

KAZO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PRIMARY FIVE ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM II 2023

LESSON 1

TOPIC:	Letter Writing
SUB-TOPIC:	Letter writing
Skills:	listening, speaking, reading, writing
Vocabulary:	Invite, letter
CONTENT:	VOCABULARY

a) Invite (verb):

Meaning: To ask someone to come for a social event or function.

Transformation

Infinite	present participle	Past participle	Past simple
To invite	Inviting	Invited	invited
From Verb	to	noun	
Invite	Invitation		

Usage: We shall invite many guests for the party

b) **Letter (n) Meaning:** A written or printed message sent to someone

Singular form	plural form
Letter	letters

GRAMMAR: Interjections: These are words used to express sudden or strong feelings of joy, surprise, anger disappointment or sadness.

They are usually followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples: Oh! Wow! Bravo! Hello! Hey!

Hello! My friend. This is such a nice letter!

Structure: Hello, -----

Hello Angella, this is a very nice introduction.

Hello, my friend.

Lesson evaluation

1. Arrange the following letters to form correct words

Teinvi

Heerl

Underline the words of interjection in the sentences below.

2. Dear Fatuma! I can't find my pen!

3. Wow! Jesca, what a nice postcard you made!
4. Bravo! Long live our King.
5. Look! There comes the police.

LESSON TWO

TOPIC:	Letter writing
SUB-TOPIC:	Letter writing
SKILLS:	Listening, speaking, reading, writing
ASPECTS:	vocabulary, grammar, structures

CONTENT

Vocabulary: Envelope card address

Envelope(n) a folded paper cover for sending letters

Singular plural

Envelope envelopes

Envelope 2 (v) to put a letter in an envelope

Infinitive present participle past participle past Simple

To envelope enveloping enveloped enveloped

Usage: Sarah bought a blue envelope from that shop.

She will envelope her letter tomorrow.

Card(n) a hard paper with printed message on it.

Plural form Cards

Usage: Sarah sent an invitation card to her friend Tom.

Address: (n) details put on a letter or envelope to show where somebody lives or is found.

Usage: She wrote Musa's address on top of the parcel.

Grammar: Punctuation

A comma: It is used to;

- a) Separate items in a list
- b) Separate some words or phrases from a sentence
- c) After salutation of a letter
- d) After the closing statement of a letter.

B Capital letters: They are used in:

- (a) Abbreviations of titles eg Dr., Mr., Rev., Hon., Mrs.
- (b) At the beginning of all sentences.
- (c) When writing pronoun I .
- (d) On the first word in the greeting of a letter eg Hello, Dear
- (e) On the first word in the closing of a letter eg Yours Sincerely, Faithfully
- (f) When writing days of the week and months of the year.
- (g) At the beginning of proper nouns. Musa, Victoria.

Language Structure If---- will---

Sample sentences

If he gets money, he will buy two envelopes.

They will go to the party if they receive invitation cards.

Lesson evaluation

1. Fill in the missing letters to form correct words
a) C-r- e-v-l-p- a—r-ss
2. Write these words in plural
envelope - Address, Cards
3. Punctuate these sentences correctly
Musa will go to Entebbe on Monday
Sunday is the first day of the week
if we get the invitation before Tuesday we shall go to the party.
If marry sees the envelope she will be happy.

LESSON THREE

TOPIC: Letter writing

Sub-topic: Letter writing

Skills Listening, speaking, reading, writing

Aspects: Grammar, Vocabulary, structures

Content: If....would.....

Vocabulary: Occasion, party

Occasion (Noun) a special event or ceremony to make an important happening.

Party (n) An event where people meet to celebrate.

Singular form Plural form

Party Parties

We shall go for a party tomorrow.

Grammar Punctuation

Full stop(.) we use it at

- a) The end of sentences
- b) In abbreviations
- c) In writing initials
- d) Question mark(/) it is used
- e) After question tag statements
- f) In asking questions or interrogative sentences
- g) Language structure: If.....would....
If I went to town, I would send my letter to Sam.
Obad would write to you if he knew your new address.

