Primary Four English Lesson Notes Term I – III

DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND OBJECTS

Describing people

Vocabulary

- light – skinned
- black
- kind
- bad
- good
- fat
- ugly
- polite
- dark – skinned
- smart
- beautiful
- thin
- shabby
- handsome

Structure

How does …… look like?

Examples

1. How does James look like?
   James is tall and light – skinned.
2. How does Harriet look like?
   Harriet is a short dark – skinned girl.
3. How does Cathy look like?
   Cathy is a beautiful thin girl.
4. How does he look like?

He is a fat dark – skinned man.

Exercise

Fill in the missing letters.

1. l __gh __ sk _n _ed
2. ug _y
3. k _nd
4. pol_t_
5. be__ut__f__l
6. sh__b__y
7. h__nds__me

Answer the following questions correctly.

1. What does Ben look like?
2. What does Okidi look like?
3. What does Carol look like?
4. What does she look like?
5. What does he look like?

Structures

Both ……and ……are……

Examples

1. Kato is clever. Wasswa is clever.
   Both Kato and Wasswa are clever.
2. My grandfather is very old. My grandmother is very old.
   Both my grandfather and my grandmother are very old.
3. Our teachers are very kind. Our parents are very kind.
   Both our teachers and our parents are very kind.
4. John is very handsome. Patrick is very handsome
   Both John and Patrick are very handsome.

Exercise

Join these sentences correctly beginning: Both ……and……

1. Amos is strong. Brian is strong.
2. Our teachers are good. The pupils are good.
3. The parents are caring. The guardians are caring.
4. The street children are sad. The windows are sad.
5. Joseph is a humble boy. Patrick is a humble boy.
6. Kidnappers are dangerous people. Thieves are dangerous people.
7. Peter is a very tall man. Moses is a very tall man.
8. Harriet is sick. Hannah is also sick.
9. Our teachers are kind. Our uncles are also kind.
10. Our king is wise. Our president is also wise.
11. Sarah fears a dog. Alice fears a dog.
12. Simon has a car. Agnes has a car.

Structures

…….. is ……than …….

Examples

1. The bridegroom is taller than the bride.
2. My aunt is fatter than my mother.
3. Adongo is thinner than Apio.
4. Mary is prettier than Susan.

Exercise

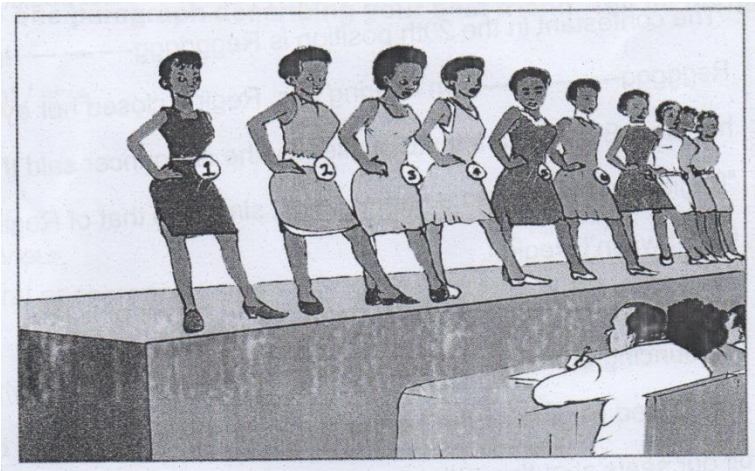
Use the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1. Joy is _____ than Sarah. (young)
2. Your friend is _____ than you are. (heavy)
3. Joseph is _____ than Jimmy. (clever)
4. Achieng is _____ than her sister. (thin)
5. He is _____ than his brother. (rich)

6. A wrestler is _____ than a herdsman. (strong)
7. The head boy is _____ than the gateman. (smart)
8. She is _____ than her mother. (short)
9. Moureen is _____ than Ejang. (fast)
10. Nina is _____ than Oliver. (wise)
11. Our teacher is _____ than all of us.(happy)
12. The girls are _____ than the boys. (many)

Read the passage and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

THE BLACK BEAUTY QUEEN



Last year in April, twenty girls took part in a beauty contest. The beauty contest took place at Kyobe Institute. Regina, our elder sister was one of the twenty girls. She was a very beautiful girl. She had a bloack skin colour. Apart from this, Regina was also clever and smart. Regina was asked to take part in this beauty contest by her friends. They always called her the "Black Beauty Queen" because of her beautiful, black skin colour.

On the day of the contest, very many people came to attend. The contest began at 2:00 p.m. The judges looked at the beauty, size, age and nationality of the girls. All the twenty girls were very beautiful so it was very difficult for the judges to choose the winner.

After careful judgement, the judges started reading out the results at 6:00p.m. At this moment every girl hoped to win the best prize which was a car.

The announcer started with the contestant in the last position. He said, "The contestant in the 20th position is Reggggg……..,

Regggg……" On hearing this, Regina closed her eyes and covered her face. But after a minute of silence, the announcer said the full name as "Regious" This girl had a name almost similar to that of Regina but thank God it wasn't Regina.

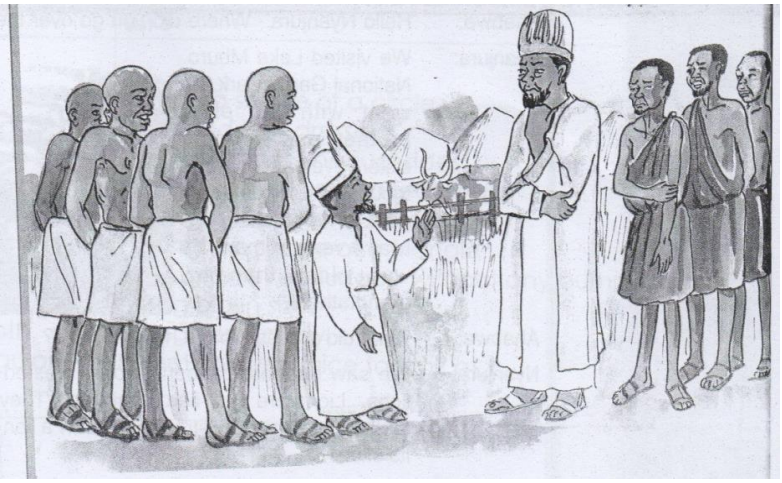
Announcing of the results went on for almost an hour. And when they finally announced Regina as the winner, we could not believe it. All of us jumped off our seats shouting with joy. Regina was then crowned as Miss Kyobe and handed over the new car.

Questions

1. When did the beauty contest take place?
2. Where did the beauty contest take place?
3. How many girls took part in the beauty contest?
4. Who asked Regina to take part in the beauty contest?
5. What do Regina's friends call her?
6. At what time did the judges start reading the results?
7. Who is older; Regina or her sisters?
8. Which prize were the girls competing for?
9. Who won the best prize?
10. Why do you think Regina won the beauty contest?

Write one paragraph describing your best friend. Tell us her/his: height, weight/size, age, sex, colour, behavior, general appearance.

The Strong Man



Once upon a time, there was a village called Bugembe. This village had strong men and women in the whole country. Some men were strong because because they were wise. Every child knew that Bugembe was full of strong men and women. "Nobody can fight us!" and Mbiire, a man from Bugembe.

There was a chief in Bugembe. The chief was called Kitonto. Chief Kitonto was rich. He had may cows. He had big, brown and black cows. Chief Kitonto liked all his animals and his people. All the animals were fat and healthy and gave a lot of milk every day. All the people in the village liked Chief Kitonto. He gave them free milk everyday. The children in the village looked healthy. The people liked Chief Kitonto because he cared for their children.

