keys.

## LESSON 36

### ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS

**Lower class work: Joining sentences using “but” “because”, “and”**

Use of “so .....that” and “such a .....that”

### Examples

1. He was a rich man. He bought the whole village.  
He was so rich that he bought the whole village.  
He was such a rich man that he bought the whole village.

### ACTIVITY

Join each sentences below into a pair using a) “So .....that”  
b) “Such a .....that”

1. He revised very hard. He passed well.
2. The day was very hot. We could not rest in the house.
3. Peter is very tall. He can touch the ceiling.
4. The school is very old. It may fall down any time.
5. The food was very cold. No body could eat it.

## LESSON 37

Use of “ too .....to.....” ( expresses negative ideas)

### Examples

1. The lady is very fat. She cannot run.

- The lady is too fat to run.
- The box is very heavy. Aida cannot lift it.  
The box is too heavy for Aida to lift.

### ACTIVITY

Rewrite the following sentences using “too .....to”

- Peter is very young. He cannot carry a jerrycan of water.
- The tree is very big. The boys can't climb it.
- Maths is very hard. I failed to pass it.
- The block is very heavy. Mary cannot carry it.
- A hare is very fast. It can't be caught by a dog.
- The river was very fast. We could not swim across it.
- He was very wise and he didn't go.
- The chair is very small. I cannot sit on it.
- Her letter is very difficult. None of us could read and understand it.
- The tea is so hot that we cannot drink it.

### LESSON 38

#### Use of “ enough to ..... ”

Enough is usually used after an adjective or adverbs.

#### Examples

- The wind was very strong. It blew off the roof of his house. ( Affirmative)  
The wind was strong enough to blow off the roof of his house.
- Tom is very young. He can't go to school. ( Negative)  
Tom is not old enough to go to school.

**NB:** It is wrong to use “enough” and “that”  
It should be “enough” .....to”

When one of the sentences is negative, we use the opposite of the adjective given ... not ....enough ....to” e.g  
I am very weak. I can't walk.  
I am not strong enough to walk.

### ACTIVITY

Join the following sentences using “ enough to ..... ”

- John is very brave, he can fight a lion.
- Rita is short. She cannot touch the roof.
- Christine is ugly. She cannot get married to such a humble man.
- Diana is clever. She will get a first grade.
- She came late. She missed the first examination.
- The tree is very big. Primary four pupils can't cut it down.

**Rewrite the following sentences using enough...to .....**

- He was so strong that he lifted it without any help.
- Our headteacher was such a kind man that he allowed me in class.

## LESSON 39

### Use of “prefer”

#### Examples

1. I like mangoes more than oranges.  
I prefer mangoes to oranges.
2. Boys enjoy football more than volley ball.  
Boys prefer football to volleyball.
3. John is interested in English but not Maths.  
John prefers English to Maths.
4. I like poems but I like riddles much more.  
I prefer riddles to poems.

#### ACTIVITY

##### Rewrite these sentences using “prefer”

1. Peter enjoys playing more than reading.
2. She is interested in visiting friends but not revising notes.
3. Grandmother likes telling us stories but dislikes watching movies.
4. I enjoy cooking food but not washing utensils.
5. Mother enjoyed talking to father more than uncle.
6. She likes singing more than dancing.

##### Rewrite these sentences as instructed in brackets.

7. Mike prefers rice to millet. ( Rewrite using .....more than....)
8. Most children prefer day schools to boarding schools. ( use ....enjoys....) ( Use .....interested...)
9. Jane preferred reading to writing. (Use.....interested....)
10. Europeans prefer wild animals to tamed animals. (Use .....like.....)

## Lesson 40

### Use of “Either .....or”

#### Lower class work; Review previous conjunctions.

#### This conjunction is used to show that one of the things will happen.

It is used in the affirmative.

#### Examples

1. He must laugh. He must cry.  
He must either laugh or cry.

#### EVALUATION ACTIVITY

1. Jane has broken the bottle. John has broken the bottle.
2. They will prepare rice. They will prepare matooke.
3. He will marry Sarah. He will marry Ann.
4. Kato is right. Wasswa is right.
5. Her mother will invite us. Her father will invite us.
6. The boys have stolen the money. The girls have stolen the money.
7. The teachers will come early. The pupils will come early.
8. he can do it. I can do it.

## Lesson 41.

### Use of ...Neither .....nor .....

NB. Neither is a negative word that shows none of the two will happen.

### Examples

1. Musa does not smoke. Mukasa does not smoke.  
Neither Musas nor Mukasa smokes.
2. The teachers did not go. The pupils did not go.  
Neither the teachers nor the pupils went.

### EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Rewrite these sentences using neither.....nor.....

1. Suzan will not dance. Suzan will not sing.
2. He does not eat. He does not drink.
3. She can not fly. She can not swim.
4. He has not written. He has not called.
5. Mary is not happy. Sarah is not happy.
6. Tom id not watching TV. He is not listening to music.
7. The visitors did not greet. The hosts did not greet.
8. Salima was not a Ugandan. Salima was not a Kenyan.

## LESSON 42

Use of .....both .....and .....

### Example

1. The drink was sour. The drink was expired.  
The drink was both sour and expired.

### EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences using.....both .....

1. Mr. Kato is a farmer. Mr. Kato is a doctor.
2. The boys are smart. The girls are smart.
3. Peter is a lazy pupil. Mary is a lazy pupil.
4. The mother was not at home. The father was not at home.
5. Namukasa is beautiful. Namukasa is smart.
6. He is rich. I am also rich.

## LESSON 43

Use of Although.....

### Example

1. Mr. Kato is a rich man. Mr. Kato does not have a car.  
Although Mr. Kato is a rich man, he doesn't have a car.

Mr. Kato does not have a car although he is a rich man.

### **EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

1. We came to school. It was raining heavily.
2. She is a beautiful girl. She is unmarried.
3. Some Africans are poor. They work hard.
4. He rarely beats his children. He is a cruel man.
5. They were friendly but no body helped them.
6. Jane is a clever girl but she is always late at school.
7. They were sure of their answer. They were wrong.
8. The beggar is poor but honest.

### **LESSON 44**

**Use of .....because.....**

#### **Example**

1. I am happy. My mother bought for me a new pair of shoes.  
I am happy because my mother bought for me a new pair of shoes.

### **EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

1. Buule got a present at school. Buule is happy.
2. Watoya played the whole day. Watoya is tired.
3. The shopkeeper's money has been stolen. The shopkeeper is sad.
4. Birungi is beautiful. She passed the beauty contest.
5. David ruled for a long time. David was a good ruler.
6. the portrait of President Obama was good. It sold off quickly.
7. She doesn't disturb her neighbours. She is quite.
8. He got the first prize in "Vroomula" draw. He was very excited.
9. Onyait was brave. Onyait killed the lion.
10. The glutton eats too much food. She gets satisfied.

### **LESSON 45**

**Using a dictionary. ( Alphabetical order)**

**Lower class work: Order by first letter.**

NB There are two methods of putting words in alphabetical.