Lesson evaluation

Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

1. Where did amina keep the keys.
2. rev nyombi and mr bahati are great friends
3. oh what a wonderful story I have heard today
4. have you sent an invitation card to dr nantaba
5. have you ever been to gulu.

Use.....would..... in the following sentences

6. I will attend my cousin's wedding if I get time.
7. If Allen goes to town, she will pick her letters from the post office
8. If my brother receives your letter, he will give you a reply.
9. Matia will give Daudi that card if he sees him at school.
10. You will be above to post your stamp if you buy a stamp.

LESSON FOUR

TOPIC:	Letter writing
SUB-TOPIC:	Letter writing
SKILLS	Listening, speaking, reading, writing
ASPECTS:	Vocabulary
	Grammar, Structures

Content: Using: Would.....?

Vocabulary: Invitation, guest, host

Invitation (n) a letter to someone inviting/informing them to come for a function.

I received John's invitation to his birthday party.

Guest: (n) a person who is invited to our house or function.

Singular form	Plural form
----------------------	--------------------

Host	hosts
-------------	--------------

Opposites

guest	host
-------	------

Jolly joyfully received the guest.

Host (n): a man who invites people to a party, ceremony or celebration.

Singular form	Plural form	Opposite
Host	hosts	host- hostess/guest

Grammar; Punctuation

Use of an apostrophe(')

It is used in;

- a) Contractions eg can't, don't, shouldn't
- b) It is used in passions John's, Mary's, pupils

Language structure.

Using Would----?

- h) Would you give me your address, please?
- i) Would Arinda attend your party if you invited her?

Lesson Evaluation

Write the plural forms of the following words.

1. Host- guest - invitation –
2. Write the short forms of the following words
 - a) Should not b) Cannot c) Would not d) Will not
3. Tim would write to us if he was in a boarding school.
4. The host would wait for the guests if they came past midnight.
5. My aunt would bake a cake if I held my birthday party today

LESSON FIVE

TOPIC:	Letter writing
SUB-TOPIC:	Letter writing
SKILLS	Listening, speaking, reading, writing
ASPECTS:	Vocabulary, Grammar, structures
Content:	Using.....could....

Vocabulary. Writer, hostess, ceremony

Writer (n) a person who writes a letter, article or book.

Plural form: Writer- writers

The writer of the letter was not clear.

hostess(n) a woman who invites people to a place, ceremony or function.

Singular form – hostess

Plural form- hostesses

The hostess was very happy to see her guests.

Ceremony (n) a formal religious or public occasion typically celebrating a certain event, achievement or anniversary.

GRAMMAR: Punctuation

An exclamation mark

It is used to;

End an exclamatory sentence.

How beautiful your letter looks!

Language structure.

Using.....could....)

Bwiire baked all the cakes we needed for the party.

Bwiire could bake all the cakes we needed for the party.

Lesson Evaluation

Write the plural forms of the following words

Host ceremony writer hostess

Use-could- in the following sentences

1. We hosted only twenty of the twenty five guests.
2. She replied to a few of the letters.
3. Norah printed only fifty cards in a day.
4. I got help from my friends whenever I wanted.
5. George spent most of his time reading books.

LESSON SIX

TOPIC:	Letter writing
SUB-TOPIC:	Letter writing
SKILLS	Listening, speaking, reading, writing
ASPECTS:	Vocabulary, Grammar, structures
Content:	Vocabulary

Sincerely: (adv) used to end an informal letter.

Also: really or truly

She ended her letter with yours sincerely.

Yours: (Pronoun) a way of ending letters before 'sincerely'

She wrote 'your' before signing her name.

Dear (adj) used as an affectionate term of address.

Grammar; Punctuation

Exclamation mark!

It is used at the end of interjection words

E.g. Bravo!

A colon:- It is used to introduce a list of things or examples.

We use it after the salutation of a business letter.