One day, something bad happened. The cow which Chief Kitonto liked went missing. The cow was called Rugaaju. Rugaaju was the oldest cow in the kraal and the whole village. When the Chief got to know that Rugaaju was missing he sent his servants to look for Rugaaju. Nobody found Rugaaju anywhere. Nobody found Rugaaju anywhere in the village. the chief sent strong men to all villages to look for Rugaaju. Chief Kitonto promised to give a big reward to the person who would find Rugaaju alive. The chief was also ready to do anything else that the person wanted.

When Rugaaju ran out of the kraal, it lost its way back to the kraal. Rugaaju went to Mufumba village. Rugaaju destroyed Magezi's crops. Magezi got announced

and locked up in his kraal. After a few days, Magezi heard of the reward promised by the chief of Bugembe.

Magezi set a trick. He said that the owner of the cow must cut down the old and biggest tree in Mufumba village.

Chief Kitonto also got the news that Magezi of Mufumba village found his cow. The chief travelled to Mufumba village at once. Many people came from far and near to see the strongest man from Bugembe village.

When Kitonto arrived in Mufumba village, nobody could believe their eyes. Chief Kitonto was a small man. Chief Kitonto said to the people, "Rugaaju is the oldest cow in my village. Rugaaju does a lot of good things in our community. That is why we want him alive." Chief Kitonto then turned to Magezi and asked, "How many times have the leaves of this tree cured people's diseases? Where do the birds live? Now Magezi, give me five good reasons why I should cut down the biggest and oldest tree in your compound."

Magezi who was known to be the wisest man in Mufumba village and could not answer any of the questions. The people understood why the strongest man in Bugembe village was Chief Kitonto. Magezi handed over Rugaaju and said, "Go in peace. Now we know that your people are strong because they have a wise and clever leader."

Questions

i) What are the two villages in the story?
ii) What kind of men and women lived in Bugembe village?
iii) What type of animals did Chief Kitonto keep?
iv) How old was Rugaaju?
v) To which village did Rugaaju go?
vi) What trick did Magezi set?
vii) Did the chief cut down the tree?
viii) In which ways was the oldest tree important in Mufumba village?
ix) What shows that Chief Kitonto is wise?
x) Why were the men of Bugembe strong?

Dialogue

Read the dialogue.

Ahabwe : Hello Nyanjura. Where did you go over the weekend?

Nyanjura : We visited Lake Mburo National Game Park.

I went with my elder brother and younger sister. We paid only one thousand shillings at the gate. The gatekeeper was a very old man. He was older than my grandfather.

Ahabwe : What did you see in the national park?

Nyanjura : We saw giraffes, baboons, kobs, crested cranes, peacocks and lions. Lions are very fierce animals. They have long and pointed teeth. Lions are very strong. We saw a lion killing a kob and tearing its skin.

Ahabwe : I think the lion is the strongest animal in the national park.

Nyanjura : May be not. Our tour guide told us that a giraffe can kill a lion by kicking it. The giraffe is a tall and strong animal too.

Ahabwe : I saw an Ostrich at the zoo. Is a giraffe taller than an ostrich?

Nyanjura : Yes, it is. A giraffe is the tallest animal in the national park. It is even taller than some trees.

Ahabwe : I will ask my parents to take me to Lake Mburo National Game Park.

Questions

1. Who went to Lake Mburo National Game Park?
2. How old was the gatekeeper?

3. What does a lion look like?
4. What does a lion use to kill animals?
5. Give examples of animals found in the zoo.

Match the words in list A with their correct meaning in list B

List A	List B
fat	
round	having a shape of a circle.
smart	neat and well dressed.
shabby	a figure with four equal sides
beautiful	having the shape of a rectangle.
rectangular	having the shape of an egg.
square	having the shape of a triangle.
smooth	having an even surface without any bumps.
triangular	being big in size
	being very untidy
	something very nice to look at.

Read and act this conversation

THE OVAL TABLE MATS

Kasozi : Marian, what are you making?

Marian : I am making table mats.

Kasozi : What shape are they going to be?

Marian : I wanted to make square table mats but my daddy wants a different shape.

Kasozi : What shape does he want?

Marian : He wants the oval shape.

Kasozi : I agree with your father, oval table mats look better than the square ones.

Guided Composition

Use the right word from the list below to fill in the blank spaces.

faster big small biggest happy

A Trip to Entebbe

Last week, the primary four pupils went for a tour. They went to Entebbe Wildlife Educational Centre. Their teacher hired a _____ bus which collected them from school. The pupils were very _____. Some of them had never travelled farther than their school.

While they were in Entebbe, the pupils saw many animals and birds. Some were big and others were _____. They saw the _____ bird. It is called an ostrich. The ostrich has only two toes. The teacher told the pupils that an ostrich can run _____ than a car.

By the time they finished touring the Education Centre, they had learnt a lot. They said that, that was the most interesting place they had ever visited!

Revision Exercise

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

1. An elephant _____ than a cow. (big)
2. Is Ojok _____ than Barugi? (tall)
3. Of the five girls, Omaswa is the _____. (young)
4. Your dress is _____ than mine. (dirty)
5. I have the _____ amount of food on the table. (small)
6. This bicycle is _____ than yours. (clean)

7. Bamwine is the _____ boy in the class. (smart)
8. He said the snail is the _____ of all the animals. (slow)
9. Jjagwe's bag is the _____ in the classroom. (heavy)
10. Shamim is the _____ girl in the school. (short)

GIVING DIRECTIONS

Directing People

Vocabulary

- far
- near
- next to
- across
- infront of
- behind
- opposite to
- close turn
- roundabout
- signpost
- after
- before
- junction
- middle
- corner
- close to
- left hand side
- right hand side
- down
- far from

Structures

The …… is …… (far/near)

Examples

1. The gate is near the road.
2. The school is not far from our home.

3. The hospital is near the clinic.
4. It is not far from the pole to the signpost.

Exercise

Write the words correctly.

1. bdineh
2. after
3. ecornr
4. plaec
5. scloe to
6. acssro
7. postsign

Construct eight correct sentences from the substitution table.

The mango trees The church The mountain The signpost	is are	near not far opposite to infront of after	from the clinic to the junction the mosque.

Using: The ..... is on the.....

Examples

1. The car is on the right hand side of the road.
2. The tree is on the left hand side of the trading centre.
3. My house is on the right hand side of the market.
4. The school is on the left hand side of the road.

5. The church is on the hill.

Exercise

Construct ten sentences using: The……. is on the…….

Read and act this conversation.

GENEVIVE'S SCHOOL

Mbabazi : Which school do you go to?

Genevive : I go to Kamuli Girls' School.

Mbabazi : Where is it found?

Genevive : It is found near Kazi – Kazi junction on your left.

Mbabazi : How far is it from here?

Genevive : It is two kilometres.

