

THEME: OUR SCHOOL

SUB-THEME: People in our school.

Lesson 1 The letter of the alphabets.

Small letters and capital letters.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm
Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Activities

-Reading the capital and the small letters of the alphabet.

Exercise

Write the capital and the small letters of the alphabet.

Lesson 2

Changing from capital to small and from small to capital.

Examples

A=a B=b C=c

D=d E=e F=f

Exercise

a. Change these letters from capital to small.

A-	N-
G-	T-
M-	Z-
S-	C-
H-	I-
B-	U-

b. Change the following letters from small to capital.

d-	e-	f-
j-	k-	l-
p-	q-	r-
v-	w-	x-

Lesson 3

Filling in the missing letters.

a. Which letter comes after?

c, __, e, __, g, __, l, __, k, __, q, __,
m, __, o, __, w, __, n, __.

b. Which letter comes before?

__, p	__, j
__, m	__, k
__, s	__, r
__, c	__, t

Lesson 4

Changing words from capital to small letters.

Examples

BOOK – book

TABLE – table

DUSTER – duster

RUBBER – duster

Exercise A

Change these words from capital to small letters.

a CHAIR -

BAG -

DESK -

GIRL -

PENCIL -

CHALKBOARD -

INK -

HEADMASTER -

BOOK -

GUARD -

Week 2 Sub- Theme: Things in our school.

Lesson 1 – Change these words from small to capital letters.

class –

pen -

window -

paper -

cupboard –

bag –

school –

broom –

Ref: Read and write bk 1 and 2

Essential English workbook 1 Pages 3-12

Lesson 2

Re-arranging letters in alphabetical order.(abc order)

Examples

- d, a, c, b – a, b, c, d
- c, e, d - c, d, e

Exercise

Re-arrange these letters in abc order.

a. f, a, d, b –

b. h, e, c, f –

c. p, m, o, n –

d. v, x, u, w –

e. k, g, m, e –

f. s, m, p, q –

Lesson 3. Nouns

What is a noun?

A noun is a naming word.

A noun is a name of anything.

Examples of nouns

Names of people e.g Jane, Peter etc

Names of places e.g Kibuli, Kampala etc

Names of objects e.g tables, chairs, books, benches, desks, chart, pencil

Activity

Identifying nouns from the given sentences

Examples

- a. Mary has a book.
- b. He is writing with a pencil.

Identifying nouns from the given sentences below.

1. This chair is new.
2. Their school is big.
3. The children are sitting on a bench.
4. I live at Muyenga.
5. Sam goes to Greenhill Academy.
6. Her pencil is short.
7. They are carrying heavy bags.
8. The eagle is flying over our school.
9. She is writing on the chalkboard.
10. There are few desks in their classroom.

Wk 3

Lesson 1 Article “a” and “an”

Using article “a” and “an”

We use article "a" before single nouns which begin with consonants
examples

a table, a chair, a pencil, a ruler

a book, a pen, a school

a mat, a cup, a broom

a class, a plate, a hoe

a chalkboard, a dog, a slasher

a clock, a bird, a rag

a room, a window, a cupboard

Activity

Write "a" or "an" in the spaces below to complete the sentences.

1. This isbook.
2. Here isorange.
3. She is eating.....egg.
4. Musa haspen and.....book.
5. Joy keeps her books in.....box.
6.elephant is big animal.
7. We get milk fromcow.
8. They sit on.....bench
9. Paul gave me.....umbrella.
10. Can you draw.....picture ofox.

Ref. English Aid std 12 pg 8.

English Aid std 1 pg 14.

Junior English Bk.

Week4

Sub-theme: Activities in our school.

Lesson 1: plural of Nouns – Singular Adding 's' to nouns means me. Plural means more than one.

Some nouns change to plural form by adding 's'

Examples

One (singular) more than one (plural)

pencil pencils

book books

chart charts

window windows

duster dusters

chair chairs

hoe hoes

broom brooms

Activities

Change the following nouns to plural form.

door -

mat -

girl -

boy -

school -

gate -

guard -

teacher -

desk -

tin -

pencil -

bag -

Change the given words in brackets to plural form.

