

PRIMARY SIX

ENGLISH

WORKBOOK

TERM III

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

TOPIC:

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. Adjectives are formed from verbs and nouns. This can be done by adding suffixes to them. Common suffixes include, ful, less, ous, able, ly.

A. Adjectives formed by adding “y” to nouns.

noun	adjective
salt	
rain	
wind	

taste	tasty
luck	lucky
cloud	
storm	
thirst	
blood	bloody
wealth	wealthy
dirt	
boss	bossy
sleep	sleepy
greed	greedy

B. adjectives formed by adding “ly” to the noun.

noun	adjective
coward	cowardly
friend	friendly
love	lovely
month	monthly
mother	motherly

C. adjectives formed by adding “**able**” to the noun.

noun	adjective
misery	miserable
adore	adorable
like	likable
suit	suitable
value	valuable
admire	
honour	honourable

D. adjectives formed by adding “**ous**”

noun	adjective
courage	
danger	
poison	
fame	famous
mountain	
vigour	
joy	
humour	humorous

Other nouns form their adjectives differently.

Noun	adjective
expense	expensive
child	childish
month	monthly
wood	wooden
region	regional
mother	motherly
love	lovely
circle	circular
boy	boyish
sense	sensible
nature	natural
effect	effective
Centre	central
Hunger	hungry
anger	angry
gold	golden

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words from the bracket.

1. Jimmy and Joel are _____ boys. (love)
2. What is the _____ rent for that house? (month)
3. God is kind and _____ to everyone. (mercy)
4. Of the three boys, who is the most _____? (power)
5. Abraham was the most _____ man in the bible. (faith)
6. When the boy fell down, he stayed on the floor _____. (help)

7. The lost boy was helped by a _____ policeman. (friend)
8. Some plants bear _____ berries. (poison)
9. Armar used to be a _____ young girl. (courage)
10. She needs to be more _____ if she wants to pass highly. (care)
11. Gold is a very _____ metal. (gold)
12. Our class prefect is a very _____ girl. (beauty)
13. It is _____ to drive while drinking. (danger)
14. That man behaves in a _____ way. (child)
15. Suzan has a _____ face. (boy)

Form adjectives from these nouns.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 16. hunger _____ | 22. region _____ |
| 17. anger _____ | 23. circle _____ |
| 18. gold _____ | 24. centre _____ |
| 19. noise _____ | 25. width _____ |
| 20. effect _____ | 26. strength _____ |
| 21. energy _____ | 27. music _____ |

CORRECTIONS

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
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PROPER ADJECTIVES

These are adjectives derived from proper nouns.

Study the list below.

N.B: Proper adjectives begin with capital letters.

Proper noun	Proper adjective.
Uganda	Ugandan
Kenya	Kenyan
Brazil	Brazilian
Finland	Finnish
Holland	Dutch

Britain	British
Canada	Canadian
Poland	Polish
Ireland	Irish
Norway	Norwegian
Hungary	Hungarian
Angola	Angolan
America	American
Australia	Australian
Belgium	Belgian
Denmark	Dane/Danish
Iceland	Icelandic
Iraq	Iraqi
Netherlands	Dutch
Switzerland	Swiss
Swaziland	Swaz
Rwanda	Rwandan
Thailand	Thai
Senegal	Senegalese
Portugal	Portuguese
Botswana	Botswanan
Ivory coast	Ivorian
Chad	Chadian
Ghana	Ghanaian
Alps	Alpine
China	Chinese
Cyprus	Cypriot

Egypt	Egyptian
France	French
Germany	German
Ghana	Ghanaian
Greece	Greek
Spain	Spanish
Mexico	Mexican
Gabon	Gabonese
Benin	Beninian
Wales	Welsh

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

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Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
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Complete the following sentences using the correct proper adjective.

1. We plant _____ bulbs in our garden. (Holland)
2. Roger is spending a holiday on the _____.Coast. (Belgium)
3. We had lunch at a_____restaurant.(Britain)
4. A ship with _____temper reached London yesterday.(Sweden)
5. The _____Riviera is noted for its warm climate.(France)
6. Most _____cattle ranches are very large (Canada)
7. The _____are known for producing dairy products.(Denmark.)
8. Our neighbours is an _____(Italy)
9. The people of Kenya are _____(Kenya)
10. He spoke to an_____who gave him all the information. (Sweden)
11. Isn't that the lady you said is married to a _____(Poland).
12. The tour included a visit at several _____fjords (Norway)

CORRECTONS

Insert the adjective formed from the proper noun.

13. The humour of Ireland, the _____ humour.
14. The lake of Switzerland, the _____ lakes.
15. The people of Egypt, the _____ people.
16. The king of Denmark, the _____ king.
17. Wine from Portugal, the _____ wine.
18. Chocolates from Belgium, the _____ chocolates.
19. The population of Uganda, the _____ population.
20. A village of Mexico, the _____ village.

CORRECTIONS

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Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

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SPEECHES

DIRECT SPEECH

- ❖ This is reporting using the actual words of the speaker.
- ❖ The words of the speaker begin with a capital letter.
- ❖ There must always be a comma to separate the speaker's words from the reporting verb/ speech tag.
- ❖ The speaker's words are enclosed in the quotation marks.
- ❖ The closing quotation marks should be placed away from the nearest punctuation mark.

PATTERNS OF DIRECT SPEECH

Pattern1

The speech tag comes before the words of the speaker.

e.g.

1. He said, "I am very hungry."
2. Joan asked, "Did you attend school yesterday?"

Pattern II

The reporting verb comes after the speaker's words. For example;

1. "Why are you screaming?" he inquired.
2. "Our family doctor is quite careless," he commented

Pattern III

The speech tag comes in the middle of the speaker's words.

For example;

1. "Bob," said Paul "is very honest."
2. "Where," asked Amos, "are you going?"

Activity

Punctuate the following sentences without changing the order of the words.

1. He asked did you see him.

2. Why are you screaming he inquired.

3. What a shame he exclaimed.

4. Do you believe in witchcraft the inquired.

-

-

-

-

-

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

INDIRECT SPEECH

Indirect speech refers to reporting people's words without using the actual words used by the speaker and therefore; there are many changes that take place. The changes are mainly in tenses, adverbs of time and pronouns. Most of the tenses change from present to past. Study the changes below.

	Direct (present)	Indirect (past)
1.	Present simple He does the work.	Past simple He did the work.
2.	Present perfect He has done the work.	Past perfect He had done the work
3.	Present continuous He is doing the work.	Past continuous He was doing the work.
4.	Present continuous He is learning English	Past continuous He was learning English.
5.	Past simple.	Past present
6.	Future simple I will see him	Future past I would see if.....

Pronouns

Direct	Indirect
I	he/she
I am	He was/she was
You	us, him, her, they
us	them.

Verbs

direct	Indirect
am/ is	was
are	were
do/ does	did
has/ have	had
can	could
will/ shall	would
must	Had to

Adverbs of time and place.

<u>Direct</u>	<u>Indirect</u>
here	there
now	then
today	that day
yesterday	The day before / the previous day
tomorrow	The following day
last night	the night before
next week	The following week.

