

P.2 ENGLISH NOTES – TERM III

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

SUB-THEME: ROLES OF PEOPLE WHO KEEP PEACE AND SECURITY

LESSON 1.

Vocabulary and structure

Prefect

Teacher	keep	priest
Matron	preach	monitor
Army	nun	criminal
Policeman	church	
Prison	mosque	
Parent	convent	
Imam	arrest	

Structure

- i) Show me a (teacher, mosque, church)
- ii) What does a do?
- iii) What is the job of your mother?
Aunt / daddy
She / he is a priest, teacher, policeman.

Activities

- Reading the vocabulary
- Spelling the vocabulary
- Applying the vocabulary to make meaningful sentences.

Exercise

Complete the words correctly.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) ch__rch | e) pr__est |
| b) m__tr__n | f) pr__f__ct |
| c) pr__son | |
| d) a__my | |

What is this?



This is a _____



This is a _____

1. Who am I?
I work at school. I teach children.
Who am I?
You are a _____
2. I keep peace in the community. I work at the police station.
Who am I?
You are a _____
3. I preach the word of God in a mosque.
Who am I?
You are a _____
4. I cover my head with a veil.
I live in the convent.
Who am I?
You are a _____

Form sentences using these words.

a) Policeman _____

b) prefect _____

c) prison _____

LESSON 2.

Present simple tense related to roles of people who keep peace and security

S is added to the main verb after the pronoun he / she it or after

Singular nouns e.g

The teacher, the prefect, the priest, e.t.c

Examples:.....

Activities done regularly by people who keep peace and security.

e.g

The priest preaches the word of God everyday.

The policeman arrests thieves every night.

Parents take us to church every Sunday.

The class monitor keeps in class everyday.

What does a teacher / matron/ parents do everyday?

The matron keeps _____

She keeps _____

I keep _____

He keeps _____

Fill in the word given in the brackets in the correct form (present simple)

a) The prefect _____ the bell everyday. (ring)

b) The nun _____ in the convent. (live)

c) The prisoners _____ hard every day. (work)

d) The policeman _____ law and order every day. (keep)

e) The matron _____ our clothes every Saturday. (wash)

f) Our Imam _____ softly. (talk)

g) He _____ the compound every evening. (sweep)

Reference: Oxford Eng Bk 2 pg 64.

Read and write Eng pg 46-47.

LESSON 3.

Present simple tense

Verbs ending with y will change the y to i before adding es for singular nouns or pronouns.

e.g

The priest tries his best.

He tries his best to perform well.

We try to come to school early.

Verbs which end with y.

Hurry marry spy

Carry burry fry

Worry dry tidy

Cry copy

Fly empty

Complete these sentences in the present simple tense.

- a) The cook _____ good food every Sunday. (fry)
- b) The pilot _____ an aeroplane every evening. (fly)
- c) He _____ me all the time about his sick child. (worry)
- d) The prefect _____ her work neatly. (copy)

Reference: Junior Eng bk 2 pg 20.

Word Perfect spelling bk 2 pg 37.

Revision of present simple tense.

Revision Exercise

Use the given words in bracket to fill in the gaps correctly.

1. Mary _____ her bag everyday. (carry)
2. Mother _____ her clothes every Friday. (wash)
3. The baby _____ every night. (cry)
4. My aunt _____ me to school every morning. (bring)
5. Bob _____ very well. (write)
6. Pat _____ every Thursday. (swim)
7. Dan _____ the bus every morning. (catch)
8. Anita _____ her room every evening. (tidy)
9. She _____ cakes every Sunday. (bake)
10. Ali _____ his homework at school. (do)

LESSON 4.

Subtheme:-

Ways of promoting peace and security

Vocabulary and structure

Thank you	obey	gift
Give	forgive	play
Happy	greet	happy
Friend	joy	sharing
Share	pray	
Respect – respecting		

Structure

What do you like?

I like sharing / helping/ gifts/ teachers.

Do you like sharing / helping?

Yes, I do.

Yes, I like sharing.

Activities

Reading, spelling the vocabulary.

Construct sentences using the learnt vocabulary.

Doing a written exercise.

Complete these sentences using a correct word.

