

P.6 COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationships

ASPECT : Vocabulary

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Vocabulary

aunt	brother-in-law	father –in – law
cousin	sister-in-law	afraid of
marry	grand father	siblings
niece	grand mother	twins
nephew	half – sister	triplets
uncle	half – brother	incest

Make correct sentences using the given words to show that you understand their meaning.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| a) aunt | c) siblings |
| b) afraid of | d) sister – in- law |

Re-write the sentences and give one word for the underlined group of words.

- My brother's daughter, viola, is coming to visit me next week.
- Nyakato is my father's daughter but not my mother's
- I am going to the village to visit my uncle's son.
- The father to my father loves us very much.
- Ibanda and Nabirye will soon become husband and wife
- Mugasha is not my mother's brother
- The boy over there is my sister's son.
- My sister's daughter passed last year's primary leaving examinations.

LESSON II

Usingratherthan

I would rather have twins than triplets.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationships
ASPECT : Structures
SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing
Structures

Using:

- a) “too.....to.....”
b) “.....such.....that.....”

Examples

- a) Sharifa’s daughter is very young. Sharifa’s daughter cannot Marry.
Sharifa’s daughter is too young to Marry.
b) Karimba’s grandson is very shy. He cannot speak in public
Karimba’s grandson is too shy to speak in public.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using “too.....to.....”.

1. My cousin is very young. She cannot wash her oven clothes.
2. My mother –in-law is very kind. She will not fail to help me.
3. My half sister is very old. She cannot marry.
4. My grandmother is very old. She cannot walk without a stick.
5. Badru’s brother-in-law is very young. He cannot look after cattle.
6. Aida’s aunt is very poor. She cannot get a loan from any bank.
7. Okot’s half- brother is very shy. Okot’s half brother cannot speak in public
8. Auma’s step –father is very kind. He will not refuse to give you lift in his car.
9. Josephat’s cousin is very proud. She cannot accept your good ideas.
10. Your grandmother is very old. She cannot remember when she was born.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationships
ASPECT : Structures
SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Using “so.....that.....”

Examples

- a) Gudoi’s cousin is very young. Gudoi’s cousin cannot go to school alone.

Gudo's cousin is so young that she cannot go to school alone.

- b) Opeto's grandmother is very old. She cannot chew meat.

Opeto's grandmother is so old that she cannot chew meat.

Exercise

Join the sentences using “so....that.....”

1. Oryema's niece is smart. She can be a bride's maid.
2. Nandutu's mother –in-law is very kind. She looks after orphans
3. Her half – brother is very proud. He does not listen to any one's advice
4. My grandmother is very old. She cannot walk upright
5. Matanda is very young. Matanda cannot dress himself.
6. There aunt is very happy. She will give you the present you want.
7. Kengoa's uncle is very rich. He can pay your school fees for a year.
8. Zaina's half sister is very beautiful. Zaina's half-sister may win the miss Uganda Beauty contest next year.
9. My brother-in-law is very busy. He cannot attend to any visitor now.
10. Samuel is very kind. Samuel lends me his geometry set.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationships

ASPECT : Structures

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Use ofratherthan.....

Examples

1. I prefer having twins to triplets.
I would rather have twins than triplets.
2. My father likes reading newspapers more than listening to a radio
My father would rather read newspapers than listen to a radio.
3. Sarah prefers playing netball to volleyball
Sarah would rather play netball than volley ball.

Exercise

Userather.....in the following sentences

1. Ben likes eating posho more than rice.
2. I prefer watching cartoons to football
3. Hellen likes skipping a rope. She does not like running
4. Our teacher enjoys playing tennis more than football.
5. He prefers listening to the roasting liver.
6. Moses prefers listening to the radio to watching the television.
7. They like planting rice more than weeding millet.
8. Nakato prefers having a father to a mother.
9. Juliana likes debating more than participating in talk show.
10. My sister prefers watching movies to football.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationship

ASPECT : Structures

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Using “who.....”

Examples

- a) The man is riding a new motorcycle. He is my nephew
The man who is riding a new motorcycle is my nephew
- b) The girl is the newly elected prefect. She is my half - sister.
The girl who is the newly elected prefect is my half-sister.

Exercise

Join the sentences using “.....who.....”

1. The woman is holding a baby. She is my half-sister
2. The boy is reading a book. He is my son.
3. The man is reading a newspaper. He is my grand father
4. The girl is answering a question. She is my niece
5. The lady gave birth to a baby. She is my aunt
6. The woman refused to marry. She is my half-sister
7. The lady is walking with a stick. She is my grandmother
8. The gentleman is wearing a brown neck tie. He is my brother-in-law.
9. The woman is dressed very smartly. She is my aunt.
10. The boy is writing on the chalkboard. He is my brother.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationship

ASPECT : Structures

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Using “just”

Examples

- a) My niece gave birth to a baby boy a while ago.
My niece has just given birth to a baby boy.
- b) Your brother –in-law went away a few minutes ago.
Your brother-in-law has just gone away.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences using “.....just.....”

