

# HORMISDALLEN SCHOOLS

## ENGLISH LESSON NOTES FOR PRIMARY THREE

### TERM I - III

**Theme: Our sub-county**

Sub theme: Name and location of our sub-county

Revision on prepositions.

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct preposition

1. She lives \_\_\_\_\_Uganda. (in, far, at)
2. He sleeps \_\_\_\_\_10 o'clock. (at, for, by)
3. She is suffering \_\_\_\_\_malaria. (of, from)
4. Put the books \_\_\_\_\_the box. (over, in, at)
5. She comes \_\_\_\_\_bus. (by, on, in)
6. They are listening \_\_\_\_\_ their friend. (for, to)
7. She is laughing \_\_\_\_\_me. (at, for, to)
8. Rose is good \_\_\_\_\_running. (in, at, to)
9. He sits \_\_\_\_\_the window. (over, near)
10. Moses is interested \_\_\_\_\_music. (on, in, of)
11. The man is standing \_\_\_\_\_the tree. (near, under, on)
12. The aeroplane is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the lake. (over, on, by)
13. We are going \_\_\_\_\_the market. (to, in)
14. Ann comes to school \_\_\_\_\_foot. (by, on)

### Lesson II

#### Vocabulary:

North, East, West, South, opposite, right, above, sunrise, sunset.

#### Exercise

**Fill in the missing letters.**

1. E \_ st
2. No \_ th
3. W \_ st
4. Sout \_

Write a small word from a big one.

5. opposite
6. north
7. sunset

Write the word correctly.

8. esiuns

Complete the sentences correctly.

9. The sun rises \_\_\_\_\_ the the East.
10. The sun sets \_\_\_\_\_ the west

**Give the opposite of the following**

11. above
12. sunset
13. right.

**PUNCTUATION**

Punctuation is the use of special marks , signs and symbols in writing to divide sentences.

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.

1. When beginning sentences e.g.  
this is a boy.  
✓ This is a boy.

nankya is a good girl

- ✓ Nankya is a good girl.

kampala is the capital city of Uganda.

- ✓ Kampala is the capital city of Uganda

i am going to Kenya

- ✓ I am going to Kenya.

2. When beginning a proper noun like, Names of people, countries, cities, mountains, rivers, lakes etc.

Examples:

nakatte                  Nakatte

uganda                  Uganda

nile                      Nile

kampala                Kampala

3. When writing acronyms e.g.

vip                  VIP                                  upe                  UPE

use                  USE

ple                  PLE

4. When writing initials e.g.

s.e                  S.E

n.j                  N.J

k.d                  K.D

s.p                  S.P

5. While writing pronoun 1

6. When writing titles e.g.

- ✓ Our homes                          OUR HOMES

- ✓ things we make                      THINGS WE MAKE

- ✓ the early bird                          THE EARLY BIRD

7. While writing names of deity as well as their pronouns e.g. God. The Saviour, The Messiahs  
pronouns - He, His, Him

**Activity:**

Write capital letters where necessary.

1. my mother washes our clothes every sunday.
2. river nile is the longest river in uganda.
3. i am going to kenya.
4. annet is a good girl.
5. i have my daddy.
6. our teacher is lovely.
7. her grandmother is a Ugandan.
8. nantong's mother is good.
9. hormisdallen is the best school.
10. james' book is torn.
11. Tanzania is in africa.
12. our aunt bought for me a doll.
13. we always eat banana, rice, chicken and groundnuts.
14. damali goes to kawempe muslim school.

**Punctuation marks.**

**A. Full stop. (.)**

A full stop is put at the end of a sentence / statement.

example

- (i) The name of my school is Hormisdallen Primary School  
The name of my school is Hormisdallen Primary School.
- (ii) My sister is coming today  
My sister is coming today.
- (iii) We love our parents  
We love our parents.

It is also used while writing initials e.g. NE - N.E

KP – K.P

## **B. Question mark (?)**

1. When do we use a question mark?

At the end of a question sentence e.g.

✓ What is your name

What is your name?

✓ How old are you

How old are you?

2. At the end of an interrogative sentence e.g.

Is she your mother

✓ Is she your mother?

Is he coming

✓ Is he coming?

Is there any mango left in the basket

✓ Is there any mango left in the basket?

Aren't they eating

✓ Aren't they eating?

3. At the end of a question tag e.g.

✓ She is cooking food, isn't she

✓ She is cooking food, isn't she?

Let's go home, shan't we

✓ Let's go home, shan't we?

She will not cook food, won't she

✓ She will not cook food, won't she?

## Activity:

### Put a question mark or full stop at the end

1. Is your mother good
2. Where do you come from
3. Should we go to school
4. Which food do you like most
5. I went to Kampala last Sunday
6. God cares for all
7. He is a clever child
8. Why do cry.
9. Is your home near the school
10. I want to build a house in future
11. where were you coming from
12. I like swimming
13. Is your home near the school
14. She would have been my mother
15. Why do you like blue colour

### C. Comma( ,)

1. A comma is used in question tags to separate the main statement from a question tag e.g.
  - ✓ She could not be pregnant could she  
She could not be pregnant could she?
  - ✓ They did not come to school did they  
They did not come to school did they?
  - ✓ She is a good girl isn't she?  
She is a good girl, isn't she

2. A comma is also used when listing things e.g. home, school, market, pens, basins, pencils, saucepan, TV, radio, phones etc.
3. It is used when writing addresses e.g.  
Hormisdallen Primary School  
P.O. Box 30223,  
Kampala
4. A comma is also used after words like No, Yes, at the beginning of a sentence e.g. Yes, I do, No, I don't want.

#### **D. An apostrophe (')**

1. **An apostrophe is used to indicate ownership or possession** e.g.

Marys dress

Mary's dress

Her mothers daughter

Her mother's daughter

James ball

James' ball

2. **It is used to show missing letters.**

can not                      can't

do not                        don't

are not                        aren't

does not                      doesn't

should not                    shouldn't

#### **Activity:**

**Apply a comma or an apostrophe where necessary.**

1. Joans goat ate our plants.
2. My fathers brother came to our home on Christmas

3. In our fridge we have carrots tomatoes mangoes greens oranges and others.
4. No I don't want to come.
5. Tomorrow I will to James shop.
6. Yes they are coming.
7. Yes we shall go to Kamyas home next year.
8. She is Mr. Kawooyas wife.
9. You have Sarahs pen.
10. Lets go home.
11. You have to bring your teachers books.
12. In our house there is a pair of trousers.

### **E. Exclamation mark(!)**

An exclamation mark is used to show surprise, admiration, fear and wonder, deep feelings, excitement e.g.

- ✓ My God!
- ✓ Oh!
- ✓ Ah!
- ✓ Eeeh!
- ✓ What a beautiful girl she is!
- ✓ Oh! am sorry to step on your foot.
- ✓ Oh! What a beautiful flowers.
- ✓ Oh! What a nice pen!

### **Activity:**

**Put an exclamation mark where necessary.**

1. Oh my God
2. What a beautiful girl this is
3. What a deadly snake a cobbler is
4. Oh what a fat pig



## Short forms:

### Abbreviations.

St.	-	Street /Saint	Capt.	-	Captain
Ave	-	Avenue	Co.	-	Company
PTO	-	please turn over	M	-	Metre
Feb.	-	February	e.g.	-	for example
Rd.	-	Road	etc.	-	and so on
Dr.	-	Doctor	Sr.	-	senior
Tr.	-	Teacher	i.e.	-	that is to say
Tel.	-	Telephone number	LTD	-	limited
Hr.	-	Hour	Min.	-	Minutes
No.	-	Number	P.O.	-	Post office
Rev.	-	Reverend	govt	-	government
H/M	-	Headmaster	Hon.	-	Honourable
C/o.		Care of			
Mc.	-	Master of Ceremonies			
l	-	Litre			
Shs.	-	Shillings			
Cm	-	Centimetre			
Km	-	Kilometre			
Gen	-	General			
Dept	-	Department			
Sis.	-	Sister			
Mt.	-	Mountain			
Mr.	-	Mister			
Mrs.	-	Mistress			

## **Contractions:**

I'm	-	I am
can't	-	cannot
shan't	-	shall not
won't	-	will not
wasn't	-	was not
weren't	-	were not
isn't	-	is not
don't	-	do not
didn't	-	did not
couldn't	-	could not
hasn't	-	has not
aren't	-	have not
shouldn't	-	should not
we've	-	We have
he's	-	He is
they're	-	they are
let's	-	let us
O'clock	-	of the clock
She's	-	she is

## **Name and location of our sub-country**

Comprehension

Read the rhyme: Home

*Ref: Thematic English (abc) Pg 2*

Composition

Substitution table

***Ref. Thematic English Pag 5 (abc)***

Comprehension

A passage (story): Our sub-country

***Ref. Thematic English bk3 Page 9 -10 (abc)***

Physical features of our sub-county

Composition: Substitution table.

***Ref: abc (thematic English Bk3 page 6)***

Comprehension:

Story / Passage: Physical features near our school.

***Ref: Monitor English book 3***

Composition:

Jumbled story

***Ref: (abc) Thematic English practice Bk 3 Page 6.***

Nouns:

A noun is a naming word

Examples of nouns

Pen, teacher, boy, mother, John, Masaba, Kampala, Tuesday, November,  
cup, fork, plate

Sunday.

