



CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL - MUKONO

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P.1 GRAMMAR SELF STUDY LESSONS SET ONE

Write these notes in your Grammar class work books and attempt all activities.

LESSON 1

THEME : Our Home

SUBTHEME : Roles and responsibilities of different family members.

CONTENT : Now Tense/ Present Continuous Tense

Today we are going to look at Now Tense

By the end of the lesson you should be to;

- Write action words in the now tense
- Construct sentences in the now tense

Now tense is also called **Present continuous tense**.

This is when a verb shows what is taking place now. When changing a verb to present continuous tense we add "...ing" to the verb

Examples

Sweep	+	ing	=	sweeping
cook	+	ing	=	cooking
play	+	ing	=	playing
go	+	ing	=	going
pray	+	ing	=	praying
teach	+	ing	=	teaching
laugh	+	ing	=	laughing
eat	+	ing	=	eating
wash	+	ing	=	washing
ring	+	ing	=	ringing
draw	+	ing	=	drawing
clean	+	ing	=	cleaning
slash	+	ing	=	slashing

Examples of sentences in the now tense

1. The farmer is harvesting crops.
2. The teacher is teaching the children.

Activity

Change the verb in the brackets into present continuous tense to complete these sentences .

1. Mary is _____the compound now. (sweep)
2. Mark is _____the chalkboard now.(clean)
3. I am _____now (sleep)
4. Mother is _____food now. (cook)
5. We are _____pictures now. (draw)
6. The bell is _____ now. (ring)
7. They are _____with a ball now. (play)

THEME : **Our Home**

SUBTHEME : **Roles and responsibilities of different family members.**

CONTENT : **Now tense**

For Verbs that end with “e” we drop ‘e’ and add- “ing” to form the present continuous tense (now tense).**For example;**

bake	+	ing	=	baking
make	+	ing	=	making
bite	+	ing	=	biting
hide	+	ing	=	hiding
come	+	ing	=	coming
dance	+	ing	=	dancing
write	+	ing	=	writing
bathe	+	ing	=	bathing
change	+	ing	=	changing
come	+	ing	=	coming
use	+	ing	=	using
drive	+	ing	=	driving
take	+	ing	=	taking
Write	+	ing	=	writing

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

1. We are **sharing** mangoes , (share)
2. Tom is _____ in his book. (write)
3. I am _____ my ruler. (use)
4. They are _____ happily now. (dance)
5. Kato is _____ now. (bathe)
6. She is _____ clothes now. (change)
7. Mummy is _____ a cake now. (bake)
8. Thank you for _____ me. (love)
9. We are _____ the teacher's books now. (take)
10. Madam Faith is _____ her car now. (drive)
11. He is _____ a bicycle now. (ride)

LESSON 2

THEME : Our Community

SUBTHEME : People in our community

CONTENT : Now tense

Verbs which end with consonant vowel consonant (CVC) Letters, we double the last letter and then add “ing” to form the present continuous tense (now tense). For example;

dig = dig**g**ing

cut	cut tt ing
sit	sit tt ing
clap	clap pp ing
slap	slap pp ing
begin	begin nn ing

run	running
stop	stopping
rub	rubbing
mop	mopping
swim	Swimming

Activity

1. Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentences correctly.

- a) She is _____ an apple now. (cut)
- b) The teacher is _____ children now. (slap)
- c) We are _____ on the bench now. (sit)
- d) My father is _____ in the garden now. (dig)
- e) Mark is _____ to school now. (run)

2. Write these words in now tense

- go - going
- write - _____
- sit - _____
- mop - _____
- drive - _____
- sweep - _____

LESSON 3(

Present simple tense

The present simple tense is also called everyday tense.

a) When the sentence begins with a singular nouns or pronouns, we add '...s' '...es' or '...ies' to the verb

Sentences

1. She **goes** to school every day.(go)
2. The teacher **writes** on the chalk board.(write)
3. Mother **cooks** food every evening.(cook)
4. He **carries** that bag every day.

Activity

Write the words in brackets in everyday tense to complete the sentences.

1. Betty _____ to school everyday. (come)
2. Father _____ bible every Sunday. (read)
3. Tr. Esther _____ us English every day. (teach)
4. He _____ the windows every morning. (clean)
5. She _____ her uniform every Tuesday. (wash)
6. They _____ food everyday.(eat)
7. We _____ football every Sunday. (play)

LESSON 4

THEME : Our Home

SUBTHEME : Roles and responsibilities of different family members.

