



Senior 1 English (New curriculum)

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Dr. Bbosa Science SCIENCE COLLEGE
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Time, t, is now!!!

Term 2

Topic 2/3: Food

Competency: The learner discusses the types of food grown in different parts of the country and how they can be prepared for consumption, and expresses personal likes and dislikes while appreciating mealtime etiquette.

Lesson 1: Pronunciations

A student is required to practice producing affricate consonant sounds /ʃ/ as in short; /s/ as in salt; /dʒ/ as in judge; /ʒ/ as in leisure; /tʃ/ as in church; /θ/ as thank; and /r/ as in rate).

Practice tips

Read the words loudly and several time until you can pronounce them properly. Consider using pronunciation Apps via internet.

Exercise 1

Pronounce these words correctly.

Sound	Example Words (5 each)
/ʃ/ as in short	ship, shoe, fish, brush, wish
/s/ as in salt	sun, soap, sister, glass, bus
/dʒ/ as in judge	jam, job, jump, jungle, jacket
/ʒ/ as in leisure	measure, treasure, pleasure, vision, decision
/tʃ/ as in church	chair, cheese, child, chicken, chalk
/θ/ as in thank	think, thin, bath, path, both
/r/ as in rate	run, read, rain, road, river
/t/ as in title	table, teacher, time, town, talk
/k/ as in kick	cat, cup, cook, kind, kite
/g/ as in guggle	game, garden, goat, girl, give

Lesson 2: Types of Celebrations

(i) Weddings



A ceremony where two people are united in marriage.

Often involves family gatherings, exchange of vows, feasting, music, and dancing.

Symbolizes love, unity, and new beginnings.

(ii) Birthdays



Celebrated annually to mark the day someone was born.

Usually includes cakes, gifts, singing, and parties.

Symbolizes life, growth, and appreciation.

(iii) Graduations



A ceremony marking the completion of studies at school, college, or university.

Involves wearing gowns, receiving certificates, and speeches.

Symbolizes achievement, success, and future opportunities.

(iii) Religious Celebrations



Examples: Christmas, Eid, Easter.

Involve prayers, special meals, and family gatherings.

Symbolize faith, spirituality, and community.

(v) National Celebrations



Examples: Independence Day, Heroes' Day.

Include parades, speeches, and cultural performances.

Symbolize unity, patriotism, and national pride.

Exercise 2

1. What is the main purpose of a wedding celebration?
2. How are birthdays commonly celebrated?
3. What does graduation symbolize?
- 4.. Give two examples of religious celebrations.
5. Why are national celebrations important?

✓ Answers

1. To unite two people in marriage and celebrate love.

2. With cakes, gifts, singing, and parties.
3. Achievement, success, and future opportunities.
4. Christmas and Eid (other answers possible: Easter).
5. They promote unity, patriotism, and national pride.

Exercise 3

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

Uganda's Independence Celebration

On **9th October**, Uganda celebrates her **Independence Day**. This day marks the moment in 1962 when Uganda became free from colonial rule. Every year, people gather in towns and villages to honor this important event.

In Kampala, the capital city, the celebration begins with a **parade** at Kololo Independence Grounds. Soldiers, school children, and cultural groups march proudly, carrying the **national flag**. Music fills the air as bands play patriotic songs.

Leaders give **speeches** reminding citizens of unity, peace, and progress. After the official ceremony, people enjoy **traditional dances**, **drumming**, and **songs** that show Uganda's rich culture. Families prepare special meals like matoke, rice, and meat to share together.

The day ends with joy, laughter, and fireworks lighting up the sky. Independence Day is not only a time to celebrate freedom but also to reflect on the country's journey and hope for a brighter future.

Dr. Aida Namitala

Questions

1. On which date does Uganda celebrate Independence Day?
2. Where does the main parade in Kampala take place?
3. Name two activities that happen after the official ceremony.
4. Which foods are mentioned as part of the celebration?
5. Why is Independence Day important for Ugandans?

✓ Answers

1. The Independence Day is celebrated on 9th October every year.
2. The main parade in Kampala take place At Kololo Independence Grounds.
3. The activities that happen after the official ceremony include traditional dances, drumming, and songs.
4. The foods mentioned are Matoke, rice, and meat.
5. The Independence Day is important because it marks freedom from colonial rule and reminds citizens of unity and progress.

Lesson 3: Possessive Pronouns, adverbs and Passive voice

(i) Possessive Pronouns

Show ownership or belonging.

Examples: *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs.*

Sentences:

This book is mine.

That house is theirs.

(ii) Adverbs

Modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They often tell **how, when, where, or to what extent.**

Examples: *quickly, slowly, yesterday, here, very.*

Sentences:

She sings beautifully. (how)

We will meet tomorrow. (when)

The children are playing outside. (where)

(iii) Passive Voice

Focuses on the action rather than the doer.

Structure: *object + verb (be + past participle) + by + subject (optional).*

Examples:

The letter was written by Sarah.

The food is prepared every morning.

The homework was done on time.

Exercise 4

1. Write one sentence using a possessive pronoun.
2. Give an example of an adverb showing **how** an action is done.
3. Write a sentence in passive voice about cooking food.
4. Which possessive pronoun can replace “the bag of John”?
5. Change the sentence “*The teacher marked the exams*” into passive voice.

