

PRIMARY FOUR ENGLISH LESSON NOTES

TERM 1 – 2021

ASPECT – PUNCTUATION

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, river, days, months, e.t.c.....
3. Writing abbreviations e.g. H.E.P, H/M, P.L.E, e.t.c
4. Writing initials e.g. J.K.
5. Writing titles e.g. UGANDA PRIMARY ENGLISH COURSE.
6. Pronoun 1
7. Writing names of God and Jesus Christ as well as their pronouns e.g. God, The savior, 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.

1. Full stop (.)
2. Question mark (?)
3. Comma (,)
4. Exclamation mark (!)
5. Apostrophe (')
6. Quotation marks / inverted commas. (" ")

When to use a full stop (.)

1. At the end of statement (i.e) sentences which are not questions or exclamations.
2. When writing initials of people e.g. J.B Musoke e.e.t.....
3. When writing abbreviations e.g. A.D Anno – Domini e.t.c
4. When writing small i) e.g. radii e.t.c

Questions mark (?)

When to use a question mark (?)

1. At the end of an interrogative sentences (Question sentences)
2. At the end of question tags.

Comma (,)

When to use a comma.

1. They are used in question tags to separate the main statement from a question tag.
2. They are used in speeches to separate the speech tag from the main sentence. E.g. He asked, "Where have you put the money?"
3. When separating relative clauses 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.
4. When writing addresses, salutations and subscription in letter writing.

e.g. Address.

Kyengera parents School,

P.o.Box 28589,

Kampala.

Salutations

Dear Sarah,

Yours affectionately.

5. Which writing figures with more than three digits i.e 10,000 , 1,000, 000
6. It is used when separating certain words and phrases. Words e.g. however, there fore
Phrases e.g. in fact, of course, on the other hand.
7. When separating words written in series e.g. One can buy tomatoes, oranges, bananas, apples and onions from the market.

Evaluation activity.

Punctuation the sentences correctly.

1. i go to school every day
2. p.t.o
3. they will go to busega on monday
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 apple tomatoes sugar canes cassava and orange.
8. does she smoke
9. kyengera parents' school
po.box 28589
kampala.
10. she said " i am sick"

lesson 3

PUNCTUATION

Exclamation mark (!)

When to use an exclamation mark.

1. It is used when an exclamatory sentence exclaiming using "How " or " what" e.g
What a beautiful girl she is !

How silly you are !

NB

- What requires articles "a" or "an" with singular subjects and common nouns.
- What with plural nouns does not require an articles.
- How does not require an article or common noun.
- No inversion (I e) what a deadly snake a cobra is !

2. It is used with exclamatory words such as

Alas ! e.g. Alas ! He didn't reach there.

Ah ! e.g. Ah ! I have caught you this time.

Hurrah ! e.g. Hurrah ! She passed P.L.E

Oh ! e.g. Oh ! I am sorry to step on your shoes

Hullo ! e.g. Hullo ! You are welcome.

Oooops ! e.g. 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)
3. He is a very rich man. (Begin: What)
b) (Begin: How)
4. What smart boys are they! (Re-write the sentence correctly.)

Lesson 4

PUNCTUATION

Apostrophe (')

Inverted commas (" ")

When to use an apostrophe.

1. It is used to show possession in nouns e.g.
 - i) Alfred's shirt (singular)
 - ii) Ladies dresses (plural)
 - iii) James' bicycle
 - iv) Children's uniform, oxen's tails.
 - v) Butchers' , stationers' (singular)
2. When writing contractions.
 - i) Our school started in 98. E.g
 - ii) Shan't
 - iii) Wouldn't

Quotation marks or inverted commas

British (“ ”) American (‘ ’)

When to use inverted commas.

1. They are used when enclosing the actual words used by some body.

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. John's wife was knocked down by a speeding car yesterday.

ASPECTS 2

NOUNS

Definition

A noun 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.

1. Common nouns that take “s”

E.g. singular _____ plural

Bag bags

Girl girls

Lake lakes

2. Common nouns that take “es”

These nouns follow a number of rules.

i) Common nouns that end with a hissing sound. (x,s,ch,sh)

E.g. Singular _____ Plural

Box boxes

Fox

Gas

Bus

Watch

Torch

Brush

Dish

NB Exception of ox – oxen.

ii) Common nouns that end with y change y in to I and adds es in plural. However this rule works where the y is preceded by a consonant letter.

e.g. singular _____ Plural

country countries

lady ladies

lorry lorries

iii) But

Common nouns that end with y preceded by a vowel letter simply takes s in their plural.

| e.g. <u>singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|----------------------|---------------|
| key | keys |
| chimney | chimneys |
| ray | rays |
| toy | toys |

iv) Common nouns that end with "o" take es in their plurals.

| e.g. <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural.</u> |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Mosquito | Mosquitoes |
| Negro | Negroes |
| Echo | Echoes |

Exceptional.

These don't take "es they simply take "s"

| e.g. <u>Singular</u> | <u>plural</u> |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 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 brackets.

1. Thewent with his daughter. (actor)
2. The Are good people. (land lord)
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 lays thirty three..... of eggs per day. (tray)
- 10..... are nice fruits. (ovacado)
- 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

Common nouns that end in "f" or "fe" change their "f" and "fe" to "v" and add "es"

| <u>Singular</u> | <u>plural</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 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, handkerchief

Those common nouns that take either "s" or "es" in their plural.

Dwarf, wharf, hoof, scraf,

Common nouns that form their plurals by changing vowels.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| Singular | plural. |
| Tooth | teeth |
| Foot | feet |
| Goose | geese |
| Man | men |
| Woman | women. |

| <u>Singular</u> | <u>plural</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Abacus | abacuses/ abaci |
| Oasis | Oases |
| Crisis | ..... |
| Basic | ..... |
| Axis | ..... |
| Analysis | ..... |
| Aquarium | Aquaria |
| Bacterium | ..... |
| Fungus | fungi |
| Focus | ..... |
| Hippopotamus | Hippopotamiles |
| Radius | ..... |
| Syllabus | syllabiles |
| Stimulus | ..... |
| Mouse | mice. |
| Louse | ..... |
| Larva | larvae |
| Fomula | ..... |
| Index | indices |
| Vertex | ..... |

Common nouns that don't changes.

Countable

| <u>Singular</u> | <u>plural</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|
|-----------------|---------------|

Sheep

Advice

Deer

Equipment

Luggage

Property

Baggage

Fish

Un countable.

Singular _____ plural.

Money

Furniture

Information

Stationery

Sugar

Salt

Water

Soil

Sand

Milk

Rubbish

Common nouns that have "s" at the end but this "s" does not stand for a plural instead the nouns are in singular. When they are used in sentences they are followed by singular verb.

e.g. news , civics, mathematics, politics, sports, athletics, tuberculosis, mastitis, innings, physics, drafts, economic, mumps, barracks, headquarters, gallows, measles.

Activity 1. Children will complete the above tables.

Activity 2. Use the correct form of words in brackets.

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 verbs.

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

Lesson 8 and 9

COMPOUND NOUNS.

Definition:

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

Compound nouns with out a hyphen.

Singular plural.

Black board blackboards.

Arm chair

Spoonful

Employment

Handful

Compound nouns with a single hyphen.

Here the last word takes the plural.

Singular plural.

Step – son

step – sons

Check –up

Tape –measure

Mouse – trap

He – goat.

Tooth – brush

X – ray

Post – office

Bye – law

Goal – post

Girl – guide

Egg- plant

Foot – path

Compound nouns which affect both words.

Singular plural

Woman – doctor

Man – servant

Exceptional where the first word changes to plural

e.g.

passer – by passers by

compound nouns with three words using two hyphens.

