

YOUNG WORLD LEARNING CENTRE-MUKONO

PRIMARY FOUR ENGLISH HOME LERNNG PACK-By Tr. Teddy

Message for Children

- As you are all aware, schools are closed for a good cause – to stop the spread of the Corona virus, which is making a lot of people around the world very sick and can spread when people get too close to each other
- However, during this period, children need to keep safe and continue learning at home – so their minds stay active and they can do well in class when schools reopen again - and parents and caregivers have a role to support this.
- This pack is based on what you were supposed to cover for term one. It also includes activities you can practice on your own. Please copy in your exercise book. For new topics, you can read on your own and ask for support from your parents/guardians or sibling for help. When schools open teachers will continue supporting you building on what you have learnt your self
- There also a number of lessons delivered on radio and TVs which relates to the information in this pack

Please remember to stay home, wash your hands always and stay safe and continue learning

Lesson 8 and 9

COMPOUND NOUNS

Definition:

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

Compound nouns without a hyphen.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
Black board	blackboards
Arm chair	
Spoonful	
Employment	
Handful	

Compound nouns with a single hyphen

Here the last word takes the plural.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
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	hen- 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	

Adjective

Smart
Eager
Kind
Selfish
ill
Sick
Polite
Weak
Foolish
Happy
Heavy
Ugly
Lazy
Busy
Holy
Clean
Dry

Abstract nouns

smartness

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

Adjective

Distant
Innocent
Silent
Absent
Patient
Present
Important
Constituent
Accurate
Pregnant
Urgent
Accountant
Efficient.

Abstract noun

distance

constituency

Abstract nouns formed when the adjective changes to other forms.

Adjective

Wise
Poor
Free
High
Warm
Proud
Long
Wide
Deep

Abstract nouns

wisdom

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 “sion”

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 without following any order.

Verb	Abstract noun
Depart	departure
Arrive	arrival
Choose	choice
Fail	
Sit	
Lend	
Speak	
Lose	
Serve	
Receive	
Advise	
sell.	

Abstract nouns formed from other nouns.

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Abstract nouns</u>
--------------	-----------------------

Neighbor	
King	
Child	
Man	
Lord	
Brother	
Brother	
Mayorship	
Poet	
Friend	
Leader	
Relation	
Slave	
War	
Martyr	
Pot	
Banker	
Grocer	

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 together.

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 to see something 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

Describing people and objects

Vocabulary

Read these words

Bad, beautiful, black, brown, good, kind, polite, forgive, lend, short, smart, tall, borrow, please, thin, ugly, excuse, thank, sorry

Spell the words in brackets correctly to complete the sentences

1. Sam is a.....boy. (llat)
2. Anna is agirl. (rtsho)
3. Mr. Okia is aman. (aft)
4. Mrs. Muleme is awoman. (artsm)
5. Adeke is agirl. (inth)
6. Omondi is aboy. (idnk)
7. A policeman is aperson. (gdoo)
8. A thief is not aperson. (poteli)
9. Mary is a.....girl. (adb)
10. She is not ugly, she is.....(fulbeauti)
11. Our head girl is very.....(ghtbri)

ADJECTIVES

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.

Structures

1. Both.....andare.....
2. Some.....are.....and others are.....
3.isthan.....
4. Is theof the.....?
5.is theof the

Using Both.....andare.....

Examples

Tom is short. Kawamara is short. Both Tom and Kawamara are short

Exercise

Join the sentences using :Both.....

1. Annet is a beautiful girl. Sarah is a beautiful girl.
2. Tade is shy. Antonio is shy.
3. A nurse is helpful. A carpenter is helpful.
4. Kelly is hardworking in class. Maureen is hardworking in class.
5. Senya is a bright child. Fatuma is a bright child

- 6. Okoth is a short boy. Okello is a tall boy.
- 7. Cheptai is a fast runner. Chipsiro is a fast runner

Using: Someare.....and others are.....