- i) By canceling method
- ii) By table method

#### **Examples**

1. tunnel , tank, top, tin, ten

Method i)

- i) Canceling method

- i) You first write the letters of alphabet



a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

tunnel, tank, top, tin, ten

u a o i e

tank, ten, tin, top, tunnel

ii. Table method

t	a	n	k		
t	u	n	n	e	l
t	o	p			
t	i	n			
t	e	n			

Tank, ten, tin, top, tunnel

**EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

**Arrange the words in alphabetical order**

1. fox, dog, buck, elephant, angle
2. card, chard, car, catch
3. back, paper, parcel, park
4. mouth, wound, shade, Monday
5. Ritah, Richard, Rose, Robert
6. Pawpaw, pears, pineapple, peas
7. teacher, nurse, doctor, lawyer

**LESSON 46**

**PRONOUNS** ( A pronoun is a ward that can be used in a place of a noun

**KINDS OF PRONOUNS**

**Lower class work: Replacing the underlined nouns with pronouns in sentences.**

- i. Personal pronouns. e.g I, we, she, he, it you
- ii. Possessive pronouns e.g mine, yours, ours, hers, his, theirs, its.
- iii. Adjective pronouns e.g their, your, my, our, her his
- iv. Reflexive pronouns e.g yourself, herself, himself, themselves, ourselves, itself, oneself, myself
- v. Demonstrative pronouns. e.g this, these, that, those
- vi. Relative pronouns e.g when, who, which, that, why, whom, whose

## Examples

**Personal pronouns** ( Subjective or nominative pronoun

1. I came yesterday.
2. You are my chief enemy.
3. He fasted for two days.
4. She is absent.
5. It was on TV.
6. We will go together.
7. They promised to come today.

**Objective pronouns**

**Examples**

1. They will eat with us.
2. Give that books to me.
3. She works with him.
4. I shall give it to her.
5. She stays with them.

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

**Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined words with their correct pronouns.**

1. Musoke is the headmaster.
2. The goat was stolen.
3. I thanked Namusoke for helping my uncle.
4. Sarah and I are going to church.
5. The boys swept the classroom.
6. We shall eat with Musoke, Annet and John.
7. That book belongs to Henry and I.
8. Mary enjoys swimming.

## LESSON 47

iii) Possessive pronouns

These are pronouns that show ownership.

e.g mine, his, our, hers, yours , your, its , ours

**Examples**

1. That is Obama's pen.  
That is his pen.
2. I am carrying Stella's bag.  
I am carrying her bag.

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

**Rewrite the sentence replacing the nouns with their appropriate possessive pronouns.**

1. That ballpen is Ritah's
2. Was that John and Peter's desk?
3. Those chairs are for James and I.
4. Is that Kato's mother?

**Rewrite the sentences using possessive pronouns.**

5. That pen belongs to me.  
It is .....
6. Those bags are for you.  
They are .....
7. This kennel belongs to that dog.  
It is .....
  
8. We made those dolls.  
They are .....
9. These clothes belong to Molly and Mary.  
They are .....
10. This is our school. It is .....

**LESSON 48**

**Reflexive and Adjective pronouns**

**Adjective pronouns**

These are pronouns used as adjective.

e.g my, your , his, her , their , our

**Reflexive pronouns**

These are pronouns formed by adding “self” or “selves” on most of the adjective pronouns.

e.g

**Adjective pronoun**

My  
Our  
Your  
Your  
Her  
His( him)  
Its  
Their( them)  
One’s

**Reflexive pronoun**

myself  
ourselves  
yourself  
yourselves  
herself  
himself  
itself  
themselves  
oneself

**EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

**Use reflexive pronouns to replace the underlined word in the sentences**

1. The boy did the work without help.
2. The teacher told Jesca to do the exercise alone.
3. We organized the party and no one helped us.
4. The bay learnt to walk without assistance.
5. Kakama and his friend went to Kampala and no one escorted them.
6. Teo’s daddy drove that lorry without help.

Complete the sentences with a correct reflexive pronoun.

7. I have cut .....
8. The carried that luggage .....
9. One should keep one's property .....
10. The bird takes care of its young ones .....

## LESSON 49

### Relative pronouns

These are pronouns used in clauses which are related.

E.g who, which, whose, whom, why, whose, where, when

### Examples

1. That man is my friend. He was knocked down.  
That man who was knocked down is my friend.
2. That is the house. My father stays there.  
That is the house where my father stays.
3. Richard is the boy. I gave him my book.  
Richard is the boy whom I gave my book.

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

### Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. Our teacher has a car. He comes from Naguru. (Re- write using.....who.....)
2. The money was stolen. The money was in the desk. (Rewrite the sentence using.....which .....) )
3. This is the girl. Her mother has kidnapped. (Re- write the sentences using.....whose.....)
4. The soldier was badly hurt. The children saw him. ( Rewrite the sentences using.....whom.....)
5. The cow died. Its tail was cut off. (Re- write the sentence using.....whose.....)
6. I saw the place. My uncle used to stay there. (Re- write the sentence using.....where.....)
7. I can't remember the year. Her father died. (Rewrite using.....when.....)
8. Here comes the lady. Her house was broken into. (Rewrite using.....whose.....)
9. We spoke to the farmer. His animals were sick. ( Re- write using.....whose.....)
10. The lady stole a baby. She was beaten terribly. (Rewrite using .....who .....

## LESSON 50 - 53

### OPPOSITES

#### Examples

##### Word

1. absent
2. ugly
3. easy
4. dry
5. hot
6. begin
7. love
8. find
9. joy
10. friend

##### Opposites

- 11. peace
- 12. bravely

### Words that form opposites by adding prefix

#### Prefix "Un"

Word	opposite
13. able	unable
14. kind	
15. fortunate	
16. tidy	
17. fair	

#### Prefix "dis"

18. like	dislike
19. agree	
20. honest	
21. obey	
22. appear	

#### Prefix "mis"

Word	opposite
Use	misuse
Interpret	
Behave	
Fortune	
Treat	
Trust	
Judge	

#### Prefix "il"

Literate	literate
Legible	
Legal	
Legitimate	
Liberal	

#### Prefix "im"

Movable	immovable
---------	-----------

Probable  
Perfect  
Patient  
Possible  
Mortal  
Pure  
Polite  
Proper  
Penetrable

**Prefix “in”**

**Word**

Complete  
Correct  
Capable  
Sane  
Visible  
Justice  
Famous  
Sincere  
Gratitude  
Equality  
Sufficient

**opposite**  
incomplete

**Prefix “ir”**

Regular  
Resistible  
Responsible  
Reversible  
Reverent  
Relevant

irregular

**Prefix “non”**

Sense  
Flowering  
Existent  
Essential  
Intoxicating

nonsense

**Suffix “les” / “ful”**

**Word**

Care

**opposites**  
careful / careless

Hope

Pain

Need

Harm

Mercy

Rest

Pity

Cheer

Use

Chance

Power

Doubt

Shame

Thank

More from D.E.h (s) pg 9 - 18

**ACTIVITY:** Learners complete the above tables

## P.4 TERM TWO ENGLISH LESSON 1 ADVERBS

Lower class work;

A. adverb is a word that tells us more about verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

### Classes of adverbs

1. Adverbs of manner e.g beautifully, nicely
2. Adverbs of time. e.g yesterday , soon , before , today.
3. Adverbs of duration e.g three hours , one month , a week etc.
4. Adverbs of frequency. e.g often, rarely, usually, ever, seldom, normally, commonly, frequently.
5. Adverbs of place e.g nowhere, everywhere, here, there , outside, anywhere at home etc.
6. Adverbs of degree e.g much , almost only, rather, very, quite, etc.