Groups of nouns.

Countable and uncountable nouns

examples of countable nouns.

These are names of things we can count. eg.

pen, book, cow, plate, table, box,  
blackboard, ball, cup, basin.

Uncountable nouns are name of things we can't count

e.g. sugar rice wind blood salt water  
air porridge milk grass flour soil

Exercise

Underline the countable nouns in the following.

1. hair, grass, ruler, water
2. table, man, boy, porridge
3. stick, plate, milk, soda, bed
4. bag, house, paraffin, cow
5. shirt, millet, bottle, salt.

Underline the uncountable nouns in the following

6. cow, grass, sheep, water,
7. book, ruler, soil, milk
8. rice, hair, fish, dust
9. millet, car, chair, table, paraffin,
10. blood, basin, water, plate, petrol

Lesson 17

### **Types of nouns**

- ✓ common nouns
- ✓ proper nouns
- ✓ collective nouns
- ✓ compound nouns

### **Common nouns**

These are general names of people, things and places of the same kind.

Examples; Eric, Luke, Bob etc

- ✓ Girls e.g. Diana, Cynthia, Gloria, Martha etc
- ✓ Countries e.g. Uganda, Kenya etc.
- ✓ Rivers, mountains, lakes, dogs, cars radios, train, lorry, pen, day aeroplane, house, table, place short, fish, chair etc.

i.e. A common noun is a general name.

## **Exercise**

**Underline the common nouns in the following.**

1. tin, Benz, Car, book
2. lorry, Tanzania, Allen, compound
3. mat, Bingo, dress, brown
4. Lake, Victoria, boy, desk, kamwokya
5. Uganda, chair, shirt, London, plate

## **Proper nouns:**

These are actual or specific names of people places, rivers, buildings, hospitals, animals, mountains, and languages, titles of books, months and days of the week.

## **Examples**

### **Names of people.**

- ✓ Surnames: Wanyana, Nannono, Opio, Asimwe etc
- ✓ Other names: Allen, Sarah, Hussein, Fatuma, Karen etc.
- ✓ Names of hospitals: Mulago, Kisubi, Namirembe, Mengo etc.
- ✓ Names of buildings: Crested towers, Stanbic bank, Worker's house, Mutasa Kafeero etc.
- ✓ Mountains: e.g. Mufumbira, Moroto, Rwenzori, etc.
- ✓ Rivers: e.g. Kagera, Katonga, Sezibwa etc
- ✓ Days of the week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday etc.
- ✓ Months of the year: January, February etc
- ✓ Names of languages: Swahili, Luganda, English etc
- ✓ Titles of books: Oxford primary, Mk. English

## **Exercise**

**Underline the proper nouns in the following sentences.**

1. book, John, ruler, Jessy, Bukoto
2. Hormisdallen, Ann, leaf, table, Andrew
3. Rwenzori, English, pencil, Monday.
4. Anita is playing with the ball.
5. My friend is Peter.
6. Our dog Bingo is lost.
7. I come from Gulu.
8. Joshua, Job and Sarah are my friends.
9. Musa lives in Kamwokuya.

## **Lesson 19**

### **Composition**

Writing short stories from jumbled sentences.

1. He got his fishing nets.
2. His mother was happy to see the fish.
3. Musa threw the nets in the lake and got a lot of fish.
4. He took the fish at home.
5. One day, Musa woke up in the morning.
6. He moved down the lake.

### **Good order**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

### **Collective nouns:**

These are group, names of people and things.

## Examples

✓ gang	team	heard	class
✓ flock	cluster	bunch	tray
✓ forest	stationary	group	vegetable
✓ zoo	staff	library	fruits
✓ pack	cony	army	crowd
✓ choir	spectator	mourner	litter
✓ congregation	audience	furniture	fleet
✓ cutlery	pedestrians	insect	stadium
✓ troupe	vehicle		

## Exercise

Complete the following sentences.

1. A group of singers is \_\_\_\_\_
2. A collection of bees is a \_\_\_\_\_
3. A group of pupils is a \_\_\_\_\_
4. A group of players is a \_\_\_\_\_
5. A group of thieves is a \_\_\_\_\_
6. A group of young rabbits is a \_\_\_\_\_
7. A group of rabbits is a \_\_\_\_\_
8. A group of trees is a \_\_\_\_\_
9. A number of cattle is a \_\_\_\_\_
10. A group of soldiers is a \_\_\_\_\_

Write one word for the underlined

11. Daddy bought mangoes, oranges and apples.
12. A place where books are kept is near the school kitchen.
13. There are many people watching football at Namboole stadium.

## Compound nouns

These are two nouns that join to form one.

Head + teacher - headteacher

bath + room - bathroom

grand + mother -

head + girl -

News +paper	-	house +girl	-
class + room	-	sun + set	-
flower + girl	-	tooth +brush	
head +boy	-	bed +room	-
tea +time	-	wheel + chair	-
School + bag	-	staff +room	- staffroom
Sun +rise	-	gate +keeper	-
grand +father	-	butter +fly	-
sitting + room	-	house + fly	-
shop + keeper	-	class +teacher	-
police + man	-	sun + flower	-

### Plurals of nouns.

*Singular* - *one*

*Plural* - *many*

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
broom	brooms	key	keys
book	books	ruler	rulers
table	tables	cup	cups
pen	pens	desk	desks
pencil	pencils	chair	chairs
tin	tins	piano	pianos



## Nouns that add 'es'

Nouns which end with letters o, x, h, s add 'es'

<b>Singular</b>	<b>plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
tomato	tomatoes	bunch	bunches
mango	mangoes	bench	benches
potato	potatoes	match	matches
box	boxes	watch	watches
tax	taxes	class	classes
hutch	hutches	glass	glasses
church	churches	dress	dresses
cloth	cloths	bus	buses

## Exercise

Write the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. The table was put in class.
2. He had a key his bag.
3. The dog barks everyday.
4. The flower is in the vase.
5. My father has a piano.

Re-write the sentences giving the plural of the underlined words.

6. Musa broke the glass yesterday.
7. I saw a fox in the forest.
8. She ate a rotten tomato.
9. This is a church.
10. My watch got lost.

## Nouns that add 'ies'

If there is a consonant letter behind 'y' we remove 'y' and put 'i' then add 'es'

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
baby	babies	activity	activities
lorry	lorries	family	families
puppy	puppies	fly	flies
berry	berries	city	cities
community	communities	copy	copies
country	countries	property	properties
ferry	ferries	factory	factories
story	stories	body	bodies
party	parties	library	libraries
lady	ladies		

If there is a vowel letter behind 'y' we only add 's'

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>		
Monkey	monkeys	valley	valleys
key	keys		
boy	boys		
donkey	donkeys		
turkey	turkeys		
day	days		
holiday	holidays		

Exercise

Write the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. The baby is crying.
2. They live in an extended family.
3. The monkey is on the tree.

4. My uncle is a lorry driver.
5. The boy is holding a bag.
6. The lady was dressed smartly.

Re-write the sentences giving the plural of the underlined nouns.

7. I saw a donkey at the zoo.
8. The fly fell into the milk.
9. She told us a nice story
10. Her key is lost.

Give the singular nouns of the underlined words.

11. There are six valleys in our community
12. The puppies were barking.
13. I have three copies of my letter.
14. There are seven days of a week.
15. The ferries cannot move.

Nouns which change 'f' to 'v' then and 'es'

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
leaf	leaves	calf	calves
knife	knives	wife	wives
loaf	loaves	shelf	shelves
wolf	wolves		
thief	thieves		

Nouns that end with 'f' but add 's' only.

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
Chief	chiefs
roof	roofs
hoof	hoofs

dwarf

dwarfs

Activity:

Write the plural form of the underlined words.

1. The chief arrived in time.
2. She has a knife on the table.
3. I saw a leaf on the table.
4. A cow has a calf.
5. That roof is not strong.
6. Put the books in the shelf.
7. His wife is sick.
8. She bought a loaf of bread.
9. The thief came to our home.
10. I saw a dwarf yesterday.
11. The tree has a green leaf.

### **Nouns which change the spelling and pronunciation.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>		
		ox	oxen
child	children	tooth	teeth
man	men	foot	feet
woman	women	goose	gees
mouse	mice	louse	lice

### **Nouns which remain in plural form.**

- ✓ a pair of shorts - pairs of shorts
- ✓ a pair of stockings - pairs of stockings
- ✓ a pair of shoes - pairs of shoes
- ✓ a pair of scissors - pairs of scissors
- ✓ a pair of sandals - pairs of sandals
- ✓ a pair of trousers - pairs of trousers.
- ✓ a pair of eye glasses - pair of eyes glasses.
- ✓ a pair of tongs - pairs of tongs.

- ✓ Father in – law                    -        fathers – in – law
- ✓ Mother – in – law                   -        mother – in – law
- ✓ son – in – law                        -        sons – in – law
- ✓ daughter –in – law                 -        daughters – in - law

Nouns which do not change in their plural.

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plurals</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plurals</b>
furniture	furniture	petrol	petrol
fish	fish	rice	rice
sheep	sheep	milk	milk
deer	deer	diesel	diesel
luggage	luggage	paraffin	paraffin
water	water	cement	cement
salt	salt	maize	maize
food	food	cooking oil	cooking oil
hair	hair	blood	blood
sugar	sugar	millet	millet
soil	soil	fire	fire

Activity:

Give the plural form of the underlined nouns.