Structure.... could not....

James couldn't bake all the cakes we needed for the party.

Use could not to change these sentences.

1. My grandmother could only read when her glasses were on.
2. Henry could get all the information from the directory.
3. Richard could remember his uncles address.
4. Joy could compose a song within a day.

Underline the words of interjection in the sentences below

5. Bravo! You wonderfully did it.

6. Hello! Tom

7. Wow! It's wonderful.

LESSON SEVEN

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Vocabulary affectionate (adj) tender feeling towards somebody.

He was very affectionate to his friend Jim.

Writer (n) somebody who writes letters, books or articles

Singular form writer Plural form writers

The writer was not clear.

Receiver (n) somebody who receives something

Singular form receiver plural form receivers

Grammar Punctuation

Quotation marks

They are used to enclose the exact words of a speaker in direct speech.

Mother said, "I will buy a pen for you tomorrow".

Structure

Could...?

"Could James bake all the cakes"? asked Mary.

Lesson evaluation

1. Add ly to adjectives below to form an adverb

Affectionate -

Sincere -

Faithful -

2. Give the plural form of the following

Writer _____

Receiver _____

3. Form interrogative sentences from the ones below

Matia could make post cards.

I could go to the party.

I could help you.

LESSON EIGHT

TOPIC: Letter writing
SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing
Vocabulary **Friend (n)** somebody emotionally close

Jane is my good friend.

Reply (v) to respond to what somebody says

Reply – replied - replied - replying

I shall reply your letter next work.

Classmates (n): A person who is /was in the same class with you at school.

Obed was my classmate.

Grammar Personal pronoun

Singular	plural
----------	--------

I	we
---	----

She	they
-----	------

He	they
----	------

It	they
----	------

Structure

Using.....some.....

It is used in positive sentences

Jane received some letters yesterday.

I received some letters from my niece last week.

Lesson evaluation

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill the blank spaces

1. Mugisha has-----all the letters I received yesterday. (reply)
2. Mary usually writes to her _____.(classmate)
3. Several _____of ours stay in Europe. (Friend)

Re-write the sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words.

4. I usually write letters to aunt Magie.
5. He will see his friends at the picnic.
6. She is writing a letter to her friend in Gulu.

LESSON NINE

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Vocabulary

Informal letter (n). A letter written to a friend or relative.

She usually writes informal letters to her friends.

Personal letter (n): A letter written to a person as an individual.

Tom usually writes personal letters to his uncle.

Grammar

Personal pronouns

Opposites

He - She
We - they
I - you

Structure

Using.....any....

It is used in negative sentences and questions

She did not any letter from London

Did she write any letter?

Lesson evaluation

Write the following words in plural form

1. Informal letter _____
2. Personal letter _____

Use the opposites of the words in brackets to fill the blank spaces

3. _____ is writing to Tom. (he)
4. _____ received many letters last week. (we)
5. _____ has replied a letter from Martha. (she)

Use any/some in the sentences below

6. Annet did not receive _____ letter from her penpal.
7. They wrote _____ letters yesterday.
8. We did not buy _____ stamp from the counter.

LESSON TEN

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

VOCABULARY

BODY (n): A part of a letter which carries the message or intention of writing

The body of the letter was too big.

Sender (n): A person or somebody that sends letters.

The sender of the letter was from England.

Date (n): The time of the year when something is /was done.

The date on the letter was wrong.

Grammar

Personal pronoun

Subjective use

Singular	plural
I	we
He	they
She	they
It	they
You	you
We	us

STRUCTURE

Use.....borrow.....

Agaba borrowed one thousand shillings from Ruth.

LESSON EVALUATION

Give the plural form of the following

1. Baby _____
2. Sender _____
3. Date _____
4. I _____
5. She _____
6. You _____

Use: -----borrow-----in the sentences below

7. Tom lent some money to Jimmy

8. Agaba lent me one thousand shillings

LESSON ELEVEN

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Vocabulary

Affectionately (adv): Showing love and care about someone.