The first word takes the plural.

Singular plural.

Mother – in – law mother – in – law

Guest – of – honour

Head – of – state

Teacher – on – duty.

Head – of – cattle Head – 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 in to female (feminine) and male (masculine , mercurine)

Gender formed by adding a prefix.

Masculine

feminine

Cock – sparrow

he- sparrow

He – goat

she goat

Billy – goat

nanny – goat

Jack – ass

jenny – ass

Tom - cat

tobby- cat

He – bear

she – bear.

Gender formed by adding suffix.

Masculine

feminine

Land lord

peahen

Head master

Step son

Choir master.

Gender formed by adding a suffix “ess”

Masculine

feminine

Lion

Giant

Steward

Shepherd

Host

Patron

Price

God

More examples from price pg 221 -2 DEG pg 100

Gender nouns that form by adding suffix "ess"

Masculine

feminine

Emperor

Empress

Tiger

Author

Actor

Instructor

Waiter

Conductor

Except : tailor sea- mistress

Gender nouns that form by changing completely.

Masculine

feminine

Boys couts

girl guides

Bride groom

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.

Adjective

Abstract nouns.

Smart

smartness.

Eager

Kind

Selfish

ill

Sick

Polite

Weak

Foolish

Happy

Heavy

Ugly

Lazy

Busy

Holy

Clean

Dry

Abstract nouns formed by changing the last t or te. To ce or cy.

Adjective

Abstract noun.

Distant

distance

Innocent

Silent

Absent

Patient

Present

Important

Constituent

constituency

Accurate

Pregnant

Urgent

Accountant

Efficient.

Abstract nouns formed when the adjective changes to other forms.

Adjective

Abstract nouns.

Wise

wisdom

Poor

Free

High

Warm

Proud

Long

Wide

Deep

Angry

Active

Safe

Dangerous

Old.

Dead

Succeed

True

Harmful

Painful

Abstract nouns from verbs formed by adding "tion" or "ion"

| | |
|---------|----------------|
| Verb | Abstract nouns |
| Explain | explanation |

Educate

Subtract

Introduce

Destroy

Pronounce

Repeat

Compose

More from D.E.h pg 86.

Abstract nouns that end with "son"

Verb abstract noun.

Divide division

Express

Admit admission

Permit

Transmit

Submit

Decide

Expand

Extend

More from D.E.h pg 86.

Abstract nouns formed by adding "ment"

| | |
|------|---------------|
| Verb | Abstract noun |
|------|---------------|

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| Develop | development |
|---------|-------------|

Govern

Pay

Punish

Excite

Entertain

Advertise

Employ

More from D.E.H.pg 87

Abstract nouns formed with out following any order.

| | |
|------|----------------|
| Verb | Abstract noun. |
|------|----------------|

| | |
|--------|-----------|
| Depart | departure |
|--------|-----------|

| | |
|--------|---------|
| Arrive | arrival |
|--------|---------|

| | |
|--------|--------|
| Choose | choice |
|--------|--------|

Fail

Sit

Lend

Speak

Lose

Serve

Receive

Advice

sell.

Abstract nouns formed from other nouns.

Nouns _____ Abstract nouns.

Neighbor

King

Child

Man

Lord

Brother

Brother

Mayorship

Poet

Friend

Leader

Relation

Slave

War

Martyr

Pot

Banker

Gocer

Activity

Complete these sentences using the given words correctly.

1. What is the of that building? (high)
2. She was very dirty because of(poor)
3. Thethe 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 grandfathers..... 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 to gether.

Examples.

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 singers.
7. A group of soldiers.
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 see some thing or to pass.
- 14.A group of people at a funeral.

15.A collection of books, pens, pencils, files, 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:

Describe ng objects and people.

Definition

Adjectives are words that describe nouns.

Examples. Good, smart, rich, fine, sweet, clean, bad, easy, clever, hot, polite, wise.

Evaluation activity.

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. Jamirah 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 comparative and “est” in the superlative degree.

| Positive | comparative | superlative |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
|----------|-------------|-------------|

| | | |
|---------|--------|---------|
| 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.

Example

| Positive | comparative | superlative. |
|----------|-------------|--------------|
|----------|-------------|--------------|

| | | |
|---------|-------|--------|
| 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.

| Positive | comparative | superlative. |
|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 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.

| Positive | comparative | superlative |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 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

| Positive | comparative | superlative. |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Beautiful | more beautiful | most beautiful |
| 2. Careful | | |
| 3. Comfortable | | |
| 4. Ignorant | | |
| 5. Handsome | | |
| 6. Delicate | | |
| 7. Interesting | | |
| 8. Important | | |
| 9. Dangerous | | |

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.

Use ofas.....as/ not as.....as.....

Examples.

i) Kate is bright. Namuli is bright.

Kate is as bright as Naumli.

ii) Dad is fat. Mam is fat.

Dad is as fat as man.

iii) Pele runs very fast. Kiprop runs faster

Kiprop runs faster than Pele.

Activity

Learners will join the 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. Paul is clever.
6. Our school is larger.
7. Kate came late. Pat came later.
8. Muvule is uglier than Miti.
9. Teddy's home is far. Cissy's home is far.
10. Jussy is brighter. Tutu is bright.

Lesson 20

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 important.
Teachers are more important than doctors.

Activity

Re-write 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 kilograms in weight. My grandfather is sixty kilograms 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 brother is six years old.

Lesson 21

Young ones of creatures.

| Creature | young one. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 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 to 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 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 thegently 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 thewould grow in to frogs.

Lesson 22.

Sounds and 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

Junior English revised pg 141

Lesson 23

Homes of creatures.

Creature

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 24

VERBS AND TENSES.

Definition: a verb is an action / doing word.

Examples of verbs: dig, drive, cut, write.

TENSE

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.

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. Some times the teachers read the news.
2. They often wash their uniforms.
3. Our house keepers 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. Basher.....English very well. (speak)
3. You always church services every Sunday. (attend)
4. I maths and 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..... net ball in school team. (play)
9. It rarely In December. (rain)
- 10.The house boy..... our rabbits every Friday. (Feed).

Lesson 25

AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE SETENCES.

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE.

An affirmative expresses agreement (yes)

A negative sentence expresses refusal / denial (no / not)

Interrogative sentences ask questions with questioning words like, what , why, how, when, who, which, which, where e.t.c

To begin interrogatives at times we use helping verbs like do, does, is, did, had, has, have,

will, was, e.t.c

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

Examples

1. There is some water in the pot. (affir)
2. There isn't any water in the pot. (negative)
3. Is there any water in the pot? (interr)

Activity

Re-write these sentences in to negative and interrogative.

1. He eats some apples.
2. There is some body in the classroom.
3. Jane has new shoes.
4. I have more money in my pocket.
5. They play foot ball every evening.

Activity 2

Re-write these sentences in 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 any where in this class?

Lesson 26

QUESTIONS 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.

Where as 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 dig, well, does he?
5. Children enjoy swimming, don't they?

Activity

Supply questions tags to the given statements

1. She listens to her mother,?
2. They are good boys,.....?
3. Namusoke doesn't play net ball.....?
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 27

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE (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 the main verb.

Am + perfect of the main verb.

Examples

1. The dogs chase a goat every day (active)

A goat is chased by the dog everyday (Passive)

2. They wash their cups. (Active)

Cups are washed by them. (passive).

Activity

Change the following sentences in to passive form of the present simple.

1. I love Judith.

2. Lions eat meat.

3. Acon learns mathematics.

4. Stellah plays hockey.

5. Those girls sing nice songs.

Re-write the following sentences in to active voice.

