

WEEK TWO

PRIMARY THREE ENGLISH WORK

PHASE THREE

LESSON ONE

PAST PARTICIPLE

This tense talks about something or an event that has just happened

It uses has and have as helping verbs.

The past tense of regular verbs serves both in the past and the past participle.

Past tense

1. I looked
2. She cooked
3. You killed
4. They filled

Past participle

- I have looked.
- She has cooked.
- You have killed.
- They have filled.

However, many irregular verbs form post participle differently. They are called irregular verbs.

Examples of these verbs

Present tense	Past tense	Past participle
beat	beat	beaten
bite	bit	bitten
break	broke	broken
speak	spoke	spoken
give	gave	given
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forsake	forsook	forsaken
drive	drove	driven
rise	rose	risen
fall	fell	fallen
hide	hid	hidden
eat	ate	eaten
write	wrote	written
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken
shake	shook	shaken
ride	rode	ridden
awake	awoke	awaken
freeze	froze	frozen
weave	wove	woven
choose	chose	chosen
know	knew	known
fly	flew	flown
blow	blew	blown
grow	grew	grown
throw	threw	thrown
shine	shone	shone
swear	swore	sworn
tear	tore	torn
grind	ground	ground
go	went	gone
do	did	done.

Activity

Use the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences correctly.

1. They have _____ to the beach. (go)
2. I _____ my uncle at the market yesterday. (see)
3. The old man _____ asleep in his car. (fall)
4. Tondo was _____ by the noise. (awake)
5. The boy _____ about flying an aeroplane. (dream)
6. Lillian has _____ nice pictures in her book. (draw)
7. Muwonge _____ his father's money from the pocket. (steal)
8. The policeman has _____ a serial thief. (beat)
9. Hannah _____ a balloon last holiday. (blow)
10. Who has _____ on the whiteboard? (write)
11. The teacher has _____ my book for marking. (take)
12. Nobody is _____ to go out. (allow)
13. The farmer _____ his crops yesterday. (harvest)
14. He has _____ to the airport. (drive)
15. Jacob has _____ the word correctly. (spell)
16. Ayen _____ her bicycle well yesterday. (ride)

Some irregular verbs are formed by changing vowel 'i' of the infinitive to 'a' in the past and to 'u' in the participle tense.

Example

drink	drank	drunk
begin	began	begun
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
shrink	shrank	shrunk
spring	sprang	sprung
swim	swam	swum.

Activity

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. Jayden _____ a lot of milk yesterday. (drink)
2. The lesson has just _____ now. (begin)
3. We _____ at the deep end last holiday. (swim)
4. The bell _____ at exactly seven O' clock this morning. (ring)
5. The National Anthem was _____ in the presence of our teacher. (sing)
6. We shall _____ our lessons after lunch. (begin)
7. The choir _____ a beautiful song. (sing)
8. My sweater _____ when I washed with hot water. (shrink)
9. He has ----- out of bed when the mother turned off the alarm. (spring)
10. They have _____ all the water in the fridge. (drink)

LESSON THREE

Other irregular verbs change neither their past nor past participle.

Example

hurt	hurt	hurt
hit	hit	hit
cost	cost	cost
put	put	put
cut	cut	cut
cast	cast	cast
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
burst	burst	bust
read	read	read
let	let	let
bet	bet	bet
split	split	split.

Activity

- Reading the verbs.
- Constructing sentences in the past participle tense.

Exercise

Complete the table below correctly.

Present	Past	Past participle
I rise	I rose	I have risen
I do	I did	I have done
I forget	I	I have
I fall	I fell	I have
She break	I broke	She has
They drive	They.....	They have.....
I draw	I	I have
She hides	She	She has hidden.
He writes	He	He has written.
Joan sings	Joan sang	Joan has.....

LESSON FOUR

HEALTH IN OUR DIVISION

Vocabulary

housefly	malaria
mosquito	diarrhea
bedbug	plague
cockroaches	typhoid
rats	dysentery
fleas	jiggers
lice	tsetse fly
ticks	sleeping sickness

Activity

- a. Read the vocabulary correctly.
- b. Use the vocabulary to construct meaningful sentences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- c. Rearrange the letters to form correct words.

1. rta -----
2. fael -----
3. clie -----
4. yfl -----
5. bdebg -----
6. hsueloyf -----
7. quoisom -----

Read the poem below and answer the questions in full sentences.