Answers

1. *This pen is mine.*
2. *She runs quickly.*
3. *The food was cooked by the chef.*
4. *The bag is his.*
6. *The exams were marked by the teacher.*

Exercise 5

Read the skit and answer the questions that follow in full sentences

At the School Kitchen

Teacher: Today, we will prepare food together. Whose basket is this?

Anna: It is mine. I brought vegetables quickly this morning.

Peter: That spoon is ours, and the plates are theirs.

Teacher: Good! Now, the rice will be cooked by the chef.

Anna: The soup is his favorite, but I prefer fruit.

Peter: The meat was fried carefully by the cook.

Teacher: Excellent! Remember, food is not only eaten; it is enjoyed politely.

Dr. Aida Namitala

Questions

1. Identify one possessive pronoun used in the skit.
2. Which adverb shows how the vegetables were brought?
3. Write the passive voice sentence about rice.
4. Whose favorite is the soup?
5. Which adverb describes how the meat was fried?

Answers

1. One possessive pronoun used is *mine, ours, theirs or his*.
2. The adverb is *quickly*.
3. *The rice will be cooked by the chef.*
4. The soup is *his* favorite.
5. The meat was fried ***carefully*** by the cook.

Lesson 4: Past Simple vs. Present Simple

(i) **Past Simple Tense**

Used to describe actions that **happened and finished in the past**.

Structure: *subject + past verb* (regular verbs add **-ed**, irregular verbs change form).

Examples:

I visited my grandmother yesterday.

She went to school last week.

(ii) **Present Simple Tense**

Used to describe actions that are **habitual, general truths, or happening regularly in the present**.

Structure: *subject + base verb* (add **-s/-es** for third person singular).

Examples:

I visit my grandmother every Sunday.

She goes to school every day.

Key Differences

Past simple → completed action in the past (*I ate rice yesterday*).

Present simple → habitual or general truth (*I eat rice every day*).

Time markers help: *yesterday, last week, ago* (past) vs. *always, usually, every day* (present).

Exercise 6

1. Write one sentence in the past simple tense about food.
2. Write one sentence in the present simple tense about school.
3. Which tense uses “-ed” for regular verbs?
4. What is the difference between “She went to school yesterday” and “She goes to school every day”?
5. Identify the tense in the sentence: *They play football every Saturday.*

✓ Answers

1. *I cooked beans yesterday.* (Past simple)
We ate rice last week
2. *I go to school every morning.* (Present simple)
He was his hand before food
3. The past simple tense uses “-ed” for regular verbs.
4. *She went to school yesterday* shows a completed action in the past, while *She goes to school every day* shows a habitual action in the present.
5. The sentence *They play football every Saturday* is in the present simple tense.

Lesson 5: Joining Sentences

(i) Using “...as...as...”

Shows comparison of equality.

Example: *This mango is as sweet as honey.*

Joined sentence: *The mango is sweet. Honey is sweet → The mango is as sweet as honey.*

(ii) Using “more...or...less...”

Shows comparison of quantity or degree.

Example: *Rice is more filling than bread.*

Joined sentence: *Rice fills the stomach. Bread fills the stomach less → Rice is more filling than bread.*

(iii) Using "...and..."

Joins two related ideas.

Example: *She cooked rice and beans.*

Joined sentence: *She cooked rice. She cooked beans → She cooked rice and beans.*

(iv) Using "...also..."

Adds extra information.

Example: *He likes meat. He also likes fish.*

Joined sentence: *He likes meat. He likes fish → He likes meat. He also likes fish.*

Exercise 7

1. Join these sentences using "...as...as...": *The soup is tasty. The stew is tasty.*
2. Join these sentences using "more...or...less...": *Milk is healthy. Soda is healthy.*
3. Join these sentences using "...and...": *She bought apples. She bought oranges.*
4. Join these sentences using "...also...": *John plays football. John plays basketball.*

 **Answers**

1. *The soup is as tasty as the stew.*
2. *Milk is more healthy than soda.*
3. *She bought apples and oranges.*
4. *John plays football. He also plays basketball.*

Exercise 8

Read the Birthday party speech and answer the questions that follow

Birthday Party Speech

Ladies and gentlemen, family, and friends,

Today we gather to celebrate a very special occasion—the birthday of our dear friend. Birthdays are not just about growing older; they are about appreciating life, friendship, and the joy of being together.

On this day, we remember the wonderful journey of the celebrant, the achievements made, and the dreams yet to come. We share laughter, delicious food, and warm wishes because birthdays remind us that life is a gift.

Let us all join in singing, dancing, and enjoying this celebration. May this birthday bring happiness, health, and success. And may the year ahead be filled with love and blessings.

Happy Birthday!

Questions

1. What is the main purpose of the speech?
2. What does the speech say birthdays remind us of?
3. Mention two activities people do during the celebration.
4. What wishes are given to the celebrant in the speech?
5. How does the speech end?

Answers

1. The main purpose of the speech is to celebrate the birthday of a dear friend.
2. The speech says birthdays remind us that life is a gift.
3. People sing, dance, and enjoy food during the celebration.
4. The celebrant is wished happiness, health, success, love, and blessings.
5. The speech ends with the words “Happy Birthday!”

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Thank you

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