6. The black board is cleaned by John everyday.

7. Doctors are helped by nurse all the time.

8. Rats are eaten by cats.

9. People are driven in long vehicles some times.

10.The pen is refilled by Sam every month.

Lesson 28

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..... home work. (write)
5. I am the goat. (write)
6. Peter and Sam are their friend Betty who lost a mother. (pity)
7. The term is on Monday. (Begin)
8. Grand mother is Her hair black. (dye)
9. We areEnglish 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 P.L.E
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 wall.
8. The market vender 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

QUESTION 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 question 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 is climbing a tree,?

Lesson 32

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE (Present continuous tense)

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 in to 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 redresses.
3. Where has she gone?

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

1. She has..... the teacher's 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 store 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)

AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE. (Present perfect)

Examples.

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

Activity

Change these sentences in to negatives then interrogative.

1. The children have stolen some money.
2. My mother has talked to some body about my behavior.
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 VOICE (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 in to 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 athat"

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 in to 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.... (Express negative ideas.)

Examples

1. The lady is very fat. She cannot run.
The lady is too fat to run.
2. The box is very heavy. Aida can not lift it.
The box is too heavy for Aida to lift.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using "too....to"

1. Peter is very young. He can not carry a jerry can of water.
2. The tree is very big. The boys can't climb it.
3. Maths is very hard. I failed to pass it.
4. The block is very heavy. Mary can not carry it.
5. A hare is very fast. It can't be caught by a dog.
6. The river was very fast. We could not swim a cross it.
7. He was very wise and he didn't go.
8. The chair is very small. I can not sit on it.

9. Her letter is very difficult. None of us could read and understand it.

10. The tea is so hot. We can not drink it.

Lesson 38

Use of enough to

Enough is used after an adjective or adverb.

Examples.

1. 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.

2. 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 "enough "and "that"

It should be "enoughto"

When one of the sentences is negative, we use the opposite of the adjective given.....not.....enoughto 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

1. John is very brave, he can fight a lion.

2. Ritah is very short. She can not touch the roof.

3. Christine is ugly .She can not get married to such a humble man.

4. Diana is clever. She will get a first grade.

5. She came late. She missed the first examination.

6. The tree is very big. Primary four pupils can't cut it.

Re-write the following sentences using enoughto.....

1. He was so strong that he lifted it with out any help.
2. Our head teacher 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 foot ball more than volley ball.
Boys prefer foot ball to volley ball.
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

Re-write these sentences using "prefer"

1. Peter enjoys playing more than reading.
2. She is interested in visiting friends but not revising notes.
3. The boys have stolen the money. The girls have stolen the money.
4. The teachers will come early. The pupils will come early.
5. He can do it. I can do it.

Lesson 41

Use of neithernor....)

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

Examples.

1. Musa does not smoke. Musaka does not smoke.

Neither Musa nor Mukasa smokes.

2. The teachers did not go. The pupils did not go.

Neither the teachers nor the pupils went.

Evaluation activity

Re-write 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 is 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 Uganda .Salama was not a Kenyan.

Lesson 42

Use ofboth.....and.....

Example

1. The drink was sour. The drink was expired.

The drink was both sour and expired.

Evaluation activity

Re- write 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 ma also rich.

Lesson 43

Use of although

1. Mr. Kato is a rich man. Mr. Kato does not have a car.
Although Mr. Kato is a rich man, he does not 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 answers.
8. The beggar is poor but honest.

Lesson 44

Use ofbecause....

Example.

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 shop keeper's money has been stolen .The shopkeeper is sad.
4. Birungi is beautiful .she passed the beauty content.
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.Oyait 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.

a) By canceling method

b) By table method.

Examples

1. Tunnel, tank, top, tin, ten

Methods

i) Cancelling method.

ii) You first write the letter of alphabet.

a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,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 l e

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, would, shade, Monday.
5. Pawpaw, pears, pineapples, peas.
6. Teachers, nurse, doctor

Lesson 46

PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word 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, their, it's
- iii) Adjectives pronouns e.g. their, your, my, our, her, his.
- iv) Reflex pronouns e.g. yourself, herself, him self, themselves, ourselves, itself, oneself, myself.
- v) Demonstrative pronouns e.g. this, these, that, those.
- vi) Relative pronoun e.g. when, who, which, that, why, whom, whose.

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 book 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 head master.
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 class room.
6. We shall eat with Musoke , Annet and Jane.
7. The book belongs to Henry and I
8. Mary enjoys swimming.

Lesson 47

Possessive pronouns.

These are pronouns that show ownership. E.g. mine, his, ours, hers, yours, your, its, ours.

Examples

1. That is Obama's pen.

That is his pen.

2. I am carrying Steller's bag.

I am carrying her bag.

Evaluation activity

Re-write the sentences replacing the noun with their appropriate possessive pronouns.

1. That ball pen is Ritah's

2. Was that John and Peter's desk?

3. Those chairs are for James and I.

4. Is that Kato's home?

Re-write sentences using possessive pronouns.

5. That pen belongs to me.

It is

6. Those bags are for me.

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 adjectives. E.g. my, yours, his, her, their, our.

Reflexive pronouns

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

e.g.

Adjective pronouns

My

Our

You're

Her

His (him)

Its

Their (them)

One's

Reflexive pronouns

my self

our selves

your selves

her self

himself

it self

them selves.

one self.

Evaluation activity

Use reflexive pronouns to replace the underlined word in the sentence.

1. The boy did the work with out help.
2. The teacher told Jesca to do the exercise a lone.

3. We organized the party and no one helped us.
4. The boy learnt to walk with out assistance.
5. Kakama and his friend went to Kampala and no one escorted him.
6. Teo's daddy drove that lorry with out help.

Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

7. I have cut.....
8. They 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 there.
3. Richard is the boy. I gave him my book.
Richard is the boy whom I gave my book.

Evaluation activity.

Re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. Our teacher has a car. He comes from Naguru. (Rewrite usingwho.....)
2. The money was stolen .The man was in the desk. (Rewrite the sentence using..which.)
3. This is the girl .Her mother was kidnapped. (Rewrite the sentences using ...whose...)
4. The soldier was badly hurt. The children saw him.(Rewrite the sentence using..whom..)

5. The cow died. Its tail was cut off. (Re-write the sentence usingwhose....)
6. I saw the place. My uncle used to stay there. (Rewrite using...where....)
7. I can't remember the year. Her father died. 9Rewrite usingwhen.....)
8. Here comes the lady. Her house was broken in to (Rewrite using....whose....)
9. We spoke to the farmer. His animals were sick. (Rewrite usingwhose...)
- 10.The lady stole a baby. She was beaten terribly. (Rewrite usingwho.....)

Lesson 50 -53.

OPPOSITES

Examples.

| | |
|------|-----------|
| Word | opposites |
|------|-----------|

1. Absent
2. Ugly
3. Easy
4. Dry
5. Hot
6. Begin
7. Love
8. Find
9. Love
- 10.Bravely

Words that form opposites by adding prefix

Word formed by adding prefix "un"

| | |
|------|----------|
| Word | opposite |
| Able | unable |
| Kind | |

Fortunate

Tidy

Fair

Prefix "dis"

Word opposite.

Like dislike

Agree

Honest

Obey

Appear

Prefix "mis"

Word opposite

Use misuse

Interpret

Behave

Fortune

Treat

Trust

Judge

Prefix "ill"

Word opposite.

Literate illiterate

Legible

Legal

Legitimate

Liberal

Prefix "im"

Movable

immovable

Probable

Perfect

Patient

Possible

Mortal

Pure

Polite

Proper

Penetrable.