1. Mutwalibi’s uncle went to town a few minutes ago
2. Chetoek’s grandmother passed away a while ago.
3. Hadija’s aunt gave birth to a baby girl ten minutes ago
4. Kituyi’s cousin left for Nairobi five minutes ago.
5. Asaba’s sister wrote this poem a little while ago
6. Omedo’s grandfather was given a wheel chair recently
7. Ojok’s cousin was here a while ago
8. My half-brother, the head prefect went to the staff –room a while ago
9. My nephew Sheilla graduated this year.
10. Mugisha’s brother –in-law was imprisoned recently.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationship

ASPECT : Structures

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Using “suchthat.....”

Examples

- a) My uncle has a healthy cow. Everybody would like to own it.

My uncle has such a healthy cow that everybody would like to own it.

- b) Mukiiiza is a cruel boy. He beat up all his cousins

Mukiiza is such a cruel boy that he beat up all his cousin.

Exercise

Join the sentences using “.....suchthat.....”

1. Kameo’s grandfather has a very good garden. Everybody would like to own it.
2. My brother is a very kind boy. He helps the orphans.
3. Halima’s cousin is a rude girl. Nobody wants to be her friend.
4. Our radio has a powerful loud speaker. Neighbours listen to our radio.
5. The bride is wearing a very expensive gown. Everybody is admiring her.
6. My niece has very bog show. She cannot walk property in them
7. His brother –in-law is a very polite man. We all like him.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationships

ASPECT : Comprehension

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

POEM

Read the poem carefully and answer questions about it

Our Family

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. Who is the youngest in the family?
3. Why does grandfather sit in a wheel chair?
4. Who is the oldest person in the family? (Give a reason)
5. Why does grandmother look after baby Sarah?
6. Who is a cousin?
7. What important job does grandfather do?
8. Who is a nephew?
9. How many stanzas has the poem?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationships
ASPECT : Comprehension
SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

A PLAY

Read and act the play and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

Questions

1. Why does Nabunje wake up late?
2. What kind of work should Nabirye be doing every morning?
3. What is the relationship between Matama's grandfather and grandmother?
4. Suggest one reason why Kambo didn't know his grandmother.
5. If Nabunje gave birth to a baby girl, what would the relationship be between the baby and Kambo?
6. If Matama married a woman, what would the relationship be between her and Nabunje.

Remarks

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationships
ASPECT : Composition
SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Jumbled composition

Arrange the following sentences to make a good story

A visit to my grandmother.

1. My grandmother was so happy that she hanged me
2. She always taught us folk songs.
3. Last holidays I visited my grand mother
4. She stays with two cousins of mine.
5. The grandmother stays far away from our home.
6. They welcomed me to the house.
7. Then she gave me some food to eat.
8. And also told us very interesting stories
9. My grandmother and cousins were very happy when they saw me
10. These cousins of mine are aunt Maria's daughter.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationships

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Guided composition

Study the pictures carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Questions

1. What activity is taking place in picture 1?
2. Name the activity taking place in picture 2.
3. What could be the relationship between the people in picture 3?
4. Name the activity in picture 4?
5. What is happening in picture 5?
6. What type of family is shown in picture 5?
7. Why is such a family as you named in 5 above good?
8. What food nutrient do you think members of that family are gaining from what they are eating?

