



## 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 3

### Topic 3/3: Leisure

**Competency:** The learner reads and talks about leisure and discusses how to use their free time profitably.



#### Lesson: Leisure

Leisure is the **free time** people have when they are not working, studying, or doing household duties.

It is the time used for **rest, relaxation, and enjoyment.**

#### Examples of Leisure Activities

- (i) Reading books or newspapers.
- (ii) Watching movies or listening to music.
- (iii) Playing games or sports.
- (iv) Traveling and sightseeing.
- (v) Socializing with friends and family.

#### Importance of Leisure

- (i) Helps people **relax and reduce stress.**

- (ii) Improves **physical and mental health**.
- (iii) Encourages **creativity and hobbies**.
- (iv) Strengthens **social relationships**.
- (v) Provides **balance between work and life**.

### Exercise 1

1. What is leisure?
2. Mention two examples of leisure activities.
3. Why is leisure important for health?
3. How does leisure strengthen social relationships?
4. Give one example of how leisure provides balance in life.

### Full-Sentence Answers

1. Leisure is the free time people have when they are not working, studying, or doing household duties.
2. Two examples of leisure activities are reading books and playing sports.
3. Leisure is important for health because it helps people relax and reduce stress.
4. Leisure strengthens social relationships by allowing people to spend time with friends and family.
5. Leisure provides balance in life by giving people time to rest after work or study.

### Lesson 2: Prepositions and Adverbs of Time and Place in Leisure

#### (i) Prepositions of Time (when leisure happens)

**On** – *We play football on Sunday.*

**At** – *She reads books at night.*

**In** – *They go swimming in the afternoon.*

**During** – *We watched a movie during the holiday.*

#### (ii) Prepositions of Place (where leisure happens)

**At** – *We met at the park.*

**In** – *He relaxed in the garden.*

**On** – *Children played on the playground.*

**Near** – *They sat near the lake.*

(iii) **Adverbs of Time (when leisure happens)**

*Yesterday* – *We went hiking yesterday.*

*Today* – *She is playing chess today.*

*Tomorrow* – *They will travel tomorrow.*

*Always* – *He always listens to music after school.*

*Often* – *We often watch movies in the evening.*

(iv) **Adverbs of Place (where leisure happens)**

*Here* – *We play games here in the hall.*

*There* – *Tourists relax there by the beach.*

*Inside* – *Children stayed inside to watch cartoons.*

*Outside* – *We danced outside during the festival.*

*Nearby* – *There is a sports club nearby.*

## Exercise 2

1. Which preposition of time is used in the sentence *She reads books at night*?
2. Write one sentence using a preposition of place about leisure.
3. Which adverb of time is used in the sentence *We went hiking yesterday*?
4. Write one sentence using an adverb of place about leisure.
4. Why are prepositions and adverbs important in describing leisure activities?

### Full-Sentence Answers

1. The preposition of time used in the sentence *She reads books at night* is **at**.
2. *We played football in the stadium.* (preposition of place: in).
3. The adverb of time used in the sentence *We went hiking yesterday* is **yesterday**.
4. *Children played outside after lunch.* (adverb of place: outside).

5. Prepositions and adverbs are important in describing leisure activities because they show **when** and **where** the activities happen, making sentences clear and meaningful.

### Exercise 3

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

#### *Leisure by the Lake*

On the **quiet shore**, we sit at dawn,  
Children play **near the water**, from dusk till morn.  
Birds sing **in the trees**, where the wind blows free,  
Tourists walk **through the gardens**, as happy as can be.

We rest **under the sky**, when the sun shines bright,  
Families gather **at the park**, in the soft twilight.  
Music flows **inside the hall**, where dancers sway,  
Joy fills the air **outside the town**, every holiday.

Dr. Aida Namitala

#### Questions

1. Which preposition of place is used in the line *Birds sing in the trees*?
2. Write one adverb of time from the poem.
3. What activity happens near the water according to the poem?
4. Which preposition of place is used in the line *Tourists walk through the gardens*?
5. Why are prepositions and adverbs important in describing leisure activities?

#### Full-Sentence Answers

1. The preposition of place used in the line *Birds sing in the trees* is **in**.
2. One adverb of time from the poem is **dawn**.
3. According to the poem, children play near the water.
4. The preposition of place used in the line *Tourists walk through the gardens* is **through**.

5. Prepositions and adverbs are important in describing leisure activities because they show **where** and **when** the activities happen, making the description clear and vivid.