Activity

Now change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech making the necessary changes.

1. She said, "I will see you tomorrow."

2. Tom said, "We are going to town today."

3. Ann asked, "Is she really at school now?"

4. He said, "My work is incomplete."

5. She asked. "How old is your father?"

6. He said, "I attend the class these days."

7. He said to me, "Do you know your way home?"

8. John said, "I am going to my grandmother tomorrow."

9. The clerk informed me, "The plane will arrive at 5:00 o'clock tomorrow morning."

10. John and Mary said, "We are late for school".

CORRECTIONS

Activity two.

Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech.

1. She said, "I will call him tomorrow."

2. He said, "We are learning English."

3. Paul said, "Mary, come tomorrow."

4. She informed me, "I have already."

5. He told John, "I want to you."

6. Our teacher told us, "You must correct your mistakes."

7. Suzan said, "I shall buy ten kilos of salt."

8. She said, "I enjoy swimming lessons."

CORRECTIONS

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
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QUESTION TAGS.

We sometimes ask questions not because we want answers but to confirm what we are saying. We want the person we are to agree with us and this is done by adding a short phrase in form of a questions and this is called a question tag.

Examples

It is raining, isn't it? **Yes, it is raining.**

You are free, aren't you? **Yes, I am fine.**

- Affirmative statement takes negative tag.
- Negative statements take affirmative tags.
- The tense of the tag must correspond with the tense of the statement.

Examples.

She came here, **didn't she?**

He wasn't playing, **was he?**

They haven't come, **have they?**

- The subject of the question tag is always a pronoun, never a noun. Therefore, a question tag is formed by using a helping verb+ a pronoun if it is affirmative and then a helping verb + n't + a pronoun if it is negative.

Affirmative tag **is he? are they?, i sit?**

Negative tag **isn't he, aren't they, isn't it?**

Activity

1. The hotelier is friendly, _____?
2. They did not welcome us, _____?
3. Their food was very delicious, _____?
4. There are some girls in the hotel, _____?
5. I am alright today, _____?
6. The waitress cleans the rooms everyday, _____?
7. You must clean the sitting room, _____?
8. You cannot enter that hotel, _____?
9. The chef was very kind, _____?
10. We shall visit him today, _____?
11. It might rain today, _____?
12. They can arrange those words alphabetically, _____?
13. The school dictionary is lost, _____?
14. You should cover that food properly, _____?

15.He died in motor accident,_____?

16. I didn't hurt you, _____?

17. You like him, _____?

18. You are ready out, _____?

19.It isn't ready yet,_____?

20. They are playing good music, _____?

CORRECTIONS

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

For example

- Supply correct tags to the statements given below.**

- ## CORRECTIONS

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

OPPOSITES

Opposites

Opposites are of different types. Some are directly opposite other words while others are formed using prefixes. A prefix is a group of letters or a small word placed before another word to form a new word. Some of the commonest prefixes include; imp, il, un, dis, in, non and many others.

Study the following examples.

Word	Prefix	Opposite
regular	ir	irregular
relevant	ir	irrelevant
intelligent	un	unintelligent

possible	im	impossible
patient	im	impatient
sufficient	in	insufficient
adequate	in	inadequate

Word

able

happy

lucky

comfortable

fortunate

like

agree

connect

advantage

honest

obedient

use

quote

interpret

lead

behave

treat

literate

liberal

legible

logical

legitimate

licit

opposite.

unable

unhappy

unlucky

uncomfortable

unfortunate

unlike

disagree

disconnect

disadvantage

dishonest

disobedient

misuse

misquote

misinterpret

mislead

misbehave

mistreat

illiterate

illiberal

illegible

illogical

illegitimate

illicit

Opposites formed by adding a suffixes.

A suffix is a small word added at the end of another word to form a new word.

The commonest suffixes are: "less" and "ful"

- i) legible _____
- ii) appointed _____
- iii) guide _____
- iv) comfortable _____
- v) agree _____
- vi) dawn _____
- vii) compulsory _____

Adjectives formed by adding "less"

Word

Opposite.

Painful	painless
hopeful	hopeless
needful	_____
chanceful	_____
merciful	_____
cheerful	_____
helpful	_____
useful	_____
cheerful	_____

Write the opposites of the following words.

- viii). literate _____
- ix). blamed _____
- x). thin _____
- xi). smart _____
- xii). rough _____

xiii). appeared	_____
xiv). wise	_____
xv). pleasant .	_____
xvi). collect	_____
xvii). Busy	_____
xviii). loose	_____
xix) passable	_____
xx) superior	_____
xxi). straight	_____
xxii) respect	_____
xxiii). abrupt	_____
xxiv). rear	_____

Re-write the following sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words.

1. My father has got a temporary job.

2. Tom seldom visits his grandfather.

3. Her failure was attributed to the teacher.

4. Most buildings in the city are ancient.

5. Jackson is a responsible prefect.

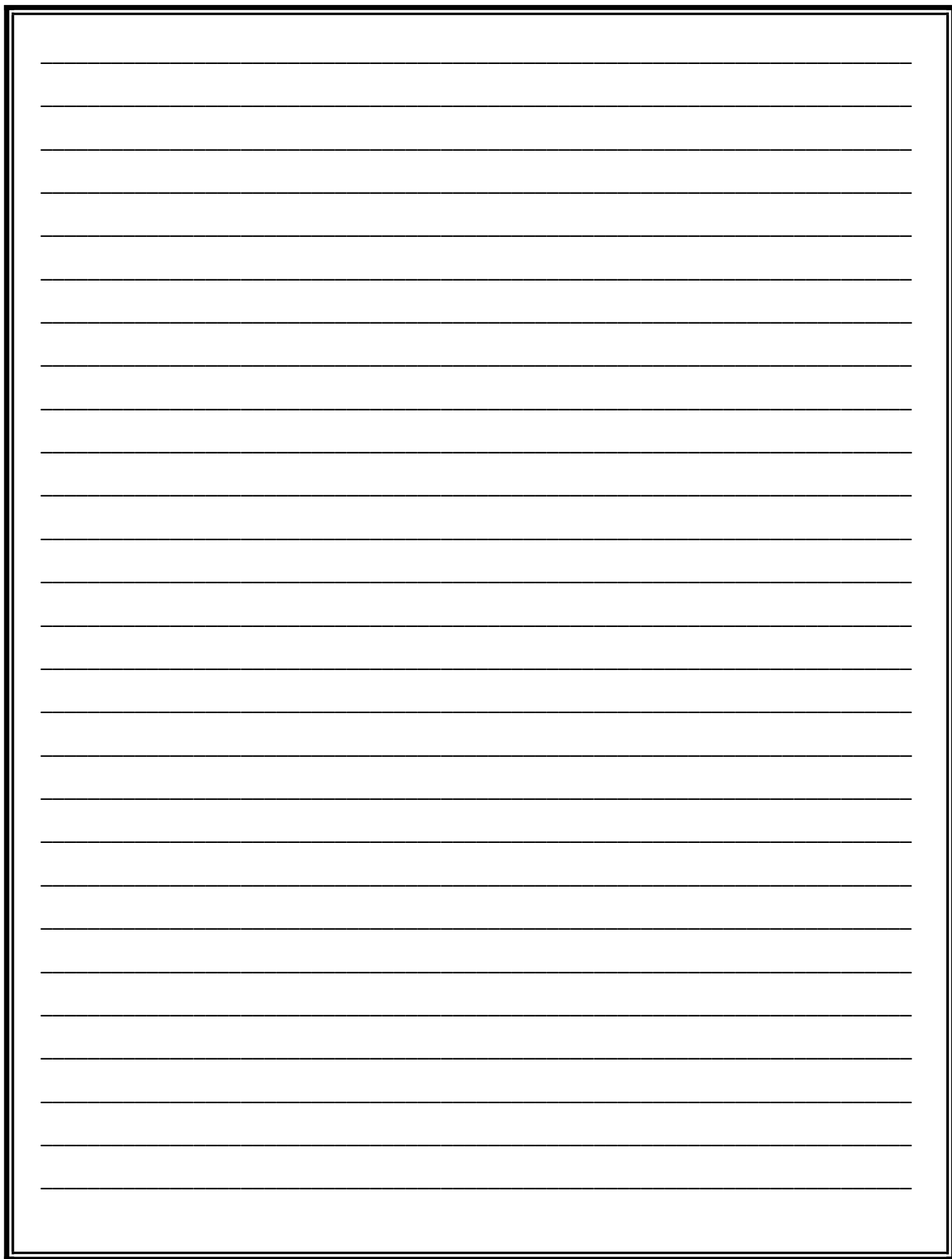
6. My health is worse than it was yesterday.