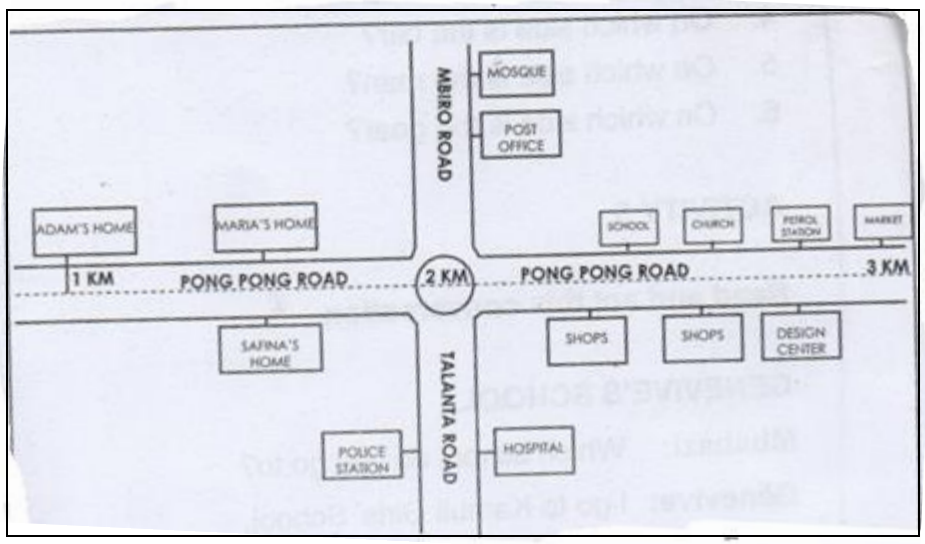
Mbabazi : That is quite far. Aren't there good schools near your home?

Genevive : There is a good school near our home but it is for only boys.

Mbabazi : In that case, you have no choice. Well, it has been nice meeting you, Good bye.

Genevive : Good bye.

Study the map and answer the questions about it in full sentences.



Questions

1. Whose house is opposite Maria's?
2. On which road is the market?
3. How far is the market from Adam's home?
4. On which road is the mosque?
5. Which building is next to the shops?
6. Which building is near the mosque?
7. Name the building after the church.
8. Which road is on the left hand side of Pong –Pong Road?
9. On which road is the hospital?
10. Which is near from school; the church or the petro station?

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

BIRUNGI AND THE STRANGER

Yesterday as I was going back home from school at 3:30p.m. I met a beautiful, tall lady. She was from Britain and it was her first time to visit Uganda. She was going to St. Agnes Girls' Boarding School but did not know where it was. This lady could not be helped by the people around because they did not know her language.

When she saw me in the school uniform, she called me and said, "Young girl, I am looking for St. Agnes Girls' Boarding school, Do you know where it is?" "Yes, madam, St. Agnes is my former school but it is far from here." I replied. "How far

is it from here?" the lady asked. I told her that it was about fifteen kilometers from where we were.

"Could you please give me the directions to that place?" " Yes, I can." I told her to board a vehicle to Zenge trading station. At the station she was to get off the vehcle and move on up to the first junction. While at the junction I told her to take the road on her left and follow it up to the big church.

There she would see St. Agnes Girls' Boarding School just opposite the church.

After giving her the directions to the school, the lady thanked me. She gave me five thousand shillings from her money purse. I was very **happy**. I thanked her and also wished her a safe journey to the school.

Questions

1. At what time did Birungi meet the stranger?
2. Where was Birungi coming from?
3. What is the nationality of the tall lady?
4. Why didn't the people around help this lady?
5. What was the lady looking for?
6. How far was St. Agnes from where they were?
7. What type of school is St. Agnes?
8. Give another word to mean the same as **happy**.
9. How much money did the lady give to Birungi?
10. Why do you think the lady gave Birungi that money?

WHAT I LIKE AND HOW I FEEL

Using: When……

……when…….

Vocabulary

- desire
- enjoy
- sad
- worry
- scared
- tired
- cold
- ill
- happy
- angry
- thirsty
- lazy
- hot
- soda
- reading
- fruits
- foods
- sewing

Examples

1. I saw him when I was going to school.

When I was going to school, I saw him.

2. The dog braked at me when I was opening the gate.

   When I was opening the gate, the dog barked at me.

3. Jonathan met the headteacher when he was going to school.

   When Jonathan was going to school, he met the headteacher.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences beginning: When……..

1. I feel sad. I fall sick.
2. We feel tired. We dig the whole day.
3. We feel worried. A family member falls sick.
4. She feels scared. She sees a snake.
5. Babirye feels strong. She does physical exercises daily.

Re-write the sentences using:……when……..

6. The children were playing. The fought.
7. She feels ashamed. She wets her bed.
8. I feel happy. My parents organise a birthday party for me.
9. They feel proud. Their children do well at school.
10. Jane feels unhappy. She fails all the numbers.Using:……because……

Examples

1. I am happy. My father won the car rally.

   I am happy because my father won the car rally.

2. She is sad. Her house caught fire.

She is sad because her house caught fire.

3. Harriet was sick. She went to the hospital.

   Harriet went to the hospital because she was sick.

Exercise

Join these sentences correctly using:……..because……..

1. Joel is unhappy. He doesn't go to school.
2. We feel proud. Our school won the football match.
3. I feel dizzy. I have been standing for many hours.
4. He feels ashamed. he doesn't know how to speak English.
5. They are sad. Their team lost the match.
6. He is tired. He climbed a high mountain.
7. She is crying. She lost her money.
8. I feel scared. Kidnappers tried to kidnap me.
9. Peter feels happy. he will attend the party.
10. Akello feels weak. Her leg got hurt in the accident.

Using:……but…….

Examples

1. I like matooke. I don't like cassava.

   I like matooke but I don't like cassava.
2. They like playing. They don't like fighting.

   They like playing but they don't like fighting.
3. My aunt likes the pink colour. She doesn't like the yellow one.

   My aunt likes the pink colour but she doesn't like the yellow ones.

Exercise

Join the sentences using:…….. but……

1. Little Joy likes watching cartoons. She doesn't like watching football.
2. I like cats. I don't like dogs.
3. Those people like oranges. Those people don't like guavas.
4. Tr. Cathy likes smart children. She doesn't like shabby ones.
5. You like eating fish. You don't like eating beans.
6. Winfred likes milking cows. She doesn't like grazing them.
7. Harriet likes singing. Harriet doesn't like swimming.
8. My father enjoys listening to music. He does not like dancing.
9. The pupils like sweeping the compound. They don't like sweeping the house.
10. Peter likes playing basket ball. He doesn't like playing foot ball.

Read and act this conversation

HOW I SPEND MY FREE TIME.

Aunt : What do you like doing in your free time?

Niece : I like singing and dancing.

Aunt : What type of music do you like?

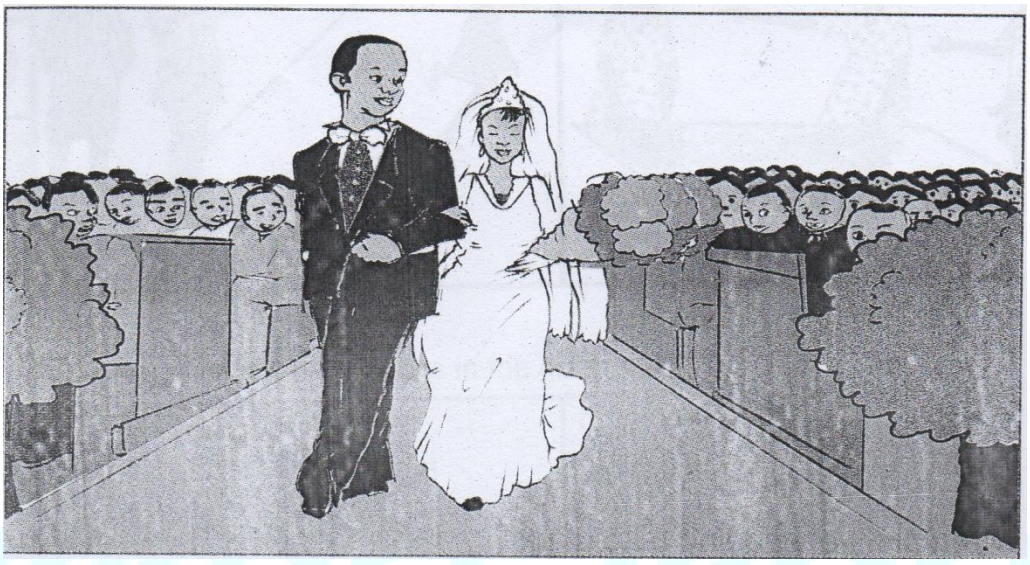
Niece : I like gospel music.