### Lesson 3: General Principles of Summary Writing

- (i) **Read Carefully:** Understand the main ideas of the passage before attempting to summarize.
- (ii) **Identify Key Points:** Pick out only the most important facts, arguments, or events. Leave out examples, repetitions, and unnecessary details.
- (iii) **Use Your Own Words:** Rewrite the ideas in simple, clear language instead of copying sentences directly.
- (iv) **Be Brief and Concise:** A summary should be shorter than the original text, usually one-third or less of the length.
- (v) **Maintain Original Meaning:** Do not change the author's intention or add personal opinions.
- (vi) **Organize Logically:** Present the ideas in a clear order, often following the sequence of the original passage.

### Exercise 4

1. What is the first step in summary writing?
2. Why should examples and repetitions be left out of a summary?
3. What is meant by "use your own words" in summary writing?
4. How long should a summary be compared to the original text?
5. Why is it important to maintain the original meaning in a summary?

### Answers

1. The first step in summary writing is to read the passage carefully to understand the main ideas.
2. Examples and repetitions should be left out of a summary because they are not essential to the main points.

3. “Use your own words” means rewriting the ideas in simple, clear language instead of copying sentences directly from the passage.
4. A summary should be shorter than the original text, usually one-third or less of its length.
5. It is important to maintain the original meaning in a summary so that the writer’s ideas are presented accurately without distortion.

### Exercise 5

Read the letter below and answer the questions that follow in full sentences

**Digitalteachers.co.ug**

Kampala,

Uganda

6th May, 2026

**Dear Friend,**

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to advise you on how best to spend your leisure time. Leisure is important because it helps us relax, refresh our minds, and stay healthy.

During leisure, you should engage in **useful activities** such as reading books, playing sports, or learning new skills. These activities will improve your knowledge, keep your body fit, and make your free time enjoyable. You may also spend time with family and friends, which strengthens relationships.

However, you should avoid wasting leisure on **harmful habits** like excessive television watching, idling, or spending too much time on social media. These activities do not benefit your health or mind and may lead to laziness.

In short, leisure should be used wisely for activities that build your body, mind, and character. I hope you will follow this advice and make your free time meaningful.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Bbosa Science

## Questions

1. Why is leisure important according to the letter?
2. Mention two activities the writer advises the friend to do during leisure.
3. What harmful habits should be avoided during leisure?
4. How does spending time with family and friends benefit a person?
5. What is the main advice given in the letter?

## Full-Sentence Answers

1. Leisure is important because it helps us relax, refresh our minds, and stay healthy.
2. The writer advises the friend to read books and play sports during leisure.
3. Harmful habits that should be avoided during leisure include excessive television watching, idling, and spending too much time on social media.
4. Spending time with family and friends benefits a person by strengthening relationships.
5. The main advice given in the letter is to use leisure wisely for activities that build the body, mind, and character.

## Lesson 4: Keeping to a Time Limit in Speeches

### (i) Plan Your Speech

Write down the main points you want to cover.

Avoid including too many details or long examples.

### (ii) Organize Clearly

Use a simple structure: **Introduction – Body – Conclusion.**

Allocate time for each section (e.g., 1 minute for introduction, 3 minutes for body, 1 minute for conclusion).

### (iii) Practice Timing

Rehearse your speech aloud with a clock or timer.

Adjust your words if it is too long or too short.

### (iv) Use Concise Language

Choose clear and direct words.

Avoid repeating the same ideas.

**(v) Stay Focused**

Stick to the topic and avoid unnecessary digressions.

Keep eye contact with the audience to stay engaged and on track.

**(vi) Monitor While Speaking**

Glance at a watch or clock if available.

Speak at a steady pace, not too fast or too slow.

**Exercise 6**

1. What is the first step in keeping to a time limit in speeches?
2. Why is it important to organize a speech clearly?
3. How can practicing with a timer help a speaker?
4. What kind of language should be used to keep a speech short?
5. Why should a speaker avoid digressions?

 **Full-Sentence Answers**

1. The first step in keeping to a time limit in speeches is to plan the speech by writing down the main points.
2. It is important to organize a speech clearly because it helps the speaker manage time and present ideas logically.
3. Practicing with a timer helps a speaker know whether the speech is too long or too short and make adjustments.
4. A speaker should use concise and clear language to keep a speech short.
5. A speaker should avoid digressions because they waste time and distract from the main topic.

## Lesson 5: Using possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns and noun phrase modifiers

- (i) **Possessive Pronouns:** *my, our, her, its*
- (ii) **Reflexive Pronouns:** *ourselves, myself, yourself*
- (iii) **Noun Phrase Modifiers:** *ancient wooden doors, beautiful stone carvings, colorful woven baskets*

### Exercise 7

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

#### Passage

Last weekend, Sarah and I visited the cultural museum. It was **our first trip**, and we enjoyed every moment. Sarah carried **her bag**, while I brought **my notebook**.