7. The knife is very blunt.

8. The arrival of the guest of honour surprised.

9. Our uncle is really a dwarf.

[illegible]



Give the opposite of the underlined words.

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

LESSON 4

REVISION WORK BASED ON CONJUNCTIONS.

Exercise 1

Fill each blank space in the following sentences with a suitable conjunction.

1. Three.....three make six.
2. Is his name Sean.....Gupta?
3. He will not come.....it rains.
4. He is very rich.....he is not happy.
5. Romeo was punished.....he was guilty.

6. I wonder.....he will come.
7. Will you kindly wait.....I return?
8. Water.....oil will not mix.
9.I were you, I would keep quiet.
- 10.You will never succeed.....you try.
- 11.She writes slowly..... neatly.
- 12.Time.....tide do not wait for anybody.
- 13.I will not pay you.....you complete the given task.
- 14.He lost his balance.....fell off the bicycle.
- 15.He bled so profusely.....he died.
- 16.I know him better.....you do.
- 17.Either John.....Peter has cleaned this class.
- 18.I have not seen him.....he was a child.
- 19.....the doctor and the nurse are busy with patients.
- 20.The doctor arrived early.....to attend to emergence calls.

CORRECTONS



Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

USE OF INSPITE OF/ DESPITE.....

These structures are used to show that something or someone can have something good and bad at the same time.

They give the same meaning as that of although, though, even if, even though and but.

“Despite” and “inspite of” are used with both adjectives and abstract nouns.

The easiest form is the use of “the fact that”

When a sentence begins with “inspite of” or “Despite” , a comma is used.

It is wrong to write “inspite” as one word.

“inspite” takes preposition “of” whereas despite doesn’t.

Examples.

1. Although the road is narrow, it is very busy.

✓ **Inspite of the fact that the road is narrow, it is very busy.**

✓ **Despite the road's narrowness, it is very busy.**

2. He can touch the ceiling though he is short.

✓ **Inspite of the fact that is short, he can touch the ceiling.**

✓ **Despite the fact that he short, he can touch the ceiling.**

3. He dropped out of school but he is clever.

✓ **Inspite of the fact that he is clever, he dropped out of school.**

✓ **He dropped out of school despite his cleverness.**

4. Okwogo is very rich but he was not elected.

✓ **Inspite of the fact that Okwogo is very rich, he was not elected.**

✓ **Despite the fact that Okwogo is very rich, he was not elected.**

Activity

Re-write the following sentences using "inspite of" and "Despite" respectively.

1. Although he was sickly, he was always active in class.

2. Children normally fear dogs although they don't bark at them.

3. They are poor but happily married.

4. Although the lion was strong, David killed it.

5. Mbidde is very rich. He doesn't pay school fees for his children.

6. It was a very stormy rainfall but no tree fell down.

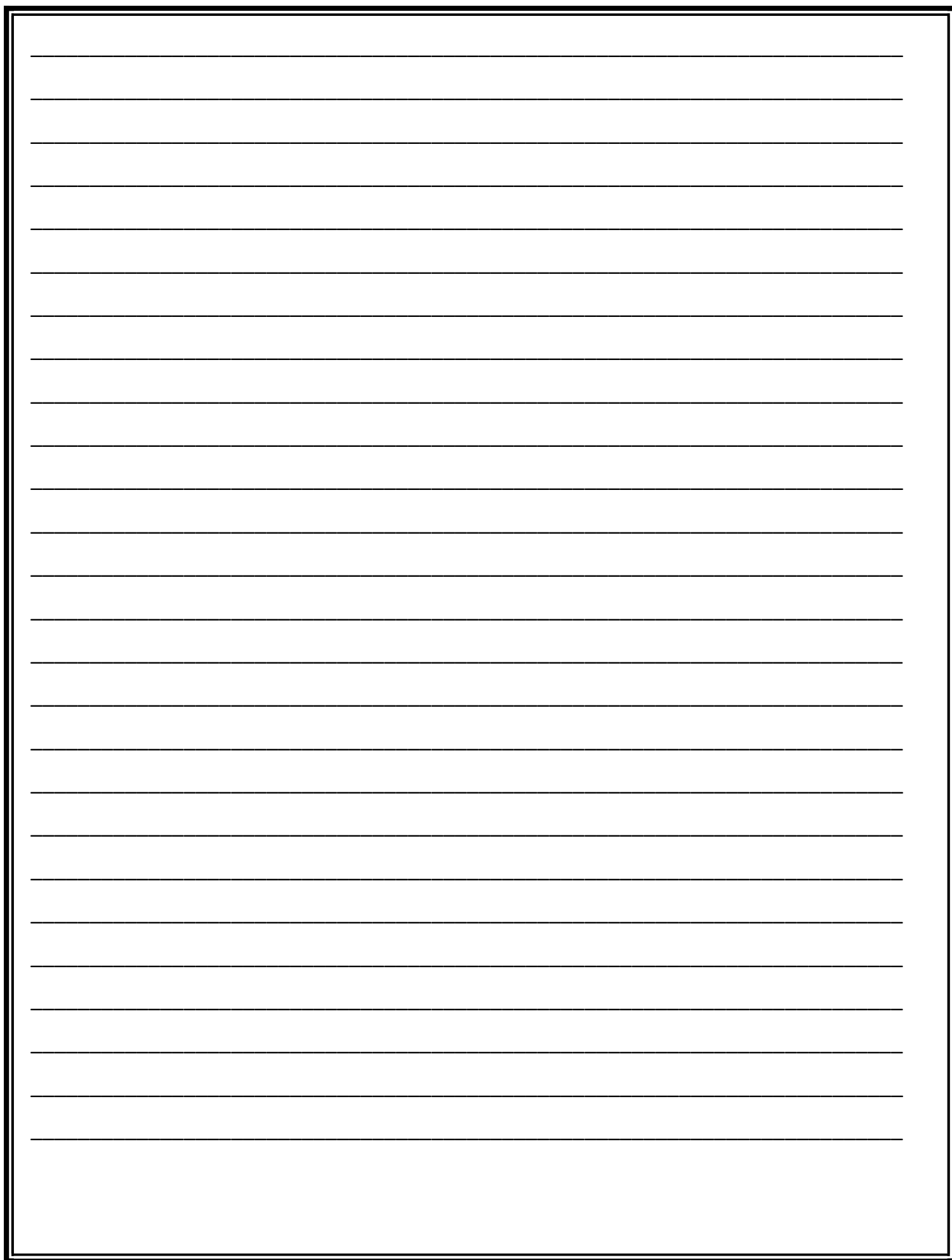
7. He is a handsome boy although girls don't like him.