When you are given something,

- a) You say _____.
- b) You should _____ class rules.
- c) We should _____ elders.
- d) We should _____ our parents in the morning.
- e) _____ sir can I use your pencil? (Help, Excuse0

LESSON 5.

Topical test

1. **Fill in the missing letters.**

- a) m__s__que
- b) ch__r__ch
- c) t__ach__r
- d) p__l__ce

2.a) Whom am I?

I keep law and order.

I work at the police station.

Who am I? _____

b) I help children to learn.

I work at school.

Who am I? _____

3. **Use these words correctly in sentences.**

- a) policeman
- b) nun
- c) priest
- d) cleaner
- e) gardener
- i) The thief was arrested by the _____.

- ii) The _____ planted the flowers.
- iii) The _____ keeps our compound clean.
- iv) The _____ covers her head with a veil.
- v) A _____ preachers the word of God in church.

Make sentences using these words.

- a) greet _____
- b) gift _____
- c) friend _____

similar related to the theme

small words for big words.

Similar are words with the same meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. gift - present | 7. Pile - heap |
| 2. rich - wealth | 8. Stop - halt |
| 3. weep - cry | 9. Collect - gather |
| 4. large - big | 10. Start - begin |
| 5. end - finish | 11. Speak - talk |
| 6. difficult - hard | 12. Joy - happiness |

Write one word which means the same as the underlined

- 1. The teacher gave me a gift. _____
- 2. Please assist me with your pencil. _____
- 3. The rich man has a lot of respect. _____
- 4. She wept at the death of his brother. _____
- 5. The father put on halt all his work when it rained. _____

Junior Eng bk 1 pg 63-82.

Junior Eng bk 2 pg 23, 59.

LESSON 6.

Vocabulary and structure

Work	slap	insult
Share	pinch	backbite
Bite	take	disturb
Steal	abuse	fight
Push	forgive	
Tackle	steal	

Structure

It is good to forgive.

It is bad to steal / beat / pinch.

Do you _____? No, I do not steal books.

Do not steal / abuse _____

Activities

Reading the vocabulary

Spelling the vocabulary

Apply the vocabulary in sentences

Exercise

Fill in the gaps correctly.

Sl__p

Ab__se

b__t

st__al

p__nch

Make small words from these words

Abuse _____

Beat _____

Forgive _____

Fill in the correct form of the word given in the brackets

1. The children _____ everyday. (fight)
2. She _____ me everyday. (beat)
3. Ritah _____ her friend everyday. (push)
4. Dan _____ us everyday. (forgive)
5. The boys _____ books everyday. (share)

Punctuate correctly.

Yes i share with my friends

no annet does not beat me

Present simple tense in negative form related to the theme

We use not to show negative form.

Children will mention activities they do at school e.g writing, singing.

Example

1. Do you slap your friend?
No, I do not slap my friend.
2. Does he slap his friend?
No, he does not slap his friend.
3. Joan moves in class everyday.
Joan does not move in class every day.

Exercise

Change these sentences in negative form.

1. The teacher abuses us everyday.

2. The children fight every afternoon.

3. We talk in class everyday.

4. Dora does good work in class.

5. I listen to the teacher everyday.

Fill in the correct form of the word in brackets

- a) They do not _____ everyday. (work)
- b) The teacher does not _____ Sarah every time. (punish)
- c) My daddy does not _____ me everyday. (slap)
- d) Allen _____ the bell everyday. (ring)
- e) The prefect _____ books in class every after a lesson. (collect)

LESSON 7.

Subtheme:-

Importance of promoting peace and security.

Vocabulary

Touch	report
Fight	rest
Hunger	abuse
Beat	work
Stranger	clean

Activities

- Spelling the vocabulary
- Reading the vocabulary

- Apply the vocabulary in sentences correctly.

Exercise

Write these words correctly

1. a) bsuae _____ c) ptorer _____
b) rset _____ d) ghfti _____

Complete these sentences correctly

- a) We must _____ bad people to the teacher.
b) We should never talk to _____
c) Children should not _____ each other.
d) We must keep our classroom _____ all the time.