### ACTIVITY

**Underline the adverbs in the given statements.**

1. Those girls speak loudly.
2. Most people talk politely.
3. The teacher told us to write well.
4. The badly behaved boys were punished.
5. The guest of honour is arriving soon.
6. That girl's work is quite good.
7. The teacher has taught us for three hours.
8. It rarely rains in December.
9. She has been in this school since 2005.
10. Butterflies are found every where.

### LESSON 2 - 3

#### FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Most adverbs are formed out of adjective by simply adding "ly"

#### Examples

Adjective	adverb
1. Clear	clearly
2. proud	
3. quick	
4. poor	
5. fair	
6. cheap	
7. sudden	

**Adverbs that are formed by adding "ly" although they end with "e"**



- |             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1. nice     | nicely |
| 2. wise     |        |
| 3. rude     |        |
| 4. complete |        |
| 5. sincere  |        |
| 6. polite   |        |
| 7. rare     |        |

**That with a vowel before “e”**

True	truly
------	-------

**Adverbs which formed by dropping “le” and replacing it with “ly”**

- |             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1. Humble   | humbly |
| 2. simple   |        |
| 3. possible |        |

<b>Word</b>	<b>adverb</b>
Terrible	terribly
Sensible	
Gentle	
Suitable	
Miserable	
Probable	

**Adjectives that end with “y” changes “y” to “i” and add “ ly”**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>adverb</b>
Angry	angrily
Lucky	
Steady	
Easy	
Heavy	
Lazy	
Noisy	
Clumsy	
Merry	
Hungry	
Verbs	Adverb
Hurry	hurriedly
Steal	stealthily

**Adjective that end with “l” form adverbs by simply adding “ly”**

### Adjective

1. grateful
2. careful
3. equal
4. practical
5. accidental
6. skilful
7. royal
8. annual
9. mental
10. hopeful;

### Adverb

gratefully

### ACTIVITY

**Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the given word.**

1. The boy left the dormitory at night ..... . ( stealthy)
2. I got the answer to that question..... ( accidental)
3. The workmen .....protested against their working conditions. ( angry)
4. On hearing the noise the doctor, went to the threatre ..... . ( immediate)
5. She ate her food..... . ( hurry)

**Use an adverb in the place of the underlined words.**

6. The thief was beaten without mercy.
7. The cup was broken with force.
8. He shouted at her with anger.
9. The president left the rally in a hurry.
10. She welcomed her mother by cheering.

### ORDER OF ADVERBS

**The order of adverbs is manner, place and time.**

#### Example

1. Beautiful aunt my is a lady very.  
My aunt is a very beautiful lady.
2. was hurriedly yesterday Mary school to going.  
Mary was hurriedly (manner) going to school ( place) ( yesterday) time.

### ACTIVITY

Put the following words in their correct order to make a good sentence.

1. London just Madina for left has.
2. Last night cried loudly the baby.
3. The quickly thief walked bedroom to the.
4. mum softly my speaks.
5. in class done the exercise wonderfully was yesterday.
6. a good habit reading is silently

7. smartly thee wedding gown my father dressed was in.

**word**

congratulate  
concentrate  
conscious  
lean  
escape  
good  
familiar

**preposition**

on , for, upon  
on  
of  
against  
from  
at  
to / with

More in Mk precise

D.E.H pg. 95

Precious pg 178 - 9

Exercise from Mk. Pupils' task 59

Lesson 6 - 7

**TENSES**

**PAST TENSE**

- a. past simple tense. Lower class work: Review yesterday tense.
- b. past continuous tense. Lower class work: Review present continuous tense.
- c. past perfect tense. Lower class work: Review on participle of the main verb.
- d. past perfect continuous

Past simple tense refers to the past events which are not related to the present.  
Most verbs form their past by adding "ed" to the verbs.

**Verb**

Look  
Borrow  
Bark  
Stop  
Prefer  
Clap  
Bury  
Fry  
Dirty  
Carry  
Lie  
Tie  
Die  
Dye

**Simple past tense**

looked  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
lied

Move  
Mean  
Spoil  
Dream  
Burn  
Deal  
Sleep  
Sweep  
Keep  
Kneel

slept

**Verb**

Drink  
Ring  
Shrink  
Swim  
Sink  
Spring  
Dig  
Sting  
Stick  
Strike  
Ding  
Tear  
Break  
Be  
Grow  
Seek  
Sit  
Wind  
Shine  
Put

**Simple past tense**

drank

dug  
stung

More from D.E.H I Pg 32 - 5

Activity: Pupils' task 21 from Mk precise

Pg 81

Lesson 8

Affirmative, Negative and interrogative  
(Past simple tense )

### Examples

1. A: He came to school late yesterday.  
N: He did not come to school yesterday.  
I: Did he come to school late yesterday?

### EVALUATION

( Change the sentences into negative and interrogative form)

1. She bought some sugar.
2. I helped somebody yesterday.
3. We ate some meat yesterday.
4. He had something in his pocket.
5. Sarah took her friend to school.

### LESSON 9

#### QUESTION TAGS

**Lower class work: Review helping verbs in the statement.**

#### Examples

1. She came to school yesterday. Didn't she?
2. They did not eat anything, did they?
3. I couldn't not talk to him, could I ?

#### EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Supply a correct question tag.

1. Jane enjoyed the music, .....?
2. We did not see him, .....?
3. Kato could ride the bicycle, .....?
4. She might come today, .....?
5. I ought to go home, .....?
6. They did not do their homework, .....?
7. He had to take back the changer, .....?
8. Mr. Musoke marked our books, .....?

### LESSON 10

Active and passive voices ( past simple tense)

#### Example

1. Mary cooked a lot of food.
2. A lot of food was cooked by Mary.

#### EVALUATION ACTIVITY

1. Namusoke swept the classroom
2. The teacher marked all the books.

3. The doctor took the patient in the operation room.
4. The dog ate our hen.
5. the children mopped all the verandas.
6. Jane saw the robbers.
7. I hid it under the mat.
8. He killed the rat.
9. The teacher taught him English.
10. The Europeans fooled us.

## **LESSON 11**

### **PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**Lower class work: Review present continuous tense.**

This tense is used to show that two events are or were taking place at the same time.

#### **Examples**

1. We were cleaning the compound while the teachers were supervising.
2. As I was digging, my mother was cooking.
3. When we were coming to school, we met a mad man.

#### **EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

From MK Precious pupil's Bk page and 83.

## **LESSON 12**

Affirmative, Negative and interrogative  
(Past continuous)

#### **Example**

I: She was ringing the bell.

N: She was not ringing the bell.

O: Was she ringing the bell.

#### **EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

**Change the sentences into negative and interrogative forms.**

1. They were repairing his bed.
2. Simon was closing the door.
3. He was mending his shoes.
4. They were playing football.
5. I was preparing supper.