1.The _____ are in my bag. (books)

2.I have five _____ (finger)

3.Our _____ have gone for a meeting.(teacher)

4.The children have clean _____(uniform)

5.There are _____ on the walls of the room.(pictures)

6. We want some _____.(sweets)

7.There are _____ on that plate.(apple)

8.His _____ are full of mangoes.(basket)

9.The hen has twelve _____.(chick)

10.The _____ are playing in the field.(boy)

Ref. Read and write bk 1 pg 18-19

Essential English bk 1 pg 25

Junior English bk 1 pg 17.

Lesson II: Plural of nouns.

Adding 'es'

Nouns that end in these following sounds: sh, ch, s, x and o make their plurals by adding 'es'

Example

Singular		plural
brush	-	brushes
box	-	boxes
fox	-	foxes
church	-	churches
mango	-	mangoes
dress	-	hero

Activities

Give the plural form of the following

bench-	watch-
bus -	box -
glass -	brush-
class -	tomato

potato-

box-

Change the given words in brackets to plural form to complete the sentences.

1. The girls cleaned all the_____.(class)
2. There are many _____in the room.(bench)
3. His _____are not ripe.(mango)
4. John has two_____.(torch)
5. All the boys do not have _____.(brush)
6. She ate all the _____.(tomato)
7. Children keep their books in _____.(box)
8. Many like beans and _____.(potato)
9. There are _____in that bush.(fox)
10. He did not wash the _____ well.(dish)

Reference:

English Aid bk 2

Junior English bk 1

Essential English work book 1 pg 25

Lesson III: The use of is and are.

We use 'is' to talk about one. 'Are' is used to talk about many.

Examples

She is playing.

The children are writing.

Activities

- a. Make sentences using is or are orally

b. Fill in the blank spaces using is or are to complete the sentences.

1. The pencils _____ in the tin.
2. The teacher _____ marking books.
3. Today _____ Friday.
4. The boys _____ playing football.
5. _____ she coming with us?
6. Tom _____ reading a story book.
7. James and Paul _____ friends.
8. She _____ sweeping the classroom.
9. Tim _____ going to school.
10. The head teacher _____ in the office.

Ref: Make five sentences from the substitutional table below.

she The boy The teacher Those mangoes Her books	is are	sweet on the shelf reading a story book teaching English sweeping the classroom
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Ref.

Junior English bk 1

Read and write bk 2

Essential English workbook 1

Lesson IV

The use of 'has' and 'have'

Has is used to talk about one and used with he, she and it.

Has is used with I, we, they, we, you, and they.

Examples

She has a bag.

John has a ball.

We have many books

I have five dresses.

Activities

a. Make sentences using has or have orally.

b. Write has or have in the spaces below.

1. The boy _____ a long pencil.

2. You _____ my book.

3. We _____ no chairs.

4. The child _____ a toy car.

5. The elephant _____ a short tail.

6. I _____ a long dress.

7. She _____ neat work.

8. Giraffes _____ long legs.

9. The bird _____ two wings.

10. They _____ expensive cars.

Week 5

THEME: OUR HOME

SUB.TOPIC: People in our home.

Lesson I

Make five sentences from the table below.

You		two brothers
Paul		my rubber
They	has	a big dress
She		a long tail
It	have	a new car.

Ref

Junior English bk 1

Read and write book2

Essential workbook 2

Lesson II Verbs

A verb is a word in action.

A verb is a doing word

Examples of verbs

look	jump	climb
walk	sleep	sit
clean	cry	sleep
eat	laugh	cook
run	sweep	pick
drink	draw	play
dance	write	slash
read	map	push

Activities

a-Listing/ mentioning different verbs

b-Identifying verbs in sentences by underlining

a .We draw nice pictures

- b. She walks slowly.
- c. Jane writes well
- d. I come to school by car.
- e. Peter is pushing a wheel barrow.
- f. Policemen run after thieves.
- g. They are picking rubbish.
- h. The boys are mopping the classroom
- i. Small girls sit on benches.
- f. We read books to get good marks.

Ref.

Oxford primary English bk 2 pg

Essentials English bk 2

Essential English bk 1

Lesson III

Sub-theme: Roles and responsibilities of family members.

Tenses

Present continuous tense

Adding 'ing' to doing words.

We add 'ing' to verbs to change them to present continuous tense.