Make small words from these big ones

- a) stranger _____
b) beat _____
c) clean _____

Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of word in the brackets

- a) The maid is _____ the baby. (beat)
b) The girls are _____ now. (fighting)
c) The boy is _____ to the teacher. (talk)

LESSON 8

Theme: **Child protection**

Subtheme: **Child work and child abuse**

Past simple tense of verbs which end with y

Example

copy - copied burry - _____

carry	-	carried	try	-	_____
hurry	-	hurried	dry	-	_____
marry	-	married	fry	-	_____

Activities

- Identifying verbs which end with y.
- Changing the verbs to past simple tense.
- Spelling the verbs in past simple tense.

Exercise

Change these words to past simple tense.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) cry - _____ | d) empty - _____ |
| b) copy - _____ | e) spy - _____ |
| c) carry - _____ | f) try - _____ |

Use these words in the brackets correctly

- She _____ to run very fast from the stranger last week. (try)
- The baby _____ loudly because she had fallen off the bed. (cry)
- We _____ the work from the chalkboard yesterday. (copy)
- The prefect _____ all the dustbins last evening. (empty)
- The sun _____ all the crops in the garden last month. (dry)
- Mummy _____ some eggs for the visitors last Sunday. (fry)
- The policeman _____ over the thieves last month. (spy)

Reference: Junior Eng 2 pg 20.

LESSON 9.

Subtheme: Effects of child abuse.

Vocabulary

Fear worry lame blind

Anger	sadness	angry	pain
Deaf	run	death	shame
Hatred	loneliness		

Activities

- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Applying the vocabulary in sentences.

1. **Re-arrange the letters to make correct words.**

- a) aefd - _____
- b) bldin - _____
- c) alem - _____
- d) smhae - _____

Complete these sentences using a correct word.

- a) Cats are afraid _____ dogs.
- b) The injured man was in a lot _____ pain.
- c) Ronah was angry _____ me.
- d) I am worried _____ my father.

Join these sentences as instructed in the brackets

- a) The baby was angry. He cried. (Join using _____ so _____)

- b) Jero is a blind boy.
Jere is a lame boy. (Join using _____ and _____)

Use of their and there

There is used to show ownership.

For example

Their car is new.

There is used to show a place.

For example

My mother is over there.

We shall go there tomorrow.

Activities

- Making oral sentences using the words.
- Doing written exercises.

Fill in the gap with their or there

- a) _____ are four boys in the field.
b) _____ is a their at the door.
c) _____ dog is bad.
d) _____ are three policemen on the road.
e) I want to talk to _____ matron.
f) hey built _____ house on a hill.
g) _____ is no meat in the sourcepan.
h) _____ mother is coming to morrow.
i) Once _____ was a beautiful prince.
j) Who is knocking _____ ?

2. Make four sentences using;

i) there

ii) their

Reference: Junior Eng bk 2 pg 13.

LESSON 10.

Use of to, too, two

To is used for a place.

Too is used to mean very, very

Two is used to mean number.

Use to, too, two to fill the gaps in the following:

- a) There was _____ much work for me.
- b) My _____ brothers are coming today.
- c) She used a knife _____ cut.
- d) Diana gave _____ pencils _____ me.
- e) Aunt is going _____ town with me.
- f) He is _____ old _____ walk.
- g) These _____ girls are friends.
- h) The maid was _____ tied to wash the clothes.
- i) _____ cats hid under my bed.
- j) The road was _____ slippery for us to drive fast.
- k) My _____ friends came _____ see me yesterday.

Reference: Standard 2 read and write Eng pg 68.

LESSON 10.

Use of do and does

Does is used for one thing or person.

Do is used for many things or people.

Activities

- Reading sentences using the words do or does.
- Doing written exercises.

1. Complete these sentences using do or does.

- a) The child _____ her homework neatly.
- b) What will you _____ tomorrow?
- c) The teacher _____ not like eggs.
- d) You _____ not care for your work.
- e) I _____ revision exercises everyday.
- f) Sam _____ not like eggs.
- g) _____ you like your teacher very much.
- h) The teacher _____ not like to see children who fight.
- i) My mother _____ her best to help me.
- j) Jonah _____ his art in the evening daily.

Reference: Standard 2 read and write Eng pg 55.