1. Peter has gone to church.
2. The table is broken
3. His donkey is lame.
4. Kampala is a good city.
5. The leaf fell from the tree.
6. Her father's furniture is not good.
7. Their mother-in-law is sick.
8. Tom bought a loaf of bread.
9. Give me that piece of chalk.

10. We eat fish everyday.
11. The village chief is unhappy.
12. I want to buy a pretty dress.
13. Father dirtied his pair of trousers.
14. There is a goose in that forest.
15. There is a louse in his hair.

### Changing sentences from singular to plural

is	-	are		I	-	we
has	-	have		my	-	our
was	-	were		his/her	-	their
this	-	these				
That	-	those				
He/she/it	-	They				

Example:

1. That was his watch.      Those were their watches
2. He has just put down his pen. They have just put down their pens

Exercise

Change the following sentences to plural.

1. This birds sings sweetly.
2. This is a leaf.
3. That was my pencil.
4. It is a big house.
5. He was not talking to you.

Change these sentences to singular

6. These are baskets.
7. women are not men.
8. Goats are domestic animals.

9. These knives were brought from Abuja.
10. Those trees are tall.
11. Houseflies are bad insects.
12. The geese have goslings.

## **OCCUPATION:**

### ***People and their work.***

Barber: Cuts /trims hair and beads.

Cobbler: Mends shoes, sandals.

Fisherman: Catches fish.

builder: builds houses

Captain: Soils boats.

Farmer: grows crops and rears animals.

Shop keeper: Sells in a shop.

mechanic: Repairs machines

Secretary: Types letters.

Doctor: treats sick people.

Nurse: takes care of patients

baker: makes bread, cakes

driver: Drives vehicles.

dentist: cares for people's teeth.

tailor: sews clothes

butcher: sells meat

carpenter: Makes furniture

artist: draws/ paints pictures

shepherd: looks after sheep.

conductor: collects money in tax, bus, train.

Poet: Writes poems.

Vendor: Sells items on streets /markets

### **People and their places of work.**

teacher	-	school	Carpenter	-	workshops
doctor	-	hospital	mechanic	-	garage
nurse	-	hospital	butcher	-	butchery shop
surgeon	-	hospital	baker	-	bakery
Midwives	-	Hospitals	barber	-	salon
dentist	-	Hospitals	pilot	-	airport
Optician	-	Hospitals	shopkeeper	-	shop
policeman	-	police station			
postman	-	post office			
grocer	-	grocery			

### **Complete correctly.**

A dentist works in a \_\_\_\_\_

A baker works in a \_\_\_\_\_

A pilot works in a \_\_\_\_\_

A policeman work in a \_\_\_\_\_

An optician works in a \_\_\_\_\_

A butcher works in a \_\_\_\_\_

A captain works in a \_\_\_\_\_



## Tools used at their places of work.

Barber	-	shaver	shepherd	-
Cobbler	-	needle	shop keeper	-
Vendor	-	Merchandise	mechanic	-
Fisherman	-	fishing net	Hair dresser	- rollers, tongs
Builder	-	hammer	secretary	- computer
Poet	-	clay	Doctor	-
Captain	-	ship	Nurse	-
Conductor	-	money	Driver	- Vehicle
Farmer	-	hoe, panga	Musicians	- piano, drum

## Exercise

### Complete correctly.

- ✓ Needle is to cobbler as money is to \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Spanner is to \_\_\_\_\_ as hammer is to \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Barber is to \_\_\_\_\_ as pilot is to \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Secretary is to \_\_\_\_\_ as hair dresser is to \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Nurse is to \_\_\_\_\_ as doctor is to \_\_\_\_\_

Livelihood in our sub-county

Comprehension: Passage / story

Mrs. Olum and her children.

*Ref. Monitor English bk 3 Page 86*

Composition: Guided composition

*Ref. Mk Thematic English Bk Page 18*

Composition: Dialogue

A fish monger

*Ref. Mk English Bk 3 page 91*

### **Our environment in our sub-county.**

Composition: Guided composition *Ref. Mk English Bk3 Pg. 92*

Comprehension: A rhyme about soil: *Ref. Mk Thematic English bk3 Page 26*

Composition :Substitution table using 'some' and 'any' *Ref. English Aid bk3 page 109*

**Ref: English aid Bk 3**

Comprehension: Passage /story: Work in the Garden *Ref. abc Thematic English bks bks page 32*

## PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

Examples of pronouns.

He, she, it, they, her, yourself, where, I, My, we, their, mine, our, whose, you, ours, theirs, his, hers, yours, themselves, ourselves, its etc.

Activity:

Types of pronouns

- ✓ personal pronoun
- ✓ possessive pronoun
- ✓ relative pronoun
- ✓ reflexible pronoun

Personal pronouns

These are pronouns used to replace names of people and things.

## Examples

**Singular**

**plural**

I

we

you

you

me, my

our

he

they, them

it

her

him

Choose the correct pronoun to complete the sentences

1. \_\_\_\_\_ watched the play. (he, him)
2. Mummy and \_\_\_\_\_ played the piano. (me, I)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ planned for art exhibition. ((us, we)
4. Musa and \_\_\_\_\_ put up the flag. (He, him)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ washed the car. (them, their, him, its, our, us, then)

Underline pronouns in the given sentences.

6. I shall give her some money.
7. He finished his work.
8. They came to see me.
9. You are good children.
10. He lost his pencil last week.

## Possessive pronouns.

These are pronouns which show ownership.

## Examples

**hers, mine, his, ours, yours, their, him, its, our, us, then.**

she - hers, her

you - your, yours

they - their, theirs, them

he - his, him

It - Its

I - me, mine, my

We - our, ours, us

### Complete the sentences correctly.

1. These pens belong to children, they are \_\_\_\_\_
2. That bag belongs to John, It is \_\_\_\_\_
3. This ruler belongs to you, It is \_\_\_\_\_
4. That car belongs to us, it is \_\_\_\_\_
5. Those shoes belong to me, they are \_\_\_\_\_
6. This dress belongs to Mary, It is \_\_\_\_\_
7. That kennel belongs to my dog, it is \_\_\_\_\_
8. This pencil belongs to my dog, it is \_\_\_\_\_
9. That calf belongs to my cow, it is \_\_\_\_\_
10. This is our house, it is \_\_\_\_\_

### Reflexive pronouns

These are self pronouns.

#### Examples.

himself - for males

herself - for females

themselves	}	plural	myself	}	singular
ourselves			yourself		
yourselves			himself		
	herself				
	itself				

## Fill in the gaps with correct pronouns

1. He cleaned the house \_\_\_\_\_
2. The cat drank milk, \_\_\_\_\_
3. I fetched water, \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mummy washed the clothes \_\_\_\_\_
5. You must respect \_\_\_\_\_
6. We cooked food \_\_\_\_\_
7. They did work \_\_\_\_\_
8. One must respect \_\_\_\_\_
9. They ate the food \_\_\_\_\_
10. The monkey climbed the tree \_\_\_\_\_

## Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns join two parts of a sentences

Examples

who, whom, whose, which, what, that, where.

Complete sentences using the correct pronoun.

1. This is the pen \_\_\_\_\_ I bought yesterday.
2. Her is the house \_\_\_\_\_ my father lives.
3. That is the man \_\_\_\_\_ I met on the way.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ did you give your book?
5. That is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ son got an accident.

Identify relative pronouns from the given sentences.

6. I saw the man who stole my bag.
7. That is the dog which barked at us.
8. We met a girl whose name was Martha.
9. Here is the teacher whom I love most.
10. This is the house where we live.

## Conjunctions:

Joining sentences using .....who.....

Joining sentences using .....whose .....

Joining sentences using ....when.....

Joining sentences using .....which.....

## **ENVIRONMENT AND WEATHER IN OUR SUB-COUNTY**

Comprehension: A dialogue

“Why wear a sweater” Mk English page 8

Comprehension: passage / Story

Ref. abc Thematic English Bk 3 page 40

Composition: Guided composition “ A rainy Day”

Ref. Mk English Page 10

Composition: Jumbled story.

Ref. abc Thematic English Bk 3 Page 41

### **Verbs:**

**A verb is an action word.**

### **Examples of verbs.**

go	wash	laugh	cry	clap
sit	write	sweep	buy	run
kill	start	wait	hop	skip
pull	play	drive	wave	look
walk	come	fly	bite	bring
say	beat	stand	break	ride

## **Exercise**

**Underline the verbs in the given sentences.**

1. She can jump well.
2. Clap your hands.
3. Give her that book.
4. My mother knows how to dig.
5. Come and sit her
6. I can wash all these clothes.
7. She dressed beautifully at the party.
8. He sweeps the classroom every day.
9. Why are you laughing at me?
10. Send those books to my office.