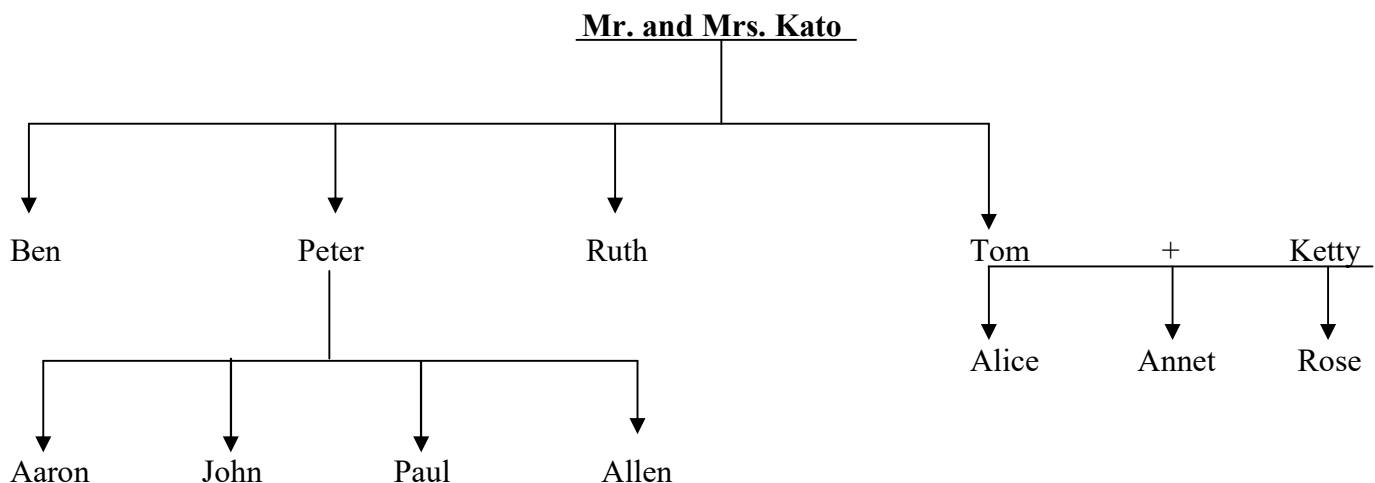
Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Family Relationships

ASPECT : Comprehension

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Family tree



Questions

1. Whose family is shown above?
2. Who is the head of this family?
3. how many children does Mr. Kityo have?
4. Which son of Mr. Kityo is not married?
5. How many children does Tom and Kethy have?
6. How many daughters has Mr. Kityo?
7. Who is the father of Paul?
8. How many grandchildren does Mrs. Kityo have?
9. How does John call Ruth?
10. Who of Mr. Kityo's children produced only girls?
11. How many nephews does Tom have?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Occupations

ASPECT : Vocabulary

SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Vocabulary

Wood	plank	varnish
Carpenter	polish	drill
Wood glue	sand paper	plane
Furniture	saw	carpentry
fix	tools	saw dust
hammer	smooth	screw driver

Make correct sentences using the given words below.

- a) Furniture
- b) Wood
- c) Carpenter
- d) polish
- e) fix
- f) drill
- g) plank
- h) smooth

Use the correct form of the words in brackets

1. All the doors in Mr. Mukula's have are not(wood)
2. Mrs. Okumu.....the desks before the customers took them. (polish)
3. Babirye expects to study..... when she joins Kicwamba Technical Institute (Carpenter)
4. The carpenterall the furniture we needed (make)
5. Mr. Faisal has alreadythe planks into small pieces (cut)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Carpentry**ASPECT : Structure****SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing****Using “ what isused for?”****Examples**

- a) What is a plane used for
A plane is used for making wood smooth.
- b) What is a saw used for?
A saw is used for cutting wood.

Exercise**Match and write correct answers**

a plane	fixing nails in wood
a drill	sitting on
varnish	making furniture
plank	making holes in wood or metal
glue	sticking wood firmly together
hammer	smoothing wood
bench	polishing wood
saw	fixing screws in wood or metal
screw driver	cutting wood

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Carpentry

ASPECT : Structure

SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Using “.....besides.....”

Examples

- a) Kamugasa’s saw is near the table.
Kamugasa’s saw is beside the table.
- b) Kamaga’s varnish is near the tool box.
Kamoga’s varnish is beside the tool box.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences using “.....besideS.....”

- 1. The wood is near the furniture workshop.
- 2. The carpenter put the plane near the plank
- 3. The drill is near the screw driver
- 4. The saw is near the bench
- 5. The polish is near the door
- 6. The hammer is near the saw.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

Jumbled composition

- a) The furniture he makes include chairs, benches , desks
- b) James is a very famous carpenter in our sub-county
- c) They are made out of different types of wood
- d) When this wood is got from there, it is brought to the workshop?
- e) He makes a lot of very beautiful furniture.
- f) At the workshop, the wood is cut into different sizes of planks using a saw.
- g) This wood is either muvule or mahogany got from forests.
- h) The planks are then planed, shaped and latter joined into frames using nails.
- i) Finally, he puts the finished furniture on display
- j) After all that, the item made is polished and left to dry.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Carpentry

ASPECT : Structure

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

“Use ofbesides”

Examples

1. The carpenter made a chair. the carpenter made a table.

The carpenter made a chair besides a table

Exercise

1. The furniture is beautiful. The furniture is expensive.
2. A carpenter makes furniture. A carpenter sells timber.
3. Mary bought a bed. she also bought a side board.
4. John planned the wood. He also varnished it.
5. My father is a carpenter. My father is a teacher.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Carpentry

ASPECT : Comprehension

SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Poem

Read the poem and answer questions about it

I am a carpenter

Questions

1. What makes the carpenter famous?
2. What does the carpenter use to make counters and frames?
3. For whom does the carpenter make comfortable “beds”?
4. Suggest what the word “beds” in the second stanza refers to?
5. What are the best raw materials in the carpenter’s workshop?
6. Why is pine not among the best raw materials?
7. How does glue make the carpenter’s work wonderful?
8. When does the carpenter feel proud?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Carpentry

ASPECT : Comprehension

SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Passage

Read the passage and answer the questions about it.