LESSON 11.

Sub theme:

Vocabulary

Parent	gift	get
Guide	advise	
Help	listen	

Activities

- Listening and reading the vocabulary.
- Constructing sentences using the vocabulary.

Exercise

1. **Write the odd one out**

a) table, chair, bench, gift

b) goat, cat, friend, cow, sheep

c) locust, parent, beetle, wasp

2. **Write the plurals of these words**

a) gift _____

b) friend _____

c) parent _____

3. **Write another word which has the same meaning as the underlined.**

a) Do not take my gift.

b) I can't find my father and mother.

c) You should help everybody.

Past simple tense of irregular verbs

Examples

get - got

bite - bit

break - broke

feel - felt

drink - drank

hear - heard

sweep - swept

stand - stood

Activities

- Identifying irregular verbs.
- Spelling the irregular verbs.

Exercise

1. Change these words to past simple tense

- a) see _____
- b) take _____
- c) run _____
- d) fight _____
- e) catch _____
- f) buy _____
- g) come _____

Complete these sentences using the correct form of the words in the brackets

- 1. We _____ milk from the supermarket yesterday. (buy)
- 2. Th house was _____ last week. (burn)
- 3. The two boys _____ for a toy car last evening. (fight)
- 4. Lutu _____ sorry for the blind man last Sunday. (feel)
- 5. The old woman _____ under the tree yesterday afternoon. (sit)
- 6. Our grandmother _____ care of us when we went to the village last year. (take)

LESSON 12.

Gender

Nouns referring to females are feminine.

Nouns referring to males are masculine.

Other nouns which refer to either male or female are common.

Examples of feminine and masculine gender.

Feminine

Mother

Wife

masculine

father

husband

Sister	brother
Aunt	uncle
Princess	prince
Girl	boy
Landlady	landlord
Niece	nephew

Common gender

Teacher	cousin	pupil, e.t.c
Friend	reverend	
Child	doctor	

Activities

- Defining feminine, masculine and common gender.
- Spelling words related to gender.
- Doing written exercise.

Exercise

1. Write each noun in the correct box.

Teacher	wife
Niece	nephew
Husband	head boy
Aunt	prince
Uncle	pupil
Neighbor	child

feminine	masculine	common

--	--	--

2. **Write the feminine nouns for the words underlined.**

a) The policeman arrested a thief.

b) The husband listened to his

c) My uncle abused me last week.

d) Our landlord is coming today.

e) Do you want to see your grandfather in the hospital?

Reference: Essential Eng work bk 3, pg 14-15.

Junior Eng bk 2 pg 40.

LESSON 13.

Forming adjectives using 'full' added to a noun

Examples

Care + full = careful

Help + full = _____

Use + full = _____

Faith + full = _____

Peace + full = _____

Cheer + full = _____

Note: that one 'l' is dropped.

Activity

- Reading the adjectives.
- Forming adjectives.
- Identifying the adjectives in this category.

Exercise

1. Form adjectives from these nouns.

- a) Cheer _____
- b) pain _____
- c) hope _____
- d) wonder _____
- e) shame _____
- f) delight _____
- g) harm _____

2. **Form an adjective from the underlined words**

- a) A kitten which is full of play is _____
- b) A village full of peace is _____
- c) A driver who takes full care is _____
- d) A cut which is full of pain is _____
- e) A book full of use is _____
- f) a person who is full of thanks is _____
- g) A boy full of truth is _____

LESSON 14.

THEME: MEASURES

SUBTHEME: TIME

Vocabulary

Time	o'clock	month
Day	first	second
Week	third	February
Hour	fourth	Wednesday
Daily	calendar	January
Diary	quarter	thirty

Structure:-

a) What time is it?

It is six o'clock.

b) What time do you?

I at O'clock.

Activities

- Reading through the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral and written sentences.

Exercise

1. Make five sentences using these words.

a) _____

- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

2. What time is it?

Reference: MK Eng bk 2 pg 54 (oral)

Exercise pg 57.

3. Make small words from the big ones.

a) fourth _____, _____

b) Wednesday _____, _____

c) calendar _____, _____

4. Write the short forms of the days of the week.

Months of the year

There are twelve months in a year. Months of the year are always written with capital letters.