## **LESSON 13**

**Active and passive voices of past continuous tense**

**Example**

- A: Tim was selling rotten eggs.  
P: Rotten eggs were being sold by Tim.

### EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Exercise E Pg 100 Mk precise

### LESSON 14 QUESTION TAGS

#### Examples

1. She was peeling matooke, wasn't she?
2. They were not sleeping were they?

### EVALUATION ACTIVITY

1. We were listening to music, .....?
2. I was helping him, .....?
3. The baby was drying, .....?
4. They were digging, .....?
5. Kato was slashing the compound, .....?
6. Sarah and Ann were dancing, .....?
7. The dog was sleeping, .....?

### LESSON 15

#### PAST PERFECT TENSE

**Lower class work: Review the participle of the main verbs.**

This tense is used to show that one event took place before another but in the past. This tense is also used to indicate that an event took place before a certain fixed time.

#### Examples

1. By the time he arrive, I had slept.
2. The baby had died when the doctor arrived.
3. By December last year, he had done his examinations.

### EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Mk Precise pupil's task page 85

### LESSON 16

**Affirmative , Negative and interrogative.**

**( Past perfect tense)**

#### Examples

1. he had eaten supper.
2. he had not eaten supper.
3. Had he eaten supper?

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

(Change the sentences into negative and interrogative forms)

1. She had spotted the car.
2. Mary had read the book.
3. Peter had cleaned it.
4. She had seen the robber.
5. Musoke had gone home.

## Lesson 17

### Question Tags.

#### Examples

1. Jane had not eaten anything, .....?
2. We had seen it, .....?
3. Namutebi had not yet gone, .....?
4. Musoke and Ann had slept, .....?
5. it had rained heavily, .....?
6. It had rained heavily, .....?
7. The dog had died, .....?
6. You had seen me, .....?

## LESSON 18

### Activity and passive voices of past perfect tense

#### Example

1. A: Sheilla had stolen the money.  
P: The money had been stolen by Sheilla.

## EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Exercise H: Mk Precise pupil' task page 101

## LESSON 19

### Future simple tense

#### Lower class work:

#### Review use of "will" or "shall"

We use this tense when thinking of or imagining an action or event that will take place at a point of time in future.

#### Examples

1. He will eat posho
2. I shall come back tomorrow.

Activities on pg 88 Mk precise pupil's task 25



## LESSON 20

### AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

#### (Future simple tense)

##### Example

1. Peter will see his teacher tomorrow. ( affir.)  
Peter won't see his teacher tomorrow. ( neg)  
Will Peter see his teacher tomorrow? ( Affir.)

#### ACTIVITY

##### Rewrite these sentences in negatives then in interrogatives

1. I shall prepare posho tonight.
2. Andrew will buy a new car.
3. Boarders will sleep early tomorrow.
4. We shall have a meeting next week.
5. I shall keep it somewhere.
6. He will eat something before lunch.

## LESSON 21

### Lower class work: Review the helping verbs in the tense.

#### QUESTION TAGS ( FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE)

##### Examples

1. They won't visit us today, will they?
2. I shall manage that work, shan't i?

#### ACTIVITY

##### Supply question tags

1. We shall take all the money, .....?
2. The baby won't cry at night, .....?
3. John will drive his car, .....?
4. Carol will win a prize, .....?
5. We shall not study at night, .....?
6. I will go to the market after class, .....?
7. We shall meet next week, .....?
8. She will be a good teacher, .....?
9. Paul won't see the doctor, .....?
10. Mother will take care of the baby, .....?

## LESSON 22

### ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES

#### ( Future simple tense)

### Examples

1. Jane will take the ball. ( active)  
The ball will be taken by Jane. ( passive)

### ACTIVITY:

**Rewrite the following sentences into passive voice.**

1. Peter will beat all the girls.
2. We shall carry it.
3. I will answer many questions.
4. They will sweep it.
5. He will sweep it.
6. He will learn science.
7. They will guide us.
8. Stella will write to me.
9. The timekeeper will ring the bell.

### LESSON 23

#### FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

The tense is used when saying or writing about an event that is taking place for a period of time in the future. We use helping verbs “will be” / “shall be” + a main verb ending in .....”ing”

#### Examples

1. We shall be leaving for Nairobi next week.
2. She won't be seeing us for several days.

#### ACTIVITY

Mk precise pg 89 Pupil's task 26

### LESSON 24

#### AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

(Future continuous tense)

#### Examples

1. They will be sowing the beans. ( Affir.)  
They won't be sowing the beans. (Neg.)  
Will they sow the beans? ( Interr.)

**Rewrite these sentences in negative then interrogative**

1. She will be buying some sugar.
2. I shall be talking to some body.
3. He will be writing to his father.
4. They will be preparing something for you.
5. Students will be leaving for a short holiday soon.
6. We shall be coming early next week.

## LESSON 25

### QUESTION TAGS

(Future Continuous tense)

#### Examples

1. We shall be singing nicely, Shan't we?
2. They won't listen to you, will they?

#### ACTIVITY

1. They will be sweeping the classroom, .....?
2. The teachers will be teaching us, .....?
3. I shall be informing them, .....?
4. The children will be cleaning the windows, .....?
5. The squirrels will be hiding, .....?
6. I shall be building my house, .....?
7. Peter will be writing to his father, .....?
8. Willy and Peter won't be coming, .....?
9. We shan't be missing lunch, .....?
10. I shall be fishing from the pond, .....?

## LESSON 26

### ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

(Future continuous tense)

#### Examples

1. Jane will be baking cakes. ( Active)  
Cakes will be baked by Jane. ( passive)

#### ACTIVITY

##### Rewrite in passive voice

1. The teacher will be marking our books.
2. He will be seeing the preacher.
3. The doctor will be operating the patient.
4. John will be helping me.
5. Kato will be washing the dishes.
6. Sarah will be receiving visitors.
7. The farmers will be harvesting crops.
8. James will be marrying Sarah.

## LESSON 27 – 28

### ARTICLES

The articles which are used before singular countable nouns are:

a, an, the

#### Article “a”

The common nouns which start with consonants take the article “a” before them.

These consonants are: b, c, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

#### Examples

A kite	a black elephant
A boy	a white African
A tree	a military escort
A car	

These ones take articles “a” because they sound “yu”

A European, a Ugandan, a university, a universal, a united country, a one – way street

#### Article “an”

The common nouns which start with vowels take the article “an” before them.

These vowels are: a, e, i, o, u .

Examples: an animal, an orange, an ox, an ant, an old book, an ugly girl.

NB: Words that take vowel sounds take “an”

**Examples:** an hour, an X-ray, an MP, an honest man, an honourable

#### Article “the”

This article is used for a class, definite things, superlative, degree, some rivers and mountains, countries, islands and water bodies.

#### Examples:

a) Using “the” in the class and definite things.