8. She is a good mathematician. She can't draw an acute angle.

9. She comes late but she follows what the teacher teaches.

10. Even though she was beaten, she didn't cry.

CORRECTONS



Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
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Structure..... Whenever

Study the examples below.

Whenever I want to get the meaning of a word, I look it up in the dictionary.

I always visit my father whenever I want to be advised.

Whenever I want to be advised, I will visit my father.

Note: Whenever means “everytime” but not always. Therefore whenever can be used in place of every time.

Examples:

Every time he visits me, I feel great.

Whenever he visit me, I feel great.

I feel great whenever he visits.

Exercise:

Use whenever in the sentence below.

1. Every time my father looks at my books he praises.

2. When he comes to school late, he always apologies.

3. All the pupils in class clap their hands every time a lesson has ended.

4. That stubborn boy annoys everybody every time he comes to our class.

5. When he visited me, he would bring some bread.

6. We get a lot of money every time we organize a trip to Mombasa.

7. When we do an exercise about alphabetical order, I find it very challenging.

8. If you visit him, please, carry something.

9. Every time she calls me , I know there is some money.

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COMPREHENSION

AND

COMPOSITION

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

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1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
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TOPIC 7: HOTELS.

Vocabulary

Hotel : a building or a place where people can buy and eat meals.
The heads –of-state had their lunch at Sheraton hotel in Kampala.

Waiter : a man who serves customers in a hotel or restaurant.
The waiter has just taken my order.

Waitress : a woman who serves customers in a hotel or restaurant.
My niece is a waitress at Rafiki restaurant.

Menu : a list of food to be served in a restaurant or hotel.
The customer requested the waiter to give him the menu.

Chef : an expert cook in a restaurant or hotel.

The new chef is a very hard working man.

Cook : a person who prepares food or to prepare food by heating it.

The school cook fell sick last Thursday.

Customer : a person who buys goods and services from a hotel, shop or business.

Waiters and waitresses should be cheerful in order to attract customers.

Receipt : a piece of paper which shows that goods and services have been paid for.

The cashier makes a receipt after receiving the money.

Breakfast: the first meal of the day.

Most children have breakfast before going to school.

Lunch : a meal eaten in the middle of the day.

“May I have lunch, please?” said the customer.

Lay : to prepare knives, forks and plates on a table for a meal

The waitress laid the table and served the guests with coffee.

Serve : to give somebody food or drinks

The waiter served me with cold passion juice.

Delicious: a tasty or having a very pleasant taste or smell.

The customers always enjoy delicious food.

Take an order: to request for food or drinks in a restaurant or hotel.

“May I take your order, please? The waitress asked.

Dinner : the main meal of the day.

The board of Directors will have their dinner at Serena hotel tomorrow.

Supper: the last meal of the day.

Tony usually does his homework after eating supper.

Cutlery: forks, spoons, and knives used for eating food.

The cutlery should be kept clean.

Bill: a paper which shows the amount of money one has to pay for food, drinks or other services.

“Could you bring the bill, please?” said the customer.

Dessert : sweet food eaten at the end of the meal.

A water melon is a good dessert.

Serviette: a piece of cloth or paper used at meals for cleaning one’s lips and fingers.

The waiter forgot to provide us with the serviette.

Dining-room: a room used mainly for eating meals in.

The visitors are eating in the dining room.

Dining table: a table for having meals on.

Our father’s dinner is already at the dining table.

Tooth pick : a short pointed piece of stick used for removing bits of food from between the teeth.

Some tooth picks are made of plastic.

Table manners: the behavior that is considered correct while you are having a meal at a table with other people.

School children should be taught table manners by their teachers.

Balcony: a platform that is built on the upstairs outside the wall of a building, with a Wall or rail around it.

The customer forgot his mobile phone at the balcony.

Bathroom: a room in which there is a toilet, as ink and sometimes a bath tub or shower.

The bathroom should be kept hygienic.

Lounge : a public room in a hotel, club etc for waiting or relaxing in.

The guests are resting in the lounge.

Conference room: a large room or hall in which official meetings or seminars are held.

The FUFA officials have booked the conference room on 1st may.

Pudding : a sweet dish eaten at the end of the meal.

What’s for pudding tonight?

Gym : a room or hall with equipment for doing physical exercise.

Barbara works out at the gym most days.

Sauna : a period of time in which you sit or lie in a small room which has been heated to a very high temperature by burning coal or wood.

A good hotel must have a swimming pool and sauna.

Book : to arrange with a hotel, restaurant, or airline to have a room, seat etc on a particular date.

The bridegroom booked two rooms for their honeymoon.

Salad : a mixture of raw vegetables such as lettuce, tomatoes and cucumber, Usually served with other food as part of meal.

Most customers prefer fruit salad to vegetables.

Activity1

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in the brackets.

- 1) The waitress _____ the cutlery after every meal.(wash)
- 2) The _____ told me to wait in the lounge.(receive)
- 3) Mother served _____ at 8:00o'clock.(dine)
- 4) The hotel _____ had not arrived by the time the robbery occurred. (manage)
- 5) What is the _____ between a hotel and a restaurant?(different)
- 6) The head of state was given a warm _____ at Serena hotel.(receive)
- 7) Were you given a _____ after clearing the bill) (receive)
- 8) The waiter is _____ the table for lunch.(lay)
- 9) Having _____ for meals ,I was served by the waiter.(pay)
- 10) "Has anyone ____your order?" asked the chef.(take)
- 11) The old man ____for chips and chicken.(to order)

Activity II

Write the plural forms of the words.

1. waitress _____
2. tooth pick _____
3. menu _____
4. table knife _____
5. tooth brush _____
6. dish _____
7. bar of soap _____
8. a piece of meat _____
9. spoonful of sugar _____
10. tomato _____

Activity III

Re-write the following sentences using one word for the underlined group of words.

