



Senior 1 English (New curriculum)

Vote Dr. Bbosa Science President of Uganda 2031→



**Vote His Excellence Dr. Bbosa Science
President of Uganda 2031** 

Time, t, is now!!!

Term 1

Topic 1/3: Personal Life and Family

Competency: The learner narrates experiences, reads and responds to stories about personal and family life.

Lesson 1: Pronunciations

A student is required to practice the production of pure vowel sounds (/i/; /i:/; /e/; /ə/; /ʌ/; /a:/; /tʃ/; /ð/) and vowel combinations (diphthongs) like (/oi/; /au/; /ei/; /ai/)

Practice Tips

- (i) Try reading each sound, focusing on the **mouth position** and **length** of the vowel.
- (ii) Notice how diphthongs (/oi/, /au/, /ei/, /ai/) **glide** from one vowel to another, while single vowels stay steady.
- (iii) **Short vowels** (/i/, /e/, /ʌ/) are clipped and quick.
- (iv) **Long vowels** (/i:/, /a:/) are stretched.
- (v) **Schwa (/ə/)** is the most common vowel in English, often unstressed.
- (vi) **Diphthongs** (/oi/, /au/, /ei/, /ai/) are gliding sounds—your mouth moves from one vowel position to another.

Exercise 1

1. Read loudly these words with Single Sounds

Sound	Example Words
/i/ (short i)	sit, bit, hit, ship, milk, fish
/i:/ (long ee)	see, tree, meet, green, sheep, feet
/e/	pen, ten, bed, red, men, let
/ə/ (schwa)	about, banana, sofa, teacher, family, problem
/ʌ/	cup, sun, luck, bus, run, jump

/a:/	car, star, park, father, half, glass
/tʃ/ (ch sound)	chair, cheese, church, child, match, rich
/d/	dog, door, day, dance, desk, red

2. Read loudly these words with Vowel Combinations (Diphthongs)

Combination	Example Words
/oi/	boy, coin, noise, join, voice, choice
/au/	house, mouse, loud, brown, shout, town
/ei/	rain, plane, face, name, late, game
/ai/	time, light, sky, fine, night, high

Lesson 2: How to communicate information and opinions about families and family life using the Present Simple tense.

Form: Subject + base verb (+ s/es for he, she, it).

Use: To talk about habits, routines, facts, and opinions.

(a) Communicating Information (facts about families)

Examples:

- (i) Families live together in houses.
- (ii) My father works in a hospital.
- (iii) My brothers go to school every day.

(b) Communicating Opinions (what you think about family life)

Examples:

- (i) I think family life is important.
- (ii) We believe families help us feel safe.
- (iii) In my opinion, parents teach children good values.

(c) Combined Examples

Here are sentences that mix information and opinions:

- (i) Families spend time together at meals, and I believe this is very important.
- (ii) My mother cooks dinner every evening, and I think her food is delicious.

- (iii) Children usually play with their brothers and sisters, and I feel this makes family life happy.

Exercise 1

Write three sentences each about your own family that are:

1. informative,
2. expressing opinions,
3. combining both information and opinion.

Lesson 3: Expressing Likes and Dislikes with reasons, using abstract nouns.

NB: Abstract nouns are names for ideas, qualities, or feelings — not physical things.

Examples: *happiness, friendship, honesty, freedom, love, sadness, courage.*

Expressing Likes and Dislikes

We use the **Present Simple tense** with verbs like: *like, love, enjoy, dislike, hate.*

Sentence Patterns with examples

Positive: Subject + like/love/enjoy + abstract noun + reason.

- (i) I love courage because it inspires people.
- (ii) I **like honesty** because it builds trust.
- (iii) She **enjoys freedom** since it gives her choices.
- (iv) We **love friendship** because it makes life happier.
- (v) I like kindness because it makes people feel valued.

Negative: Subject + dislike/hate + abstract noun + reason.

- (i) He dislikes laziness because it stops progress.
- (ii) They **dislike selfishness** because it hurts relationships.
- (iii) I hate lies because they damage friendship
- (iv) I dislike dishonesty because it breaks trust.

Exercise 2

1. Write two sentences about something you like using abstract nouns.
2. Write two sentences about something you dislike using abstract nouns
3. Write a story on the like and dislikes personal and family life.

Exercise 3

Read the story and answer the questions that follow with full sentences

My Family's Likes and Dislikes

I live in a small family. We enjoy spending time together, and each of us has different likes and dislikes.

I like honesty because it makes me feel safe. I also enjoy friendship because it brings happiness. However, I dislike laziness because it stops progress.

My mother likes cooking because it gives her joy. She dislikes noise because it disturbs her peace. My father likes reading because it gives him knowledge, but he dislikes anger because it breaks harmony.

My sister likes music because it makes her feel free. She dislikes selfishness because it hurts relationships.

In our family, we all like respect because it creates peace. We dislike dishonesty because it destroys trust.

Questions

1. What does the writer like?
2. What does the mother dislike?
3. What does the father like?
4. What does the sister dislike?
5. What do all family members dislike?

Suggested Answers for the story

1. The writer likes honesty and friendship.

2. The mother dislikes noise.
3. The father likes reading.
4. The sister dislikes selfishness.
5. All family members dislike dishonesty.