CONTENT : Opposites

Dear learners, today we are going to look at Opposites.

By the end of the lesson you should be to;

- Identify and write opposites .
- Construct sentences using the opposites of the given words.

Opposites are words that do not agree or disagree in meaning

Examples of opposites include

<u>words</u>	<u>opposite</u>
come	go
clean	dirty
teach	learn
sit	stand
asleep	awake
cry	laugh
start	end / stop
good	bad
new	old
young	old
stop	start
buy	sell
top	bottom
end	begin
open	close
over	under
up	down
large	small
sit	stand
go	come
close	open
begin	end

take	bring
standing	sitting

Exercise

1. Match words with their opposites

clean	hate
sit	awake
asleep	laugh
cry	stand
love	dirty

2. Give the opposites of these words

begin	_____
over	_____
shut	_____
up	_____
young	_____
large	_____
new	_____

LESSON 5

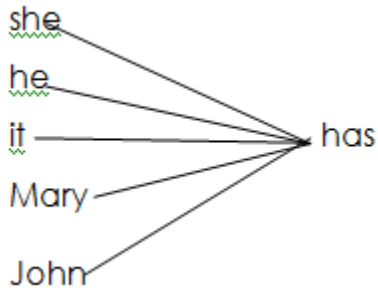
THEME : Our Home
SUBTHEME : Activities in our home
CONTENT : Use of has / have

Dear learners, today we are going to look at the use of “has” and “have”

By the end of the lesson you should be to;

- Use “has “ and “have” correctly.

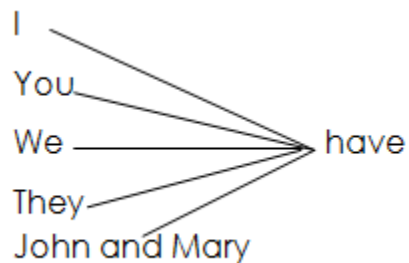
Has – is used when a sentence begins with a singular noun or pronouns



Examples

1. He **has** pencils.
2. Kato **has** a pencil.
3. It **has** good colours.
4. She **has** a nice uniform.

Have – is used when the sentence begins with a plural noun or pronoun



Examples:

1. They **have** pencils.
2. You **have** pencils.
3. I **have** pencils.
4. We **have** pencils.
5. John and Mary **have** new books.

Activity

Fill in has / have correctly.

1. I _____ a good pen.

2. He _____ an apple.
3. They _____ books.
4. You _____ my pencil.
5. The boy _____ a nice bag.
6. Dogs _____ no horns.
7. The teacher _____ a nice bicycle.
8. The bird _____ two wings.
9. She _____ a nice dress.
10. Charles _____ a panga.

LESSON 5

THEME : Our Home

SUBTHEME : Responsibility of different family members.

CONTENT : Opposites of Gender of People

Dear learners, today we are going to learn about Gender opposites

By the end of the lesson you should be to;

- Tell opposites of gender related to people.

Opposites are words which do not agree in their meaning.

Examples of opposites of gender related to people include;

Masculine (male)	Famine (female)
father	mother
boy	girl
uncle	aunt
nephew	niece
prince	princess
man	woman
actor	actress
grandfather	grandmother
king	queen
policeman	policewoman

waiter	waitress
Sir	Madam
headmaster	headmistress

Activity

1. Write the opposites of the given words

Sir _____

sister _____

uncle _____

father _____

cock _____

2. Give the opposites of the underlined words in the sentence.

- a) My **grandmother** is very good. _____
- b) The **boy** is sleeping. _____
- c) My **niece** will be visiting me tomorrow.

- d) The **king's** daughter is so beautiful. _____

LESSON 6

THEME : Our Home

SUBTHEME : Responsibility of different family members.

CONTENT : Opposites of Gender of Animals

Dear learners, today we are going to look at the opposites of animal gender

By the end of the lesson you should be to;

- Tell the opposites of gender related to animals

Examples of gender opposites related to animals include;

Masculine (male)	Famine (female)
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bull	cow
ram	ewe
boar	sow
lion	lioness
tiger	tigress
Dog	bitch
Bullock	heifer
buck	Doe
Billy goat	Nanny goat

Activity

Match the following correctly

bull	lioness
ram	tigress
lion	sow
tiger	cow
dog	ewe
boar	bitch

Give the opposites of the underlined words

1. The **boy** is crying. _____
2. My **mother** is cooking food. _____
3. The **queen** is smartly dressed. _____
4. This **cow** is very fat. _____
5. My **sister** is very hard working. _____