## **Lesson 25**

**The present simple tense.**

Verbs which add 's' with the third person

Example

- ✓ He jumps
- ✓ She cleans
- ✓ It barks
- ✓ The baby drinks
- ✓ Daddy laughs

**Second person**

Example

- ✓ You jump
- ✓ You clean
- ✓ You laugh
- ✓ You eat

## First person

### Examples

- ✓ I jump
- ✓ I clean
- ✓ I laugh
- ✓ I eat

### Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ a rope every day. (skip)
2. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ every night. (bark)
3. The maid \_\_\_\_\_ the house every morning. (sweep)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ every time. (laugh)
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ porridge during the day. (eat)
6. That man \_\_\_\_\_ malwa every evening. (drink)
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ food every time. (eat)
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ the compound every morning. (clean)
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ over the fence at night. (jump)
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ well every time. (sing)
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ my hands every hour. (clap)
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ rice and beans every Monday. (eat)

## Lesson 26

### Verbs which add 'es' with the third person.

- ✓ She fetches
- ✓ He washes
- ✓ Jane brushes
- ✓ the team matches.
- ✓ My brother slashes

### Second person

- ✓ you wash
- ✓ you catch
- ✓ you match



### Third person (plural)

- ✓ They fetch
- ✓ They wash
- ✓ They match

### Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ water from the well everyday. (fetch)
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ his uniform every evening. (wash)
3. John \_\_\_\_\_ his teeth every morning. (brush)
4. The team \_\_\_\_\_ every evening. (match)
5. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the compound every Saturday. (slash)
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ your teeth every morning. (brush)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ our clothes every evening. (
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ teeth every evening. (brush)
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ our clothes every evening. (wash)
10. The soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ every evening. (match)
11. The children \_\_\_\_\_ their clothes every Saturday. (wash)
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ their teeth every morning. (brush)

### Lesson 27

Verbs which drop 'y' and put 'I' then add 'es' with the third person.

carry          carries          He carries

marry          marries          She marries

bury          buries          It buries

hurry          hurries          he hurries

### Second person

- ✓ You carry
- ✓ You marry
- ✓ You hurry

## First person

- ✓ I carry
- ✓ We hurry

## Third person.

- ✓ The children carry
- ✓ They carry

## Exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ every night. (cry)
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ a heavy load every day. (carry)
3. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ every two years. (marry)
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ when it is hungry. (cry)
5. The driver \_\_\_\_\_ to over take another speeding vehicle. (hurry)
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ many things every day. (carry)
7. You must \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus. (cry)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (cry)
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ heavy boxes every day. (carry)
10. The children \_\_\_\_\_ big bags daily. (carry)
11. The babies \_\_\_\_\_ every time. (cry)

## Lesson 28

### The present continuous tense.

- ✓ cry            crying
- ✓ fry            frying
- ✓ dry            drying
- ✓ bark          barking
- ✓ cook          cooking
- ✓ talk          talking
- ✓ bring          bringing

## exercise

Use the verb given in the brackets correctly.

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ now. (dance)
2. Juma is \_\_\_\_\_ in his book. (write)
3. The boys are \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles. (ride)
4. He is \_\_\_\_\_ a car. (drive)
5. James is \_\_\_\_\_ with his aunt. (comes)
6. Sarah is \_\_\_\_\_ the baby to the hospital. (take)
7. He is \_\_\_\_\_ his sister food. (give)
8. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ our mother.
9. The boys are \_\_\_\_\_ two ropes. (make)
10. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ now. (smile)

## Lesson 31

### Verbs which double their last letters before adding 'ing'

put	putting
shut	shutting
clap	clapping
stop	stopping
begin	beginning
sit	sitting
hop	hopping
run	running
beg	begging
win	winning
swim	swimming
travel	traveling
thin	thinning

## Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the correct tense of the word given in the brackets.

1. John is \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (run)
2. I am \_\_\_\_\_ the door. (shut)
3. They are \_\_\_\_\_ their hands. (clap)
4. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to America. (travel)
5. James is \_\_\_\_\_ with his aunt. (come)
6. Sarah is \_\_\_\_\_ the baby to hospital. (take)
7. He is \_\_\_\_\_ his sister food. (give)
8. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ our mother. (love)
9. The boys are \_\_\_\_\_ two ropes. (make)
10. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ now. (smile)

## Lesson 31

Verbs which double their last letters before adding 'ing'

put	putting
shut	shutting
clap	clapping
begin	beginning
stop	stopping
hop	hopping
run	running
dig	digging
beg	begging
win	winning
swim	swimming
travel	traveling

thin            thinning

## Exercise

**Fill in the gaps with the correct tense of the word given in the brackets.**

1. John is \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (run)
2. I am \_\_\_\_\_ the door. (shut)
3. They are \_\_\_\_\_ their hands. (clap)
4. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to America. (travel)
5. The woman is \_\_\_\_\_ on the chair. (sit)
6. Father is \_\_\_\_\_ in his garden. (dig)
7. The girl are \_\_\_\_\_ now. (hop)
8. They boys are \_\_\_\_\_. (swim)
9. The farmer is \_\_\_\_\_ his plants. (thin)
10.        Children like \_\_\_\_\_. (beg)
11.        The old woman is \_\_\_\_\_ in her garden. (dig)
12.        The maid is \_\_\_\_\_ food on fire. (put)

## Lesson 32

### The past simple tense.

Verbs which add 'ed'

talk	talked	ask	asked
bark	barked	cook	cooked
laugh	laughed	wash	washed
pull	pulled	touch	touched
push	pushed	pass	passed
fetch	fetched	cool	cooled
call	called	rain	rained
boil	boiled	knock	knocked

## Exercise:

Use the given verbs in the brackets correctly.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the car yesterday. (push)
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ to school last evening. (walk)
3. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ food last evening. (cook)
4. The car \_\_\_\_\_ him yesterday. (knock)
5. Juma \_\_\_\_\_ the door yesterday. (open)
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ well at the concert. (dance)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ the zoo last term. (visit)
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ his work in time. (finish)
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ the party yesterday. (enjoy)
10. Joan \_\_\_\_\_ her journey very early. (start)

## Lesson 33:

Verbs which change the spelling and pronunciation in past tense.

write	wrote	fly	flew
take	took	blow	blew
eat	ate	sing	sang
buy	bought	feed	fed
go	went	drink	drank
sit	sat	wear	wore
come	came	win	won
sweep	swept	teach	taught
draw	drew	bring	brought
begin	began		

Verbs which don't change.

- ✓ shut      shut
- ✓ cost      cost
- ✓ put      put

✓ cut	cut
✓ burst	burst
✓ beat	beat
✓ hit	hit
✓ cast	cast
✓ hurt	hurt
✓ read	read
✓ split	split

## Exercise

Use the verb give in the brackets correctly.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her mother yesterday. (write\_)
2. The bird \_\_\_\_\_ over the house yesterday. (fly)
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ late yesterday. (sleep)
4. The choir \_\_\_\_\_ well last Sunday. (sing)
5. Daddy \_\_\_\_\_ to Masaka last week. (go)
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ rice and chicken yesterday. (eat)
7. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us a good song last week. (teach)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ my work early yesterday. (write)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress last week. (buy)
10. John and Paul \_\_\_\_\_ the chicken yesterday. (feed)
11. The maid \_\_\_\_\_ the window yesterday. (shut)
12. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ itself with a knife last week. (hurt)
13. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ me last night. (beat)
14. Daddy \_\_\_\_\_ his coat in the wardrobe last night. (put)

## Lesson 33

**Comprehension.**

**An advertisement.**

**About interviews.**

## Lesson 34

**The future tense**

We use 'shall' and 'will'

## Example

I }  
we } shall  
They, He, You, She }  
The teacher }  
Daddy }  
The baby } will  
It }  
The children }

## Fill in shall or will to complete sentences.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_go the town tomorrow.
2. Daddy \_\_\_\_\_buy a new car next week.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ride our bicycles in the evening.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_make a toy car tomorrow.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_answer the questions correctly.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_bark at night.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_clap our hands when the visitors come.
8. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_draw a picture tomorrow.
9. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_give us work today.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_buy a new bag next year.

## TERM II, 2016

**Theme: LIVING THINGS, ANIMALS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY.**

**Sub- Theme: Types of living things.**

### Vocabulary.

nest          forest          zoo          bird          monkey          elephant  
zebra          lion          giraffe          hyena          an          kennel

### Exercise:

#### Fill in the missing letters.

1. ele \_ ha \_ t
2. mo \_ k \_ y



3. ke \_ \_ el

**Arrange the following in abc order**

4. nest, zebra, lion, bird

5. hyena, an, giraffe, zoo

**Give the young ones of the following animals.**

6. elephant

7. monkey

8. bird

9. lion

**Read and draw.**

10. A monkey in the tree

11. A dog in the kennel.

**Write short sentences about the following**

12. A zoo

13. A forest

**Lesson 2**

**Gender**

**Masculine (male)**

man

king

prince

cock

ran

gander

actor

poet

bull

dog

lion

drake

**Feminine (female)**

woman

queen

princess

hen

ewe

goose

actress

poetess

cow

bitch

lioness

duck

stallion	horse
nephew	niece
bridegroom	bride
boar	sow
gentleman	lady

### Exercise

#### Complete correctly.

1. Man is to woman as prince is to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Gander is to goose as \_\_\_\_\_ to ewe.
3. Stallion is to \_\_\_\_\_ as lion is to lioness.
4. King is to queen as \_\_\_\_\_ is to lady.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is to bride as mister is to mistress.

#### Give the opposite of the underlined words.

6. Her daughter was sick.
7. The dog barked at the thief.
8. My mother is a widow.
9. John is my nephew.
10. An ewe has a lamb.