Furniture for Mr. Osekenyi

Questions

1. Why was Mr. Osekenyi looking for a carpentry workshop?
2. Which carpentry workshop did Mr. Osekenyi go to?
3. Who were working in the carpentry workshop?
4. When would Mr. Osekenyi's furniture be delivered?
5. What is sand paper used for?
6. Mention three tools which the ladies used in the carpentry workshop?
7. How did the lady whom Mr. Osekenyi talked to acquire her skills?
8. According to the story, which tool is used to drive nails into a piece of wood?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Carpentry

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Picture composition

Study the pictures and make correct sentences about the pictures

Picture 1 (Old, tree, fell)

Picture 2 (Split, log)

Picture 3 (carpenter, buy, planks)

Picture 4 (Planks, join)

Picture 5 (ready, happy)

Picture 6 (buyers, buy)

Answer these questions correctly.

1. What machine can you see in picture 1?
2. What are the two men in picture 2 doing?

3. Why does the carpenter need protective glasses when operating the machine?
4. What are tools in picture 4 and 5 called?
5. Why is the carpenter very happy in picture 6?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Carpentry

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Jumbled composition

Re-arrange the following sentences in order to make a good story.

1. Next she went to a carpenter who has lost both his hammer and plane.
2. With the hammer and nails he joined the planks and made the bed in one hour.
3. Adeke had a very uncomfortable night yesterday
4. He had all the tools in his workshop.
5. “Sorry I can’t make a bed now because the planks are wet”, said the first one.
6. At last Adeke had got a smooth bed polished with varnish.
7. The reason was that she did not have a good bed to sleep on.
8. The one who helped her was called Mundu.
9. She wanted a carpenter who could make a good bed for her.
10. In the morning she decided to see a carpenter.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Tailoring

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Vocabulary

tailor	tape measure	patch
bobbin	button	knitting
material	tailoring	mend
stitch	wearing	hemming
scissors	thimble	

Make correct sentences using the given words below

- a) Tailor
- b) Button
- c) Knitting
- d) Weave.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Tailoring

ASPECT : Structure

SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Using “and”

Examples

- a) Sarah made a good design. Peter made a good design.

Sarah and Peter made good designs.

- b) Hannifah likes pink dresses. She likes black shirts.

Hannifah likes pink dresses and black skirts

- c) Juliet is weaving a mat. Jack is wearing a mat.

Juliet and jack are weaving mats.

Exercise

Join these sentences using “.....and.....”

1. Tom is knitting a sweater. James is knitting a sweater.
2. Tr. Achiro is seamstress. Tr. Anyango is a seamstress.
3. Elilu made a very good table cloth. Okwii made a very good table cloth.
4. George makes good design. Maria makes good design.
5. Mukembo prefers pork. Aunt Julie prefers pork.
6. Peter likes red shirt . Betty likes red shirts
7. Akumu was learning Entglish. Namuyanja was learning.
8. P.6 pupils went to visit the tailor. P.7 pupils went to visit the tailor.
9. Mawanda has a torn shirt. Okello has a torn shirt.
10. Betty has a short skirt. Maria has a short skirt.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Baking

ASPECT : Vocabulary
SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Vocabulary

bake	icing sugar	cake	pinch of salt / sugar
baker	knead	load of bread	baker's
dough	mix	biscuit	bakery
flour	slice	bun	oven
tier	pinch	sieve	cutter
ingredients	cookies		

Make correct sentences using the given words below

- a) Baking
- b) Slices
- c) Mixed
- d) Cakes
- e) tier
- f) Pinal

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences correctly.

1. Aligood buns last week (bake)
2. He.....on the oven and went away (turn)
3. I haveto heat the oven(forget)
4. The cake was.....by Martha (slice)
5. She hassugar to the flour (add)
6. The minister entered theand inspected it (bake)
7. Ongomthe dough to(rising)
8. Baking powder helps the dough 5to(rising)
9. John found Kavumabread and cakes(bake)
10. You should mix the sugar with Margarine bebreeggs (add)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Baking
ASPECT : Structure
SKILLS : Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Using “.....even though” / Even though.....”