1. At school, the middle meal of the day is served at 1:00 o'clock.

2. Our teacher taught us how to use spoons, knives and forks while eating.

3. That man who serves customers is very cheerful.

4. In my opinion, the list of food and prices should be placed on the table.

5. The manager told the people who prepare meals to keep time.

6. We sat in the room for waiting or relaxing in for one hour.

7. We were not given any sweet food after the meal.

8. The waitress forgot to provide us with a piece of paper for cleaning our lips and fingers.

CORRECTIONS

Date:_____

Proverb:_____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
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PASSAGE

Read the following passage and then answer the questions in full sentences.

HOTELS

A hotel is a commercial building which offers lodging or accommodation to travelers and tourists. Some hotels have conference rooms, banquet halls for official parties like wedding receptions, graduation parties and other services that are available to the general public.

There are other hotels which have multiple eating places known as restaurants. In these restaurants, meals are served in the premises which make it quite appealing to guests, tourists and other holiday makers. In such restaurants, waiters, waitresses serve customers with quality food which is prepared by well-trained chefs. These chefs prepare delicious meals which are served with alot of customer care.

In most attractive hotels, hygiene is given the first priority. All rooms are air conditioned

and are extremely neat. The gardens around the hotel are well kept. Every worker in such hotels must have high standard of customer care.

Some of the workers in hotels include; the manager, waiter, waitresses, receptionists, caterers, chefs cashiers and cleaners. Waiters and waitresses must be smartly dressed in corporate uniform. They should be speaking more than two languages in addition to English.

Hotels with restaurants have menus where lists of available food and prices are given to customers. All the bookings are done at the reception in case one needs lodging facilities. At the reception, a receptionist will always give necessary information about the hotel. If one needs permanent residence in a hotel, one is taken around the facilities such as washrooms, restrooms, sauna, gym, a swimming pool etc. If the customer is satisfied with the available facilities, he will be taken to the cashier to pay the agreed amount of money and then be given a receipt. This kind of life is only fit for the millionaires.

Questions;

1. What is a hotel?

2. What is a restaurant?

3. According to the passage, what are banquet halls used for?

4. Who serves food and drinks in a restaurant?

5. Why do you think waiters and waitresses need to know more than two languages?

6. According to the passage, who gives information to the customers in a hotel?

7. Why is it important for the customers to be taken around the hotel before booking?

8. Give another word to mean the same as that one underlined in the passage?

9. Why should a hotel have a swimming pool?

10.What name is given to a list of food items and prices?

11. What is the differences between a hotel and a restaurant?

CORRECTIONS

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

Read the dialogue and answer the questions that follow.

Waiter : Good morning sir, can I help you?

Customer: Good morning to you, can I have the menu?

Waiter : Yes sir, here it is.

Customer: I want four plates of chips and chicken.

Waiter : okay sir, which parts of the chicken can I serve you?

Customer: I prefer the chicken wings and my wife, twins prefer the drumsticks.

Waiter : Drum sticks! Sir, what are drumsticks?

Customer: Oh sorry, the drumsticks are the chicken thighs.

Waiter : Chicken thighs?

Customer: Yes, chicken thighs. Excuse, how long will it take for the food to be ready.

Waiter: About ten minutes from now. It will be served.

Customer: Can we have some soft drinks?

Waiter: Yes sir, what brands do you want?

Customer: I want Novida apple and my wife.....

Woman: I want Novida pineapple

Paddy: I want mountain dew.

Passy: I also want mountain dew.

Waiter: Can I please have the money?

Customer: How much does each cost?

Waiter: Each is at three thousand shillings only.

Customer: Get the money, we are waiting.

Waiter: Okay sir, thank you very much. I'll be back soon.

Questions;

1. Where do you think the dialogue took place?

2. How many people went to eat food?

3. Which type of drink did the children ask for?

4. How long did the food take to be served?

5. How much money did the customer spend on sodas?

6. If the plate of chips and chicken costs eleven thousand shillings, how much was spent on the food?

7. What type of cutlery do you think was used to eat the food?

8. What does the term "drumsticks" mean?

9. What type of soft drink did the couple order for?

10. Give a suitable title to the dialogue.

CORRECTIONS

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Date: _____

Study the menu and answer the questions.

L atigo's Restaurant.

DRINKS

Item

price

❖ Sodas

1000 each

❖ Passion/ orange juice

2000-a glass

❖ Cold milk

2000 a glass

❖ Black coffee

1000/- a cup

❖ Black tea

1000/- a cup

❖ Milk tea/coffee

1500/- a cup.



SNACKS

Item

price

item

price

➤ Samosa 1,000/= a pair

Omelette 1000/=

➤ Chapatti 500/= each

Doughnut 500/=

➤ Boiled eggs 300/= each

Bread 1000/= two slices

FOOD (variety can be served)

✓ Matooke yams

✓ Rice pumpkin

✓ Potatoes irish potatoes

✓ Cassava chips



SAUCE (price of food inclusive)

• Liver 4000/= Mushroom Soup 2500/=

• Fresh Beans 3000/= Peas 3000/=

• G.Nuts 3000/= Chicken Luwombo 6000/=

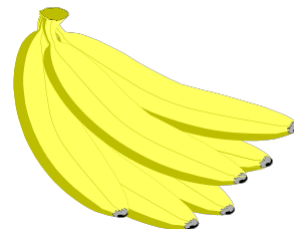
• Chicken Stew 5500/= Beef Luwombo 3500/=

• Fish 5000/= Chaps 2500/=

• Beef Stew 4500/= Sausages 3000/=

• DESSERT

• Fruit Salad Yellow Bananas



Questions;

1. For which restaurant is the menu above?

2. What snack costs the least amount of money?

3. How many types of drinks are shown on the menu?

4. How much would you pay for a pair of samosa and a bottle of soda?

5. How much would you pay for a plate of liver and chips?

6. Where should menus be placed in a restaurant?

7. What is a dessert?

8. How much would one pay for a plate of matooke , rice and fresh beans?

9. What items are served for dessert?

10.What is the importance of a menu in a restaurant?

CORRECTONS

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

Jumbled sentences

The sentences below are in a wrong order. Re-arrange them in the proper order so As to make a good composition about “Mr. Okware Goes to Muyenga Hotel.”

- a) Finally, Mr. Okware paid the bill and left the hotel.
 - b) The waitress quickly showed him the menu.
 - c) He went to Muyenga Hotel.
 - d) He took an order which included posho, chicken, rice and orange juice.
 - e) The food was so delicious that he even requested for more.
 - f) He therefore decided to go to the hotel.
 - g) “Yes, May I see the menu, please?” replied Mr. Okware.
 - h) When he reached there, the waitress warmly welcomed him and offered him a seat. i)
- One day, Mr. Okware felt hungry at lunchtime.
- j) Then she asked, “May I help you sir, please?”