The letter ended "Yours affectionately"

Relatives (n): People in the same family Simon has very many relatives in Gulu.

Friends: People who are emotionally close to you.

Grammar: Objective use of personal pronouns.

Our

You (Singular)

Him/her

Us

You (plural)

Them

Your

Its

Structure: Using....lend.....

Simon will lend me some money for buying stamps.

John lent some coloured pencils to Sam.

Lesson evaluation

Use the correct form of the word in brackets

1. Juma does not remember _____ postal address.(he)
2. I wish I had asked Joan to help _____ with her dictionary. (I)
3. David is a good boy because he obeys _____ parents and teachers. (he).
4. Are you satisfied with _____ friends work? (you)

Uselend..... In the sentences below.

5. Ruth borrowed some money from Agnes.
6. Joan borrowed a dress from Martha.
7. I borrowed a pen to write a letter from Obed.
8. Kemigisha borrowed an ink pad for stamping from Juma.

LESSON TWELVE

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Vocabulary informal introduction (n)

An introduction which is done to a person or relatives. The guest of honour gave an information introduction.

Purpose (n) the reason for writing a letter

Grammar: Personal pronouns (possessive use).

His

Hers

Its

Yours

Mine

Ours

Our.

This letter is ours.

Language structure

Using: While.....

It takes a comma when used at the beginning of a sentence.

Sample sentence

While Mugisha was going home, he lost his letter.

Evaluation

Fill the blank space with a correct word.

1. Are you satisfied with your friend's work?
2. A dog is useful because it protects.....master against his enemies.
3. This book belongs to you. It is -----
use. While.....
4. I was going to school. I met my aunt.
5. Mpaka was climbing a mango tree. He saw a snake.
6. Jolly was chewing a sweet. She bit her tongue.
7. Mary was writing a letter. Her pen got used up.
8. Anitah was reading a novel. John was writing a letter.

LESSON 13

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Vocabulary

Reason(n)

The cause of doing something

The reason of Judith's letter was inviting us for a party.

Address(n)

Details put in a letter or an envelope to show how where to a person lives or is found.

Grammar

Abbreviations and contraction

P.O Box Post Office Box

R.S.V.P Please reply

Dr Doctor

Rev. Reverend

Hon. Honourable

Mrs. Missus

Contractions

Shan't- shall not

can't - Cannot

won't- will not

Structure

Using---- while---

My mother was mending my dress while I was reading my letter from Tom.

Lesson evaluation

Write the following abbreviations in full

1. Hon. _____
4. Won't _____

2. Mr. _____ 5 shouldn't _____
3. Tue _____ 6. I 'ii _____

Usewhile.....in the following sentences

7. The headteacher was writing addresses on envelopes. Joan was writing a letter
8. Ritah is conversing. Nayebare is reading a letter

LESSON 14

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Vocabulary

Inform (v) : To tell somebody about something.

I shall inform Tom about the picnic

Ask (V): to say or write something in order to get information

Grammar

Plural form of nouns

Letter letters

Envelope - envelopes

Card - cards

Language structure

Using.....who.....

This is the teacher who taught us how to write friendly letter.

Lesson Evaluation

Give the plural form of the following

1. Envelope _____
2. Address _____
3. Date _____
4. Card _____

Join the sentences using.....who.....

5. This is the teacher. She taught us letter writing.
6. That is a boy. He wrote to us last week.
7. That is a man. He took Juma's letter to the post office.
8. Here comes the past master. He delivers letter daily.

LESSON 15

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Vocabulary

Thank (v) : To tell somebody that you are grateful for something.

They thank the postmaster after delivering letters.

Ceremonial (adj). The system and rules of tradition relating to how things should be done. The visit was conducted in a ceremonial way.

Grammar

Opposites of nouns

Begin - end

Agree disagree

Arrive - departure

Language structure

Use when.....

They were sailing in a boat. Wind blew away John's letter.

When they were sailing in a boat, wind blew away John's letter.