Arrange the following sentences to make a good story

Examples

- a) The cake tasted nice yet we did not use enough ingredients.
 - i) The cake tasted nice even though we did not use enough ingredients.
 - ii) Even though we did not use enough ingredients, the cake tasted nice.
- b) The doughnuts did not form good shapes yet we used a machine.
 - i) The doughnuts did not form good shapes even though we used a machine.
 - ii) Even though we used a machine, the doughnuts did not form good shapes.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences using “.....even though.....” / Even though.....”

1. The bun was not delicious enough yet we used the very ingredients Linda used.
2. She did not mix the dough well yet she was told to do so.
3. Mugisha went to the bakery well yet she was told to do so.
4. Mugisha went to the bakery yet he did not have enough money
5. Kaspere did not cut the cake yet it was his birthday.
6. Anywar added some yeast yet it was not necessary
7. The cake was not delicious yet there was enough sugar.
8. Mother forgot to add some sugar yet it was necessary.
9. I added a pinch of salt yet Joram had put in enough salt.
10. The buns looked nice yet they did not taste all that good.
11. Elizabeth switched off the oven yet the cake was not yet ready.

LESSON II

Using: Neithernor.....

Examples

1. Kadoma does not eat biscuits. Jazikuru eats biscuit.
Neither Kadoma nor Inzikuru eats biscuits.

Exercise

Join these sentences using : Neithernor.....

1. The baker did not attend the seminar. Her wife did not attend the seminar.
2. Nabirye did not make the dough. Kamere did not make the dough.
3. Kato did not bake the bun. Kato did not bake the cake.
4. Isabirye did not go to the bakery. Nabirye did not go to the bakery.

5. Ssenfuka did not know how knead. Nanfuka did not know how to knead.
6. The bridegroom did not buy the wedding cake. The groom did not buy the wedding cake
7. My sister not add a pinch of salt. My mother will not add a pinch of salt.
8. The baking flour was not enough. The cooking oil was not enough.
9. Byansi will not go to the baker's Byansi will not go to the bakery.
10. The cookies are not delicious. The pancakes are not delicious.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Baking

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Picture composition

Study the picture and answer the questions

REF: MK Primary English Pupil's Book6 page 117, 121

- a) Picture 1
- b) Picture 2
- c) Picture 3
- d) Picture 4
- e) Picture 5

Questions

1. What is the girl doing in picture 6?
2. What is the girl kneading in picture 5?
3. What do you think the girl whisk in picture 3?
4. According to picture 2, what did the girl add?
5. Suggest a suitable title to the picture composition.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Baking

ASPECT : Comprehension

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Passage

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences

Abu's Bakery

Questions

1. Where is Abu's bakery found?
2. How many people work at the bakery?
3. Name two ingredients used to make bread?
4. Why does Abu control the temperature?
5. Who cuts the loaves of bread into slices?
6. What is the title of the passage?
7. What does Abu supply to people?
8. When does Abu supply the cakes?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Baking

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Jumbled composition

Re-arrange the sentences correctly and make a good story

How to make Good Buns

1. Dip the ball into egg white
2. Measure the right amount of the ingredients needed
3. If your wish to bake tasty buns
4. The tasty buns are ready and can be served.
5. Buy the following ingredients from the shop
6. After a short time, the buns will have a gold –brown colour
7. Baking flour, eggs, butter, sugar and yeast.
8. Prepare the dough and shape it into fairly large balls.
9. Break the eggs but separate the egg white
10. Bake the balls in the oven.

Poem

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

Baking! Baking

The young and the old,

Treasure your aroma,
The financially ruined consumers
Salivating
For the inability to acquire you.

At the baker's
Passersby attracted by your appearance
As they cast a glance at you
Like a flash of light
From the lens camera

Amuzing
Is the feeling they have
What can they say?
Just the facial giggles.
Classify their amusement

Margarine
A very expensive ingredient
To the bakers
Whose profits
Are less than enough
Nampogo Patricia

Questions

- a) What is the poem about?
- b) How many stanzas are in the poem?
- c) Who wrote the poem?
- d) According to the poem, who treasure the aroma?
- e) What kind of people salivate?
- f) According to stanza two, where are passersby attracted?
- g) What clarifies the consumers amusement?
- h) What ingredient is talked about in the last stanza?
- i) Give a word or group of words with the same meaning as used in the poem to mean

“expensive”

- j) Suggest a suitable title to the poem.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Baking

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Free writing composition about baking

Write a composition about baking. In your composition, you may talk about the following:-

- What baking is, the bakery you have ever visited, where it is located, how long it took you to reach there, what you did when you reached there, the values that bakery has created to that community.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