VECTORS

Vectors!
You make us sick
Mosquitoes breeding in stagnant water
And bushy compounds
At night slowly they enter our houses
Giving warning of endless cry!
When you hear them cry no more,
They are busy biting us!
Alas! In the morning its malaria
Body temperature rises and sometimes vomiting.

Vectors!
Houseflies, fleas and bedbugs!
For how long will you suck our blood?
Tsetse flies bring sleeping sickness to people
We don't want you.
Rats enter our houses eating everything they come across
Even our beautiful legs and tiny fingers
Cockroaches are worse! In dark places and cupboards,
On our food with dirty legs!
Cover, cover, and cover your food!
Vectors are bad!
They spread diseases like malaria, trachoma, cholera, yellow fever!
Remember to slash your compound, smoke the latrines, and remove broken containers
around the home!
Together we shall control vectors.

By Mark

9 years old

Questions

1. What is the about?
2. Where do mosquitoes hide?
3. How do mosquitoes warn us at night?
4. Which vector spreads sleeping sickness to people?
5. What do rats do to our beautiful legs and tiny fingers?
6. Where do cockroaches hide?
7. Apart from slashing the compound, how else can we keep disease vectors away?
8. Why do you think vectors are bad?
9. Which vectors suck our blood?
10. How many stanzas are in the poem?
11. Who wrote the poem?
12. How old is the writer?
13. Draw, name and any two vectors.

WRITING A FRIENDLY LETTER

A SCHOOL CULTURAL DAY

Vocabulary

address	message
date	conclusion
salutation	greetings
body	appreciated
admired	signature
thanked	enjoyed
stamp	envelope

Activity

- Reading the vocabulary
- Constructing oral sentences using the vocabulary
- Reading the given sample letter
- Identifying the steps of a friendly letter
- Writing a friendly letter

A SAMPLE LETTER

Divine Primary School,
P. O Box 161,
Masaka .

Monday, 15th October, 2018.

Dear Anne,

How is your school and the people at home? I hope everything is good at school and at home. I would like to remind you about the cultural day in our school on Friday, 7th May, 2021 in the main hall.

During our cultural day, all children will be dressed in different cultural clothes, cultural foods would be displayed and different cultural dances will be performed. It is going to be such a colourful day that you will regret if you missed.

Hope to see you on our cultural day and don't forget to invite other relatives and friends to attend.

Your friend,
Betty.

Exercise

Write a letter to your parent or guardian inviting him or her to attend your cultural day which will take place on 7th May, 2021 at the school.

LESSON SEVEN

The use of: “some” or “any”

“some” is used only in positive sentence.

“any” is used in both **negative** and **question forms**.

Read these sentences.

1. I have some money for sugar.
2. There are some books in the library.
3. I don't have any money for sugar.
4. There aren't any books in the library.
5. Are there any books in the library?
6. Do you have any money for sugar?

Activity

Construct five sentences using **some** and **any**.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----

Use “some” and “any” to complete the sentences.

1. She has gone to buy ----- oranges in the market.
2. There are ----- pencils in my bag.
3. I haven't ----- money to buy soap.
4. He doesn't have ----- pancakes in the shop.
5. We don't have ----- salt for the day.
6. Do you need ----- thing to eat?
7. Are there ----- children in the classroom?
8. I gave him ----- water to drink.
9. There isn't ----- milk in the jug.
10. We have ----- work to write.
11. Did you get ----- food for the visitor?
12. The children haven't played ----- game today.

LESSON EIGHT

Using: **how many/ much..... do you have?**

'**Many**' is an adjective used when asking or talking about quantity of countable things like books, pens, bundles, chairs, boys etc.

'**Much**' is an adjective used when talking or asking about uncountable things like firewood, water, milk, time, money etc.

'**Much**' is also used in questions and negative sentences.

Examples

1. How many boxes of matches do you have?
2. How much milk did you buy yesterday?
3. We don't have much money left today.
4. How much firewood did you get?
5. How many mango plants do you have in your garden?
6. We have many animals on the farm.

Activity

Use '**many**' and '**much**' to construct five sentences of your own.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----

Use **many** or **much** to complete these sentences correctly.

1. She has ----- dresses in her room.
2. We don't have ----- money to save.
3. Do you have ----- time to waste?
4. Malik has ----- mangoes to eat.
5. How ----- pens do you have?
6. How ----- money do you have in the bank?
7. I have used ----- papers today.
8. There isn't ----- milk in the shop.
9. He has ----- boxes in the store.
10. There isn't ----- fuel in the car.