Aunt : What about our local music?

Niece : I like it too.

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Valeria's Wedding Day



Last Saturday, my cousin Valeria wedded at St. Agnes church.

Relatives and friends came in big numbers to attend the wedding. The church service began at 2:00p.m and ended at 3:00p.m. There after all the guests went to Kaga Gardens for the reception.

It was a very well organised place. There was a lot of food and drinks. Everybody was free to eat whatever he or she wanted. My mother ate Irish potatoes, matooke and chicken.

I enjoy eating traditional dishes so I served myself with matooke, millet bread, sweet potatoes, rice and beef. After getting food, I picked a bottle of soda. My mother picked a bottle of mineral water.

Read and write the questions in the given table.

Who likes	yellow	by road?
	roasted	after goats?
	riding	a bicycle?
	digging	in the school garden?
	playing	hide and seek?
	looking	cassava?
	travelling	bananas?

Read the story and answer the questions that follow.

Babirye and Nakato are twin sisters. They live together and go to the same school. The two girls are different. Babirye is lazy and doesn't like doing work. She only likes playing most of the time. Nakato doesn't like playing, she likes reading story books in her free time. Babirye doesn't like doing house work but Nakato does. She likes helping her mother in the kitchen. Nakato some times milks the sow. Babirye likes walking to school but Nakato doesn't. Nakato likes riding her green bicycle to school.

Babirye is very stubborn at school. She annoys her teachers. Nakato is hardworking and very polite. She likes doing her class work and sometimes helps the weaker pupils. Although the twins are different, the teachers like them.

Questions

1. What kind of girl Babirye?
2. What does Babirye like to do most of the time?

3. What does Nakato like to do in her free time?
4. How does Nakato go to school?
5. Who likes doing her class work?
6. Write two things Babirye does not like to do.
7. Mention two things you don't like to do.

TERM II

BEHAVIOUR

Good Behaviour

Vocabulary

- excuse
- thank
- sorry
- forgive
- lend
- borrow
- please
- polite
- impolite

Structures

1. May I ……have/take/use……, please?

Yes/No, …….

Examples

1. May I use your pen, please?

Yes, you may.

2. May I take this chair, please?

   No, I am sorry. I am going to use it.

3. May I borrow you duster, please?

   No, I am sorry, I am using it.

4. May we use your bicyle, please?

   Yes, here it is.

Exercise

Give correct responses to the following request.

1. May I use your, please?
2. May we have your rubber, please?
3. May we take his chair, please?
4. May I use her atlas, please?
5. May they use your pen, please?
6. May John take your pencils, please?
7. May I use your book, please?
8. May we borrow your diary, please?
9. May I take a piece of cake, please?
10. May the pupils use these chairs, please?
11. May my sister read this story book, please?
12. May we have a dictionary, please?

Using: Do you have any……., please?

Yes/No,…….

Examples

1. Do you have any beans?

   No, I don't have any beans.
2. Do you have any salt?

   Yes, I have some salt.
3. Do you have any toys?

   Yes, I have some toys.
4. Do you have any buns?

   No, I don't have any buns.

Exercise

Give correct responses to these sentences.

1. Do you have any milk in the flask?
2. Do they have any baking powder?
3. Do we have any sugar in the bowl?
4. Do you have any pen in your bag?
5. Do you have any colours?
6. Do you have any eggs on the tray?
7. Do you have any tomatoes in the garden?
8. Do you have any sweets in the bag?
9. Do you have any ripe mangoes in the basket?
10. Do you have any cake?

Bad Behaviour

Vocabulary

rude, fight, steal, disobey, unkind, careless, hit, damage, burn, abuse, cheat, quarrel, lie, dodge.

Structures

Using: It is bad to …….

Examples

1. You should not lie to your parents.

   It is bad to lie to your parents.
2. You should not quarrel with your neighbour.

   It is bad to quarrel with your neighbour.
3. Burning forests is bad.

   It is bad to burn forests.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences beginning: It is bad to……..

1. You should not disobey the teachers.
2. You should not play on the road.
3. You should not cut trees.
4. You should not steal money from your parents.
5. You should not dodge school.
6. You should not laugh at lame people.
7. You should not bite your finger nails.
8. You should not do your class work carelessly.
9. Escaping from school is bad.
10. Smoking cigarettes is bad.
11. Mistreating animals is bad.
12. Polluting the environment is bad.

Dialogue

Read the dialogue and answer the following sentences in full sentences.

Disobedient Children

Zam : Good afternoon, neighbour.

Aliker : Good afternoon to you.

Zam : I am sorry. I have been shouting at the top of my voice.

Aliker : What is the problem?

Zam : It's the children who are on holiday!

Aliker : What's wrong with them?

Zam : They do not listen to me!

Aliker : I am sorry to hear that. All children are playful but they must be obedient. Give them a lot of work. That will help to keep them busy.

Zam : That is a good idea. I will take your advice. Good day.

Questions

1. What time of the day did the neighbours meet?
2. Who was shouting?
3. What is Zam complaining about?
4. Do the children have good manners?
5. What advice did Aliker give to Zam?
6. What will keep the children busy?

Poem

Read the poem below.

A Loving Person

A loving person
makes friends all the time
for love brings joy not pain
where there is love there is peace.

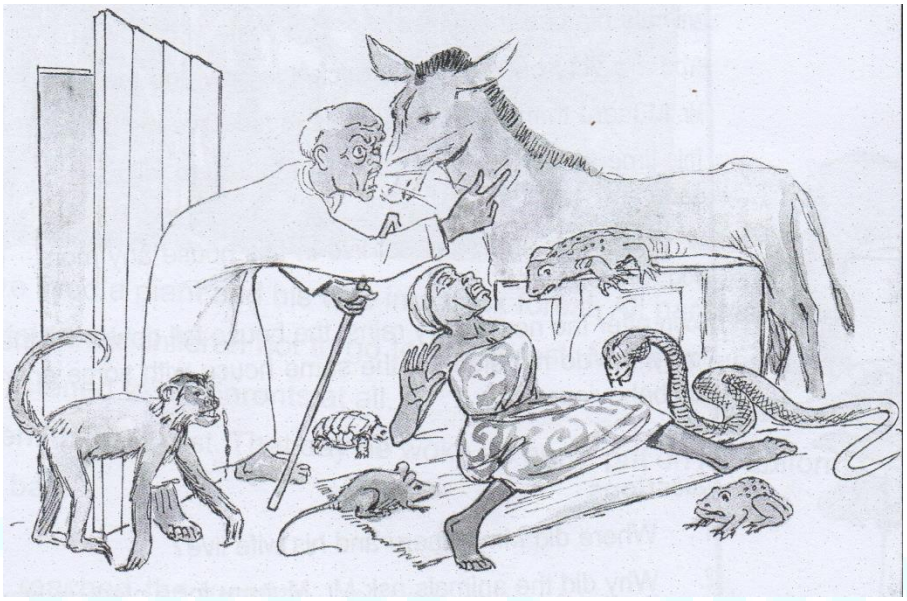
A person full of hatred ends in trouble
and over the years his troubles double
and those who disobey God and others
spoil their chances for a good life.