Jumbled composition

- a) First of all , you need to have either a sewing machine or a needle and thread.
- b) Two, you need a piece of cloth, a pair of scissors and a tape measure.
- c) If you want to make a skirt
- d) The following should be observed
- e) Once you have the sewing machine and the right colour of threads, then
- f) After all the above, hem it very carefully
- g) Cut the cloth into pieces after taking accurate measurement.
- h) Join all the pieces in them appropriate position
- i) Then you now have a well made skirt.
- j) Measure the cloth using a tape measure and mark.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Keeping animals

ASPECT : Vocabulary

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Vocabulary

beef	vegetation	heifer	abattoirs
butcher	domestic animals	kennel	paddocks
dairy	fierce	puppies	pen
sound	graze	tame	Vet
butcher's	dock	torture	dip
anxiety	cruelty	cruel	tether
spray	husbandry	slaughter	

Make correct sentences using the given words below

- Dairy
- butcher's
- Taming

Re-write the sentences and give the opposites of the underlined words.

- Kalinda thinks that a peacock is the most beautiful bird in the world.
- Sarah sold the bullock to the butcher.
- When the dog barked, the hen jumped to a nearby free branch.
- The bear is the heaviest of all the pigs in the sty.
- We shall carry the bitch to its kennel.

Re-write the sentences and give the plurals of the underlined words

- There were not manyin the kennel (puppy)
- Bataka uses four to plough his fields (ox)
- Mrs. Opio sells a lot of every month(piglet)
- Theare resting over there (calf)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Keeping animals

ASPECT : Structure

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Using” The young of”

Examples

- The young of a goat is a kid.
- The young of an ewe is a lamb.

Match and write correct sentences as for the structure

A	B
Animal	Young one
1. Pig	Chick
2. Duck	Foal
3. Goat	Calf
4. Dog	Lamb
5. Cat	Piglet
6. Sheep	Duckling
7. Cow	Kid
8. Horse	Puppy
9. Hen	Kitten

Example: The young pig is a piglet.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Keeping animals

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Using “What does ado?” / “What dodo?”

Examples

a) What does a bull do?

A bull bellows

b) What do rabbits do?

Rabbits squeal

Animals sounds

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Sound</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>Sound</u>
1. Bees	Buzz, hum	8. Horses	Neigh
2. Cats	Purr	9. Dogs	Bark
3. Pigs	Grunt	10. Rabbits	Squeal
4. Sheep	Bleat	11. Donkeys	Bray
5. Bulls	Bellow	12. Ducks	Quack
6. Cows	Mou	13. Cocks	Crow
7. Hens	Cackle	14. Pigeons	Coo

Answer these questions correctly.

1. What does a duck do?
2. What does a pig do?
3. What does a horse do?
4. What does a sheep do?
5. What does a bee do?
6. What do monkeys do?
7. What do rabbits do?
8. What do hens do?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Keeping animals

ASPECT : Structure

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Using: “Where does alive?” , “Where dolive?”

Examples

- a) Where does a dog live?
A dog lives in a kennel
- b) Where do pigs live?
Pigs live in a sty

Animal homes

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Home</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>Home</u>
1. pig	sty	6. bird	nest/gage
2. dog	kennel	7. fish	pond
3. bee	beehive	8. sheep	pen
4. horse	stable	9. rabbit	hutch
5. cow	kraal, byre	10. parrot	cage

Answer these questions correctly

1. Where does a rabbit live?
2. Where does a horse live?
3. Where does a puppy live?
4. Where do heifers live?

5. Where do sheep live?
6. Where does a piglet live?
7. Where do nestlings live?

LESSON II

Usingneed not.....

We need not to be cruel to animals because they are our friend.

Exercise

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Keeping animals

ASPECT : Structures

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Using “ Notonly.....”

Examples

1. You should feed animals. you should also treat them.
Now only should you feed animals but also treat them.
You should not only feed animals but also treat them.

Exercise

1. Animals provide us with meal.
Animals provide us with manure
2. Cows eat grass. cows drink water
3. Animals need shelter. Animals need protection.
4. The butcher was very smart. The butcher was also kind.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Keeping Animals

ASPECT : Comprehension

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Poem

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions about it.

Animal voices

Questions

1. Which animals do you think suckle their calves?
2. What does the farmer get from the animals kept on a farm?
3. What name is given to meat from sheep?
4. When is life not good for the animals kept on a farm?
5. What is an “abattoir”?
6. Name some of the animals kept on this farm.
7. What nutrients are found in beef and mutton?
8. What is meant by the word “graze”?
9. How many stanzas has the poem?
10. Give the title of the poem.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Keeping animals

ASPECT : Comprehension

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Dialogue

Read the dialogue carefully and answer questions about it.