1. The kind
2. The poor                      Class
3. The moon
4. The soil
5. The stars    definite things

b. Using “the” in superlative / comparative degree

e.g

1. The biggest boy ( superlative)

2. Of the two girls, Pauline is the fatter. ( Comparative)

C, Use “the” before rivers, seas oceans m groups of mountains

### Examples

The Nile

The Amazon

The pacific

The Red sea

The Rwenzori

The Everest

### ACTIVITY

Mk Precise pg 8 Pupil’s task 2 A and B

## LESSON 29

### ANALOGIES

**Lower class work: Review occupation, opposite, homes, young ones and sounds of creatures.**

#### Examples

1. Little is to big as dwarf in to giant.

### ACTIVITY

**Put the suitable words in the spaces below**

1. A spider is to fly as cat is to .....
2. Sheep is to mutton as pig is to .....
3. ....is to donkey as neigh is to horse.
4. ....is to hand as toe is to foot,
5. North is to .....as East is to West.
6. Tears is to sorrow as smile is .....
7. Cat is to kitten as .....is to puppy.
8. ....at birds as scales at fish.
9. Flock is to sheep as .....is to cattle.
10. Eat is to .....as go is to went.
11. Food is to hungry as drink is to .....
12. Knives are to .....as guns are to shoot.

More in first Aid in Eng. Pg 34 – 5

## LESSON 30

### SIMILES

**Lower class work: Comparison of objects.**

Similes: When a description of something or someone is made in comparison to something else, we call that kind of comparison a simile.

#### Examples

1. As busy as a bee/ant

2. U.P.D.F soldiers are as brave as a lion.

### Activity

#### Complete these with the correct similes

1. As calm as a .....
2. As devoted as a .....
3. As fast as a .....
4. As gentle as a .....
5. As happy as a .....
6. AS alike as .....
7. As patient as .....
8. As quiet as a .....
9. As sober as a .....
10. As tender as a .....
11. As wise as .....
12. As cunning as a .....
13. As flat as a .....
14. As hungry as a .....
15. As heavy as an .....
16. As playful as a .....
17. As poor as a .....
18. As proud as a .....
19. As silly as a .....
20. As white as .....

## PRIMARY FOUR ENGLISH TERM III 2009

### Lesson 1

#### IF CLAUSES ( Conditionals)

Lower class work: Review the use of “will” and “shall” to construct sentences.

#### Conditional clauses contain the word **if** or **unless**.

They are called conditional clauses because a certain condition is supposed or imagined to be fulfilled in order for an action to take place.

#### IF 1

It talks about possible results in a real situation (ie) things can happen If a condition is fulfilled.

We always use,  
( If + Present tense + Future tense)

#### Examples

1. If I get some money. I will buy a radio  
    If clause                      main clause



**(Rewrite beginning and using “Unless”**

1. The lakes will dry up if it shines a lot.
2. If Jane does not take doctor’s advice. She will die.
3. If they don’t read hard, they will not get 4 aggregate.
4. If my brother buys a car, I shall learn to drive.
5. If you clean your shoes, the teacher will allow in class.
6. He will only get there in time if he leaves right now.
7. If I see the snake, I shall kill it.
8. We shall stop taking sugar if it becomes more expensive.
9. The vegetable will dry if the children do not water them.
10. If I see him today, I shall be happy.

**LESSON 3 - 4**

**Lower class work: Review simple abbreviations.**

Abbreviations and contractions

**Examples**

**Common Abbreviations**

**Latin Abbreviations**

1. A.D - Anno Domini (In the year of our lord)
2. am - ante meridiem ( before noon)
3. P.M - Post meridiem ( afternoon)
4. e.g - exemplie gratia( for example)
5. etc - et cetera( and so on)
6. i.e - id est ( that is)
7. N.B - nota bene ( note well)
8. R.S.V.P - Repondex s’il vous plait ( Please reply )
9. Viz - videlicet ( namely)
10. Via - by way of

**Other abbreviations**

1. Ave - Avenue
2. St - saint / street
3. Rd - road
4. Co - company
5. Ltd - limited
6. Rev - Reverend
7. Dr. - doctor
8. Tr. - Teacher
9. H/m - Headmaster/ Headmistress
10. Mt - Mountain
11. Dept - Department
12. Abbr - Abbreviation
13. w.e.f - with effect
14. Ref - Reference
15. P.T.O - Please Turn Over



16. I.O.U	I owe you
17. C.O.U	cash on delivery
18. Mr.	Mister
19. Mrs.	Mistress
20. C/O	care of
21. a/c	account
22. Cr	credit
23. FIFA	Federation of International Football Association
24. FUFA	Federation of Uganda football Association
25. VAT	Value Added Tax
26. UWESO	- Uganda Women's Effort to save orphans.
27. PSV	- Public service van/vehicle ( not passengers)
28. PMO	- Private Motor Omni bus
29. PLE	- Primary Leaving Examination
30. UNEB	- Uganda national Examinations Board
31. UPE	- Universal Primary Education
32. USE	- Universal secondary Education
33. NEMA	- National Environment Management Authority
34. NARO	- National Agricultural Research organization

### CONTRACTIONS

1. that is	=	that's
2. isn't	-	is not
3. won't	-	will not
4. Shan't	-	shall not
5. I'd	-	I had, I would
6. I've	-	I have
7. can't	-	cannot
8. hasn't	-	has not
9. It's	-	It is
10. he would	-	he'd
11. mustn't	-	must not
12. doesn't	-	does not
13. don't	-	do not
14. you're	-	you are
15. oughtn't	-	ought not
16. o'clock	-	of the clock
17. Shouldn't	-	should not
18. there's	-	there is
19. Let's	-	let us
20. Gov't	-	Government

### Days of the week

Mon.	-	Monday
Tue.	-	Tuesday
Wed.	-	Wednesday

Thur.	-	Thursday
Fri.	-	Friday
Sat.	-	Saturday
Sun.	-	Sunday

**Month of the year**

Jan.	-	January
Feb.	-	February
Mar.	-	March
Apr.	-	April
Jun.	-	June
Jul.	-	July
Aug.	-	August
Sept.	-	September
Oct.	-	October
Nov.	-	November
Dec.	-	December

**METRIC ABBREVIATIONS**

Cm	-	centimeter
g	-	gramme/ gram
Kg	-	Kilogram/ kilogramme
L	-	litre
M	-	metre
Mm	-	millimeter

( More than precise pgs 211 – 217 ) Exer pupils' task 63 ( 1 -3)

**LESSON 5  
SPEECHES**

**Lower class work: Review the use of inverted commas in sentences.**

- i) Direct speech
- ii) Reported speech ( Indirect speech)

Direct speech

This is when you report yourself using your own words.

This is made of two parts

- i) The speech tag.
- ii) The actual words used. These actual words always start with capital letter and must be between quotation marks. (Open and close invited comma)

**Examples**

- 1. "I shall go to town tomorrow," said Mary  
Actual words speech tag

2. John said, " My uncle is sick."  
Speech tag      Actual words

ii) Reported speech (Indirect speech)  
This is when someone else reports for you but using the words you used.

This is made of three parts

- i) The speech tag
- ii) The conjunction( joining word)
- iii) The said words in past tense

### Examples

1. Mary said that she would go to town the following day  
speech tag    conjunction      said words

2. John said that his uncle was sick.  
Speech tag      said words

Direct and indirect speech of present simple tense

When changing sentences into indirect speech, the present simple tense changes to past simple tense.