LESSON EVALUATION

Write the opposites of the following words

1. Friend _____
2. Host _____
3. Guest _____
4. Brother _____
5. Uncle _____

Join the sentences beginning: When....

6. My father was reading the news paper. My mother was reading a letter from uncle Tom.
7. The train was passing by the railway station. Molly was buying a stamp.

LESSON 16

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Vocabulary

Classmate (n): Someone who was/is in the same class with you.

She wrote a letter to her classmates.

Penpal (n). Some one's friend from another country.

Emily received a letter from her penpal yesterday.

Grammar

Adverbial phrases

That is the post office where my uncle works.

Language structure Using.....when....

Kebirungi was singing. Musa was writing a letter to his friend in Nairobi.

Kebirungi was singing when Musa was writing a letter to his friend in Nairobi.

LESSON EVALUATION

Join the sentences using.....when.....

1. Sarah was writing the address on the envelope. John was sealing the envelopes.
2. Musa was sticking stamps on the envelopes. Matha was sealing.
3. My father was driving. My brother was reading through the letter.
4. The teacher was preparing the next lesson. The pupils were writing letters to their penpals.
5. The boy was watching television. His sister was making envelopes from pieces of paper.

LESSON 17

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: John and Sam's letters

(St. Bernard English Bk 5 page 70-71)

Lesson evaluation

1. Which school does John go to?
2. Where did John go for his trip?
3. In which month did John write his letter?
4. Why did John write the letter?
5. When did Sam write his letter.

Lesson 18

Topic : Letter writing

Sub-Topic: Letter writing

Content: A passage about a letter written to Anna.

(Fountain English Bk 5 page 81).

1. What is Akol's address?
2. When did Akol write the letter?
3. Why do you think Akol wrote the letter?
4. Who is the receiver of the letter?
5. Mention any one thing Akol will do during the holidays.

LESSON 19

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: A passage on an invitation letter

(fountain Primary English Bk 5 Page 82)

Lesson Evaluation

1. What occasion are people being invited to?

2. What is the groom's name?
3. Who is being invited?
4. Who is the bride's father?
5. Where will the reception take place?
6. Write R.S.V.P in full

LESSON 20

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

CONTENT A PEOM ABOUT. The long wait.

(St. Bernard English Bk 5 page 82)

Lesson evaluation

1. Who brought the letters
2. Why are letters wrapped in envelopes?
3. How many letters were sent in the first batch?
4. What was Viola reading from each envelope?
5. What hurt Viola's heart?

LESSON 21

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: A graph about the letters received by Mr. Xavier Hampa. (Fountain Primary English Bk pg 90).

Lesson Evaluation

1. In which term did Mr. Xavier Hampa receive most letters and cards?
2. What was the total number of personal letters and cards he received throughout the year?
3. In which term was the number of personal letters, cards, applications and business letters the same?
4. Why did Mr. Xavier Hampa receive many personal letters and cards in the third term?
5. In which term did Mr. Xavier Hampa receive the last number of personal letters and cards?

LESSON 22

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

St. Bernard English Pag. 85

CONTENT: Jumbled sentences

Lesson evaluation

Re-arrange sentences to form a meaningful letter

LESSON 23

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: Guided composition (St. Bernard Bk 5 page 72)

Lesson evaluation

Use the words in the table below to fill the blank spaces accurately.

Your Son, P.O Box 864, Dear father, 14 th April 2022

Mutuure Primary School, Kiiza, Ibanda, Invite

LESSON 24

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: Composition writing

Write a letter to your friend inviting them for your sister's wedding ceremony
(st. Bernard English Bk 5 pag 73)

LESSON 25

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: Composition (fountain Primary English Bk 5 78)

Lesson evaluation

Write a letter to your aunt thanking her for bringing you a bicycle.

LESSON 26

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: Composition (fountain Primary English book t page 80)

Lesson evaluation

Write an invitation letter to your friend inviting them for your birthday party which is going to take place on 5th May 2022.