Words like 'am', 'is' and 'are' continuous tense sentences.

Examples

teach - teaching

eat - eating

point - pointing

climb - climbing

look - looking

call - calling

pull - pulling

pick - picking

sweep - sweeping

clean - cleaning

push - pushing

catch - catching

hold - holding

wash - washing

swim - swimming

Activities

Adding 'ing' to verbs to change them to the present continuous tense orally

Filling in the correctly using the verb in the brackets.

1. I am _____ my teeth now. (brush)
2. Grace and Dianna are _____ the floor (sweep)
3. He is _____ a bag (hold)
4. She is _____ a nice picture (paint)
5. Rodney is _____ a box (carry)
6. Why are you _____ out (go)
7. They are _____ now (play)
8. we are _____ hard (work)
9. Alice is _____ on the mat (sleep)
10. She is _____ to the roof

Ref

Essential Eng bk 1 and 2

Eng Aid bk 3

Read and write bk 1

Week 6

Lesson 1

Adding to a verb that ends with 'e' to change to present continuous tense(now tense)

E.g.; come - coming

Close - closing

Bake - baking

Save - saving

Live - living

Dance - dancing

Write - writing

Ride - riding

Drive - driving

Activities.

A. Discussing the verb which end with 'e'

B Adding 'ing' to verbs that end with 'e'

C. Filling in exercise

Drop 'e' and add 'ing' to the verbs

Live - living

race__

Dance- dancing

choose__

Write__

come__

Glide__

bake__

Drive__

dive__

Wave__

move__

Make__

take__

Prepare__

face__

Lesson II

Change the given verbs to the present continuous tense and fill the gaps.

1.Daddy is _____ a new car.(drive)

2.My cousin is _____ a cake.(bake)

3.The old man is _____.(smoke)

4.Mukasa and Lule are _____ into the water.(drive)

5. We are _____ very fast (move)

6. She is _____ very well (dance)

7. You are _____ a nice doll. (make)

8. Her daughter is _____ to her (wave)

9. The teacher is _____ on the chalkboard (write)

10. They are _____ to see us (come)

Ref

English Aid std

Essential Eng bk

MID-TERM

Week 7

SUB-THEME:

Things found in our home and their uses.

PAST TENSE

-Adding 'd' to verbs to change them to the past tense.

-We add 'd' to some verbs to change them to the past tense

Examples

1. Save – saved
2. Wipe -
3. Move-
4. Chase-

Activities

- a. Discussing the verbs which take 'd' in the past tense.
- b. Adding 'd' to verbs to change them to past tense.
- c. Filling in exercise

Add 'd' to the verbs

Wipe-

use-

Move-

joke-

Hope-

sneeze-

Bake-

chase-

Like-

close-

Waste-

taste-

Snore-

hope-

Lesson 2

Change the verbs in the brackets the past tense and fill in the gaps.

1. Tom _____ loudly. (sneeze)
2. They _____ to their new house. (move)
3. The maid _____ all the sugar in the tin. (use)
4. They girl _____ into the swimming pool. (dive)
5. Jane _____ to us. (wave)
6. Brenda _____ her new dress. (like)
7. Milly _____ the baby's mouth. (wipe)
8. The policeman _____ the thief. (chase)
9. The oldman _____ in a small hut. (live)
10. He _____ lovely last night. (snore)

Ref.

Junior English bk 1

Lesson 3

Adding 'ed' to verbs to change them to past tense.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. look-looked | 4.pull- |
| 2. play- | 5.fill- |
| 3. touch- | 6.push- |
| 7. help - | 14.stay - |
| 8.post - | 15.borrow- |
| 9.stay – | 16.visit - |
| 10. point- | 17.talk - |
| 11.pray - | 18.call- |
| 12.wash- | 19.cook- |
| 13.pray - | 20.taste- |

Lesson IV

Make sentences using any of the above words

E.g.

1. Joseph touched a hot saucepan.
2. Mary helped me with the homework.
3. Okello_____all his shirts.(wash)
4. I_____my aunt on Sunday.(visit)
5. Tan_____a book from me (borrow)
6. Jonathan_____very hard (work)
7. They _____at the beach.
8. We_____to the sun(point)
9. Grace_____all the rubbish(pick)
10. The men_____the car(pull)

Ref

Junior English bk 1

Week 8

Lesson 1

Using was or were

We use 'was' for one item

We use were for more than one item.