Prefix "in"

Word

opposite

Complete incomplete

Correct

Capable

Sane

Visible

Justice

Famous

Sincere

Gratitude

Equality

Sufficient

Prefix "Ir"

Regular

irregular

Responsible

Resistible

Reversible

Reverent

Relevant.

Suffix "less" / "full"

Word

opposite

Care

careless / careful

Hope

Pain

Need

Harm

Mercury

Rest

Pity

Cheer

Use

Chance

Power

Doubt

Shame

Thank

More from D.E.h pg 9-18

Activity

Learners complete the above tables.

PRIMARY FOUR COMPREHENSION TERM ONE 2012

Lesson 1

Describing people and objects.

Vocabulary practice

Black, brown, kind, bad, good, polite, short, tall, smart, beautiful, ugly, thin.

Circular, rectangular, smart, smooth, strong, weak, thin, shabby, round, games parks, giraffe, baboons, kobs, crested crane, zoo, peacock, tour guide.

Dialogue: Learner will read the dialogue on page 11 mk primary pupils book 4.

Lesson 2

Passage reading: The strong man on page 12-13.

Vocabulary: Long, short, reward, trick, kraal, annoyed, strong, hard.

Lesson 3

Guided composition

A trip to Entebbe on pg 14 mk. Primary Eng Bk.

Lesson 4

FREE COMPOSITION

How I spent my holiday

Parts

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

Use the following words to guide you .

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

Lesson 5

Unit: 3 WHAT I LIKE AND HOW I FEEL

Dialogue: The concert

Vocabulary: Concert interesting, hurt, bravery, culture.

Really special, overnight, drumming, waists twisting

Foods, drinks, fruits, dancing, singing

Reading, cooking, sewing, playing foot ball

Riding, desires, enjoy, prefer, soda.

Lesson 6

A PASSAGE: A visit to Owino market

Vocabulary vegetables.....

Fruits

Activity Learners read the passage and answer questions about it on p7 mk eng.

Lesson 10

Feeling and desire

Vocabulary practice

Hate hungry, sad, thirsty, tired, lazy, sick, ill, and unhappy. tired, fly, fry, awake, tight, tasty.

Activity

A poem about grasshoppers.

Learners recite a poem on pk 39 mk.

Comprehension and composition work.

Lesson 1.

Vocabulary: Tomorrow, next, Monday, next week, next month, next year, shall not, arrive, diary, calendar, and note.

A dialogue

Lesson 2

A calendar in English learner's book 4.

Lesson 3

Guided composition in the English learners Bk 4.

Lesson 4

(GAMES AND SPORTS)

Vocabulary: run, jump, play, foot ball, skip, race, through

High, long, pick, player, lose, win, game,

Clap, happy, coach, umpire, referee.

Lesson 5

Passage: Our sports day (Mk .Primary Eng. Bk pgs

Lesson 6

Letter writing

Lesson 7

MUSIC DANCE AND DRAMA

Vocabulary: Sing, recite, drama, choir, concert, instruments, actor, rhyme, costume, conductor.

Conversation: Mwesigwa is sad (Eng learners Bk 4)

Lesson 8

Poem: My beautiful mother (Eng learners Bk 4)

Lesson 9.

ELECTIONS

Vocabulary: Prefect, vote, ballot paper, candidate, head girl, head boy, campaign.

A table: Showing results of candidates.

Lesson 10

Composition: Writing campaign messages for your candidate. (English course book 4 pg 152-154)

TERM ONE ENGLISH TOPICAL QUESTIONS

PRIMARY FOUR 2018

PUNCTUATIONS.

Re-write and punctuate the sentences correctly.

1. mary and i are going to the market
2. why are you crying
3. peter went to market last monday
4. when will she buy a new car
5. what an ugly girl she is
6. althour he is a pastor he can not read the bible.
7. how early she was yesterday.
8. what is you name. asked the stranger
9. write your name in ink ordered the teacher
- 10.this is sarah new car
- 11.doreen will go to entebbe tomorrow

12. david went to the market and bought beans fish rice and salt.

13. peter stole mose jacket

14. what a silly woman you are

15. the boys shirts are dirty

16. what is your name.

NOUNS

Give the plural forms of the words below.

1. Lady

Toy

2. Mosquito

Radio

3. Zoo

Sky

4. Spy

Watch

5. Fox

Tooth

Re-write the following sentences giving the plural form of the words in brackets.

6. The Went with his daughter. (actor)

7. Our are very strong. (ox)

8. All the Were repaired. (bench)

Write the singulars of the underlined words.

9. The monkeys ate all the bananas.

10. They are enemies.

11. The thieves stole my goats.

12. The married two wives.

Write the plural form of the words below.

13. Step – son head – of - state
14. Tooth – brush black board.
15. Woman – doctor

Give the opposites of the following words.

16. Headmistress Lion
17. Waiter Poet
18. Ewe Dog
19. Witch Careful
20. Stubborn
21. Organize Correct

ABSTRACT NOUNS

Fill in correctly.

1. The teacher's is very clean. (sit)
2. Peter'swas good. (decide)
3. The of Busoga is so big. (king)
4. He gave a very long(speak)
5. Your..... is the best. (explain)
6. You have made a good..... (choose)
7. Where did the take place.(bury)
8. He is theof the opposition. (lead.)
9. You must find theof the rectangle. (wide)
10. The boy wrote the bestyesterday. (compose)

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

11. I saw a group of sheep grazing.

12. The prison warden escorted a group of prisoners.
13. There were many people watching foot ball at the stadium.
14. A group of bees attacked my animals.
15. He belongs to that group of singers.
16. The eagle snatched the young one of a hen.

ADJECTIVES

Complete the sentences below giving the adjectives of the words in brackets.

1. She has the handwriting. (good)
2. Mary is Beautiful than malida. (much)
3. Of the twins, Ketty is the(heavy)
4. Brenda is thegirl in her family. (pretty)
5. She is the girl I have ever seen. (ugly)
6. He isthan this one.(hand some)
7. Hellen is than Babirye. (thin)
8. He was than his friend .(careful)

Re-write as instructed in brackets.

9. Kate is bright. Namuli is bright. (Begin: Of the two.....)
10. Daddy is fat. Mummy is father. 9Usenot as.....as.....)
11. Girls are clever .Boys are clever. (Usemore...)
12. Oranges are sour. Lemons are sour. (Use as.....as.....)
13. Goats are playful. Cows are not playful. (Useas.....as.....)

VERBS AND TENSE.

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words given in brackets.

1. Lilian and Sarah Net ball everyday. (play)
2. The house girlthe baby every morning. (feed)

3. Mary is the classroom. (sweep)
4. They arehome work now. (do)
5. We havethe beans today. (sow)
6. The baby hasall the milk. (drink)
7. We are.....on the mat.(lie)
8. Why are you now. (cry)
9. Sheat home every Sunday. (stay)
- 10.Moses always a basket in the morning. (weave)
- 11.The teacherjokes with the pupils whenever he goes to class. (crack)
- 12.....Mary know the answer to this question. (do)
- 13.The boy had.....my food. (cook)
- 14.The pupils area song. (compose)
- 15.We haven't any food today. (eat)

QUESTION TAGS (present Tense)

1. I am dancing,.....?
2. You are eating hurriedly,.....?
3. She buys cookies everyday,.....?
4. Mary is not my friend,?
5. John has composed a song,?
6. We are not learning English,.....?
7. James has not done the work,.....?
8. Deins does not bathe everyday,.....?
9. They had come late,?
- 10.We are very fast,?
- 11.The boy has gone to the zoo,?

12. You have torn my paper,

13. It is raining heavily,

14. The pupils revise their notes,

15. They don't know my name,

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE (present tense)

Change the sentences to the passive voice.