Questions

1. Which person makes friends?
2. What does love bring?
3. Which person ends in trouble?
4. When does a person's trouble double?
5. Why do you think some people spoil their chances for a good life?

Read the story below and answer questions that follow in full sentences.

One Time Good Friends



Once upon a time, there lived a man called Muheru. Mr. Muheru had a wife. They lived together on an island. On the island, there were some animals as well. There were rats, snakes and many other types of animals. When Mr. Muheru built a big house, many animals asked him for a place to sleep. It was a rainy season.

Mr. Muheru allowed birds, lizards, goats, goats, cows, cats, dogs, ducks, chicken and donkeys to sleep in the house. The animals were happy and worked together. Soon the animals became used to Mr. Muheru. Some animals entered the house without his permission.

Many of the animals started behaving badly. They refused to clean the house. This annoyed Mr. Muheru.

"You are no longer good to stay with," he said.

One of the snakes put up his tail and answered rudely, "This is not our house. We only come to sleep."

This annoyed Mr. Muheru. He shouted at all the animals. The snake also got very annoyed. In anger, one of the snakes bit Mrs. Muheru. She died.

At the burial of Mrs. Muheru, Mr. Rat complained about the snake's behaviour. The snake got very annoyed again but kept quiet. On the way home, the snake ate Mr. Rat.

When the animals reached home, they called a meeting for all animals. All the animals blamed the snake.

"You are very bad," said the duck, the cow and the sheep.

Mr. Muheru then said, "All snakes must leave my house."

This time the snake waited for Mr. Muheru to fall asleep. It bit him. Mr. Muheru died.

Mr. Goat said, "We shall not live in this house any more. There will not be any food for us to eat!"

Soon after the next heavy rains, the house fell down. All the animals went away. Today, we do not sleep in the same house with some animals because of their bad behavior.

Questions

1. Where did Mr. Muheru and his wife live?
2. Name five animals ask Mr. Muheru for a place to stay?

3. Name five animals that lived in Mr. Muheru's house.
4. Some animals entered Mr. Muheru's house without permission. Name them.
5. What annoyed Mr. Muheru?
6. What work were the animals supposed to do?
7. What animal killed Mr. Muheru's wife?
8. Why couldn't the animals stay in Mr. Muheru's house after he had died?
9. Which animals behaved well?
10. Why don't we stay with animals in the house?

Read the passage and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

MUSEGE THE BAD BOY

Long ago, there live a giant and his wife in a thick forest. All parents feared this giant and told their children not to go to that forest. Musege was a bad boy. He never listened to his parents at all.

One day, he went to the forest. That day he woke up early, put on his uniform and picked his bag.

When Musege reached the junction, he went straight into the forest and started looking for the giant. Deep in the forest, he heard a loud voice saying, "Stop! what are you looking for my forest?"

Musege was very scared. He tried to run away but the giant got his hand and said, "Today you are going to be my supper."

Quickly, the giant led Musege to his home. He told his wife Dingi Dingi to boil water and cook Musege for supper. Dingi Dingi was kind. She did not want to kill Musege. She came up with a plan. After boiling the water, she prepared some tea for her husband. She put some sleeping herbs in that tea and when the giant drank it, he fell into a deep sleep.

Dingi Dingi went and united Musege. She led him up to the main road and told him to run away as fast as he could. She also told him never to go back in that forest.

Musege thanked Dingi Dingi and started on his journey back home. All the neighbours and relatives who thought that Musege had been kidnapped and sacrificed by witch doctors, were very surprised when they saw him arriving at mid night.

Questions

1. Where did the giant live?
2. Who was the giant's wife?

3. What kind of boy was Musege?
4. What was Musege wearing when he went to the forest?
5. Why did Musege go to the forest?
6. What did Dingi Dingi put in the giant's tea?
7. What happened to the giant when he drank the tea?
8. When did Musege arrive at home?
9. Why were the neighbours and relatives surprised when they saw Musege?
10. Give the passage a good title.

SHOPPING

Buying and Selling

Vocabulary

any, some, many, a few, cheap, expensive, price, cost, kilogram, a bar, a litre, a metre, a packet, item, lend, borrow.

Structures

Using: ..... much/ many.....

Examples

1. She bought much sugar yesterday.
2. David has fetched much water.
3. Okello has many pairs of shoes.
4. My aunt has many cabbages in her shop.

Exercise

Fill in the missing letters.

1. kil _gr_m
2. ch_ap
3. l_t_e
4. bo_ _ow
5. exp_ _si_e
6. m_ny
7. p_ck_t
8. l_nd
9. m_t_e
10. c_st

Construct ten correct sentences from the table.

He She Mukasa Gerald	doesn't buy	many much	pens books sweets sugar salt milk	everyday

Using: Is/Are……. cheaper/more expensive than …….?

Yes/No,……. is cheaper/more expensive than……

Examples

1. Is a packet of salt cheaper than a kilogram of sugar?
   Yes, a packet of salt is cheaper than a kilogram of sugar.

2. Is a bottle of oil more expensive than a bottle of soda?

   No, a bottle of oil is not more expensive than a bottle of soda.

3. Is an orange cheaper than a tomato?

   No, an orange is not cheaper than a tomato.

4. Is a bar of soap more expensive than a cup?

   Yes, a bar of soap is more expensive than a cup.

Exercise

Give correct responses to the questions below:-

1. Is your dress cheaper than mine?
2. Are watermelons more expensive than oranges?
3. Is a car cheaper than a cow?
4. Are fresh beans cheaper than the dry ones?
5. Is a bottle of soda more expensive than a bottle of beer?
6. Is a litre of cooking oil cheaper than a litre of water?
7. Are two dozen books more expensive than a dozen pencils?
8. Are two shirts cheaper than a pair of shoes?
9. Is a watch cheaper than a pen?
10. Is a metre of a cloth more expensive than bread?

Using: ……borrow/lend……..

Examples

1. John will borrow ten thousand shillings from Mary.

   Mary will lend ten thousand shillings to John.

2. He borrowed a pen from me.

   I lent a pen to him.

3. They will borrow two exercise books from the shopkeeper.
   The shopkeeper will lend two exercise books to them.
4. My brother borrowed a kilo of beans from Betty yesterday.
   Betty lent a kilo of beans to my brother yesterday.

Exercise

Use lend/borrow to complete the sentences

1. She will _____ some money from Centenary bank.
2. Martin will _____ me some money next week.
3. _____ me your pen, please.
4. They will _____ to us some chairs for the function.
5. Mother sent Joan to _____ some sugar from the shop.

Re-write these sentences correctly as instructed in the brackets.

1. The waiter borrowed some salt from me. (Use:……. lent……)
2. My son will lend two thousand shillings to us. (Use:……. borrow……..)
3. The doctor will borrow some medicine from Jackie.
   (Re-write using:……lend……..)
4. We shall borrow pencils from the teacher. (Use:…….. lend……)
5. My uncle lent us some money for Christmas. (Re-write using:……borrow……..)

Study Dorah's shopping list and answer the questions about it.