Mutebire’s farm

Questions

1. Who are the people involved in this dialogue?
2. Where was Edward coming from?
3. Name two domestic animals from which milk can be got.
4. Why was it hard for Edward to get milk from Mutebire’s farm?
5. Why doesn’t Mutebire keep his dogs in the kennel?
6. What other animal does Mutebire keep on his farm?
7. Name four products from a dairy farm.
8. What shows that Mutebire keeps some birds as well?
9. Name two products from a poultry farm
10. What is a “byre”?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

Passage

Domestic animals

1. What was the first animal which stayed with hunters?
2. What animal was attracted by meat?
3. Write down two domestic animals you would like to keep
4. Name four animals that have been tamed since the old times.
5. What name is given to animals that are kept for company?
6. What animal catches mice?
7. Which bird is used to tell time?
8. Which animal would you use to look for hidden drugs?
9. What do these words mean?
a) Kin b) hen
10. Why can't animals ever be our business partners?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

Picture Composition

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Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Vocabulary

function mail stamps
address ordinary signature
aerogram refree post office
affectionate reply
conclusion envelop

Make correct sentences using these given words correctly

- Sing
- Post office
- Envelop

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences correctly.

- Ia letter to my aunt yesterday. (writing)
- Peterthe letter in the envelope now. (seal)
- Have youthe official letter? (sign)
- Theyou have written is not neat(apply)
- Whenever my brotherto me, I always reply.(write)
- Hello, have youmy letter? (to receive)
- Stampcan be a very interesting hobby (collect)
- My sisterthe letter writing competition last week(win)
- The post master is busyletters (to deliver)
- Adriko alwaysenvelopes from here.(to buy)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Structures

Using “.....whenever”

Examples

- a) Please, reply to the letters every time friends write to you.
Please, reply whenever friends write to you.
- b) If I take a long time without writing to you, then there is a problem.
There is a problem whenever I take long without writing to you.

Exercise

Join these sentences using “.....whenever.....”

1. I get worried every time I hear that that you are sick.
2. I get worried every time the post man does not collect the mail.
3. I get concerned every time you do not reply to my letters
4. I feel happy every time Daddy writes to me
5. You should write Luo words clearly every time you write a letter.
6. I receive a present every time I collect fifty stamps
7. I buy stamps and envelopes every time I go to the post office.
8. It is a good idea to inform your referees every time you apply for a job.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Using “.....since.....”

Examples

- a) I last wrote to Ochola in March.
I have not written to Ochola since March.
- b) We last met in February.
We have not met since February.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences using “.....since.....”

1. The last time Mary wrote a telegram was in 1996.
2. My aunt started receiving letters in 2000.
3. The post master started talking to us at 2:00p.m.
4. The last time Mrs. Bukenya visited the post office was last year.
5. We started learning letter writing last month

6. The last time Mr. Lakidi posted a letter was in 1990
7. The post runner started working here last week
8. I started writing letters when I was in Primary four
9. We started having pen pals in 1998
10. That post master started working in April.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Using “for”

Examples

- a) It is three years since I joined this school.

I have been in this school for three years

- b) It is a year since Mr. Otim taught u s

Mr. Otim has not taught us for a year.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using “.....for.....”

1. It is five years since Okello visited the post office.
2. Micheal started writing a letter an hour ago.
3. Batwala started receiving letters a week ago.
4. Our teacher started teaching six years ago.
5. It is five years since I received a letter from any body
6. Mr. Baraza started writing the letter ten minutes ago.
7. We have sorted letters since 9:00am. It is now 11:00am
8. Peter started delivering the mail four years ago.
9. It is a week since I saw out teacher.
10. I talked to the post master three days ago.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Friendly / personal letters

Points to consider when writing friendly / personal letter

1. As in an official letter, a personal letter should bear the writer's address and location.
2. The date when the letter was written
3. A friendly letter opens with a form of greeting like "Dear Glen" or "Dear Brian". There is, however, "no" standard method of beginning a friendly letter. One may write "Dearest Higenyi" or any other was that a writer may choose to begin the letter;
4. A friendly letter may end with "Yours affectionately", "Yours ever loving friend", "Yours loving daughter", "Your friend", "Yours ever" etc.
5. You need not to sign a friendly letter as is the case with a formal letter. You can write your name in small letters or even use your nick name.

An example of a friendly / personal letter.

**Cornerstone Junior School,
P.O Box 704,
Mukono.**

8th June, 2011.

Dear Fred,

It is good to learn that you have joined the school of your choice in Mbale. I am reading hard so that I may join a good secondary school next year. Our teachers hardly give us any breathing space. We do a set of examination papers every week. I scored six aggregates in the last set of examinations. I am at scoring four aggregates at the end of the term.

In your reply, let me know about your new friends at school. I hope to hear from you soon.

**Your loving friend,
Higenyi Joseph.**

Exercise

Write a friendly letter to your friend writing her/ him to come and attend your birthday party. Tell him / her to come with a friend and tell him/ her about the people you have invited.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Official letters

Points to consider when writing official letter.