Example

February, April, March, June

Months of the year and their short forms.

January - Jan

Feb - _____

March - _____

April - _____

Activities

- Naming months of the year.

- Writing months of the year in their short forms.
- Spelling months of the year.

Exercise

1. **Fill in the missing letter.**

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Feb__a__ry | d) Ap__il |
| b) M__rch | e) S__pt__mb__r |
| c) D__c__mber | f) Au__u__t |

2. **Answer these questions correctly.**

Reference: MK Eng bk 2 pg 59.

3. **Write the short forms of these months.**

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| a) February | _____ |
| b) December | _____ |
| c) October | _____ |
| d) January | _____ |
| e) July | _____ |
| f) August | _____ |

4. **Punctuate correctly**

- a) the ninth month of the year is September.

- b) Mummy went to Nairobi in april.

- c) their grandmother died in november.

- d) february comes after January.

Use of were and where

Were is use fro many people or things. It is the plural of was.

Example

- They were not at home.
- The dogs were barking the whole night.

Where is used to ask questions about places. It always comes at the beginning of the questions.

Examples:-

Where is your home?

Where did your father go?

Activities

- Constructing sentences using were and where orally.
- Filling in the correct word in sentences.

Exercise

1. **Fill in the gaps with were or where.**

- a) The teachers _____ in a meeting at four o'clock.
- b) Paul and Pamela _____ born in April.
- c) _____ did you go during the holiday?
- d) There _____ many apples in the basket.
- e) _____ you at the theatre last week?
- f) _____ does your grandmother live?
- g) They _____ in the hospital in June.

2. Construct these sentences using;

- i) Where a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- ii) Were a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

Reference: *Improve your Eng bk 2 pg 90.*
Standard Eng 2 read and write page 57.

Use of shall and will

Shall is used with I and we.

Example

I shall go to the market at five o'clock.

We shall meet them in the classroom.

Will is used with you, he, she

Example

You will ring the bell at three o'clock.

They will come for the party next week.

Activities

- Constructing oral sentences using shall and will.

Exercise

1. Make three sentences using will and shall.

- a) shall a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
- b) will a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____

2. Fill in the gaps correctly using shall and will.

- a) The matron _____ come to school on Monday.
b) The workers _____ finish paining the house tomorrow.
c) She _____ be coming from Masaka next week.
d) We _____ not go to school on Saturday.

e) Tom _____ learn to ride a bicycle next month.

f) I _____ watch the play on Sunday.

g) It _____ rain in the afternoon.

Reference: Standard Eng bk 2 page

Subtheme:- Units of measure

Vocabulary

Coin	notes	litre
Money	length	metre
Wide	measure	kilogram
Packet	long	height

Structure

May I have?

Yes you may.

How much is a?

Ref: MK bk 2 page 127 – 129.

Activities

- Identifying units of measurements.
- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Constructing oral and written sentences using the vocabulary.
- Answering questions using the structure.

Exercise

1. Write these words correctly.

a) noste - _____

b) terme - _____

c) olng - _____

d) nomye - _____

2. Make sentences using these words.

a) kilogram _____

b) Shillings _____

c) litres _____

d) money _____

Punctuation marks

The apostrophe.

We can use the apostrophe to show ownership.

Examples

The cry of the baby.

The baby's cry.

The shoes for Jeremiah.

Jeremiah's shoes.

Activities

- Children will answer oral questions using the apostrophe.
- Written exercise.

Exercise

1. **Write these sentences using the apostrophe.**

a. The bag for my grandmother.

b) The stick for the old man.

c) The legs for the cow.

d) The books for Grace.

e) The crown for the queen.

f) A dog for Mr. Kato.

g) He has booked the ticket for my sister.

h) The dress for Joy is clean.

i) The feathers for the peacocks are good for decoration.

j) The shirt for Joel is smaller than mine.

Reference: Junior Eng bk 2 page 26.

Apostrophe

We can use the apostrophe to write words in short form.

Examples

You are - you're

He is - He's

They are - they're

Activities

- Writing words in short forms using the apostrophe.