CORRECTORORDER

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

CORRECTIONS

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

Below is an extract of a menu from Baguma's Restaurant in Nyendo, Masaka.
Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

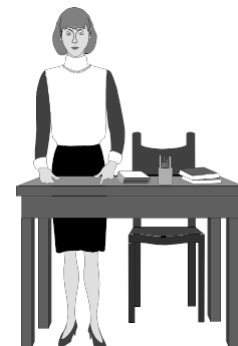
BAGUMA'S RESTAURANT.

ITEMS	PRICE
☛Milk tea.....	800 per cup.
☛Coffee	500 per cup
☛Juice (variety).....	500 each glass
☛Soda (300ml).....	700 per bottle
☛Soda (1litre).....	1500 per bottle
☛Chips and chicken.....	3500/=
☛Matooke & fish.....	5500/=
☛Matooke & meat.....	2800/=
☛Matooke & chicken.....	7500/=
☛Rice and meat.....	2000/=
☛Rice and fish.....	4500/=
☛Rice and beans.....	1500/=
☛Grilled chicken.....	9000/=
☛Deep fried fish.....	12000/=
☛Cassava & beans.....	1200/=
☛Sweet potatoes & G.nuts.....	800/=
☛Boiled eggs.....	250/= each
☛Greens.....	free
☛Mineral water.....	500/= a bottle. ☛
Pancake.....	200/=
☛Desserts.....	free

Fruit salad, watermelon, yellow bananas etc.

ALL ARE WELCOME

MANAGEMENT



Questions;

1. Who is the owner of the above restaurant?

2. Where is the above restaurant found?

3. Which item is the cheapest according to the menu?

4. Why do you think hotels or restaurants should have menus?

5. Who wrote this menu?

6. If Mr. and Mrs. Sseninde had lunch composed of two plates of matooke, chicken and two bottles of soda 1 litre, how much would they pay?

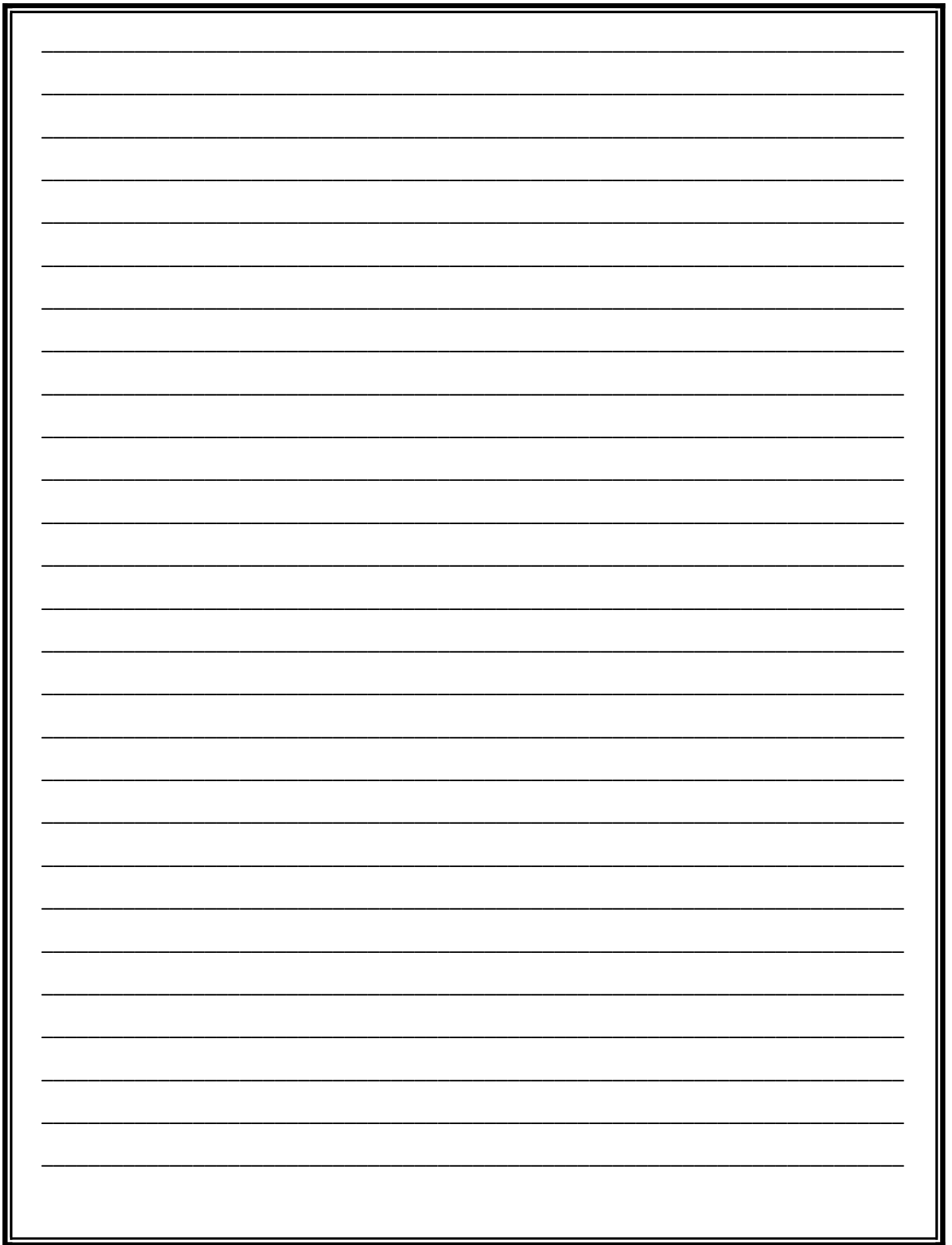
7. How much is a bottle of mineral water?