Write one word for the underlined group of words.

11. He was talking to a woman who heads a school.
12. That man killed the son of his sister.

### Lesson 3:

#### Animals and their young ones.

Animal	young ones
cow	calf
man	baby
horse	foal
donkey	foal
sheep	lamb
dog	puppy
goose	gosling
bird	nestling
duck	duckling
pig	piglet

rabbit

bunny

### Exercise

Complete the table below.

Animal	young ones
1. hen	_____
2. elephant	_____
3. monkey	_____
4. bird	_____

Write the following words correctly.

5. byab \_\_\_\_\_
6. selhlmbla \_\_\_\_\_
7. ngolsig \_\_\_\_\_
8. upppy \_\_\_\_\_
9. lfca \_\_\_\_\_

Rewrite giving one word for the underlined group words.

10. Juma killed a young dog.
11. I saw a dead young pig.
12. A young horse neighs.
13. A young bird sings.

### Lesson 4.

#### Animals and their homes.

Animal	Home
dog	kennel
cow	byre
sheep	pen/fold
bird	nest
lion	den
king	palace
prisoner	cell
president	state house
spider	web
cat	basket

fish	water
goat	farm yard/pen
crocodile	water

### Exercise

Write a word for the underlined words.

1. The bird is in its home.
2. The house of a lion is very clean.
3. The man is cleaning the pig's house.
4. Jesus was born in a house of horses.
5. Go and lock the dog in its house.
6. The house of cows is smelling.
7. The house of a spider looks like a net.

Complete the sentences correctly.

8. A snake stays in a \_\_\_\_\_
9. A parrot lives in a \_\_\_\_\_
10. A rabbit lives in a \_\_\_\_\_

### Lesson 5

#### Comprehension.

#### A story about animals.

### Lesson 6.

Animals and their sounds.

Animal	Sound
cow	mows
bull	bellows
sheep	bleats
dog	barks/growls
lion	roar
cat	purrs
horse	neighs
elephant	trumpet
frog	croaks
hen	clucks

mouse	squeaks
duck	Clarks
cock	crows
parrot	talks
grasshopper	chirrs
turkey	gobbles
wolf	howls
rabbit	squeals

### Exercise

Fill in the space with the correct form of the verbs given.

1. A snake is \_\_\_\_\_ in the grass. (hiss)
2. Kimulu and Kasozi \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours yesterday. (talk)
3. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ last night. (bark)
4. That dirty pig \_\_\_\_\_ every morning. (grunt)
5. A donkey \_\_\_\_\_ when it is hungry. (bray)
6. Sheep are \_\_\_\_\_ in the shed. (bleat)
7. Cocks \_\_\_\_\_ every morning. (crow)
8. A lion \_\_\_\_\_ last night. (roar)
9. A cat \_\_\_\_\_ when it is happy. (purr)
10. An elephant \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (trumpet)

## TERM II – III

### **THEME: LIVING THINGS, ANIMALS IN OUR DIVISION**

Sub- Theme: Types of living things:

Vocabulary:

nest, forest, zoo, bird, monkey, elephant, zebra,  
lion, giraffe, hyena, an, kennel.

Exercise:

#### **Fill in the missing letters.**

a) ele - ha- t

b) mo - k - y

c) ke - - el

#### **Arrange the following in abc order.**

d) nest, zebra, lion, bird

e) hyena, an, giraffe, zoo

#### **Give the young ones of the following animals.**

f) elephant

g) monkey

h) bird

i) lion

#### **Read and draw.**

j) A monkey in the tree

k) A dog in the kennel

Write short sentences about the following;

l) A zoo

m) A forest

## Lesson 2:

### Gender

#### Masculine (male)

Man

king

prince

cock

ran

gander

actor

poet

bull

lion

drake

stallion

nephew

bridegroom

boar

gentleman

#### Feminine (female)

woman

queen

princess

hen

ewe

goose

actress

poetess

cow

lioness

duck

horse

niece

bride

sow

lady

### Exercise:

complete correctly.

1. Man is to woman as prince is to .....
2. Gander is to goose as ..... is to ewe.
3. Stallion is to ..... as lion is to lioness.
4. King is to queen as ..... is to lazy.
5. .... is to bride as mister is to mistress.

## 1. Opposites of adjectives

### **Examples**

long	short
clever	dull
heavy	light
good	bad
small	big
rich	poor
dirty	clean
beautiful	ugly
tall	short
quick	slow
sharp	blunt
young	old
new	old
long	short
sweet	sour
difficult	easy/simple
clever	dull
wide	narrow
full	empty
handsome	ugly
rough	smooth
strong	weak
little	much

### **Give the opposites of the underlined words**

1. This is a narrow road.
2. His cup is full.
3. This mango is sweet
4. Her father is a rich man
5. Mary has a new bag
6. Her daughter was sick.
7. The dog barked at the thief.



8. My mother is a widow.
9. John is my nephew.
10. An ewe has a lamb.

**Write one word for the underlined group of words.**

11. He was talking to a woman who heads a school.
12. That man killed the son of his sister.

### **Lesson 3**

#### **Animals and their young ones.**

<b>Animal</b>	<b>young ones</b>
cow	calf
man	baby
horse	foal
donkey	foal
sheep	lamb
dog	puppy
goose	gosling
bird	nestling
duck	duckling
pig	piglet
rabbit	bunny

#### **Exercise**

**Complete the table below.**

Animal	young one
1. hen	_____
2. elephant	_____
3. monkey	_____
4. bird	_____

Write the following words correctly.

5. byab
6. oarbdupc
7. popotesi
8. upppy
9. lfca

Rewrite giving one word for the underlined group of words.

10. Juma killed a young dog.
11. I saw a dead young pig.
12. A young sheep is bleating.
13. A young horse neighs
14. A young bird sings.

#### **Lesson 4**

#### **Animals and their homes.**

<b>Animal</b>	<b>Home</b>
dog	kennel
cow	byre
sheep	pen/fold
bird	nest
lion	den
king	palace
prisoner	cell
president	state house
spider	web
cat	basket
fish	water
goat	farm yard/pen
crocodile	water

#### **Exercise**

#### **Write a word for the underlined words.**

1. The bird is in its home.
2. The house of a lion is very clean.
3. The man is cleaning the pig's house.
4. Jesus was born in a house of horses.
5. Go and lock the dog in its house.
6. The house of cows is smelling.
7. The house of a spider looks like a net.

Complete the sentences correctly.

8. A snake stays in a .....
9. A parrot lives in a .....
10. A rabbit lives in a .....

### **Lesson Five:**

#### **Comprehension**

A story about animals.

### **Lesson 6**

#### **Animals and their sounds**

Animal	sound
cow	mows
bull	bellows
sheep	bleats
dog	barks / growls
cat	purrs
lion	roars
elephant	trumpets
frog	croaks
horse	neighs
donkey	brays
hen	clucks
mouse	squeaks
duck	clacks
cock	crows
parrot	talks
grasshopper	chirrs
turkey	gobbles
wolf	howls
rabbit	squeals

## Exercise

Fill in the space with the correct form of the verbs given.

1. A snake is .....in the grass. (hiss)
2. Kimulu and Kasozi ..... for two hours yesterday. (talk)
3. The dog .....last night. (bark)
4. That dirty pig..... every morning. (grunt)
5. A donkey .....when it is hungry. (bray)
6. Sheep are ..... in the shed. (bleat)
7. Cocks..... every morning. (crow)
8. A lion ..... last night. (roar)
9. A cat ..... when it is happy. (purr)
10. An elephant .....everyday. (trumpet)

## Lesson 7

### Formation of adjectives

An adjective tells us more about a noun.

Examples

Small	big	fat	thin	bad	slow
young	dirty	clean	wide	strong	rich
beautiful	difficult	quick	expensive	good	happy
weak	nice	little	pretty	heavy	light
sharp	ugly				

### Exercise

Underline the adjectives.

1. He is a smart boy.
2. She bought an old car.
3. She is as poor as a church mouse
4. This juice is sweet.
5. An elephant is a fat animal.
6. Tom has a black bag.
7. My pencil is sharp.
8. I am busy today.
9. She is thin.

10. He is a hand working man.

11. My mother is beautiful.

## Lesson 8

### Opposites of adjectives

Adjective	opposite
good	bad
small	big
rich	poor
dirty	clean
beautiful	ugly
handsome	ugly
tall	short
sharp	blunt
young	new/old
long	short
sweet	sour
difficult	easy
clever	dull
wide	long
deep	shallow
heavy	light
rough	smooth
little	much
full	empty

### Exercise

Give the opposite of the underlined words.

1. This is a narrow road.
2. His cup is full.
3. This mango is sweet.
4. Her father is a rich man.
5. Mary has a new bag.

Re-write giving the opposite of the underlined words.

6. She came late yesterday.
7. I don't want to see his dirty face.
8. Give me little food.
9. Your work is good.
10. His pencil is sharp.