Direct speech	-	indirect speech
Am	-	was
Are	-	were
I	-	He / she
We	-	They
This	-	that
These	-	those
My	-	his/ her
Our	-	their / theirs
Here	-	there
Today	-	that day
Can	-	could
Come	-	go
Bring	-	take
You	-	him/ her/ they
Me	-	her / him
May	-	might
Have/has	-	had

### Examples

1. D: "I am tired," said the teacher.  
I: The teacher said that he was tired.

2. D: The small girl says, " I cry everytime."  
I: The small girl says that she is sick.

When the speech tag is in the present simple tense, the actual words remain in the same tense.

3. D: "We eat posho every day," said the pupils.  
I: The pupils said that they ate posho everyday

### Evaluation Activity

**Rewrite the following sentences hanging to indirect speech.**

1. She says, "I like Irene."
2. "We play every evening," said Solome.
3. "I can ride a bicycle,"
4. "The world is round," says the teacher.
5. The pupils aid, "We sing the national anthem every Monday."
6. "This is our home, I live here," said the young girl.
7. "I may not come to school," said Kato.
8. "I want to go to Masaka today," said mother.
9. "Peter brings his books everyday," said the teacher.
10. "My dad has a good car," said John.

## LESSON 6

### DIRECT AND INDIRECT IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

When changing direct speech in present continuous tense, the present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.

Direct		Indirect
Now	-	then
Am	-	was
Is	-	was
Are	-	were
Coming	-	going

### Examples

1. "Peter is sweeping the floor," said Maria. ( Direct)  
Maria said that Peter was sweeping the floor.
2. The headmaster said, "I am coming to school now." (Direct)  
The headmaster said that he was going to school then. ( Indirect)

NB: If a word already given in its changed form you leave it as it is.

### Examples

Indirect		Direct
Take	-	take
Go	-	go
There	-	there
That	-	that

## ACTIVITY

**Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech.**

1. The headteacher said, "I am studying very hard to get a degree."
2. My neighbour whispered, "We are going to get all these numbers correct today."
3. "I am hunting wild animals there," said the hunter.
4. "We are coming to the playground now," they said,
5. She said, "John is sleeping in the classroom today."
6. "We are taking this car now," the drivers said.
7. The gatekeeper said, "The thief is jumping over the fence now."
8. "He is bringing our books here," said the classmonitor.

## LESSON 7

### DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH IN PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

When changing sentences into indirect speech present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.

#### Examples

1. The teacher said, "I have spoken to you about your dressing". (DIRECT)  
The teacher said that she had spoken to me about my dressing. (INDIRECT)
2. He says, "I have drunk this water already." (DIRECT)  
He says that he has drunk that water already. (INDIRECT)

## ACTIVITY

**Change from Direct to Indirect speech**

1. They said, "We have spoiled this desk from here today."
2. Sarah says, "She has lost her name in front of all these people."
3. The observer said, "You have bitten that boy's arm for nothing."
4. A designer said, "he has designed it in the wrong way."
5. "Stella has gone this afternoon," said the neighbour.
6. "This dog has bitten this baby today," the girl said.
7. The priest says, "I have received this gift from Naddangira parish today."
8. Kato said, "I have brought these books already."

## LESSON 8 ORDINAL AND CARDINAL NUMBERS

**Low class work: Review counting numbers in words.**

Ordinal numbers are numbers that refer to a position of something in series e.g first second

Cardinal numbers are numbers used to show quantity rather than order.

e.g 1, 35, 104

### TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS IN CARDINAL AND ORDINAL

### CARDINAL

1	one
2	two
3	three
4	four
11	eleven
12	twelve
19	nineteen
20	twenty
29	twenty – nine
40	forty
90	ninety

### ORDINAL

1 <sup>st</sup>	-	first
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-	second
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-	third
4 <sup>th</sup>	-	fourth
11 <sup>th</sup>	-	eleventh
12 <sup>th</sup>	-	twelfth
19 <sup>th</sup>	-	nineteenth
20 <sup>th</sup>	-	twentieth
29 <sup>th</sup>	-	twenty ninth
40 <sup>th</sup>	-	fortieth
90 <sup>th</sup>	-	ninetieth
100 <sup>th</sup>	-	one hundredth

### ACTIVITY

#### Write the underlined numbers in words

1. There are 45 pupil sin our class.
2. 24 hours make a day.
3. There are 7 days in a week.
4. 12 months make a year.
5. Mike was the 5<sup>th</sup> in the whole class.
6. There are 700 pupils in our school.
7. November is the 8<sup>th</sup> month of the year.
8. Today is 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2008.
9. Women's day is celebrated on 8<sup>th</sup> march every year.
10. Uganda got her independence on 9<sup>th</sup> October, 1962.

#### Use the words in brackets correctly

11. Maria was the .....last term. ( two )
12. I always come .....when we do exams. ( one)
13. My dad punished me because I was the ..... ( 12<sup>th</sup> )
14. Granny was .....child in the family. ( 4<sup>th</sup> )
15. That country held its .....independence. ( 60<sup>th</sup> )

## LESSON 9 PROVERBS

**Lower class work: Review simple wise sayings.**

**Definition:** A proverb is a wise saying with a hidden meaning.

### Some common proverbs

1. A bad beginning makes a good ending.
2. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
4. Bad workman blames his tools.
5. A stitch in time saves nine.
6. A word to a wise is enough.
7. All that glitters is not gold.
8. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
9. Better late than never.
10. Birds of feather flock together.
11. Charity begins at home but should not end there.
12. Cut your coat according to your cloth.

### ACTIVITY

**Complete the following proverbs.**

1. ....saves nine.
2. Empty tins .....
3. ....is enough.
4. ....makes perfect.
5. ....seldom bite.
6. A fool and his money .....
7. Actions .....
8. ....gathers no moss.
9. Spare the rod .....
10. One good turn .....

## LESSON 10 DESCRIPTION OF PEOPLE AND OCCUPATIONS

**Lower class work: Review work done to earn a living.**

**Examples:**

1. A child who has lost his parents an orphan.
2. A man whose wife is dead a widower.
3. A woman whose husband is dead a widow.
4. A girl who is about to marry a bride.
5. A man who is about to marry a bridegroom.
6. A person who treats our eyes oculist.
7. One who looks after sheep a shepherd.

### ACTIVITY

**Supply the missing word.**

1. The meat of a sheep is called .....

2. A .....write poems.
3. ....is a wife whose husband has died.
4. A person who cannot read or write .....
5. A person who is sick .....
6. A person who cannot see .....
7. One who sells flowers .....
8. One who sells things moving from door to door .....
9. A person who writes books .....
10. A person who cannot talk .....

## LESSON 11

### ONE WORD FOR MANY

#### Examples

1. A period of two weeks fortnight.
2. A place where items of long ago are kept museum.
3. A place where animals are slaughtered . abattoir
4. A place where beer is made. Brewery
5. A set of three children/ animals born of the same mother at the same time. Triplets
6. Meat without bones. Fillet
7. A person who repairs machines. mechanic

#### ACTIVITY

##### Give one word for each sentence.

1. A place where bread is made.
2. A vessel where flowers are kept.
3. A doctor who performs operations
4. A place here wild animals are kept.
5. A child whose parents are dead.
6. A place where films are shown.
7. A person who is in charge of a ship.
8. A place where fruit trees are grown.
9. One who deals in flowers.
10. One who journeys on foot.