2 kgs of sugar	2, 400/=
3 bars of soap	4,500/=
1 tin of vaseline	3,500/=

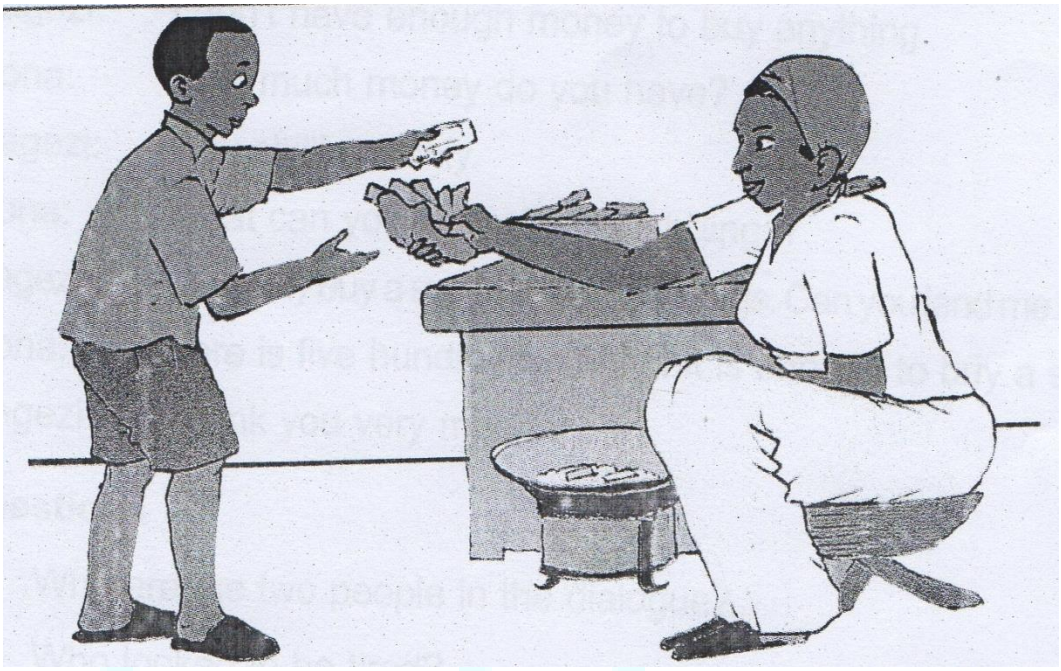
1 tin of shoe polish	2,000/=
1 box of biscuits	8,000/=
3 litres of quencher	3,500/=
1 plate	1,000/=
1 cup	500/=
1 fork	300/=
3 dozen of pens	3000/=
½ dozen of books	3000/=
¼ dozen of pencils	350/=

Questions

1. Whose shopping list is this?
2. How much will Dorah pay for two kilos of sugar?
3. How many tins of shoe polish will Dorah buy?
4. How many books are in a half dozen?
5. How much money will Dorah spend on pencils?
6. How many litres of quencher will Dorah buy?
7. Will Dorah buy 3 dozen of pens?
8. What is the price of a plate?
9. How much money will Dorah pay for one fork?
10. How many items are on Dorah's shopping list?

Read this story and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

BONGO BUYS THE CASSAVE CHIPS



Bongo went to the market on Saturday. He wanted to buy something to eat. When he reached the market, he asked for the price of chapatti. The seller told him it was five hundred shillings. It costs a lot of money and Bongo did not have that money. He had three hundred shillings only. Bongo did not buy it because it was expensive. He then went to the cassava seller. She was selling cassava chips at two hundred shillings. This was not expensive so he decided to buy cassava chips because they were cheaper than chapattis.

Questions

1. When did Bongo go to the market?
2. What did Bongo want from the market?
3. Why didn't Bongo buy chapatti?
4. Did Bongo have much money?
5. What was the price of chapatti?

6. What did Bongo buy instead of chapatti?

Read the dialogue and answer the questions:

A Friend in Need

Fiona : What are you doing here? You should be revising your books.

Magezi : I am waiting for a friend. He told me to meet him here.

Fiona : You look tired. Why don't you have a soda as you wait?

Magezi : I don't have enough money to buy anything.

Fiona : How much money do you have?

Magezi : Fifty shillings only.

Fiona : What can you buy with fifty shillings?

Magezi : I can only buy a sweet with fifty shillings. Can you lend me some money?

Fiona : Here is five hundred shillings. It is enough to buy a soda.

Magezi : Thank you very much.

Questions

1. Who are the two people in the dialogue?
2. Who looked to be tired?
3. How much money did Fiona give to Magezi?
4. How much money did Magezi have?
5. How much money did Magezi have?

Guided Composition:

Choose the correct word in the box to fill in the blank spaces.

happy	shillings	borrowing	fees	lent	any

One day I was sent home for _____. It was time for examinations. Father was away on safari. Mother didn't have _____ money at home. She said she needed five thousand _____ only. The shopkeeper _____ her the money and asked her to pay it soon.

Mother gave me the money and I ran back to school. I paid the money to the bursar who gave me a receipt. I was very _____ to be with my friends once again and write the exams.

TIME

Vocabulary

morning, break time, afternoon, night, yesterday, midday, late, early, before, after, evening, lunch time, spent.

Structures

Using While/……..while……., When/……when……and

As/……..as……..

Examples

1. I was running. I hurt my toe.
   While I was running, I hurt my toe.

When I was running, I hurt my toe.

As I was running, I hurt my toe.

2. I was going to school. I met my aunt.

   I met my aunt while I was going to school.

   I met my aunt when I was going to school.

   I met my aunt as I was going to school.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. Children were playing. They fought. (Use:……..while……..)
2. I feel happy. I am at home. (Begin: When……)
3. She feels cold. It is raining. (Use…….when……..)
4. They fall sick. They drink un boiled water. (Begin: As……..)
5. He was peeling matoke. He cut his hand. (Use:……..as…….)
6. Jane cut her toes. She was playing with a sharp object. (Begin: While……)
7. I was going to school. I met our class teacher. (Begin: When……..)
8. They were washing utensils. The visitor arrived. (Use:……while……..)
9. My father called me. I was going to school. (Begin: As……)
10. The teacher entered the classroom. The pupils were collecting books. (……when……)

Study this calendar carefully.

DECEMBER

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Questions

1. Which month is shown on the calendar?
2. On which day of the week did this month begin?
3. How many days does this month have?
4. On which day of the week was 9th?
5. What day follows Monday?
6. Write Wed. in full.
7. Which week has the least number of days?
8. On which day will Christmas be celebrated?
9. How many Fridays are shown on this calendar?
10. Why is a calendar important?

Recite this poem with your neighbour.

Thirty days has April,

June, September and November.

All the rest have thirty one,

Except February alone.

It has twenty eight days when clear,

And twenty nine days in a leap year.

This table shows the activities that Juma did yesterday. Study it and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

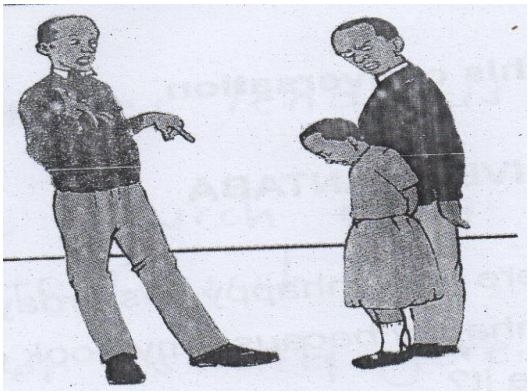
Time	Activity
Early morning	Had breakfast
Midday	Played with friends
Afternoon	Had lunch
Evening	Did homework
Night	Slept

Questions

1. Whose activities are shown in the table?
2. What did Juma do early morning?
3. What did Juma do at midday?
4. What did Juma do in the afternoon?
5. What did Juma do in the evening?
6. How many activities did Juma do yesterday?