## **Lesson 9**

### **Comparison of adjectives.**

These add 'er' in the comparative degree.

quicker than

longer than

faster than

cheaper than

cleaner than

harder than

higher than

poorer than

stronger than

thicker than

older/elder than

lighter than

nearer than

sharper than

weaker than

### **Adjectives that add 'r' only**

Simpler than

Braver than

Nicer than

Larger than

Riper than

## Exercise

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the adjectives given to brackets.**

1. Paul is .....than Willy. (tall)
2. He is ..... than his brother. (old)
3. Your book is ..... than mine. (thick)
4. This boy is ..... than that boy. (light)
5. My house is ..... than yours. (near)
6. This room is .....than the next one. (large)
7. Her mango is .....than mine. (ripe)
8. Kalule is ..... than Kato. (wise)

**Put the adjectives that are in brackets into their correct form.**

9. Ayi is (old) than Kiweku.
10. Khama is (clever) than Ken.
11. Musa is (rich) than John.

Answer the following questions.

12. Mary is tall. Joan is taller. Who is taller than the other.
13. Ann is short. Tom is very short. (rewrite as one sentences using: ...than....)

## Lesson 10:

### Composition writing.

Writing short stories about animals.

## Lesson 11

### Comparison of adjectives with the superlative degree.

the quickest	the strangest	the bravest
the longest	the oldest/eldest	the nicest
the cleanest	the nearest	the ripest
the tallest	The slowest	the simplest
the hardest	the lightest	
the poorest	The cheapest	

## **Exercise**

### **Use the given adjectives in the brackets.**

1. Paul is the ..... boy in our class. (tall)
2. River Nile is the ..... river in Uganda. (long)
3. Jalia is the ..... girl in primary three. (short)
4. What is the ..... item in the shop? (cheap)
5. Mary is the ..... girl in our school. (weak)
6. He climbed the ..... mountain. (high)
7. An aeroplane is the ..... means of transport. (quick)
8. Tom is the ..... boy at home. (young)
9. Peter is the ..... child in their family. (clever)
10. He is the ..... in writing work. (slow)
11. She has the ..... mangoes. (ripe)
12. A lion is the ..... animal. (brave)
13. English is the ..... subject. (simple)
14. She has the ..... work. (nice)
15. He did the ..... mistake. (grave)

## **Lesson 12**

### **Comparison of adjectives which double their last letter.**

fatter than

bigger than

thinner than

hotter than

wetter than

flatter than

### **Comparison of adjectives which double their last letter with the superlative degree.**

the fattest

the biggest

the wettest

the flattest

the hottest



## Exercise

Use the adjectives given in the brackets correctly.

1. Musa is .....than his brother. (fat)
2. I am ..... than my sister. (big)
3. A mosquito ..... than a fly. (thin)
4. January is .....February. (hot)
5. November is .....than October. (wet)
6. Jane is the .....girl in their family. (fat)
7. An elephant is the .....animal. (big)
8. January is the ..... month. (hot)

Complete correctly.

9. Wet \_\_\_\_\_ wettest
10. \_\_\_\_\_ flatter \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 13

### Comparison of adjectives which drop 'y' and add 'ier'

lazier than

happier than

prettier than

uglier than

easier than

heavier than

nosier than

ditier than

luckier than

shabbier than

drier than

## Exercise

Use the adjectives in the brackets in the correct form.

1. The cat will match (happy) in their new home.
2. It will be much (easy) if she comes.
3. She looked (healthy) than last year.

4. You are (lucky) than me.
5. I came .....you (early)
6. Gloria is ..... than Ruth. (pretty)
7. She is ..... the her twin sister. (lazy)

**Rewrite the sentences using.....than.**

8. January is dry. December is very dry.
9. John's shirt is dirty. Mary's dress is very dirty.
10. Peter came early. Tom came earlier.

**Lesson 14**

**Comparison of adjectives which drop 'y' and add 'iest' in the superlative degree.**

The busiest	The heaviest
The earliest	The noisiest
The easiest	The dirtiest
The laziest	The healthiest
The happiest	The luckiest
The ugliest	The shabbiest

**Exercise**

Use the adjectives given in the brackets correctly.

1. Jane is the .....girl in our family. (pretty)
2. He is carrying the ..... luggage. (heavy)
3. This is the .....number. (easy)
4. The .....girl in our class is joy. (lazy)
5. This is the .....class in the whole school. (noisy)
6. Bees are the .....insects. (busy)
7. A king is the ..... man. (happy)
8. A pig is the ..... animal. (dirty)
9. July is the ..... month in a year. (dry)

**Lesson 15**

**A composition**

A poem

'I am lousy'

Monitor English pupils copy book 3page 50

Exercise:

1. What is the title of the poem?
2. What is the poem about?
3. Name the food which lion enjoy eating.
4. What is wool according to the second stanza?
5. Name two things people got from a cow.
6. Why does the cow wag the tail?
7. What does a dog bark at?
8. Where does a dog live?
9. Who wrote the poem?
10. Name the animal which makes this sound.
11. What are young ones of a lioness called?

## Lesson 16

Comparing adjectives that add the prefix “more”

more beautiful than

more cheerful than

more handsome than

more delicate than

more generous than

more dangerous than

more active than

more interesting than

more expensive than

more delicious than

More difficult than

more successful than

More careful than

more useful than

Exercise

1. Joshua is .....than Joan. (careful)
2. Betty is ..... than her sister. (active)
3. This flower is ..... than that one. (beautiful)
4. A door is ..... than a window. (useful)
5. Chicken is .....than fish.(delicious)
6. This number is ..... than that. (difficult)
7. He is .....than his brother. (handsome)
8. Mary is ..... than Hannah. (generous)
9. English is ..... than Maths. (interesting)
10. Musa is .....than his friend. (successful)

## Lesson 17

### Comparing adjectives that add the prefix 'most' with the superlative degree.

the most beautiful

the most handsome

the most generous

the most active

the most expensive

the most difficult

the most careful

the most successful

the most delicious

the most interesting

the most delicate

the most cheerful

#### Exercise

Fill in gaps with the correct form of the adjective given.

1. John is the .....child in his family. (successful)
2. Molly is the ..... girl in class. (hardworking)
3. She is the .....girl in the village. (beautiful)
4. Mary is the ..... person I have ever seen. (generous)
5. This is the ..... number in the exercise. (difficult)
6. Chips and chicken is the ..... dish. (expensive)
7. A lion is the ..... animal in the zoo. (strong)
8. He has the ..... telephone set. (expensive)
9. I watched the ..... play at the theater. (interesting)
10. Angello was the ..... person in the play. (active)

## Lesson 18.

### Comparison of the irregular adjectives with two people or things.

better than

less than

worse than

father than

more than

further than

Comparison of adjectives (irregular) with three people or things.

the best

the worst

the most

the least

the farthest

the furthest

Exercise

Use the adjective given in brackets correctly.

1. Joshua is .....than Joan. (good)
2. Musa's handwriting is ..... than mine. (bad)
3. She lives ..... than me. (farther)
4. I have ..... food than you. (many)
5. He gave me .....food. (less)
6. She got the .....correct answer. (more)
7. She has the ..... handwriting. (good)
8. Fred has the ..... handwriting. (bad)
9. Jane got the ..... marks. (less)
10. Sarah has the ..... English. (good)

## **Lesson 19.**

### **The use of .....than.**

#### **Exercise**

#### **Join the following sentences using.....than.**

1. Musa is tall. John is taller.
2. A lion is stronger. An elephant is strong.
3. Sarah is clever. Mary is cleverer.
4. I am taller. My sister is tall.
5. Kampala is big. Nairobi is bigger.
6. Mbale is clean. Fort portal is more cleaner.
7. Meat is delicious. Fish is more delicious.
8. The byre is dirty. The sty is dirtier.
9. December is hot. January is hotter.
10. Jane is short. Joan is shorter.

## Lesson 20.

### Guided composition

#### Livings in our sub-county (animals)

Composition: Jumbled story.

Ref: ABC Thematic English practice Book three page 49

Comprehension: A poem

I am busy

Ref: Monitor English course Book 3

Comprehension: A conversation.

Ref: ABC Thematic English book 3 page 49

Comprehension: Notice

“Animal vaccination”

Ref: Lesson notes.

#### Plants in our sub-county

Comprehension: A poem

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 69

Composition: A substitution table.

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 67

“Mushroom growing.

Ref: Lesson notes.

Lesson 1

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that tells us about the verb

Formation

These add ‘ly’ only

#### Adjective

slow

swift

brief

week

soft

bad

neat

#### Adverb

slowly

swiftly

briefly

weekly

softly

badly

neatly

#### Adjective

loud

bright

kind

correct

bitter

clear

year

#### Adverb

loudly

brightly

kindly

correctly

bitterly

clearly

yearly

sweet	sweetly
proud	proudly
calm	calmly
foolish	foolishly
month	monthly
year	yearly

### **Activity**

**Underline the adverbs in the given sentences.**

1. She sings sweetly
2. She was hurt badly.
3. The bird sing sweetly in the tree.
4. The teacher was teaching badly.
5. John did the work correctly.
6. He speaks English fluently.
7. We attend meetings weekly.
8. The workers are paid monthly.
9. Sarah walks smartly.
10. He talked kindly to us.

### **Lesson 8**

**These don't drop 'e' but add 'ly'**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>adverb</b>
nice	nicely
late	lately
rude	rudely
active	actively
immediate	immediately
polite	politely
grave	gravely
wise	wisely

Activity:

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct adverb.