Examples

The chair was broken

The knife was on the table

Peter was playing netball

Mother was peeling potatoes

Were

We use were for more than one item or persons.

E.g., The oranges were sweet

The goats were eating grass.

The boys were playing football.

Making sentences using was and were

Fill in the gaps using was or were

1.The boys_____reading their book.

2.The children _____playing football.

3.The dress_____dirty.

4.The apples _____green

5.Dan_____working on the farm.

6. The thief _____ in the house
7. _____ the oranges ripe?
8. Birds _____ flying over our house.
9. The cat _____ playing with the kitten.
10. The girls _____ skipping the rope.

Lesson 2

Make five sentences from this table

The girls	was	playing
He		outside
The boys	were	sleeping on
Joy		the mat
		slashing
		eating food
		saying prayers

Reference

Junior English bk 1

English Aid 2

Workbook Essential bk 2

Lesson 3

Punctuation marks

1. Capital letters are used when starting a sentence, a question, names of people, places, titles of books, days of the week and months of the year.

Examples

1. Where do you live?
2. She is a good girl.
3. Yesterday was Tuesday.

Activities

- identifying capital letters on the chalkboard.
Write a capital letter where necessary.

- 1.rose is a good girl.
- 2.her mothers name is mary
- 3.jinja is very far from lake Victoria
- 4.my name is esther.
- 5.tomorrow will be Sunday.
- 6.i was born in april.
7. nakasero is a big school
8. she is going to town
- 9.my uncle lives in mulago
10. anita and alice are sisters

Ref

Essential English Bk 2

English Aid Bk 1

English Aid Bk 2

Lesson 4

THEME: OUR COMMUNITY

Sub-theme: people in our community.

Punctuation marks

-A full stop.

A full stop is a dot which is put at the end of a telling sentence

Example

- a. A dog is a domestic animal.
- b. Butter is made from milk

Activities

-Constructing telling sentences orally

-Reading sentences

-Writing exercise about full sentences

Put a full stop at the end of each of these sentences.

1. Father is driving a car
2. The doctor is treating a sick person
3. He is going to his farm
4. The carpenter made nice chairs
5. The teacher went back home
6. The cobbler repaired my shoe
7. The boys are playing football
8. Mary had lunch at school
9. The school bus was late today
10. The baby cries every night.

Ref

Essential workbook bk 2

Read and write

Week 9

Lesson 1

QUESTION MARKS

Every asking sentence must end with a question mark.

A question mark is put at the end of asking sentences

1. What is your name?
2. Why are you shouting in class?
3. How old are you?

Put a full stop or capital letter or question mark at the end of each sentences.

1. my school is greenhill academy
2. where is my new bag
3. mukasa is a clever boy
2. the butcher is here
3. we like going on a trip
4. okello is going tomorrow
5. today is Monday
6. how are you today
7. sunday is the first day of the week
8. kato is in primary one

Ref

Essential workbook bk 2

Read and write

Lesson 2

GENDER

The feminine and masculine gender

1. She-he
2. Boy-girl
3. brother-sister
4. Male-female
5. dog-bitch
6. Master-mistress
7. Prince-princess
8. Father-mother
9. horse-mare
10. ram- ewe
11. male-female
12. man-woman
13. waiter-waitress
14. uncle-aunty
15. Husband-wife
16. King-queen
17. Son- daughter
18. actor-actress
19. tiger-tigeress
20. niece-nephew

Make sentences using any of the above

E.g. as The waiter served well

The girl is here

Lesson 3

Sub theme: Activities in our community

Change the female nouns to male.

1. My _____ is hardworking(daughter)
2. I love my _____(grandmother)
3. The _____ has come to visit us(queen)
4. _____ has not come to school today(he)
5. The _____ has a nice voice(princess)
6. All the _____ stood up(girls)
7. Her _____ was sick(sister)
8. Our _____ has playing with its puppies(bitch)
9. James spent his holiday with his _____(aunty)

Activities 2

Give the opposites of these underlined words.