Read the story and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

THE DAY NAMPALA CAME LATE



Last Wednesday, Nampala came late to school. The teacher was not happy with her because she found him already teaching Science. He stopped the the lesson and asked her why she was late. Nampala answered, "I am late because I first went to work in the garden, then I prepared our breakfast."

The teacher excused her but told her not to come late again. He promised to go and talk to her father about her late coming.

I the evening after classes, the teacher went to Nampala's home. He talked to Nampala's father about her daughter's late coming to school. Nampala's father apologised and promised never to send her to school late.

Questions

1. When was Nampala late for school?
2. Which subject was the teacher teaching?
3. Was the teacher happy with Nampala?
4. What did Nampala do after working in the garden?
5. When did the teacher go to Nampala's home?
6. Why is coming late at school bad?

Read and act this conversation

SYLIVIA FORGIVES NANTABA

Amos : Why were you unhappy yesterday?

Sylivia : I was unhappy because my book got torn.

Amos : Who tore it?

Sylivia : Nantaba threw it down and it got torn.

Amos : Why didn't you tell her to buy for you a new one?

Sylivia : I didn't tell her to buy for me a new book because she apologised.

Amos : Am sure she didn't even have the money.

Sylivia : We should always forgive those who apologise to us.

Amos : That's right, Sylivia.

EXPRESSION OF THE FUTURE

Vocabulary

Tomorrow, next Monday, next week, next month, next year, shall not, will not, arrive.

Structure

Using usually and sometimes

Examples

1. The teacher usually lends us some books to read at home.

   The teacher sometimes lends us some books to read at home.

2. We usually go to church on Sunday.

   We sometimes go to church on Sunday.

3. Our class teacher usually gives us home work in the evening.

   Our class teacher sometimes gives us home work in the evening.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences using:…….. sometimes …….

1. We usually go for break at 10:00am
2. Jane usually washes plates on Monday.

3. Patrick and Sam usually bathe at night.
4. My sister usually cooks potatoes on Tuesdays.
5. Their father usually drives lorries.
6. He usually drinks water every after a meal.
7. The puppies usually drink milk in the evening.
8. James' daughter usually sweeps the compound after classes.
9. The baby usually cries at night.
10. She usually washes her mother's clothes every week.

Keeping a Diary

Vocabulary

diary, read, date, note, day, month, calendar, time, library, revise, notebook, text book

Structures

…….. will/shall ……..on…….

Examples

1. Nabirye will not travel to Busia tomorrow.
2. I shall see her when I go to Luwero.
3. They will visit us next month.
4. The librarian will go to the office in the afternoon.

Exercise

Write these words correctly.

1. arydi 2. ayd 3. teda 4. Thmon

5. book note 6. darlendac

Make ten correct sentences from the table below.

He She They We Okoth I	shall will	visit us go to church bring our books take us home buy a book	on	20th September Christmas Day Easter Sunday 1st December Friday

Make correct sentences from the table below.

He She You They Fiona	will will not	come to school go to church play with us take tea cook food	tomorrow. next week. next month. next Sunday.

Fiona will come to school tomorrow.

He will not play with us tomorrow.

Read this conversation and answer the questions about it.

WE SHALL MISS MR. GUMA

Twaha : Who will teach us English next term?

Flora : I think Miss. Beka, the new teacher will teach you.

Twaha : Do you think she will be as good as Mr. Guma?

Flora : Yes, I think so.

Twaha : We shall really miss Mr. Guma because he has been a good teacher.

Flora : Don't you worry. Miss. Beka is just as good.

Twaha : Will she teach us nice conversations?

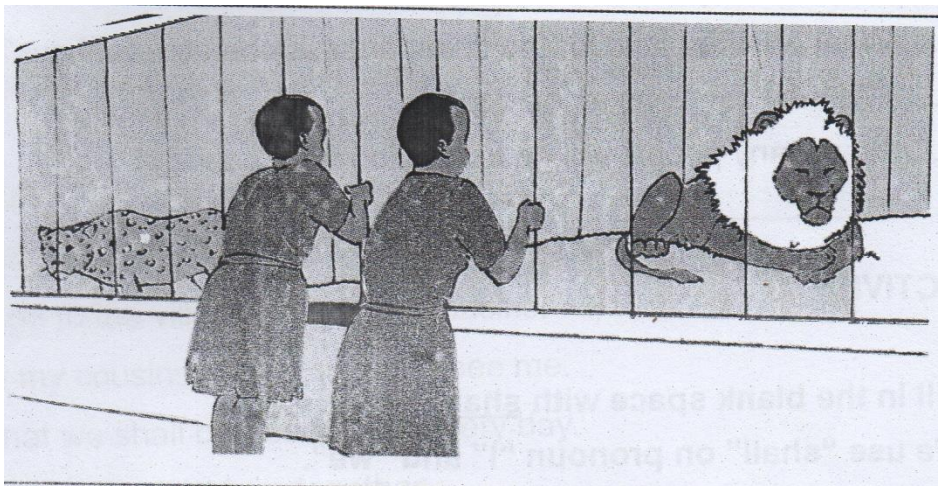
Flora : Yes, of course. She will also teach you poems and rhymes.

Questions

1. Who are the two teachers being talked about?
2. Which subject has mr. Guma been teaching?
3. Whom will the children miss next term?
4. What will Miss. Beka teach?
5. How many people are taking part in the conversation?
6. Who was in Mr. Guma's class, Twaha or Flora?

Read this passage and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

OKOT'S PLAN TO GO TO THE ZOO



Next Sunday, my sister Joyce and I will visit the Zoo. We shall see many animals and birds. We shall see lions, chimpanzees and monkeys. But we shall not see the elephants because they are not in the Zoo.

On our way to the zoo, we shall eat some pancakes and drink soda. We shall take some bananas for the chimpanzees and the monkeys.

We shall come back home in the evening when we are very tired. We shall bathe with warm water. After that we shall go to bed to rest. We shall then be able to wake up early and go to school the next day.

Questions

1. When will Akot go to the zoo?
2. Whom will Akot go to the zoo with?
3. What will they eat on their way to the zoo?
4. Why will they not see the elephants at the zoo?
5. What will they take for the chimpanzees and the monkeys?
6. Will they see lions at the zoo?
7. How many people will go to the Zoo next Sunday?

Recite this rhyme about Kakande and the days of the week.

My friend Kakande,

Will go to school on Monday,

Will go to the garden on Tuesday,

Will attend Akello's wedding on Wednesday,

Will graduate on Thursday,

Will build a house on Friday,

Will buy a car on Saturday,

And go to Church on Sunday,

My great friend, Kakande.

Questions

1. What will Kakande do on Monday?
2. When will he go to the garden?
3. When will Kakande attend a wedding?
4. Whose wedding will take place on Wednesday?
5. Which ceremony will take place on Thursday?
6. How many days are mentioned in the rhyme?
7. How many things will Kakande buy on Saturday?
8. Will Kakande have built the house after Friday?
9. Which day follows Tuesday?
10. Where will Kakande go on Sunday?
11. Is Kakande a good man? Give your reason.