1. She talks .....(nice)
2. He talks .....to the children. (rude)
3. They .....answered the questions. (wise)
4. We ..... finished the work in time. (active)
5. They called the doctor ..... (immediately)
6. The driver came ..... (late)
7. He .....made his decision.(late)
8. He behaved .....to the old man. (polite)

**These drop 'y' and add 'ily'**

**Adjective**

**adverbs**

happy

happily

lazy

lazily

easy

easily

day

daily

heavy

heavily

busy

busily

lucky

luckily

merry

merrily

angry

angrily

noisy

noisily

shabby

shabbily

**Activity:**

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct adverbs from the words in the brackets.**

1. The king welcomed us ..... . (happy)
2. Peter walked .....at the party. (lazy)
3. He comes to school..... . (day)
4. Mother talks to us ..... (angry)
5. She dressed ..... at their party. (shabby)
6. It rained ..... last year. (heavy)
7. The lorry was loaded ..... (heavy)



8. The boy ate a banana ..... (hurry)

**Lesson 12:**

**Adjective**

Careful  
cheerful  
useful  
successful  
usual  
official  
cruel  
beautiful  
equal  
real  
peaceful  
faithful  
annual

**Adverb**

carefully  
cheerfully  
usefully  
successfully  
usually  
Officially  
cruelly  
beautifully  
equally  
really  
peacefully  
faithfully  
annually

**These drop 'e'**

true	truly
simple	simply
humble	humbly
gentle	gently

Re: ABC MK Thematic English Book 3 Page 73

Comprehension: A calendar

Ref: Mk English book 3 Page 32

Composition: Guided composition.

Ref: ABC MK Thematic English book 3 page 81

Comprehension: Shopping bill.

Ref: Mk. English Thematic (ABC) book 3 page 77

## Homonyms/ Homophones

These are words with the same sound but different meaning.

aunt	ant	port	pot
air	heir	eat	it
ours	hours	their	there
write	right	dear	deer
pair	pear	hear	hear
weak	week	son	sun
knew	new		
nose	knows		
buy	bye /by		
hard	heard		
sum	some		
nun	none		
check	cheque		
to/two	too		
meat	meet		
knit	neat		
site	sight		
sit	seat		
see	sea		

Activity:

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Jane has a ..... dress. (knew, new)
2. We crossed the ..... (see, sea)
3. Twenty four .....make a day. (hours, ours)
4. We eat .....everyday. (meet, meat)
5. These exams were ..... (fair, fare)
6. .... is no football match. (There, their)
7. Brenda has lost her .....(site, sight)
8. The .....rises from the East. (son, sun)
9. The box is .....heavy for me. (to, two, too)
10. We breathe through our ..... (knows, nose)

Use the words given below to make correct sentences.

11. sit
12. seat
13. sea
14. see
15. meat
16. meet

## Lesson 36

### Synonyms

Words with the same meaning but different sounds.

aid / assist	help
begin	start
baby	child
big	large
buy	purchase
difficult	hard
fall	droop
ill	sick
lazy	idle
right	correct
wrong	false
man	gent
reach	arrive
finish	complete
cry	weep
cruel	unkind
cash	money
empty	vacant
calm	quiet
choose	select

## Exercise

Write similar words for the underlined words.

1. He gave me a wrong answer.
2. She is crying for the deceased.
3. He did not finish his work in time.
4. The wealthy people live a happy life.
5. He paid cash for her goods.
6. The lady was jailed.
7. Please can you assist me?
8. Joyce is a quiet girl.
9. Your work is tidy.
10. He gave us a difficult sun.

## Lesson 37

The use of too.....to.....

### Example

1. The box is very heavy. I cannot carry it.  
The box is too heavy to carry.
2. He is very fat. He cannot run very fast.  
He is too fat to run very fast.

## Exercise

Join the sentences using too.....to.....

1. The dress was very dirty. I could not put it on.
2. The car was very old. It could not move fast.
3. Moses is very clever. He cannot fail the test.
4. Kato is very young. He cannot go to school
5. The pupils were very sad. They did not greet the teacher.
6. Odoi was very dull. He failed He failed P.L.E
7. The porridge is very hot. I cannot eat it.
8. The car is very old. It cannot move very fast.

## Lesson 39

The use of .....that.....

Examples:

Musa is sick. He needs a doctor.

Musa is so sick that he needs a doctor.

Exercise:

Join the sentences using.....so.....that.....

1. Jane is very careful. She decorates well.
2. The tea is very hot. I cannot take it.
3. The bus was very old. It moved slowly.
4. Tema is very clever. He will pass the test.
5. Bosco was very sick. He could not write anything.
6. The pupils were very happy. They sang all day long.

## Lesson 21

The use of .....prefers.

Exercise

Join the sentences using .....prefers

1. I like meat. I like fish more.
2. The baby likes milk. The baby likes porridge more.
3. Jane likes reading more. Jane likes writing.
4. Mary likes washing clothes. She likes cooking more.
5. We like playing netball more. We like playing volleyball.

The use of .....like.....

Join using.....like.....

6. She prefers dancing to singing.
7. I prefer reading to writing.
8. He prefers collecting firewood to fetching water.
9. John prefers eating rice to matooke.
10. Mummy prefers making a basket to a mat.

Lesson 22:

Similes

as poor as a church mouse.

as happy as a king

as fat as a pig.

As big as an elephant

as cold as ice

as light as feather

as white as snow

as sweet as honey

as hot as fire

as soft as butter

as slow as a snail/ tortoise/chameleon

as quick as lightning

as silent as a grave

as blind as a bat

as brittle as a glass

as green as grass

as strong as a horse

as hungry as a fox / hunter

as brave as a lion

as full as an egg

as busy as a bee

as black as charcoal

Exercise

Complete the following sentences.

1. The old man was as happy as .....
2. Her feet were as cold as .....
3. Jane's face was as black as .....
4. Peter is as brave as .....
5. My hat is as light as .....
6. Justine is as .....as kittens.
7. Her dress was as green as .....
8. He is as tall as .....
9. The mattress is as soft as .....
10. Our headteacher was as .....as a bee.
11. The shirt is as .....as blood.

## **Keeping peace in our sub-county**

Comprehension: story “ Good children”

Ref: ABC thematic English Bk 3 page 94

Composition: Substitution table.

Ref: ABC Thematic English book 3 page 86

Comprehension: Conversation.

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 84

Analogies:

1. Spider is to fly as cat is to run.
2. Sheep is to mutton as pig is to pork.
3. Boy is to girl as man is to woman.
4. Ewe is to ram as sow is to boar.
5. Dog is to bitch as mare is to stallion.
6. Cat is to kitten as goat is to kid.
7. Walk is to legs as fly is to wings.
8. Kraal is to cow as sty is to pig.
9. Bird is to nestling as owl is to owlet.
10. Sheep is to pen as horse is stable.
11. Queen is to king as princess is to prince.
12. Waiter is to waitress as host is to hostess.
13. Bee is to hive as white ant is to anthill.
14. Niece is to nephew as grandmother is to grandfather.
15. Uncle is to aunt as son is to daughter.
16. Landlady is to landlord as groom is to bridegroom.
17. Doctor is to hospital as teacher is to school.
18. Carpenter is to workshop as a mechanic is to garage.
19. Fool is to feet as mouse is to mice.
20. Soldier is to barracks as king is to palace.

Activity:

Complete the given analogies correctly.

1. Bird is to nestling as goose is to .....
2. Queen is to .....as grandmother is to grandfather.
3. Horse is to stable as pig is to .....
4. Cat is to ..... as sheep is to lamb.
5. Sit is to stand as in to .....
6. Duck is to drake is goose is to .....
7. Laugh is to ..... as tall is to short.
8. .... is clean as young is to old.
9. First is to .....as friend is to enemy.
10. Train is to ..... as taxi is to park.
11. Groom is to bridegroom as host is to .....
12. Goat is to .....as monkey is to baby.

### **Culture and gender in our sub-county.**

Comprehension: Story about our culture.

Ref: Lesson notes.

Comprehension: Conversation

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 Page 103

Comprehension: A poem about boys and girls.

Ref; ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 105

### **Health in our sub-county**

Comprehension: Poem – AIDS

Ref: Mk Thematic English Book Page 121

Composition: Guided composition

“Good Children”

Ref: Mk English Book 3 page 102

Comprehension: passage story.

“Nina, The smart Girl”

Mk English Book 3 page 101



## Prepositions

Good – at

Interested – in

Arrive – at / in

afraid - of

proud - of

fond - of

accused – off

marry - to

believe – in

laugh – at

borrow - from

die - of

guilty - of

suffer - from

share - between / among

divide – into

aim - at

a shamed - of

belong - to

angry - at / with

shout - at

lean - against

different - from

lend – to

### **Exercise**

**Use the suitable word to complete the sentences below.**

1. They are shouting .....the thief.
2. Tom is fond ..... beating dogs.
3. Mary is angry .....me
4. Don't laugh .....him.
5. She is good ..... netball.
6. He she shared the oranges .....the triplets?
7. He was accused .....stealing.
8. We believe .....one God.
9. Peter died .....AIDS
10. She is suffering .....measles.