1. Mummy cooks food everyday.
2. She is eating rice now.
3. Dan writes letters every week.
4. The boy has drawn a map.
5. The teacher had punished the pupils.
6. I am beating a snake.
7. We are learning English.

Change these sentences to active voice.

8. The boy is being punished by the teacher.
9. Foot ball is being played by the pupil.
10. The classroom is swept by the pupils yesterday.
11. My pen has been stolen by the thief.
12. The goat had been tied by me.

ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS.

Re-write as instructed in brackets.

1. Tom is very strong. He can be beaten. (Useso.....that.....)
2. Sophia is very young. She can not cry a jerry can of water. (Usetoo.....to...)
3. Martin is very old. He can cross the road a lone. (Useenough.....)
4. John is very brave. He can fight a lion. (Useenough.....)

5. He was so strong that he that he lifted it with out any help. (Useenough....)
6. I like mangoes more than mangoes. (Useprefer....)
7. Mike prefect rice to millet. (Uselikes....)
8. I like playing foot ball. (Useinterested)
9. He must laugh .He must cry. (Useeither....or.....)
- 10.Kato is right. Wasswa is right. (Begin: Either.....)
- 11.Susan will not dance. Suzan will not sing. (Useneither.....nor.....)
- 12.Kato is a rich man. He does not have a car. (Begin: Although.....)
13. Peter is lazy. Mary is lazy. (Begin Both.....)
- 14.I am sick. I am not happy. (Usebecause.....)
- 15.I helped her .She is my friend. (Usebecause.....)

PRONOUNS

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences below.

1. He told to go away. (My)
2. I did the work (self)
3. is my mother. (her)
4. That pen belongs to me. It is(my)
5. These are our clothes. They are.....(our)
6. Here ispen. (you)
7. Kato carried the desk. (him)

Re-write as instructed in brackets.

8. That is the man .He asked me the way. (Usewho.....)
9. The lady stole the baby .She was beaten. (Usewho.....)
- 10.This is the place. We met here. (Usewho.....)
- 11.The cow died. It ate the maize. (Usewhich.....)

12. Richard is the boy. I gave him my book. (Use whom.....)

MAKING GUIDE FOR TOPICAL QUESTIONS P.4 -2012

PUNCTUATION.

1. Mary and I are going to the market.
2. Why are you crying?
3. Peter went to the market last Monday.
4. When will she buy a new car?
5. What an ugly girl she is!
6. Although he is a pastor, he can not read the Bible.
7. How early she was!
8. "What is your name?" asked the stranger.
9. "Write your name in ink," ordered the teacher.
10. This is Sarah's new car.
11. Doreen will go to Entebbe tomorrow.
12. David went to the market and bought apples, oranges, pine apples and coarrots.
13. Peter stole the lady's bag on Tuesday.
14. What a silly woman you are!
15. What is your name?

NOUNS

1. Ladies
2. Watches
3. Mosquitoes
4. Foxes
5. Teeth
6. The actors went with their daughters.

7. Our oxen are very strong.
8. All the benches were repaired.
9. Monkey
10. Mouse
11. Thief
12. Sheep
13. Black boards.
14. Tooth – brushes.
15. Heads – of – state
16. Headmaster
17. Humble
18. Disorganize
19. Incorrect
20. Careless.

ABSTRACT NOUNS

1. Seat
2. Decision
3. Kingdom
4. Speech
5. Explanation
6. Choice
7. Burial
8. Leadership
9. Width
10. Composition

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

11. Flock
12. Gang
13. Spectators.
14. Swarm
15. Herd
16. Choir
17. Pullet.

ADJECTIVES

1. Best
2. More
3. Poorer
4. Cleverest
5. More dangerous
6. Ugliest
7. More handsome
8. Thinner
9. Easiest
10. More careful
11. Of the two girls, Kate and Namuli is the brighter.
12. Dad is not as fat as mummy.
13. Boys are more clever than girls.
14. Oranges are as sour as lemons
15. Cows are not as playful as goats.

VERBS AND TENSES.

1. Play
2. Feeds
3. Sweeping
4. Doing
5. Sown / sowed

Questions Tags

6. Aren't I?
7. Aren't you?
8. Doesn't she?
9. Is she?
10. Hasn't he?

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

11. Food is cooked by mummy everyday.
12. Rice is being eaten now.
13. Letters are written by Dan every week.
14. A map has been drawn by the boy.
15. The pupils have been punished by the teacher.
16. The teacher is chasing the boy.
17. The pupil is playing foot ball.
18. The pupils sweep the classroom every day.
19. The thief has stolen my pen.
20. I have tied the goat.

ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS.

1. Tom is so strong that he can not be beaten.

2. Peter is too young to carry a jerry can.
3. Tom is old enough to cross the road alone.
4. John is brave enough to fight a lion.
5. He was strong enough to lift it without any help.
6. I prefer mangoes to oranges.
7. Mike likes rice more than millet.
8. I am interested in playing football.
9. He will either laugh or cry.
10. Either Kato or Wasswa is right.
11. Suzan will neither dance nor sing.
12. Although Kato is richman, he does not have a car.
13. Both Peter and Mary are lazy.
14. I am not happy because I am sick.
15. I helped her because she is my friend.

PRONOUNS

1. Me
2. Myself
3. She
4. Mine
5. Ours.
6. Your
7. Himself
8. That is the man who asked me the way.
9. The lady who was beaten stole a baby.
The lady who stole the baby was beaten.

10.This is the place in which we met.

This is the place where we met.

11.The cow which ate the maize died.

12.Richard is the boy whom I gave my book.

PRIMARY FOUR ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM II-2012

ADVERBS

Lesson 1

Lower class work

An 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.
4. Adverbs of frequency e.g. often, rarely, usually, ever, seldom, normally, commonly,

frequently.

5. Adverbs of place e.g. nowhere, every where, here, there, out side, any where, at home.
6. Adverbs of degree e.g. much, almost, only, rather, very, quite.

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 since 2005.
10. Butter flies are found everywhere.

Lesson 2 -3

FORMATION OF ADVERBS.

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

Example

| 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"

| Word | adverb. |
|------|---------|
|------|---------|

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. Nice | nicely |
|---------|--------|

2. Wise

3. Rude

4. Complete

5. Sincere

6. Polite

7. Care

That end with a vowel before "e"

| Word | adverb |
|------|--------|
|------|--------|

| | |
|------|-------|
| True | truly |
|------|-------|

Adverbs which are formed by dropping "le" and replacing it with "ly"

| Word | adverbs. |
|------|----------|
|------|----------|

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. Humble | humbly |
|-----------|--------|

2. Simple

3. Possible

4. Terrible

5. Sensible

6. Gentle

7. Suitable

8. Miserable

9. Probable

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

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Adjective | adverb |
|-----------|--------|

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. Angry | angrily |
|----------|---------|

| | |
|----------|--|
| 2. Lucky | |
|----------|--|

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 3. Steady | |
|-----------|--|

| | |
|---------|--|
| 4. Easy | |
|---------|--|

| | |
|----------|--|
| 5. Heavy | |
|----------|--|

| | |
|---------|--|
| 6. Lazy | |
|---------|--|

| | |
|----------|--|
| 7. Noisy | |
|----------|--|

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 8. Clumsy | |
|-----------|--|

| | |
|----------|--|
| 9. Merry | |
|----------|--|

| | |
|------|--------|
| Verb | adverb |
|------|--------|

| | |
|-------|-----------|
| Hurry | hurriedly |
|-------|-----------|

| | |
|-------|------------|
| Steal | stealthily |
|-------|------------|

Adjectives that end with “l” form adverbs b y simply adding “ly”

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Adjective | Adverb |
|-----------|--------|

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Grateful | gratefully |
|-------------|------------|

| | |
|------------|--|
| 2. Careful | |
|------------|--|

| | |
|----------|--|
| 3. Equal | |
|----------|--|

| | |
|--------------|--|
| 4. Practical | |
|--------------|--|

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 5. Accidental | |
|---------------|--|

| | |
|------------|--|
| 6. Skilful | |
|------------|--|

| | |
|----------|--|
| 7. Royal | |
|----------|--|

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 8. Annual | |
|-----------|--|

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 9. Mental | |
|-----------|--|

10. Hopeful

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 work men.....protested against their working conditions (angry)
4. On hearing the noise the doctor, went to the theatre..... (immediate)
5. She ate her food..... (hurry)

Use an adverb in the place of the underlined words.