Example

Some boys are short and others are tall

Form correct sentences from the table

Some	boys women pupils men girls people	are	tall kind polite black lazy proud	and others are	humble impolite cruel light skinned short hardworking
------	---	-----	--	----------------	--

Using : Is thethe...of the

Yes, the.....

No, the.....

Example

Is the sheep the slowest of all animals?

No, the sheep is not the slowest of all animals.

Form questions from table A and answers from table B

Table A

Is the	dog car dove dictionary	the	strongest fastest smallest most expensive	of all the	animals? vehicles? birds? books
--------	----------------------------------	-----	--	------------	--

Table B

No, the	dog car dove dictionary	is not the	strongest fastest smallest most expensive	of all the	animals. vehicles. birds. books.
---------	----------------------------------	------------	--	------------	---

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 Namuli.
- ii) Dad is fat. Mam is fat.
Dad is as fat as Mam.
- 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. Their school is large.
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 kilogrammes in weight. My grandfather is sixty kilogrammes in weight.
8. Masaka road is wide. Jinja road is narrow.
9. English is easy. Mathematics is difficult.
10. Mary is eight years old. Her brother is six years old.

GIVING DIRECTIONS

Lesson 1

Read the words

Across, behind, far from, in front of, near, next to, along way, roundabout, signpost, after, before, junction, corner

Examples

Walk across the road

Do not stand behind the lorry

Exercise

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences

(roundabout, signpost, far, behind, near, next to, across, in front)

1. She is standing.....of the house.
2. The chair is.....the table.
3. The market is.....from the school.
4. The doctor is standing.....the nurse.
5. We wentthe river by boat.

6. You should read thebefore crossing the road.
7. You are advised to drive slowly at the

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. Sometimes 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).

Structures

I am agirl/ boy

Form correct sentences from the table

I am	an	clean smart bright	boy
	a	obedient kind beautiful	

How does.....look like?

Examples

How does Anguzu look like?

Anguzu is short and thin

Form questions from the table and answer them

How does	the maid the nurse the teacher the matron your best friend the gate keeper the shopkeeper the driver	look like?
----------	---	------------

Lesson 25

AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE SETENCES

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

An affirmative sentence 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 football every evening.

Activity 2

Re-write these sentences in affirmative.

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

Lesson 26

QUESTION TAGS

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

Definition

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

NB: Positive statements take negative question tags.

Whereas negative statements take positive question tags

Examples

1. He is sick, isn't he ?
2. I am in primary four, aren't I ?
3. We grow millet, don't we?
4. Musoke doesn't 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 nurses 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. (tie)
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 dresses.
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. Nobody 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 cannot 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 cannot 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 cannot 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 across it.
7. He was very wise and he didn't go.
8. The chair is very small. I cannot sit on it.
9. Her letter is very difficult. None of us could read and understand it.
10. The tea is so hot. We cannot 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 cannot touch the roof.
3. Christine is ugly .She cannot 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 without any help.
2. Our head teacher was such a kind man that he allowed me in class.

TOPIC 3: WHAT I LIKE AND HOW I FEEL

VOCABULARY

Read these words

Desire, enjoy, prefer, cooking, dancing, playing, reading, riding, singing, drink, food, fruits, soda, football

Exercise

Use the correct spellings of the words given in the brackets to complete the sentences

1. We.....good life (deresi)
2. They.....music. (joyen)
3. Ipeas to beans. (fpreer)
4. She likes dancing and(ngiings)
5. He likes cold.....(nkdris)
6. Eat a lot ofto keep healthy. (ruitfs)
7. We were served with different.....at the party. (oofd)
8. Our school won the.....match. (ballfoot)

STRUCTURES

1. I like...../ I don't like.....

Examples

1. I like playing football.
2. I don't like playing in rain.

Exercise

Form sentences from the table below

I	like	walking in a group
	do not like	dancing
		abusing people
		sweet drinks
		sour fruits

Using he/ she likes..... We / they like.....