LESSON 27

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: Composition (Fountain Primary English Bk 5 page 80)

Lesson evaluation

Write a letter to your friend inviting them to come and attend your grand parent's golden wedding anniversary.

LESSON 28

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: Composition (Fountain Primary English Bk 5 page 80)

Lesson evaluation: write a letter to your classmates inviting them to come and attend a picnic which your teacher is organizing.

LESSON 29

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: A dialogue (fountain Primary English Bk 5 Pg 145) lesson evaluation.

Finding a penpal

1. Who spoke first?
2. What would the penpals want to know?
3. Of what use are penpals?
4. Who is a penpal?

LESSON 30

TOPIC: Letter writing

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: Composition (Fountain Primary English Bk 5 Pg 146)

Lesson evaluation

Write a reply to Zainab responding to the one she wrote to you inviting you to attend her birth.

LESSON 31

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: Using: Either...or..

Vocabulary: Post stamp

Post (v) to send the letter tomorrow

Stamp (n) a small official piece of paper that you can buy and stick on an envelope before posting a letter

Mary stuck a stamp on his envelope before posting it.

Grammar: Spelling exercise

Ad__re__s St__mp

P__rc__l P__S__

Structure: Using Either ...or...

Sample sentences

Either Sandra or Amon will send you a letter.

Lesson evaluation

Use Either....or....

1. John will go to the post office. Mary will go to the Post office.
2. Anna writes good letters. Sarah writes good letters.
3. Shinah went to the counter. Shamim went to the counter.
4. Dezi ate the cake. Sezi ate the cake
5. Sarah went me the money. Patra Sent me the money.

LESSON 32

TOPIC: Communication

SUB-TOPIC: Letter writing

Content: Using—either---or

Vocabulary: Letter box, directory Letter box (n) a place at the post office where you collect letters

Singular form Plural

letter box letter boxes

Directory (n) a book with postal address of individuals and organizations

Singular form- directory Plural form-directories

Musa easily found the postal addresses of his relatives from the directory

Grammar: Use of will

We use will in

He	}	will
She		
You		
It		
They		

They will go to the post office tomorrow.

Structure

Using....either...or

When talking about sentences with different action words.

My brother will read the news papers. My brother will send a letter.

My brother will either read the news papers or send a letter.

Lesson evaluation

Change these sentences and use will.

1. He placed the directory on top of the table.
2. Hanna gave me an aerogramme.
3. Mr. Gombya will pay the box renal fee.

use.....either...or... to join the sentences

4. Simon will go to church. Simon will remain at home.

5. Martha will seal the envelope. Martha will write some letters.
6. She ate maize at home. She drank soda at the shop.
7. Ziporah wrote a letter to her uncle in Nairobi. Ziporah kept at home watching television.
8. Sandra might remain at home. Sandra might go to the post office.

LESSON 33

TOPIC: Communication

SUB-TOPIC: The post Office

Content: Using...either...or....

Vocabulary Private box, registered letter

Private box (n) a box owned by an individual at the post office to which the person's letters are placed singular form- private box. Plural private boxes

Mr. Mubezi owns a private box at the post office.

Register letter(n) a special letter you pay extra money for an receive a receipt to ensure that it I delivered safely.

Mukiisa paid for a registered letter for the safety of his letter.

Grammar

Future tenses

I	}	shall
We		

We shall take our letters to the post office.

Structure:

Using...either...or....

Tom will send a parcel. Tom will send an envelope.

Tom will send either a parcel or an envelope.

Lesson evaluation

Use either will or shall to complete the sentences below.

1. We_____go to the post office tomorrow.
2. They_____seal the envelopes before posting them.
3. I _____visit the receptionist for clearance.
4. She_____stick a stamp on the package.

Use....either.....or

5. Sarah will write to her friend Edie. Sarah will write to her mother.
6. Sandra will send you a letter. Sandra will send you a telegram
7. He may speak to us on phone. He may pay us a visit

8. She may use the school address. She may use the home address.
9. He might use a landline. She might use a mobile phone
10. You can give the letter to your mother. You can give it your father.