1. The waiter took our order and served us.
2. The actor is very funny.
3. The goose ran out of the fence.
4. The teacher's son was very ill.
5. The prince is very rich.
6. A king lives in a palace.
7. My grandfather is old.

Ref

Junior English Bk 1

Junior English Bk 2

Essential English Bk 2

Lesson 4

The present simple tense Adding 's' to verb to change them to present simple tense vocabulary

Sleep	keep	sweep
Peel	store	drive
Cook	dig	move
Clean	take	bathe
Boil	pay	wave

Adding 's' to the above verbs below

Sweep-sweeps	bathe-
Cook-cooks	dig-
Move-	pay-
Take-	peel-
Boil-	store-
Clean-	

Make sentences using the above verbs

-Jane cleans the house every morning.

-John sweeps the compound every evening

Week 10

Sub-theme: important places in our community

Changing the given words in brackets to the present simple tense

1. Rose _____ her supper every evening (eat)
2. Betty _____ up every morning (wake)
3. Daddy _____ us to school everyday (drive)
4. Mother _____ food everyday (cook)
5. Musa _____ water every evening (boil)
6. He _____ his shoes in the morning (clean)
7. The girl _____ three times a day (bathe)
8. The gardener _____ in his garden every evening (dig)
9. The milkman _____ the cows every morning (milk)

Ref.

Oxford bk 2

Junior Eng bk 1

Lesson II

Present simple tense

Adding 'es'

Vocabulary

wash hatch box

brush teach

watch preach

match read

Verbs which end with sh, ch, x

e.g. Wash-washes

Box –boxes

Reach-reaches

a. Make sentences using any of the above words

Lesson II

Fill in correctly using the verbs given

1. Joyce _____ her dress everyday(wash)
2. The thief was hiding in the _____(bush)
3. Carol _____ her teeth every morning(brush)
4. Who _____ water every evening(fetch)
5. The hen _____ the ground to get some insects(scratch)
6. The boy _____ very well(write)
7. John _____ his friends in class(box)
8. The hen _____ many eggs every month(hatch)
9. Emma _____ out books to his friends
10. Sarah _____ the dishes every evening(clean)

Ref

Junior English Bk 2

UPEC Bk 2

THEME: HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

Sub-theme: External parts of the body

The present simple

Do and does

Does is used for one thing or person

Do is used for many things or people

Do is use for 'y' and 'you' e.g.

(a) I do my homework everyday.

(b) Do you like that food?

He		her	Work
She	does	his	Things
It		its	homework

Make sentences from this table

1 _____ 3 _____ 5 _____

2 _____ 4 _____

Week 11

Lesson II

Put do or does in the blanks

1. Lucy _____ her work neatly.
2. Those boys _____ not like to clean the house.
3. I always _____ my house work
4. We _____ our best to write neatly
5. You must _____ well in your exams.
6. They _____ not like to fight
7. Juliet _____ her art in the evening.
8. My mother _____ her best to help me.

Lesson 3

Sub theme: Person hygiene

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word which is used in the place of a noun

Pronouns in singular and plural form:

He, she, it, you, i

They, we, you

Examples

1. Jerry is bathing

He is bathing.

2. Mother is sleeping.

She is sleeping.

3. The cat is drinking milk.

It is drinking milk

4. Paul and Peter are running.

They are running.

Activities

(a) Constructing sentences using the given pronouns

(b) Reading sentences written

Lesson 4

Use the correct pronouns in the place of the underlined nouns

1. Jessica has a new dress.

2. Mother is cooking food.

3. The cow is drinking water.

4. The boy is washing utensils

5. Joan is carrying a big bag.

6. The oar is dirty.

7. Nakato is reading a book.

8. Musoke has a new pair of shoes.

9. Uncle was here yesterday.

10. Ethel has long hair.

Ref

Read and write Bk 2

Essential English Bk 1

Week 12

Lesson 1

Possessive pronouns: singular vocabulary

mine, her, his, my.

Make five sentences using the above pronouns.

1. This is her book.
2. She has my dress.

Ref

Oxford primary Eng bk 1

Possessive pronouns: plural

Ours, theirs, yours

Make sentences using the above pronouns

Examples

1. This is our house. It is ours
2. That is your shirt. It is yours