## Lesson 34

### Proverbs:

1. A hungry man is an angry man.
2. One by one makes a bundle.
3. A barking dog seldom bites.
4. Every dog has its /his day.
5. Call a spade a spade.
6. Better be alone than in an ill. (a bad) company.
7. Let sleeping dogs lie.
8. Do as I say but not as I do.
9. Eat to live but do not live to eat.
10. Do not put your eggs in one basket.
11. God helps those who help themselves.
12. Empty vessels (tins) make loud noise.
13. He that laughs last laughs best.
14. Tit for tat is a fair game.
15. No pain no gain.
16. A stitch in time saves nine.
17. A friend is easier lost than found.
18. One man's meat is another man's poison.
19. An idle mind is the devils workshop.
20. One good turn deserves another.
21. Pride goes before a fall.
22. Knowledge is power.
23. Prevention is better than cure.
24. Practice makes permanent and perfect.

## Lesson 35:

### Proverbs:

1. Early to bed, early to rise.
2. Slow and steady wins the race.
3. Where there is smoke, there is fire.
4. Out of sight does not mean out of mind.
5. Lore me love my dog.
6. A good husband makes a good wife.
7. Charity begins at home but is should not end there.
8. A word to the wise is enough.
9. A beggar has no choice.
10. Let by gone by be gone.
11. A good beginning makes a good ending.
12. No news is good news.
13. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
14. Love is blind.
15. Two heads are better than one.
16. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
17. Better late than never.
18. You reap what you sow
19. Birds of the same feathers flock together.
20. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
21. Half a loaf is better than nothing.
22. First come first served.
23. Late comers eat bones.

## Lesson 36

### Activity:

Complete the given proverb correctly./

1. One by one .....
2. Early to bed .....
3. First come .....
4. knowledge is .....
5. Prevention is .....

6. A stitch is .....
7. Empty vessels .....
8. A barking dog .....
9. Call a spade .....
10. Do as I say .....
11. Tit for tat is a .....
12. No pain .....
13. One man's meat .....
14. A word to a wise .....
15. You reap.....
16. A friend in need .....
17. Better late
18. Two heads
19. Charity begins
20. Slow and steady.....
21. Where there is smoke.....
22. An idle mind.....
23. An apple a day .....
24. A good husband
25. Half a loaf

**Basic technology in our sub-county.**

Comprehension: A dialogue

Ref: ABC MK thematic English Book 3 page 128

Composition: Substitution table.

ABC Thematic English Bks page 123

Comprehension: Passage / story

“ Handwork materials”

Ref: ABC Thematic English Bk 3 page 129

## Questions tags.

Definition: A question tag is a short question that follows a statement.

Positive question tag for negative statement.	Negative question tag for positive statement
1. She doesn't run fast, does she?	1. She runs fast, doesn't she?
2. Cows don't give us milk, do they?	2. Cows give us milk, don't they?
3. I don't eat rice, do I?	3. I eat rice, don't I?
4. Amina doesn't live in Kampala, does she?	4. Amina lives in Kampala, doesn't she?
5. It doesn't get tired, does it?	5. It gets tired, doesn't it?

Activity:

1. She stays far from here, .....?
2. Dogs don't bite their master, .....?
3. They don't get tired, .....?
4. We sleep at night, .....?
5. He doesn't drive a car, .....?

The present continuous

Positive question tag for negative statement.	Negative question tag for positive statement
1. It isn't raining now, is it?	1. It is raining now, isn't it?
2. My brothers aren't sleeping now, are they?	2. My brothers are sleeping now, aren't they?
3. The baby isn't crying loudly, is it?	3. The baby is crying loudly now, isn't it?
4. Tom and Musa aren't climbing a tree, are they?	4. Tom and Musa are climbing a tree, aren't they?
5. I am not going out with you, am I?	5. I am going out with you, aren't I?

Activity:

Complete with a suitable question tag.

1. Kato and Musa are cutting a tree, .....?
2. She isn't reading a book, .....?
3. We are late, .....?
4. The children are playing in the field, .....?
5. Supper is ready, .....?

**Energy is our sub-county**

Comprehension: A dialogue about buying charcoal

ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 134

Composition: A substitution table

Ref: ABC Thematic English Book 3 page 138

Comprehension: A story / Passage.

Ref: ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 132

Comprehension: A poem.

Ref; ABC Thematic English practice book 3 page 140

**Lesson 25**

**Vocabulary**

Sharp      share      eat    help    care    medicine    patient      gloves  
take      shave      needle      towel    comb    razorblade    syringe    because

**Activity:**

**Make correct sentences using the words below.**

- 1. Syringe: .....
- 2. Shave: .....
- 3. Gloves: .....
- 4. Sharp: .....
- 5. Share: .....
- 6. Care: .....
- 7. patient: .....
- 8. Medicine: .....
- 9. Eat: .....
- 10.      Help: .....

## **LESSON 26**

The use of always.....

1. You should always go for blood test.
2. You should always take care of sick people.

The use of .....never.....

3. You should never play with sharp things.
4. We should use the same needles.

The use of .....but .....

5. Care for AIDS patients but always wear gloves.
6. Do not share razorblades but always take care of patients.

Exercise

Rewrite sentences using 'never' always' and ' but'

Lesson 27

Letter writing

Parts of the body communication

1. Address
2. Greeting
3. Introduction
4. Body
5. Conclusion

Activity

Writing a sample letter.

## **Lesson 28**

### **Letter writing**

Writing a friendly letter

Hormisdallen Primary School  
P.O.Box 30223  
Kampala  
16<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

Dear Joan,

How are you since we last met? How is school and everyone at home? I am writing this letter to invite you to come and attend my birthday party.

It will take place on Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 at home. Please try to come early and be with us.

We shall be very happy to see you.

Yours

Jane

**THEME: BASIC TECHNOLOGY:**

**LESSON 29**

**VOCABULARY**

banana    leaf            plastic    straw       wire        heavy     light  
size        colour     texture    fibre       palmleaves weight     small  
long        short      big        good       bad

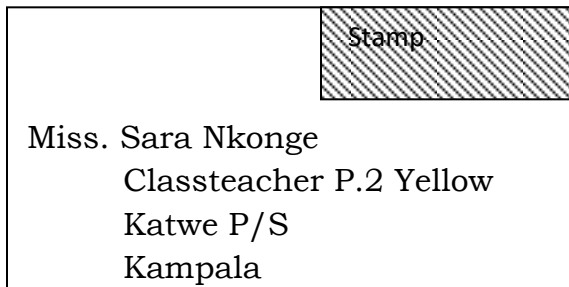
Activity:

Use each of the words below to show that you understand their meaning;


1. banana .....
2. leaf .....
3. Short .....
4. big .....
5. good .....
6. bad .....
7. light .....
8. colour .....
9. straw .....
10. heavy .....

**Lesson 30**

The envelope (comprehension)



Questions:

1. To whom is the envelope addressed?
2. In which school is Miss. Sarah Nkonge?
3. Which class she teach?
4.  What does this symbol stand for?
5. Write the following in full. (a) P/S. (b) P.O



## Lesson 31

A puzzle about artificial materials.

B	S	T	R	Q	W	S
A	F	W	I	R	E	S
N	I	H	C	A	R	T
A	B	A	R	O	P	E
N	R	L	M	A	T	X
A	E	L	C	U	P	B

Make ten words from the puzzle above.

## LESSON 32

### COMPREHENSION

A calendar for the month of October

Questions:

1. For which month is the calendar?
2. How many days are in the month of October?
3. How many Sundays are in this month?
4. Why is 9<sup>th</sup> coloured or shaded?
5. Which day is 15<sup>th</sup> October?
6. How many days make a week?
7. What name is given to a period of two weeks?
8. A part from October, name other months of year with thirty one days.
9. Write in full.
  - (i) Sat
  - (ii) Wed

## Lesson 33

### Vocabulary

Swamp    bush    garden    weave    food    juice    day  
tie    mat    eat    pot    rope    play    cut

## Lesson 42

ADVERTISEMENT 7<sup>TH</sup> SEP T, 2011  
CHARCOAL SAVER STOVE ON SALE

Grab one today

Price 10,000/= each

Place Rubaga road

Contact 0772313894

Questions:

1. What is the advertisement about?
2. When was the advertisement written?
3. How much is each charcoal stove?
4. What does /= stand for?
5. Where is the business found?
6. Which telephone number will your father call if he wanted to buy a charcoal stove?
7. Who wrote the advert?
8. Write road in short.
9. Write a small word from firewood.
10. Apart from a charcoal saver stove draw two things you can cook food on.

## Lesson 43:

### Vocabulary:

Switch of/on, blow off, cover, light box, match, stick, candle, water, torch, switch. (noun) low, high.

### Write the opposite of the underlined words.

1. The baby is a wake.
2. He will not remember the name.
3. We find wild animals in the forest.
4. The mangoes are sour.

5. Our school was the first in music.
6. She comes from far.
7. Her dress was expensive.
8. Mary has shut the door.
9. It is windy on the hill.
10. The exam was difficult.
11. His father is poor.
12. Give me that water.

## LESSON 46

### NOTICE

ALL CLASS TEACHERS MUST SWITCH  
OFF THE LIGHT BEFORE LEAVING  
THE CLASSROOM  
THANK YOU

By headteacher.

### Questions:

1. When was the notice written?
2. What is the notice about?
3. Who wrote the notice?
4. To whom was the notice written?
5. Write headmaster in short form.
6. Give one leader in a class.
7. Write one duty of a teacher in a class.
8. Draw and name two things which give use light at home when electricity is off.
9. Write the opposite of;
  - (i) before
  - (ii) off