Exercise

1. Write these words in short form.

Who is _____ has not _____

Where is _____ was not _____

There is _____ did not _____

What is _____ that is _____

I am _____ does not _____

2. Write out the short forms of the underlined words.

a) Ruth does not like going to town.

b) We cannot work when there is noise in the room.

c) The pears are not quite ripe.

d) I can guess what is in the box.

e) Rhoda is tall and she is pretty too.

f) This is not a lovely flower.

g) We can not understand his words, because he talks very fast.

Reference: Junior Eng bk 2 pg 29.

Subtheme: shapes and solids

Vocabulary

Circle	corner	wide
Square	longer	
Rectangle	shape	
Triangle	green	
Ball	white	
Centre	side	

Structure

- What shape is this?
- How many sides has a?
- How many corners does a have?

- Is this a

No, it is not.

Yes, it is.

Activities

- Read the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Answering orally the questions about the structure.

Exercise

Fill in the missing letters

a) c__rc__e

b) re__t__ngle

c) s__uare

d) tr__ngl__

e) c__rn__r

f) c__ntr__

2. Write the odd one out.

a) cup, plate, square, mug

b) triangle, blouse, skirt, shorts

c) Paul, Peter, circle, Tom, Jane

3. Make sentences using these words.

a) square _____

b) longer _____

c) Circle _____

Theme: Recreation, Festivals and Holidays

Subtheme: Recreation activities at home and school

Vocabulary

Clean	pray	resting
Care(v)	watch(v)	beach
Shop(v)	reading	mark
Visit	picnic	praying
Play	theatre	swim

Activities

- Read the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Doing written exercise.

Exercise

1. Make five sentences using any of the words learnt.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

2. Write these words in present continuous tense.

Play _____	visit _____
Rest _____	swim _____
Clean _____	pray _____
Shop _____	read _____
Mark _____	cook _____

3. Write these words correctly.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) kooc _____ | d) aencl _____ |
| b) pyra _____ | e) tsivi _____ |
| c) msiw _____ | f) rdea _____ |

Re-arrange these words to make correct sentences.

- a) dog Esther her playing with is.

b) is Suzan fruit gathering her with sister.

c) Ronah working is David with.

d) football like I very much.

e) Mary fruit is gathering her with sister.

f) very mummy was happy with me.

g) six bought litres she of milk.

h) teacher is father my a.

i) compound cleaning we the are now.

j) slowly Martin writes.

Reference: Improve your Eng std 2. Workbook pg 7.

Subtheme: Cultural festivals

Vocabulary

Name(v)	mother
Father	relatives
Enjoyment	sing
Uncle	dance
Twin	picnic
Holiday	eat

Activities

- Read the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Doing written exercise.

Exercise

1. **Make small words from these.**

- a) enjoyment _____
- b) father _____
- c) brother _____

2. **Write the plurals of these words.**

- twin _____
- mother _____
- relative _____
- holiday _____
- grandmother _____

3. **Fill in the missing letters.**

- a) Un__cle d) p__cn__c
- b) rel__t__ve e) d__nc__
- c) m__th__r f) tw__n

4. **Make sentences using these words.**

- a) enjoyment _____ d) picnic _____
- b) holiday _____ e) twins _____

Subtheme: Holidays

Vocabulary

Sing	act	dance
Pray	match	eat
Drink	play	visit
Celebrate	religious	holidays

Structure

- What did you eat during..... holiday?

Activities

- Read the vocabulary.
- Spelling the vocabulary.
- Making sentences using the vocabulary.

Exercise

1. Write these words in past simple tense

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) act _____ | f) match _____ |
| b) dance _____ | g) visit _____ |
| c) pray _____ | h) drink _____ |
| d) eat _____ | i) sing _____ |
| e) pray _____ | |

2. **Make sentences using these words**

- a) visit _____
- b) match _____
- c) pray _____
- d) act _____

3. **Complete these sentences using the correct form of words in the brackets.**

- a) I can _____ like a bird in the air. (sing)
- b) We _____ at the party last evening. (dance)
- c) They will _____ their grandmother during the holiday. (visit)
- d) She _____ a lot of milk when she went to Mbarara. (drink)
- e) Diana _____ meet, sausages and a cake at the wedding party. (eat)