6. The thief was beaten with out 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.

Examples.

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.

PREPOSITION

| Word | preposition. |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Congratulate | on, for, up on |
| 2. Concentrate | on |
| 3. Conscious | of |
| 4. Lean | against |
| 5. Escape | from |
| 6. Good | at |
| 7. Familiar | to / with |

More in Mk precise pg 178- 179

D.E.h pg 95

Exercise from Mk pps task pg 59.

Lesson 6 -7

TENSE

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 simple past tense.

1. Look looked

2. Borrow

3. Bark

4. Stop

5. Prefer

6. Clap

7. Bury

8. Fry

9. Dirty

10. Carry

11. Lie

12. Tie

13. Die

14. Dye

15. Move

16. Mean

17. Spoil

18. Dream

19. Burn

20. Deal

21. Sleep

22. Sweep

23.Keep

24.Kneel

Verb past simple tense.

1. Drink

drank

2. Ring

3. Shrink

4. Swim

5. Sink

6. Spring

7. Dig

dug

8. Sting

stung

9. Strike

10.Tear

11.Break

12.Be

13.Grow

14.Seek

15.Sit

16.Wind

17.Shine

18.Put

More from D.E.h I pg 32 – 35

Activity pps 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 in to negative and interrogative form

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

Lesson 9

Lower class work: Review helping verbs in the statement.

Examples

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

Evaluation activity

Supply a correct question tag.

1. Jane enjoyed the music,.....?
2. We did not see him,.....?
3. Ka to could ride the bicycle,.....?
4. She might come today,.....?
5. I ought to go home,.....?
6. They did not do their home work,.....?

7. He had to take back the changer,.....?

8. Mr. Musoke marked our books,.....?

Lesson 10

Active and passive voice (past simple tense)

Examples

1. Mary cooked a lot of food.

2. A lot 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 supervision.

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 precise pps bk pg 83

Lesson 12

AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE.

(Past continuous)

Examples

A – She was ringing the bell.

N – She was not ringing the bell.

I – Was she ringing the bell?

Evaluation

Change the sentences in to 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 foot ball.

5. I was preparing supper.

LESSON 13.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE OF PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE.

Examples

A – Time 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 crying,.....?
4. They were digging,.....?
5. Ka to was slashing the compound,?
6. Sarah and Ann were dancing,.....?
7. The dog was sleeping,.....?

Lesson 13

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 arrived, 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 pg 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 change the sentences in to 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 any thing,.....?
2. We had seen it,.....?
3. Namutebi had not yet gone,.....?
4. Musoke and Ann had slept,.....?
5. It had rained heavily,.....?
6. The dog had died,.....?
7. You had seen me,.....?

Lesson 18

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE OF PAST TENSE

Examples.

1. A – Sheila had stolen the money.
2. P – The money had been stolen by Sheila.

Evaluation

Exercise H Mk precise pps task pg 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 pps task 25.

Lesson 20

Affirmative, Negative and interrogative.

(future simple tense)

Example

1. A – Peter will see his teacher tomorrow.
2. N – Peter won't see his teacher tomorrow.
3. – will Peter see his teacher tomorrow?

Activity

Rewrite these sentences in negative and interrogative

1. I shall prepare posho to night.
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 some where.
6. He will eat some thing before lunch.

Lesson 21.

QUESTIONS TAGS (FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE)

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

Examples.

1. They wont 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 bay 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

ACTIV AND PASSIVE VOICE

(future simple tense)

1. Jane will take the ball (active)

The ball will be taken by Jane.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences in to 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 clean the room.
6. She 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 pps task 26.

Lesson 24

AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE.

(Future continuous tense)

Examples

A – They will be sowing the beans.

N – They won't be sowing the beans.

I – Will they be sowing the beans?

Activity

Re-write the sentences in negative and interrogative forms.

1. She will be buying some sugar.
2. I shall be talking to some body.
3. He will be writing to his father.
4. He 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 class room,.....?
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

A – Jane will be baking cakes.

P – Cakes will be baked by Jane.

Activity

Re-write in passive voice.

1. The teacher will be marking our books.
2. He will be seeing the preacher.
3. The doctor will be helping me.
4. John will be helping me.
5. Ka to 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

articles "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, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

Examples

A kite

A boy

A tree

A car

A black elephant

A white African

A military escort

These ones take articles "a" because they sound "y".

A European, a Ugandan, A University, 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 orange

An animal

An ox

An ant

An ugly girl

An old book.

NB words that take vowel sounds take "an"

Examples

an hour

an X – ray

an honest man

an honourable.

Articles "the"

This article is used for a class defined 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
3. The moon
4. The soil
5. The stars.

b) Using "the" in superlative / comparative degree e.g.

1. The biggest boy (superlative)
2. Of the two girls, Pauline is the father (comparative

c) Use "the " before rivers, seas, oceans and groups of mountains.

Examples.

The Nile

The pacific

The red sea

The Rwenzori

The Everest

Activity

Mk precise pg 8 pps 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 is to giant.

Activity

Put the suitable words in the space below.

1. A spider is to fly as cat is to.....
2. Sheep is to mutton as pig is.....
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. are to birds as scales are to 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 toas guns are to shoot.

More in first Aid in Eng pg 34 -35.

Lesson 30

SIMILES

Lower class work: Comparison of objects

Similes: When a description of some thing or some one 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.....
2. As devoted as a
3. As fast as a.....
4. As gentle as a
5. As happy as a
6. As a like 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 whit as

COMPREHENSION AND COMPOSITION WORK

Lesson 1

Vocabulary

Excuse, thank, sorry, forgive, lend, borrow, please.

A dialogue

Busingye and Amina (Mk pps b k 4 pg 66 -68)

Lesson 2

Vocabulary

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

A passage: Bukuku's sugar canes

Activity:

Learners will read and answer questions on page 67-68 mk pps bk 4.

Lesson 3

Guided composition

The obedient boy (mk pps bk 4 pg 68)

Lesson 4

Vocabulary

Some , a few, cheap, expensive, kilogramme, a bar, a litre, metre, packet, cost, price, item.

A passage: At the market

Lesson 5.

Vocabulary

Shopping list, how much, price, cost, thank you.

A shopping list.

Lesson 6

Composition

A jumbled story about buying and selling (Mk pg 71-72)

Lesson 7

A time table.

Lesson 8

A poem (John kept time)

Lesson 9

Guided composition

Lesson 10

Jumbled sentences (preparing for school)

TERM 2 2012 TOPICAL QUESTIONS ENGLISH

ADVERBS

Underline the adverbs in the given statements.

1. Those girls speak politely.
2. He is coming soon
3. The boy was badly beaten.
4. I came here yesterday.
5. Flies are found everywhere.
6. The teacher went to Kampala.
7. Your pen is here.

Use the correct form of the word given in brackets.