Examples

He/ she likes watching television

We/ They like sweet drinks

Exercise

Form meaningful sentences from the table below

He	like likes	milking cows
She		digging in the garden
We		visiting the zoo
They		collecting fruits

Lesson 39

Use of "prefer"

Examples

1. I like mangoes more than oranges.
I prefer mangoes to oranges.
2. Boys enjoy football more than volley ball.
Boys prefer football to 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

Stay home

Stay safe

Keep learning

Use of neithernor....)

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

Examples

1. Musa does not smoke. Mukasa does not smoke.
Neither 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 cannot fly. She cannot 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. Salama was not a Ugandan. 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 am 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 nobody 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. Onyait killed the lion.
10. The glutton eats too much food. She gets satisfied.

Lesson 45

Using a dictionary (Alphabetical order)

Lower class work .Order by first letter.

NB: There are two methods of putting words in alphabetical.

- 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, himself, themselves, ourselves, itself, oneself, myself.
- v) Demonstrative pronouns e.g. this, these, that, those.
- vi) Reflexive pronouns 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 Stella'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

Adjectives 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

myself
ourselves
your selves
herself
himself
it self
themselves.
oneself.

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.

COMPREHENSION

Topic 1: describing people and objects

1. Write a short passage describing how you look.
2. Read the story and answer questions about it "Mr. Male marries a rich woman"
3. Read the dialogue and answer the questions about it in full sentences pg 23
4. Read the story and answer the questions that follow "The price for chicken" pupils bk pg 24
5. Guided composition pupils bk pg 25

Question about the dialogue

1. Who broke into Bebwa's house?
2. What did he steal?
3. How was the short woman dressed?
4. In which book was the statement written?
5. What was the colour of the woman's dress?
6. What time of the day was the conversation held?
7. How many people were conversing?
8. Which item was green?
9. Where did the police officer write what Bebwa said?
10. Suggest the title of the dialogue.

GIVING DIRECTIONS

1. Read the dialogue and answer the questions about it (pupils bk 4 pg 39)
2. Read the poem and answer the questions about it (pupils book 4 pg 40)

Questions about the poem

1. What words show direction in the poem?
2. What place has been mentioned in the poem?
3. How was Petra found out?
4. What lesson do you learn from the poem?
5. How many stanzas does the poem have?
6. What is the poem about?
7. Who wrote the poem?
8. When did Petra learn a lesson?
9. Which lesson did Petra learn?
10. Explain the meaning of the word "Butcher's"

Read the story and answer the questions about it in full sentences "Gombe Hospital" PPIs bk pg 41

WHAT I LIKE AND WHAT I FEEL

1. Read the dialogue and answer the questions about it (Ppls bk pg 50)
2. Rad the passage and answer the questions in full sentences "Our home" (Ppls bk pg 51)

3. Copy and fill the puzzle correctly in your exercise book (Ppls bk pg 53)
4. Dialogue (Ppls bk pg 58)
5. Poem "A smile" (Ppls bk pg 59)

Questions about the poem

1. Who is the poet?
2. How many stanzas make up the poem?
3. How many lines does the poem have?
4. What is the poem about?
5. What do enemies do?
6. Write let's in full
7. Give another word or group of words to mean "stranger"

Letter: (Ppls bk pg 59)

Guided composition (Ppls bk pg 60)

Story "Kabanda's children go to school" (Ppls bk pg 61)

Questions about the story

1. Who did Mrs. Banda take to Kamuli primary school?
2. Why did Mrs. Banda go to the bursar?
3. Did Mrs. Banda pay full school fees?
4. What shows that Mrs. Banda is a good mother?
5. List down four items Mrs. Banda bought for her children.
6. Who will join primary six
7. Why did Mrs. Banda return to the secretary?
8. Who is 10years old?
9. How many children had Mr. and Mrs. Banda