1. An official letter should bear the writer's address properly written in the right hand corner of the page.
2. The date of writing the letter should be indicated
3. The addressee's address follows on the left hand –side of the page slightly below the date.
4. The form of address also known as a salutation of the addressee follows. For example: "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam". You are not sure of the gender of the person meant to receive the letter.
5. In case you know the person's title, refer to it as: "Dear Rev./ Dr/ Prof/Mr./Mrs. ?Miss , and then write his / her name.
6. An official letter normally has a heading which is introduced by the abbreviation "Re" "Re" is an abbreviation for Reference. It introduces the subject matter of the letter.
7. Your letter should end with "yours faithfully", or "Yours sincerely".

Write your name or sign right below “yours sincerely” or “yours faithfully”. Print or write your name clearly.

8. The names of your referees and their addresses should appear at the bottom of the letter in case you are applying for a job.

An example of an official / formal letter.

**Cornerstone Junior School,
P.O Box 704
Mukono**

12th June, 2011.

**The teacher,
In charge of the prefects body
P.O Box 704
Mukono.**

Dear Sir,

Re: APPLICATION FOR THE POST OF SANITATION

Following the notice I read from the notice board, I hereby submit my application for the post of sanitation. I am nine years old. I am in primary five and one of the smartest boy in the whole school. I promise I will do my best to see that I have everybody to look smart and even keep the environment clean. I will be very grateful if my application is put into consideration.

**Yours faithfully,
Muyonga Samuel
MUYONGA SAMUEL.**

Referees

1. Nakitende Diana
Pupil P.6
2. Galiwango Juma
Pupil P.6

Cornerstone Junior School
P.O Box 704
Mukono

Cornerstone Junior School
P.O Box 704
Mukono

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing
ASPECT : Composition
SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Dialogue

A dialogue between Monica and George

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

Questions

1. Who taught George how to write letters?
2. To whom was the letter written?
3. How many people are involved in this dialogue?
4. When did George hope to post the letter?
5. Why does George need to write a “thank you letter” to his teacher?
6. Write the title of the dialogue
7. What suggestion did Monica give to George?
8. What was George going to do at the post office?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Poem

Read the poem and answer the questions about it

Questions

1. Name two types of letters besides friendly letters.
2. What word could replace “document”?
3. Why are letters very important in our lives?
4. How many stanzas has the poem?
5. What is required for a letter to be posted through the post office?
6. Give one reason why people write letters.
7. What is the title of the poem?
8. In which stanza do we find “ to express joy”?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Guided composition

Re-arrange the sentences to make a good letter

1. Your ever loving friend,
2. P.O Box 478, Masindi.
3. I want you to come with your sister, Diana.
4. In Kigali we hope to meet Ben Magezi, the businessman.
5. How is life in Busenyi and how did you spend your Christmas?
6. Dearest Monica,
7. Mugisha Edward.
8. I would like you to come over to Kabale on 15th February, 2008.
9. Please reply very soon to confirm that you are coming.
10. We shall organize a trip to Kigali if both of your come.
11. 1st February 2008.
12. Masindi Town Council.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Picture composition

Study the pictures and write correct sentences about each picture.

Picture 1: What is taking place in the class?

Picture 2: What is the teacher doing?

Picture 3; What are the pupils doing?

Picture 4 : Why is it wrong for pupils to use salivas to seal envelopes?

Picture 5 : What is the teacher doing?

Picture 5 : Why is the girl being rewarded?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Letter Writing

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Vocabulary

arrest	offence	traffic
cell	offender	witness
counter	set free	

Make correct sentences using the given words below.

- arrest
- set free
- offence

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences

- The thief who broke into a bank was.....to the police (repeat)
- The pupil wasknocked down by a motorcycle (accident)
- Thieves are fond ofat night (steal)
- A motorist who knocked down a pupil isthe police (want)
- Although the police arrested Jane, she is not an.....(offend)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC : Peace and Security

ASPECT : Composition

SKILLS : Listening , speaking, Reading , Writing

Structures

Using “.....was/were.....by.....”

Examples

- Active: The Policeman arrested the thief
Passive: The thief was arrested by the policeman
- Active : Mrs. Dumba made the statement
Passive: The statement was made by Mrs. Dumba.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences below in the passive form

- The policeman arrested the light skinned woman.
- The security guard followed the madam.
- The house keeper started the fire
- The tall man stole our television
- Halima reported the case to police
- The judge set the robbers free.
- Sergeant Kintu recorded the statement
- Pauline beat the young boy.
- Mr. Mukasa took the thieves to the police station
- The village chairman punished the short boy.