8. He ran to the class..... (quick)
9. The boy wrote his work..... (careful)
10. This boy speaks..... to me . (kind)
11. The thiefwalked in to the room. (silent)
12. Can you do that work.....(sensible)
13. Tamale eats his food.....(hurry)
14. Most pupils write very(good)
15. She was called. (immediate)

THE PAST TENSE

Use the correct form of the word given in brackets.

1. The dog At me yesterday. (bark)
2. I was Under the tree. (sit)
3. They had just..... for school. (leave)
4. The boy had..... all the work. (finish)
5. Hethe money in the drawer. (keep)
6. he go with him yesterday ? (do)

7. She was her hair. (dye)
8. Who that glass last night? (break)
9. They were the house. (sweep)
10. She me on her back yesterday carry)
11. We had two numbers. (skip)
12. The boys had been At the deep end of the pool. (swim)

QUESTION TAGS

Supply tag questions to the following statements.

1. It was raining heavily,.....?
2. We had one swimming,.....?
3. They were my friends,.....?
4. It rained heavily,.....?
5. The boy swept the class very well,.....?
6. We had not eaten any food,.....?
7. Jane left the place,.....?
8. Jolly did not write the work,.....?
9. The thief wasn't arrested,.....?
10. They were not going away,.....?
11. She listened to music the whole day,.....?
12. Agnes did not mop yesterday,.....?
13. It had not eaten,.....?
14. He came late,?
15. We did not welcome him,.....?

THE PAST TENSE (ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE)

Change the sentences to passive voice.

1. Jane ate all the food yesterday.
2. The teacher was teaching the pupils.
3. The boy had played foot ball.
4. My mother punished me.
5. We were sweeping the classroom.
6. Mother cooked the food yesterday.
7. Kato had done all the work.
8. They were writing letters.

Change the sentences to active voice.

9. The snake was killed by me.
10. Thief was arrested by the police.
11. The cat was being chased by the dogs.
12. The dress had been torn by Annet.
13. The exercise had been done by the pupils.
14. The cups were washed by the girls.
15. Mary was being asked by the teacher.

THE FUTURE TENSE

Complete the sentences below using correct form of the word given in brackets.

1. We shall the doctor tomorrow. (see)
2. The pupils will to the tune of the music. (dance)
3. Batambuze will to zoo next week.
4. I a letter next Monday. (write)
5. He will foot ball in the evening.
6. We shall be for you. (wait). (pay)

7. Matovu will be all the rubbish. (burn)
8. John will be us tomorrow. (pay)
9. Mother will..... care of the baby. (take)
- 10.They won't here tomorrow. (come)
- 11.We shall be At the party. (dance)
- 12.Will you us the truth? (tell)

QUESTION TAGS.

Supply questions tags to the following.

1. I shall be happy,?
2. The dog will bite you,.....?
3. You will be punished,.....?
4. Jane will play net ball,.....?
5. We shall not go,.....?
6. I shall not dance,.....?
7. You will not eat food,.....?
8. It will be raining,,.....?
9. Agnes will be an heiress,.....?
- 10.She will not come,.....?
- 11.Paul won't see me,.....?
- 12.He will pass well,.....?
- 13.I shall be coming ,.....?
- 14.We shall not sweep,.....?

TERM TWO ENGLISH MARKING GUIDE FOR TOPICAL QUESTIONS 2012.

1. Politely
2. Soon
3. Badly
4. Here
5. Every where
6. Kampala
7. Here
8. Quickly
9. Carefully
10. Kindly
11. Silently
12. Sensibly.
13. Hurriedly
14. Well
15. Immediately

THE PAST TENSE

1. Barked
2. Sitting / seated
3. Left

4. Finished
5. Kept
6. Did
7. Dyeing
8. Broke
9. Sweeping
10. Stolen
11. Carried
12. Skipped
13. Swimming

QUESTION TAGS

1. Wasn't it?
2. Hadn't we?
3. Weren't they?
4. Didn't it?
5. Didn't he?
6. Had we?
7. Didn't he?
8. Did he?
9. Was he?
10. Weren't they?
11. Didn't she?
12. Did she?
13. Had it?
14. Didn't he?

15. Did we?

THE PAST TENSE (ACTIVE AND PASSIVE)

1. All the food was eaten by Jane yesterday.
2. The pupils were being taught by the teacher yesterday.
3. Foot ball had been played by the boy.
4. I was punished by my mother.
5. The class room was being swept by us.
6. Food was cooked by mother yesterday.
7. All the work had been done by Kato.
8. Letters were being written.
9. I killed the snake.
10. The police arrested the thief.
11. The dog was chasing the cat.
12. Annet was tearing the dress.
13. The pupils have done the exercise.
14. The girls washed the cups.
15. The teacher was being asked by Mary.

THE FUTURE TENSE

1. See
2. Dance
3. Go
4. Shall write
5. Play
6. Waiting
7. Burning

8. Playing
9. Take
10. Come
11. Dancing
12. Tell

QUESTION TAGS

1. Shan't I ?
2. Won't it?
3. Won't you?
4. Won't she?
5. Shall we?
6. Shall I ?
7. Will you?
8. Will it ?
9. Won't she?
10. Will she?
11. Will he?
12. Won't he?
13. Shan't I?
14. Shall we?

PRIMARY FOUR ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM III- 2017

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 to or imagined to be fulfilled in order for an action to take place.

IF 1:

It talks about possible results in a real situation (i.e.) 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 clauses)

(Main clause)

Or

or

(Conditional clause)

(Result clause)

2. If Juma comes, we shall go.

(If clause)

(Main clause)

Or

or

(Conditional clause)

(Result clause)

3. Result

My passing the examination my working hard.

If I work hard, I will (shall) pass the examinations

Evaluation Activity

1. Our stopping the game. It raining.

2. My not hearing from you. My not doing any thing.

3. Musoke being very happy. His father paying his school fees.
4. Your wanting to see me. It has late.
5. Tom's coming. Your wanting to see him.
6. His getting money. His buying a radio.

Rewrite as instructed in the brackets.

7. We shall stop taking sugar if it becomes expensive. (Rewrite beginning: If)
8. The priest wants to buy a car but he does not have enough money. (Begin: If.....)
9. The more you play. You get little marks. (Re-write usingIf)
10. Sit down or else you will be punished. (Beginning: If)

Lesson 2

Lower work: Review negative statements.

Use of unless

Unless means if not.

Examples.

1. If he does not work hard, he will not pass. Unless he works hard, he will not pass.
He will not pass unless he works hard.

Evaluation activity.

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 aggregates.
4. If my brother buys a car, I shall learn to die.
5. If you clean your shoes, the teacher will allow you 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. I shall do that work if you pay me.
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 Dmini (In the year of the lord
2. A.m – ante meridian. (before noon)
3. P.M – Post meridiem. (afternoon)
4. E.g. – example gratia (for example)
5. Etc – et cetera (and so on)
6. i.e – id est (that is)
7. N.B – Note bene (not well)
8. R.S.V.P –Respondez sil 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.Abb. 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.D – 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 Foot ball Association.
- 24.FUFA – Federation of Uganda Foot ball Association
- 25.VAT – Value Added Tax.
- 26.UWESO – Uganda Women’s Effort to save orphans.
- 27.P.S.V – Public Service van/ vehicle (not passengers)
- 28.PMO - Private Motor Omni bus.
- 29.P.L.E – Primary Leaving Examination
- 30.UNEB - Uganda National Examination 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. Is not isn’t
- 3. Will not – won’t
- 4. Shall not – shan’t
- 5. I’d – I had, I would
- 6. I’ve – I have
- 7. Can not can’t
- 8. Has not – hasn’t
- 9. It is – it’s
- 10. He would – he’d
- 11. Must not – mustn’t
- 12. Does not – doesn’t
- 13. Do not – don’t
- 14. You are – you’re
- 15. Ought not - oughtn’t
- 16. Should not – shouldn’t
- 17. There is – there’s
- 18. Of the clock – o’clock
- 19. Let us – let’s
- 20. Government – gov’t

Days of the week.