8. Which item is the most expensive on the menu?

9. Suggest an order that would make a balanced diet.

10. What is a menu?

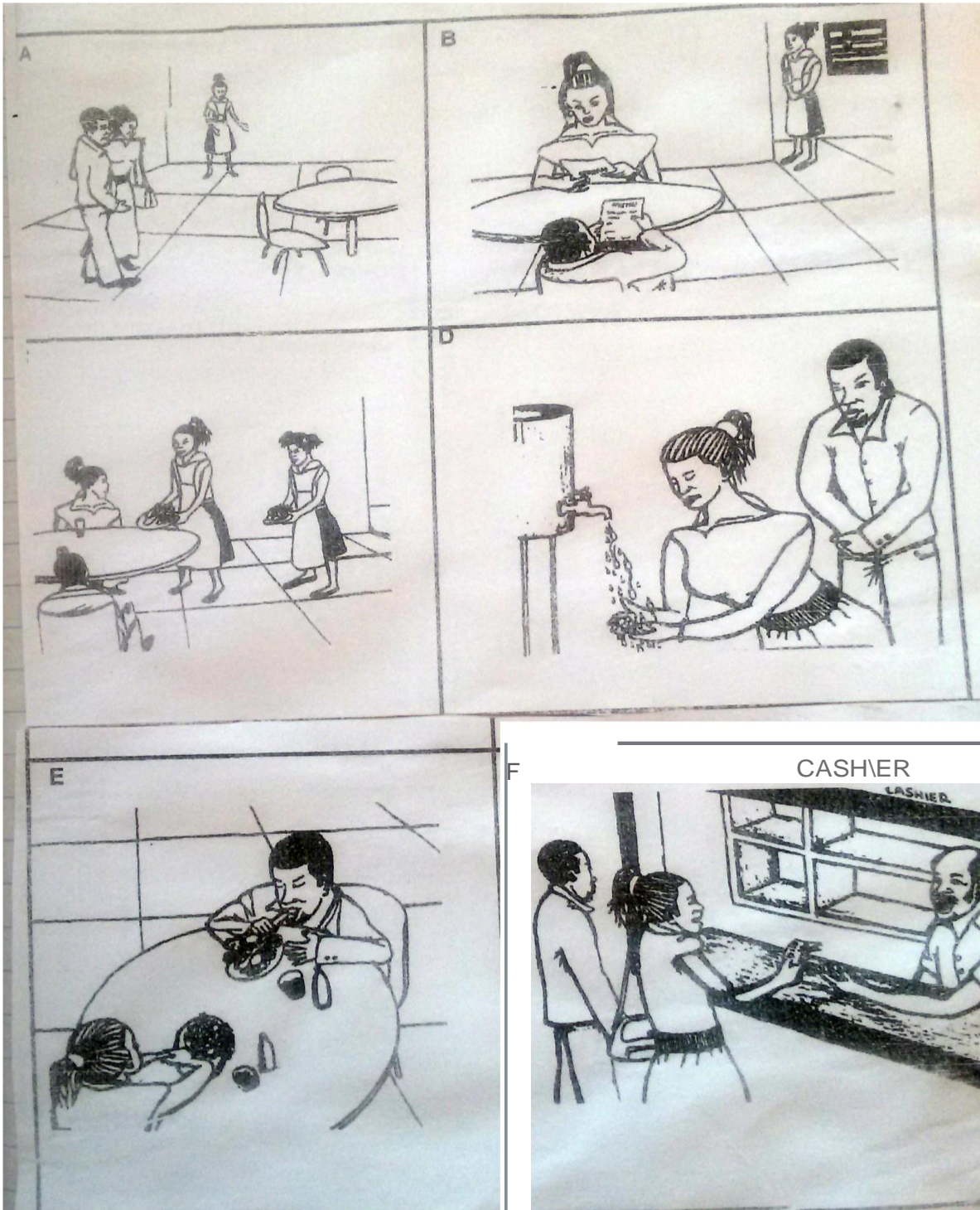
CORRECTONS



Picture composition.

The picture A- F tell a story, study them carefully and write one sentence to describe what is happening in each picture.

The words in brackets may help you.



1. (i) Picture A (welcoming, customers)

(ii) Picture B (looking, menu)

(iii) Picture C(serving, waitress)

(iv) Picture E(food, eating)

(v) Picture F(paying, bill)

2.i) How is a customer able to identify the food available at the hotel?

ii) Who served the customer in picture C?

iii) What did the customers do in picture D before eating their food?

iv) Suggest a suitable title for this picture story?

Date:_____

Proverb:_____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

Vocabulary

Dictionary: a book which gives the spelling and meanings of words of a language in alphabetical order.

The words in a dictionary are always arranged in alphabetical order.

Alphabet : a set of letters used for writing a language.

Birungi's elder brother can hardly read the English alphabet.

Arrange : to organize or put something in a particular order.

The class teacher usually arranges the pupil's names alphabetically in the register.

Meaning : the thing or idea which a word represents.

Words in a dictionary have several meanings.

Pronounce : to utter the sound of a letter or a word.

Very few pupils can pronounce the word "ewe" correctly.

Stress : to give extra force to a word or syllable when pronouncing it

Pupils ought to stress the first syllable in "street"

Lookup : to find information in a dictionary or reference

The teacher told the p.6 pupils to lookup the spelling of the word "pneumonia" in the dictionary.

Spelling : the way a word is formed or written.

Children should be given spelling exercises daily.

Abbreviation : a shortened form of a word.

Govt is the abbreviation for government.

Ave. is an abbreviation of Avenue.

Introduction : the beginning part of a book, speech or something.

The introduction of the story was very interesting.

Refer : to consult or look at something.

You may refer to the dictionary whenever you come across a new word.

Acronym : a word formed from the first letters of the words that make up the name of something or an abbreviation.

AIDS is an acronym for acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Index : a list of names or topics that are referred to in a book.

The index is usually arranged at the end of a book in alphabetical order.

Thesaurus : a book that is like a dictionary, but in which the words are arranged in the groups that have similar meanings.

"Big, large and huge" have the same meaning in the thesaurus.

Guide words: the words found on the top left and right corners in the dictionary which help user to find the word he/she is looking for faster.

The guide word on the top left corner is the first word on that page whereas the guide word on the right is the last word on that page.

Skill : the ability to do something well.

By the end of the lesson, the p.6 pupils will have acquired the skills of using a dictionary

Foreign words; In or from a country that is not your own.

ACTIVITY1

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

1. The teacher told the pupils to mind the_____of all the given words.(pronounce)
2. The teacher arranged our names_____.(alphabet)
3. What is the _____of the word "Acting"? (abbreviate)
4. After the teacher had taught the new words, we_____their meanings (lookup)
5. It is important to read the_____of the dictionary.(introduce)
6. The names of the candidates are always arranged in_____order (alphabet)
7. A dictionary is a very _____book.(use)
8. My little sister is good at _____words.(spell)
9. What is the _____letter in the word "stress"?
10. Have you _____to the dictionary for the right spelling of the word?(refer)

ACTIVITY II

arrange the words in alphabetical order.

1. key, kettle, keep, kid.

2. drum, drink, dream, drown.

3. bear, beam, beast, bean.

4. bird, save, old, kind.

5. say, said, sad, hay.

6. hear, heard, here, hare.

7. hazard, hazel, hazy, lazy.

8. read, near, write, kite.

9. eat, catch, ewe, you.

10. dictionary, pronounce, abbreviation, alphabet.

[illegible]

Date:_____

Proverb:_____

Sample handwriting:

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

USEFULNESS OF A DICTIONARY

A dictionary is a book which gives the spelling and meanings of words in their alphabetical order. A dictionary is a very useful reference book to learners of English language and other subjects. It helps them to look up the meanings and spellings of words and phrases they don't understand.

However, in order one to be able to use the dictionary, one must learn the **alphabet** and acquire dictionary skills first. This is because the words are arranged alphabetically in a dictionary ; ABC.....Order. Therefore, check words beginning with A at the front pages, with M and N in the middle, with Z at the back pages.

The alphabet is a set of letters in a fixed order used for writing a particular language. For instance the English alphabet has twenty six letters.

A dictionary identifies the words with their respective word families or classes and purposes. For example using abbreviations and grammar labels such as abbr. for abbreviation, adj for adjective, adv, for adverb, conj for conjunctions, prep for

preposition, sing for singular, pl—for plural, sth for something,(n) for noun and many more. This prompts incidental learning and mastery of parts of speech.