Lesson 4: Use the simple present tense (verb 'to be')

Verb "to be" Forms are

I am

You are

He/She/It is

We are

They are

Personal Pronouns

I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Examples in Family Context

(i) Information:

My father is a teacher. He is kind.

My mother is a nurse. She is helpful.

We are a happy family.

(ii) Opinions/Ideas:

I am proud of my family because we are supportive.

He is honest, and that is important in family life.

They are hardworking, and I admire them.

(iii) Conversation Example

Student A: *My brother is funny. He is always telling jokes.*

Student B: *My sister is serious. She is focused on her studies.*

Student A: *We are different, but we are close.*

Exercise 4

Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of *to be* and pronouns.

1. My mother ___ a good cook. (she)
My mother **is** a good cook. She is a good cook.
2. My father and I ___ happy. (we)
3. My brother ___ tall. (he)
4. My sisters ___ kind. (they)
5. I ___ proud of my family. (I)

Answers to exercise 4

2. My father and I **are** happy. We are happy.
3. My brother **is** tall. He is tall.
4. My sisters **are** kind. They are kind.
5. I **am** proud of my family. I am proud of my family.

Exercise 5

Read the dialogue and answer the questions that follow in full sentences:

Talking About Our Family

Anna: My father **is** a teacher. He **is** very patient, and he always helps me with my homework.

Ben: That's nice. My mother **is** a nurse. She **is** kind, and she always cares for people.

Anna: My brother and sister **are** funny. They **are** always telling jokes.

Ben: My grandparents **are** wise. They **are** full of good advice.

Anna: We **are** a happy family, and I **am** proud of them.

Ben: Yes, I **am** proud of my family too.

Questions

1. What is the title of the dialogue
2. What **is** Anna's father's job?

3. What pronoun does Ben use for his mother?
4. What verb form is used for “grandparents”?
5. What does Anna say about her brother and sister?
6. How does Ben describe his grandparents?

Suggested Answers to exercise 5

1. The title of the dialogue is “**Talking About Our Family**”
2. Anna’s father **is** a teacher.
3. Ben uses the pronoun **she** for his mother.
4. The verb form **are** is used for “grandparents.”
5. Anna says her brother and sister **are funny** and **are always telling jokes**.
6. Ben says his grandparents **are wise** and **are full of good advice**.

Lesson 5: Using “Though”

Though at the beginning: introduces contrast.

Example sentences

- (i) **Though** my family is busy, we always eat dinner together.
- (ii) **Though** I dislike noise, I enjoy family parties.
- (iii) **Though** my sister is young, she helps with chores.
- (iv) **Though** it is raining, we go to school.

... **though** ... in the middle or end: adds contrast to the main idea.

We go to school, though it is raining.

Example Sentences

We enjoy family trips, **though** they are sometimes tiring.

My father works hard, **though** he is often tired.

Exercise 6

Rewrite the sentences using *though* correctly.

1. It is late. We continue talking.
2. She is shy. She speaks in class.
3. He plays football. He is not very strong.
4. The family is poor. They are happy.
5. I dislike homework. I always finish it.

Suggested Answers to exercise 6

1. **Though** it is late, we continue talking.
2. **Though** she is shy, she speaks in class.
3. He plays football, **though** he is not very strong.
4. **Though** the family is poor, they are happy.
5. I always finish my homework, **though** I dislike it.

Lesson 6: Using “Although”

Although at the beginning: introduces contrast.

Although it is raining, we go to school.

... **although** ... in the middle or end: adds contrast to the main idea.

We go to school, although it is raining.

Example Sentences

Although my family is busy, we always eat dinner together.

Although I dislike noise, I enjoy family parties.

We enjoy family trips, **although** they are sometimes tiring.

My father works hard, **although** he is often tired.

Although my sister is young, she helps with chores.

Exercise 7

Rewrite the sentences using *although* correctly.

1. It is late. We continue talking.
2. She is shy. She speaks in class.

3. He plays football. He is not very strong.
4. The family is poor. They are happy.
5. I dislike homework. I always finish it.

Suggested Answers to exercise 7

1. **Although** it is late, we continue talking.
2. **Although** she is shy, she speaks in class.
3. He plays football, **although** he is not very strong.
4. **Although** the family is poor, they are happy.
5. I always finish my homework, **although** I dislike it.

Lesson 7: Using "Either...or..."

Meaning: Shows a choice between two options.

Structure: *Either + option A + or + option B*

Example Sentences

- (i) You can **either** read a book **or** watch TV.
- (ii) My brother will **either** play football **or** study at home.
- (iii) We can **either** eat dinner now **or** wait for father.
- (iv) She will **either** sing a song **or** dance at the party.
- (v) Families can **either** spend time together at home **or** go out for a trip.

Exercise 8

Combine each pair of sentences into one using *either...or...*

1. You can read a book. You can watch TV.
2. My brother will play football. My brother will study at home.
3. We can eat dinner now. We can wait for father.
4. She will sing a song. She will dance at the party.

5. The children can read stories. The children can draw pictures.

Suggested Answers to exercise 8

1. You can **either** read a book **or** watch TV.
2. My brother will **either** play football **or** study at home.
3. We can **either** eat dinner now **or** wait for father.
4. She will **either** sing a song **or** dance at the party.
5. The children can **either** read stories **or** draw pictures.

Vote Dr. Bbosa Science President of Uganda 2031→

Time, t, is now!!!

Thank you

Dr. Bbosa Science