LESSON 34

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: Using....might....

Vocabulary: Box rental, mail, post office

Box rental (n) a fee you pay every year to hire a box at the post office to collect your letters.

Mail(n) letters and parcels, transported and delivered by post.

The mail today was too heavy.

Grammar. Forming sentences in the future simple tense.

My friend will post our letters tomorrow.

Language structure. Using....might....

She might receive her parcel this evening.

Lesson Evaluation

1. Our father will probably go to town today.
2. I am thinking of changing my address.
3. Mugisha will probably get a permanent job at the post office.
4. We shall learn about registered mails tomorrow.
5. He is thinking of writing an article about the post office.

LESSON 35

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: letter slot, packages

Content: Using ---had to---

Letter slot(n) an opening in a letter box through which a letter is dropped into the box.

He pushed the letter into the letter slot.

Package (n) items wrapped together.

Singular form package plural form packages

She had to receive her package from the post office last week.

Structure....had to....

Sara must go to the post office to send her letter.

Sarah had to go to the post office to send her letter.

Lesson evaluation

Change the following sentences to the past simple tense.

1. Mary must stick a stamp on the envelope before it is sent
2. We must write the address first when writing a letter
3. They must visit the post office in order to send the letters.
4. We must talk to the post master to ask about our deliveries.
5. He must buy the postage stamp to have his letter sent.

LESSON 36

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: The post office

Vocabulary

money order,
post office box

Content; Money order (n) an official document for sending money safely through the post office.

Plural form money orders.

Mr. Mwebaze received a money order yesterday.

c) Post box. A private numbered box at the post office where letters are kept until the addressee collect them. The post office box was not locked.

Grammar: Formation of sentences in the coloured future tense.

We will send our letters to the post office.

They shall meet the guest of honour at the party.

(Structure (Using... unless....))

Your letter will not be posted unless you fix a postage stamp.

Lesson evaluation

1. You cannot own a private box. You must be raised.
2. Aisha will not go to the post office. She should get permission.
3. Your parcel will get lost if you don't label it properly
4. You cannot understand what is written in the letter.
You must know how to read
5. He will not attend the party. You should not send him an invitation.

Construct five sentences in the future simple tense

LESSON 37

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: Using....because

Vocabulary. Telegram, mail

Telegram (n) a message sent on a telegraph.

The telegram he received was sent by someone in Kenya.

Main(n) letters and parcels transported and delivered by post.

The post master delivered all the mails in time.

Structure: Using...because....

Peter went to the post office because he wanted to post some letters.

We wrote the letters hurriedly. We wanted to finish them before the post office closed.

We wrote the letters hurriedly because we wanted to finish them before the post office closed.

Lesson evaluation

Join the sentences below using because.

1. We wrote the letters quickly. We wanted to have them taken by the post master.
2. They sealed the envelopes. They did not want their letters to be read by others.
3. She wrote the addressee's the address clearly. She did not want her letter to get lost.
4. Mr. Kironde branched to the post office. He wanted to pick his parcel.
5. Tom borrowed a new pen. He wanted to write a letter to his penpal neatly.

LESSON 38

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: the Post office

Vocabulary: aerogram, box rental

Aerogram(n) a letter on a special form of letter which can be sent by air

Plural forms aerogram

My brother received an aerogram from our neighbours' house.

Box rental (n) a fee you pay every year on hire a box at the post office to collect your letters.

Structure: Using.....but.....

James went to the post office during the working hours. He did not see the post master.

James went to the post office during the working hours but he did not see the post master.

Lesson evaluation

Write the plural forms of the following words

Aerogram- box rental -

Sarah went to the post office. She did not pick her parcel. (join using...but....)

Join the following sentences using...but...

1. She writes very many letters. Few people reply her.
2. He wrote his letter. He did not send it.
3. We went to the party. We did not eat the cake.
4. She wore a nice dress. She did not look smart.
5. They ate a lot of food. They did not get satisfied.