Besides, a dictionary enriches the pupil's or student's vocabulary. It also gives the pronunciation and stress of words, consonants, vowels and **diphthongs**. A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sound or vowel letters. For instance the sounds/ei /ingate /get/ or the letters **ou** in the word about.

A dictionary should indeed be one's companion in all academic spheres.

Questions

a) What is the passage about?

b) How are the words organized in a dictionary?

c) What is a dictionary used for?

d) Why do you think each pupil should have a dictionary?

e) Where do you think children can borrow a dictionary while at school?

f) What should one learn before using a dictionary?

g) According to the passage, what are diphthongs?

h) If you came across a new word, what would you do?

i) alphabet _____

ii) besides _____

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Date:_____

Proverb:_____

Sample handwriting:

PASSAGE

Read the passage below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

Using a Dictionary

A dictionary is a reference book. We use a dictionary to look up the meanings of words and expressions which we do not understand well. A dictionary has the following:

Naming words (nouns), describing words (adjectives), words indicating actions(verbs), words describing verbs(adverbs).

When we want to know the correct way of reading a word then we refer to pronunciation.

When we wish to understand grammar and any language, it is advisable to check the definitions, punctuation, and other explanations given.

A dictionary has regular and irregular verbs, compound words, comparatives and superlatives, synonyms and similes. The most interesting words are abbreviations like i.e, etc and acronyms like UNESCO, UWESO.

When you have a dictionary, your learning is made a lot easier.

Questions:

1. What is a dictionary used for?

2. What should one do if he or she does not understand a word well?

3. What do you look for when you want to find the correct way to read a word?

4. What are words which describe verbs in a dictionary called?

5. What is a naming word called in a dictionary?

6. What word describes a verb?

7. How are words arranged in a dictionary?

8. What are naming words?

CORRECTIONS

Date:_____

Proverb:_____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

Read the dialogue the answer the questions about it in full sentences.

USING A DICTIONARY.

Amanda : Good afternoon, Natasha.

Natasha : Good afternoon, Amanda.

Amanda : Will you lend me your dictionary, please?

Natasha : Sorry, Amanda. I am using it. Just wait a minute or two.

Amanda : Okay please.

Natasha : Here it is! What is puzzling your brain?

Amanda : Anew word .I have failed to understand what it means.

Natasha : Let’s look it up in the dictionary. Which word exactly?

Amanda : ”Boon companion”

Natasha : Wow it is very strange to me, too.

Amanda : I have seen it, Natasha. It means a good friend”.

Natasha : You mean you are my boon companion, Amanda?

Amanda : We should learn to check up words in a dictionary. It will help us even to acquire more vocabulary,
Improve on spellings but above all to avoid being a **laughing stock**. **Natasha**
: Do you know how to pronounce the word “ewe”?

Amanda : No, I don’t.

Natasha : Don’t worry, it is “you”. A dictionary can as well help you to improve your Pronunciation and articulation of word.

Amanda : Which of these words comes before the other in a dictionary, bin or bean?

Natasha : ”Bean” comes before bin because it has ‘e’ in the second position whereas bin has ‘i’

Questions;

1. How many people took part in the dialogue?

2. At what time of the day was the dialogue held?

3. Who are the people talking in the dialogue?

4. What should one do whenever one comes across a new word?

5. Give the opposite of ‘strange’

6. Why do you think a dictionary is a useful book?

7. According to the dialogue, what does the term ‘boon companion’ mean?

8. Suggest any other title to the dialogue.

CORRECTIONS

Date:_____

Proverb:_____

Sample handwriting:

Spelling exercise	Corrections
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

POEM

Read the poem below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

A dictionary is a vital reference.

It teaches vocabulary,

It gives meanings and spellings;

It is really a teacher,

A way from school!

A dictionary is a vital reference.

In the library it lies,

With it I can learn parts of speech,

With it I can find describing words,

With it I can learn proverbs.

A dictionary is a vital reference,
With it I can learn pronouns,
With it I can master pronunciation,
With it I can write abbreviations in full,
With it I can guess the correct preposition!

By Amuge Viole

Questions:

1. Which reference does the poem talk about?

2. Who wrote the poem?

3. How many stanzas does the poem have?

4. Where can you find the dictionary according to the poet?

5. What does the writer compare a dictionary to in stanza one?

6. Write one part of speech you learn from the dictionary.

7. What does 'it' refer to in the poem?

8. Why can the writer learn the parts of speech?

9. Give another word with the same meaning as 'vital'

10.Suggest a suitable title for this poem.

CORRECTIONS

Abbreviations

An abbreviation is shortened form of a word.

Some common abbreviations

abbr.	Abbreviation
A.D	Anno Domini
Ag.	Acting
a.m	ante meridiem
a.k.a	Also known as
Ave.	Avenue
ATM	Automated teller machine
a/c	account
a/c no	Account number
Apr.	April
B.C	Before Christ
bro.	Brother
CNN	Cable News Network
cc	Carbon copy
Maj.	Major
Mon.	Monday
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
cm	centimeter
N.B	Nota Bene
Cert.	Certificate
c/o	care of

cr.	Credit
cf.	Compare
Col.	Colonel
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
COD	Cashon Delivery
Hq	Headquarters
i.e	That is
IGG	Inspector General of Police
I.o.u	I owe you
ISBN	International standard book number
kg	Kilogram
Is	Island
Lt.	Lieutenant
L c m	Lowest common multiple
Ltd.	Limited
m	metre
M.P	Member of Parliament
MC	Master of Ceremonies
Mr.	Mister
Mrs.	Mistress
Mt.	Mountain
Co.	Company
no.	Number
Nov.	November
Neg.	Negative

o'clock	of the clock
Capt.	Captain
Oct.	October
OB	Old boy
O.G	Old girl
o.k	All correct
Deg.	Degree
p.a	Per annum
DMC	Dangerous mechanical condition.
Dept.	Department
d/o	Daughter of
Dr	Doctor
div	Division
doz.	dozen
do	ditto, the same
D.O.B	Date of birth
e.g.	for example
e-mail	electronic mail
ESQ	Esquire
etc.	etcetera
Feb.	February
F.M	Frequency modulation
F.O.B	Free onboard
Hon.	Honourable

Hr.	Hour
Jan.	January
Jr	Junior
SIM	Subscriber identification module
S/o	Son of
T.B	Tuberculosis
Temp.	Temperature
Tel.	Telephone
T.V	Television
P.S	Postscript
PIN	Personal identification number.
p.m	Post meridiem
Pte	Private
PO	Post Office
Pop	Population
PMO	Private Motor Omnibus
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
PTO	Please turn over
P.S.V	Public Service Vehicle
PE	Physical Education
pp	pages
PP	On behalf of
Prof.	professor

PRO	Public Relations Officer.
Rd	Road
Rev.	Reverend
RIP	Rest in peace
RSVP	please reply
G.P.O	General Post Office
S.O.S	Save our Souls
Sat.	Saturday
St.	Saint/Street
Sq	Square
Sun.	Sunday
Sch.	school
SMS	Short message service
Shs	Shillings
via	By the way of
vs	Versus,against
VIP	Very important person.

[illegible]

[illegible]