##### Rewrite using one word for the underlined group of words.

11. Mr. Kaggwa made up his mind to leave Nairobi.
12. The man charge of the meeting rose to speak.
13. Most of the villagers walked with nothing on their feet.
14. he left the court after he was declared free from guilt.
15. They spoke softly so that others could not hear.

## LESSON 12

### HOMOPHONES



These are words which are pronounced in the same way but differ in meaning.

### Examples

1. There : I have gone there.  
Their: Their books are all torn.
2. More examples.

Air	heir
Allowed	aloud
Knew	new
See	sea
Weak	week
Wood	would

### ACTIVITY

MK PRECISE PG 232

PUPILS' TASK 66

### LESSON 13

#### SYNONYMS

**Lower class work: Review matching words similar in meaning.**

These are words with similar meaning.

#### Examples

Huge	-	big
Abandon	-	leave
Modern	-	new
Assemble	-	gather
Ordour	-	smell
Enemy	-	foe

Use a similar word in place of the underlined word.

1. P.L.E will be very difficult this year.  
P.L E will be very hard this year.

#### Activity

Mk. Precise pg 226 pupils' task 65

## P.4 COMPREHENSION AND COMPOSITION WORK TERM 1 - 3

### UNITS 1 AND 2

Describing people and Objects

Vocabulary practice:

Circular, rectangular, smart, smooth, square, strong, weak, thick, thin, shabby, round, game park, giraffe, baboons, kobs, crested crane, zoo, peacock, tour guide

Dialogue: Learners will read the dialogue on page 11 Mk. Primary pupils bk 4

### **Activity**

Questions on page 11 mk Pr. Eng pupils bk 4

## **Lesson 2**

### **PASSAGE READING**

“The strong man” on page 12 – 13

Vocabulary practice healthy, promised, reward, trick, kraal, annoyed.

### **Activity**

Learners read the passage and answer questions about it.

Questions on pg 13 Mk pr. Eng pupils bk 4 .

## **LESSON 3**

### **GUIDED COMPOSITION**

**A TRIP TO Entebbe on page 14 MK Pri. Eng Pupil’s BK 4**

## **LESSON 4**

### **FREE COMPOSITION**

How I spent my holidays

Parts

1. Title
2. Introduction
3. Message
4. conclusion

Use the following words to guide you while writing.

- a) Where
- b) When
- c) How

## **LESSON 5**

### **UNITS 3 AND 4 LIKES AND DISLIKES**

#### **Dialogue: The Concert**

Vocabulary Practice:

Concert, interesting, hurt, bravery, culture, really, special, overnight, drumming, waists, twisting

### **Activity**

Learners read the dialogue on pg. 26 Mk. Pr. Eng Pupils’ Bk 4 and answer the questions.

## **LESSON 6**

**A PASSAGE: a VISIT TO Owino market**

Vocabulary Practice  
Vegetables, fruits  
Activity

Learners read the passage and answer questions about it. Questions on pg. 27 MK Eng Pupils' BK 4

## **LESSON 7**

### **JUMBLED STORY AND GUIDED COMPOSITION**

**ACTIVITY** On pg 28 Mk pupils bk 4

#### **Lesson 8**

A passage: The different twins

Vocabulary practice  
Stubborn, hardworking, kitchen

#### **Activity**

Learners will read the passage and answer questions about it. On pg 28 – 29 Mk bk 4

## **LESSON 9**

### **FREE COMPOSITION**

#### **MY BEST FRIEND**

Part

1. Title
2. Introduction
3. Body ( Paragraphs)
4. Conclusion

Use the following words to guide you while writing.

- a) Who
- b) Why
- c) Where you met

## **LESSON 10**

### **UNITS 5 AND 6**

#### **FEELINGS AND DESIRE**

Vocabulary Practice  
Hate, hungry, sad, scared, thirsty, tired, fly, fry, awake, sacks, tight, tasty. Boredom, search

#### **ACTIVITY**

A Poem - Grasshoppers

Learners will recite the poem and answer the questions on page 39 MK Pupils; Bk 4

## **LESSON 11 A DIALOGUE**

Vocabulary practice  
Compound, slash, piece, hungry, change, course.

### **Activity**

- i) Learners will practice the dialogue in pairs.
- ii) Learners will answer both oral and written questions on page 39 Mk pupi's bk 4

## **LESSON12 COMPOSITION**

### **LETTER WRITING**

Kinds of letters

Formal / official

Informal / social / friendly/ personal

### **Social letters**

These are letter one can write to one's relatives or friends.

### **Parts of the social letters**

These are letter one can write to one's relatives or friends.

### **Parts of the social letter**

- i) Address
- ii) date
- iii) Salutation/ Greetings
- v) Conclusion
- vi. Complementary clause

### **Activity**

Pupils will write a letter requesting their friends to attend a birthday party in reference to Mk pupils Bk 4 pg 40

## **LESSON 13**

A guided composition  
Excuse us Mr. cat !

Activity: Pupils will write a guided composition on page 41 Mk pupils Bk 4

## **Lesson 14**

## UNITS 7 AND 8

Good and bad behaviour

### Vocabulary Practice

Permission , island, rudely, burial, complained, behaviour, reached, blamed

### Activity

Learners will read and answer questions on pg 51 Mk pupils BK 4

### Lesson 16

A Passage: Good neighbours

### Vocabulary Practice

Helpful , hid, villagers, spoilt, up rooted, happily

### Activity

Learners will read and answer questions on pg 53 MK pupils Bk 4

## LESSON 1

## TERM II

Unit 1 and 2 polite language

### Vocabulary practice

Borrow , excuse, forgive , lend

### Activity:

- i) Filling in exercise on pg 55 Mk Bk 4
- ii) A dialogue on pg 66 Mk Bk 4

**A PASSAGE** : Baluku's sugar canes LESSON 2

### Vocabulary practice

Plantation academy, wondered, impolite, humbly, explained, laughed, polite.

### Activity

Learners will read and answer questions on pages 67 – 68 Mk pupil's bk 4

## LESSON 3

A guided composition: The obedient boy on page 68 Mk pupil's bk 4

**LESSON 4**  
**UNITS 3 AND 4**

**SEASONS AND CROPS**

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

Harvest, rainfall, cashcrop , plantation, season, staple food.

**Activity**

- i) Choosing a correct word from the list given on page 73 Mk pupil's Bk 4
- ii) Studying the table and answering questions on pages 75 - 76 ( Orally)

**Written questions about wet and dry seasons on page 75**

- 1. How many seasons are shown on the table? .....
- 2. Which months had windy weather? .....
- 3. Which weather had the month of May? .....
- 4. How many months were rainy? .....
- 5. Which months do you think had the hot weather? .....

**Lesson 5**

A dialogue: Different places and seasons.