Study Amanya's Diary and answer the questions about it.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
		1 wrote an invitation card to uncle	2	3 sent the invitation card to uncle	4	5
6 father bought for me a new party dress	7	8	9	10	11 we went to the village for my birthday party	12
13	14 aunt Monica baked my birthday cake	15	16 I celebrated my ninth birthday	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26 I attended thanks giving prayers
27	28 we returned to our home	29				

Questions

1. Whose diary is this?
2. On which day of the week did this month begin?
3. What did Amanya do on the first Wednesday of this month?
4. When did Amanya send the invitation card to her uncle?
5. What did Amanya's father buy for her on Monday?
6. Who baked Amanya's birthday cake?
7. On which day did Amanya celebrate her birthday?

DEMOCRACY

GAMES AND SPORTS

Vocabulary

run, jump, skip, throw, lose, win, clap, shout, support, watch, player, winner, loser, coach, referee, ordinal numbers, football, netball, volleyball, a race, happy, slow, fast, hide, long, weak, slowly, happily, umpire, spectators, stadium, commentator, captain, foul, defeat, team, team manager, athletics, shoot.

Meanings

1. Captain – a leader among players of a team.

   Moses was chosen to be the captain of this team.

2. Coach – a person who trains a team or another person in sports.

   The Uganda Cranes has a well trained coach.

3. Commentator – a person who describes the game or an event when it is happening on a radio or television.

4. Defeat – to win or overcome an opponent.

   Our team was defeated by the visiting team.

6. Foul – an act against the rules of a game eg kicking an opponent in football.

He was stopped from playing because he made a lot of fouls.

6. Spectator – a person who is watching an event, especially a sports event.

   The spectators were very angry with the referee when he awarded a penalty.

7. Team – a group of people who play a particular game or sport against another group of people.

   A netball team composed of seven players.

8. Team manager – a person who directs or controls the activities of a team.

   A good team manager should try to solve the players' problems all the time.

9. Shoot – to kick or throw the ball in order to score a goal.

   Akoth is good at shooting whenever she gets the ball.

10. Umpire – a person who watches a game of netball or volleyball and ensures that rules are not broken.

    Our teacher was an umpire in the netball competitions.

11. Athletics – sports competitions such as running and jumping.

    All the pupils were involved in athletics.

12. Stadium – a large sports ground surrounded by rows of seats and usually other buildings.

    We are watching the match at Namboole stadium.

Re-write the sentences correctly giving a single word for the underlined words.

1. My brother is a <u>leader of football players</u> in our school.
2. He has committed <u>an act against the rules of football</u>.
3. The <u>man who trains our volleyball team</u> has gome to America.

4. There were many people who were watching the match at Namboole stadium.

5. People were scattered in a large sports ground surrounded by rows of seats last Saturday.

Give the opposites of these words

6. win
7. defeat
8. winner
9. happily
10. fast

Structures

What will ……do?

……will ……

Examples

1. What will Akello do?

   Akello will play volleyball.

2. What will your teamdo?

   Our team will play netball.

3. What will she do?

   She will defend the game.

4. What will your brother do?

   My brother will train the players.

Exercise

Answer these questions correctly.

1. What will Doreen do?
2. What will she do?
3. What will she do?
4. What will your coach do?
5. What will they do?
6. What will your aunt do?
7. What will the winner do?
8. What will the pupils do?
9. What will he do?
10. What will your class do?

MUSIC DANCE AND DRAMA

Vocabulary

sing, recite, conductor, costume, actor, actress, festival, rhyme, instruments, drama, best, worst, choir, concert, stage, drum, dance, troup

Meanings

Conductor – a person who stands infront of singers and directs their performance.
My father is a conductor in the church choir.

Costume – clothes worn by actors and actresses.
Where did the conductor put the costumes?

Actor – a man who acts a play, film,etc
Peter is an actor.

Actress – a woman who acts a play, film, etc
My sister is an actress.

Choir – a group of singers.
The school choir will welcome the President tomorrow.

Troupe – a group of dancers.
I belong to the Ndele troupe.

Festival – a series of performance of music, plays, films or movies usually acted in the same place once a year.
Our school had a wonderful music festival last year.

Music instrument – a tool or device used to play music.
We have a lot of musical instruments in our church.

Rhyme – a word that has the same sound or ends with the same sound as another word.
The school choir recited a rhyme yesterday.

Exercise

Give one word for the group of words underlined in the sentences.

1. Our music trainer <u>got clothes won by actors and actresses on stage</u>.
2. There are many <u>tools and devices used to play music</u> in the store.
3. The school <u>group of singers</u> will entertain the guest of honour tomorrow.
4. Jane will receive <u>a group of dancers</u> at her mother's wedding party.
5. My daughters are great <u>people who act plays</u> in Uganda.
6. The <u>men who act plays in the theatre</u> have graduated.

Re – write the sentences giving the opposites of the underlined words.

7. The <u>actor</u> will give prizes to some pupils in our school.
8. We saw many <u>actresses</u> at the theatre last weekend.
9. He is the <u>worst</u> music performer in Uganda.
10. The <u>conductress</u> will lead the troupe to Kenya tomorrow.

ELECTIONS

Vocabulary

prefect, voter, ballot paper, head girl, head boy, elect, monitor, candidate, election, stand, leader, rig, post, campaign

Meaning

rig – To arrange to cheat elections
The former head prefect rigged the elections.

ballot paper – The piece of paper on which some body marks who they are voting.
The head teacher printed many ballot papers last month.

elect – To choose somebody to do a particular job by voting for him or her.
We shall elect the new President this month.

elections – The process of choosing a person or group of people for position.

The Presidential elections were held last month.

candidate – A person who is trying to be elected or is applying for a job.

James is our candidate for the post of Head boy.

campaign – To take part in an activity meant to achieve a political change or win an election.

They campaigned against the president of Uganda.

Exercise

Arrange these letters to form correct words.

1. fectpre
2. ing vot
3. paper ballot
4. boy head
5. date candi
6. derlea
7. tionelec
8. tormoni
9. tervo
10. gri

Form ten correct sentences from the table.

Alice Andrew Hanifah Musa Faith	is	the boy the girl	who	won the elections. stood for the post of head prefect. lost the elections. campaigned for us.

Make correct sentences from the table below and read them to your friend.

I He She Inzikuru Kamoga Okiron	was the	first fastest best second third fourth last	in the	race. competition. match. games.

Read and act this conversation.

YELLOW IS MY TEAM

Besi : Where are you going, Milly?
Milly : I am going to watch a netball match.
Besi : Which teams are playing?
Milly : Yellow is playing against Green.
Besi : I have to go and support my team.
Milly : Which is your team?
Besi : Yellow is my team.
Milly : I didn't know that you are a Yellow supporter like me.
Besi : Yes, I am. Yellow has very good players.
Milly : Let's hurry and support our team.

Study the score sheet for Butansi P/S inter house netball competitions.

House	No. of matches played	No. of matches won	No. of matches lost	Total No. of goals scored
Doves	5	4	1	32
Flamingoes	5	3	2	15
Cranes	5	4	1	32
Eagles	5	2	3	18
Peacocks	5	5	0	49
Weaverbirds	5	1	4	11

Questions

1. Which school organized these competitions?
2. Which game did the houses compete in?
3. How many houses took part in the competitions?
4. How many matches did each house play?
5. Which was the best netball team?
6. Which house scored the least number of goals?
7. Which house got a total number of eighteen goals?
8. Which house have the same number of goals scored?
9. How many matches did the Flamingoes house lose?
10. Write P/S in full.