Mon. – Monday

Tue – Tuesday

Wed – Wednesday

Thur – Thursday

Fri – Friday

Sat – Saturday

Sun – Sunday

Months 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 – Kilogramme / Kilogram

L – Litre

M – Metre

Mm – Milimetre

More in precise pgs 211-217) exercise pupils' task 63 (1-3)

Lesson 5

SPEECHES

Lower class work: Review the use of 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
- iii) Quotation mark. (open and close inverted commas)

Examples

1. " I shall go to town tomorrow," said Mary

(Actual words) (Speech tag)

John said, "My uncle is sick,"

Speech tag Actual words.

Indirect speech (Reported speech)


This is when some one 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  conjunction said words.

Direct and indirect speech of present simple tense.

When changing sentences in to 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 |

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

3.D: We eat posho everyday," say the pupils.

1: The pupils say that they ate posho everyday.

Evaluation Activity

Rewrite the following sentences changing to indirect speech.

1. She says, "I like Irene."
2. "We play every evening, " said solome
3. " I can ride a bicycle," said Tim.
4. "The world is round," says the teacher.
5. The pupils said, "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 Kenneth.
8. "I want to go to Jinja 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 the 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 is already given in its changed form, you leave it as it is.

Example

Indirect Direct

Take – take

Go – go

There – there

That – that

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. The head teacher said," I am studying very hard to get a degree."
2. My neighbor 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 play ground now," they said.
5. She said, "James 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 class monitor.

Lesson 7

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH IN PRESENT TENSE

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

Examples

1. The teacher said," I have spoken to you about your dressing." (Direct)
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 spoilt this desk from here today."
2. Sarah says, "She has lot her name in front of all these people."
3. The observer said, you have beaten 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 neighbor.
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. Ka to said, " I have brought these books already,"

Lesson 8

ORDINAL AND CARDINAL NUMBERS.

Lower 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 quality rather than order.

e.g. 1, 35, 104.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS IN CARDINAL AND ORDINAL

CARDINAL

- 1. – one
- 2. – two
- 3. – three
- 4. – four
- 5. – five
- 11 – eleven
- 12 – twelve
- 13 – thirteen
- 19.- nineteen
- 20 – twenty
- 29 – twenty nine
- 40 – forty
- 90 – ninety.

ORDINAL

- 1st - first
- 2nd – second
- 3rd – third
- 4th – fourth
- 11th – eleventh
- 12th – twelfth
- 13th – thirteenth
- 19th – nineteenth

20th – twentieth

29th – twenty ninth

40th – fortieth

90th – ninetieth

100th – one hundredth

Activity

Write the underlined numbers in words.

1. There are 45 pupils in our class.
2. 24 hours make a day.
3. There are 7 days in a week.
4. 12 months make a year.
5. Martin was the 5th in the whole class.
6. There 700 pupils in our school.
7. November is the 11th month of the year.
8. Today is 20th October, 2011.
9. Women's day is celebrated on 8th March every year.
10. Uganda got her independence on 9th October 1962.
11. Maria was thelast term. (three)
12. I always come..... when we do exams. (one)
13. My dad punished me because I was the(12th)
14. Granny was the child in the family.
15. That country held its..... independence. (both)

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

Activity

Supply the missing word.

1. The meat of a sheep is called
2. A writes poems.
3. A..... is a woman whose husband has died.
4. A person who can not read or write.....
5. A person who is sick.....
6. A person who can not 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 can not 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 with out bones. Fillet
7. A person who repairs machines. Mechanic.

Activity

1. A place where bread is made
2. A vessel where flowers are kept.
3. A doctor who performs operations.
4. A place where 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 in 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.

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 – a loud

 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.

TERM 3 2017 TOPICAL QUESTIONS ENGLISH

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

1. Write the following abbreviations and contractions in full.

a) A.m

b) E.g

c) E.t.c

d) I.e

- e) Viz
- f) Via
- g) Rev
- h) Rd
- i) St.

2. Give the abbreviations and short forms of the following.

- a) Government
- b) Department
- c) Please turn over
- d) With effect from.
- e) Also known as
- f) That is
- g) I have
- h) We had
- i) Let us
- j) Of the clock

CONDITIONALS (IFCLAUSE)

Rewrite as instructed in the brackets.

1. The priest wants to buy a car but he doesn't have enough money. (Begin: if)
2. Sit down or else you will be punished. (Rewrite using : "if")
3. If he doesn't work hard, he will not pass. (Begin: Unless.....)
4. If I see him today, I shall be happy. (Useunless....)
5. We shall stop the game if it rains. (Rewrite using.....unless....)
6. Unless you write well, the teacher will not mark your work. (Begin: If)
7. Juma's coming, our going with him. (Rewrite and join the beginning "f")

8. Unless I work hard, I shall not pass the examinations. (Useif.....)

SPEECHES (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)

Punctuate the sentences correctly.

1. We shall eat all the food said Mary.
2. Tom says I am sick.
3. I am weak said the teacher.
4. Will you come tomorrow asked Betty.
5. I want to go tomorrow said Joel.
6. Peter is sweeping the floor said Mari
7. She said the car is new.

Rewrite as instructed in brackets.

8. The headmaster said, "I am coming to school today." (change to indirect)
9. She says, "I like Betty." (Begin" she says that.....)
- 10."I am eating food now," said the boy. (Begin The boy said that.....)
11. Anna said that she was sick that night. (Rewrite using : ".....")
12. Tom said that he was going to the market. (Rewrite andsaid Tom)
13. They said, "We have spoilt this desk today." (Begin: The said that.....)
14. "She is my sister." Said the teacher. (Change to indirect)
15. The girl said that she wasn't happy. (change to direct)

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

1. Before noon (ante meridiem)
2. For example (example gratia))
3. And so forth (on) (et cetera)
4. That is (idest)
5. Namely (videlicet)
6. By way of
7. Reverend
8. Road.
9. Street/ saint

2

- a) Gov't
- b) Dep't
- c) P.T.O
- d) W.e.f
- e) Aka
- f) i.e
- g) I' ve
- h) We'd
- i) Let's
- j) O'clock

CONDITIONALS (IF I)

1. If the priest had enough money, he would buy a car.
2. If you don't sit down, you will be punished.

Or You will be punished if you don't sit down.

3. Unless he works hard, he will not pass.
4. I shall not be happy unless I see him today.
5. We shall not stop the game unless it rains.
6. If you don't write well, the teacher will not mark your work.
7. If Juma comes, we shall go with him.

Or We shall go with Juma if he comes.

8. I shall not pass the examinations if I don't work hard.

SPEECHES (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)

1. "we shall eat all the food," said Mary.
2. Tom says, "I am sick."
3. "I am weak," said the teacher.
4. "Will you come tomorrow?" asked Betty.
5. "I want to go tomorrow," said Joel.
6. "Peter is sweeping the floor." Said Maria.
7. She said, The car is new."
8. The headmaster said that he was going to school that day.
9. She says that she likes Betty.
10. The boy said that he was eating food then.
11. Anna said, "I am sick this night."
12. "I am going to the market," said Tom.
13. They said that they had spoilt that desk that day.
14. The teacher said that she was (his / her) sister.
15. The girl said, "I am not happy".