Vocabulary practice

Staple food, true, receive, wish

**Activity**

- i) Learners will practice the dialogue in pairs.
- ii) Learners will read and answer questions on pages 80 - 81 Mk pupil's bk 4

**Lesson 6**

**A passage: OGOLA LEARNS A LESSON**

Vocabulary practice

Homestead, sowing, disobeyed, appeared, yelled, slapped, harvest

**Activity**

Learners will read and answer the questions on pages 82 – 83 Mk pupil's bk 4  
Unit 5 and 6

**FARMING**

**LESSON 7**

Vocabulary practice

Cultivate, granary, irrigate, mulch, pest, pesticide, seedling, sow, thinning, transport

**Activity**

- i) Choosing the correct word from the given table on page 86.
- ii) Write simple sentences about pictures on page 86.

## Lesson 8

### Picture composition

( Past tense)

#### Activity

- i) Pupils will answer questions about each picture on pages 94 – 95  
BK pupils bk 4

## Lesson 9

A Passage: Working together on a maize garden

### Vocabulary practice

Hard working, richest, chop, weeding, idea, invited, thinned, neighbours, harvest.

#### Activity

Pupils will read and answer question on page 97 - 98 Mk pupil's Bk 4

## Lesson 10

### A dialogue: WORK IN THE GARDEN

Vocabulary practice

Sprayed, yield, sure , assist

#### Activity

- i) Pupils will practice the dialogue in pairs.
- ii) Pupils will answer questions on pgs 96 – 97 Mk pupil's Bk 4

## Lesson 11

### JUMBLED COMPOSITION GUIDED COMPOSITION

#### Activity

- a) Rewriting the correct composition on pg 98 -9
- b) Guided composition completion on pg 98

## LESSON 12

### UNITS 7 AND 8

#### COOKING

Vocabulary practice

Fry, mixture, peel, prepare, soak, uproot

**ACTIVITY:** Exercise on pg 101 Mk Pr.

English Bk 4

## LESSON 13 GUIDED AND PICTURE COMPOSITION

### **Activity**

- a) Guided composition: How does one prepare groundnut sauce? Mk.Pr. Eng, Bk 4 pg 105
- b) Write sentences to describe what Rose did in each picture Mk. Pr. Eng 4 pg 105

### **Lesson 14**

#### **Passage reading**

#### **BREAKFAST AT HOME**

#### **VOCABULARY PRACTICE:**

Breakfast, patience, store, frying pan, poured, bowl, mixture, beat the eggs, lay, invited, requested, slices, dining

### **Activity**

Questions about the passage on pg 111 Mk Pr. Eng. Pupil's Bk 4

### **Lesson 15**

Jumbled composition

Sanyu prepares cassava.

Mk. Pr. Eng Bk 4 Pupil's on pg 112

## **THIRD TERM**

### **UNIT 1 AND 2 BUILDING**

#### **Vocabulary practice**

Banana fibres, bedroom, builder, carpenter, cement, frame, reeds, concrete, mud, thatch, ventilator, ladder. Iron sheets.

### **Activity 1**

Exercise 1 Pg 115 Mk Pr. Eng Bk 4

Exercise 2 Pg. 115 Mk.Pr. Eng Bk 4

Lesson 2 and 3

Activity : Exercise on pg 116 and 117 in Mk Pr. Eng Bk 4.

### **LESSON 4**

Dialogue

#### **A HEAVY STORM**

Vocabulary practice! Storm, blew, fix, afraid, poles, worry.

#### **Activity**

Questions about the dialogue on Pg. 120

Mk. Pr. Eng Bk 4



## **LESSON 5**

### **PASSAGE**

#### **OUR HOLIDAY**

Vocabulary practice: Wheel barrow, plaster, lime, hammers, nails, asleep, instructions, window frames, bricks, blocks,

Activity: Learners read the passage on Pg. 121 and answer questions about it.

## **LESSON 6 PASSAGE**

### **BUILDING IN UGANDA**

Vocabulary practice: permanent, semi permanent, temporary, wooden, pole, reeds, residential, business, theatres, storied, flats, stairs, steps, elevators, meant, bungalows, cement, screed, straw, tour,

Activity: Learners read the passage on pg. 122 and answer question on pg 122 – 3 Mk Pr. Eng Pr. Bk 4

## **Lesson 7**

### **POEM - Buildings**

Vocabulary practice:

Construct , bungalows, tiles, poles

**Activity 1:** Learners recite the poem and answer question about it.

Mk Eng. Pr. Bk 4 Pg 123 – 4

**Activity 2:** Guided composition

A party at Mugenyi's home.

Mk Eng. Pr. Bk 4 page 124

## **LESSON 8**

### **UNITS 3 and 4**

#### **DISEASES**

Vocabulary practice:

Bandage , dentist, hospital, needle, syringe, nurse, plaster, wound, fracture, injection, toothache etc

**Activity :**

Completing sentences using the practiced words. Mk. Pri Eng. Bk 4 Pg 129

## **Lesson 9**

### **CONVERSATION**

## **AT THE HOSPITAL**

Vocabulary , practice, swollen , sore , breathe, diphtheria, immunized, information.

**Activity:** Learners recite the conversation and answer question in Mk Pr. Eng Bk 4 Pg 135

## **Lesson 10**

### **Passage reading**

Vocabulary Practice: butterflies, disease, diarrhea, vomiting, cholera, stomachache, treatment, possible , help ful, community.

**Passage:** Bad insects

**Activity:** learners read the passage and answer questions about it. On page 136 Mk. Pr Eng . Bk 4

## **UNITS 5 AND 6 MONEY**

### **LESSON 11**

Vocabulary practice:

Afford bank, bank notes, change, money, price, purse, save, lend, borrow, bought.

Exercise on pg 140 Mk. Pr. Eng bk 4

### **LESSON 13**

#### **Passage Reading**

Vocabulary practice , central bank, commercial bank , sure, notes, coins, foreign companies

### **Lesson 17**

Dialogue

## **A GOAT TO THE MARKET**

Vocabulary practice: Butchers, packed, weighing, scale, load, rope, realize, ground.

**Activity:**

Learners read the dialogue and answer questions on pg 161 Mk. Pr. Eng Bk4.

### **LESSON 18**

Passage

## **MARKET DAY**

Vocabulary practice: woke, bathed dressed, excited, boarded, already, sweating, wheelbarrow, busy , shoulders, weighing scale.

**Activity:**

Learners read the passage and answer questions on Pg 163. Mk Pr. Eng Bk 4

**LESSON 19 - 20**

**PICTURE COMPOSITIONS**

**i) AT THE MARKET**

**ii) A ROAD ACCIDENT**

**Activity:** Learners study the pictures and

i) Answer questions about the picture.

ii) Write short sentences about the accident.

Coins, print, withdraw, diamond rings, mint, valuables, chains, land titles, loan

**Activity:** Learners read the passage and answer questions on pg 148 from MK. Pr. Eng. Pupils Bk 4

**Lesson 14**

Picture composition

**WHY A BANK IS USEFUL**

Activity: Learners study the pictures and write a composition from the pictures.

**UNITS 7 and 8 WEIGHT**

**Lesson 15**

Vocabulary practice: Pack packets weighing scale, weight, grams, heavy.

**Activity**

Vocabulary practice exercises on pg. 153 MK. Pr. Eng Pupil's Bk 4.

**LESSON 16**

Table about Musa's shop

**Activity:** Learners will study the table and answer the questions on page 155.

Mk Pr. End Pupil's Bk 4