At the museum, we guided **ourselves** through the exhibits, reading carefully and taking notes.

Sarah said, *"I am proud of myself for remembering the history of my kingdom."* I replied, *"You should be proud of yourself too."*

We admired the **ancient wooden doors**, the **beautiful stone carvings**, and the **colorful woven baskets**. Each artifact had **its own story**, which made the visit unforgettable.

Dr. Aida Namitala

#### Questions

1. Identify two possessive pronouns used in the passage.
2. Write one sentence from the passage that uses a reflexive pronoun.
3. What noun phrase modifier describes the doors in the museum?
4. Why are reflexive pronouns important in sentences?
5. Give one example of a possessive pronoun that shows ownership.

#### Answers

1. Two possessive pronouns used in the passage are **our** and **her**.

2. One sentence from the passage that uses a reflexive pronoun is: *"I am proud of myself for remembering the history of my kingdom."*
3. The noun phrase modifier that describes the doors in the museum is **ancient wooden doors**.
4. Reflexive pronouns are important in sentences because they show that the subject is acting on itself.
5. An example of a possessive pronoun that shows ownership is **my**, as in *my notebook*.

## Lesson 8: Responding Politely to Negative Questions and Statements

### (i) Negative Questions

Negative questions often begin with *don't, isn't, aren't, can't, or won't*.

Example: *"Don't you like football?"*

Polite response: *"Actually, I prefer basketball, but football is interesting too."*

👉 Principle: **Acknowledge the question, then give a polite correction or explanation.**

### (ii) Negative Statements

Negative statements express disapproval or disagreement.

Example: *"This place isn't good for leisure."*

Polite response: *"I see your point, but I think it can be enjoyable if we use it well."*

👉 Principle: **Show respect for the speaker's opinion, then add your own view politely.**

### (iii) Polite Strategies

Use softening words: *actually, perhaps, maybe, I see your point, I understand.*

Avoid harsh contradictions: instead of *"No, you're wrong,"* say *"I think differently."*

Balance agreement and disagreement: *"Yes, it's crowded, but it's also lively."*

## Exercise 8

1. What is a negative question?
2. Give one polite response to the question *"Don't you enjoy reading?"*
3. Why should we avoid harsh contradictions in speech?
4. Write one polite response to the statement *"Leisure is a waste of time."*
5. Mention two softening words that make responses polite.

## ✔ Full-Sentence Answers

1. A negative question is a question that begins with words like *don't, isn't, aren't, can't, or won't* and expects agreement or disagreement.
2. A polite response could be: *"Actually, I enjoy reading, especially novels."*
3. We should avoid harsh contradictions in speech because they sound rude and may offend the listener.
4. A polite response could be: *"I understand your view, but leisure can be useful for relaxation and health."*
5. Two softening words that make responses polite are *actually* and *perhaps*.

## Exercise 9

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

### ***Polite Responses to Negatives***

**Anna:** Don't you think leisure is a waste of time?

**James:** I understand your point, but leisure can be useful for relaxation and health.

**Anna:** Isn't reading boring compared to sports?

**James:** Actually, reading can be exciting, especially when the story is interesting.

**Anna:** People say playing games doesn't help us at all.

**James:** I see what they mean, but games can improve teamwork and keep us active.

**Anna:** Don't you agree that watching movies is just idling?

**James:** Maybe sometimes, but movies can also teach lessons and entertain us.

### **Questions**

1. How did James respond to the statement *"Leisure is a waste of time"*?
2. What polite word did James use when replying to *"Isn't reading boring compared to sports?"*?
3. Why did James say games are useful?
4. What was James's polite response to the idea that watching movies is idling?
5. Why is it important to use polite words when responding to negative questions?

✓ **Full-Sentence Answers**

1. James responded by saying, *“I understand your point, but leisure can be useful for relaxation and health.”*
2. James used the polite word **actually** when replying to the question about reading.
3. James said games are useful because they improve teamwork and keep us active.
4. James’s polite response was, *“Maybe sometimes, but movies can also teach lessons and entertain us.”*
5. It is important to use polite words when responding to negative questions because they show respect, avoid offending others, and keep communication friendly.

**Vote Dr. Bbosa Science President of Uganda 2031→**

**Time, t, is now!!!**

**Thank you**

**Dr. Bbosa Science**