Join the sentences using...unless.

1. If you don't give me your address, I will not write to you.
2. If you don't register your letter, it might get lost.
3. If you don't go to the post office, you won't see the post master.
4. He will not meet the teacher if he does not go to the school.
5. If he does not go to town, he will not buy a directory.

LESSON 39

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: a passage about Alice and her father at the post office
(St. Bernard English Bk 5 pg 99-100)

Lesson evaluation

1. Why did Alice and her father go to the police post?.
2. Which counter handled the registered letters?
3. Why did Alice and her father go to the counter?
4. Why does Alice's father like writing on aerogramme?
5. How many letters were in the letter box?.

LESSON 40

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: A dialogue about: (Getting a parcel).
(St. Bernard English book 5 page 88)

Lesson Evaluation

1. Why did the customer go to pick?
2. What did the officer want from the customer?
3. Where was the parcel from?
4. What time of the day did the dialogue take place?

LESSON 41

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: Information about a money order

(St. Bernard English Bk 5 page 95)

1. Who sent the money?
2. How much money was sent?
3. To whom was the money sent?
4. When was the money sent?
5. At which post office should Jackie Ahabwa collect the money

LESSON 42

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION
SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE
Content: Dialogue about the post office

(Fountain Primary English Bk 5 pg 100)

Lesson evaluation

1. Who spoke first?
2. Where is Moreen's younger sister?
3. Who spoke last?
4. Who wanted favour according to the dialogue?

LESSON 43

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION
SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE
Content: The information on a rental cad

(St. Bernard English book 5 page 97)

Lesson evaluation

1. What is Amongin's rental box number?
2. When did Ochaya get his rental box number?
3. Name one person who got a rental box in 2000.
4. How many people got rental box numbers in 1999?
5. Of Mugonya and Ofwono, who got a rental box number earlier?

LESSON 44

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION
SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE
Content: the post office
Content: Poem with a title "The Post Office"

(St. Bernard English bk5 Pg 97)

Lesson evaluation

1. How many stanzas does the poem have?
2. What is the poem about?
3. Which mails are mentioned in the poem?

4. How are parcels delivered?
5. Who is considered to be a king?

LESSON 45

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: A parcel delved by Mityana Giant Bus Services
(St. Bernard English Bk 5 Pg 104)

Lesson evaluation

1. Who sent this parcel?
2. To whom was he parcel sent?
3. From where was the parcel sent?
4. Write the address of the sender
5. When was the parcel sent?

LESSON 46

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: Jumbled story in St. Bernard English Bk 5 Page 101

Lesson evaluation: Arranging sentences to form a correct story.

LESSON 47

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: The post office

Picture composition in St. Bernard English Book 5 Pg 102.

Lesson Evaluation: Study the pictures and describes what is happening.

LESSON 48

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: Using...enough.....

Vocabulary telephone, receiver

Telephone (n) an electronic communications machine.

Plural form. Telephones

My father used a telephone to call his friend.

Receiver (n) the part of the telephone through which one receives sound from the person one is speaking to

Plural form: receivers

The caller held the receiver closer to his ear and mouth.

Grammar: Spelling game

Try out the spelling of the following words

Telephone

Receiver

Phone

Using—enough---to—

It is used in two ways

- a) To show possibility.
- b) Sarah is very old. She can pick phone calls.
- c) Sarah is old enough to pick phone calls.
- d) To show impossibility
- e) Mary is very young. She cannot get Tom's number from the directory.
- f) Mary is not old enough to get Tom's number from the directory.

LESSON evaluation

- 1. Musa is rich. He can buy expensive mobile phones.
- 2. There is enough land. It can accommodate all the network masters.
- 3. Haula has airtime. She can call all his friends.
- 4. Alamo is poor. He cannot buy two phones.
- 5. I do not have airtime on my phone. I cannot call my sister.

LESSON 49

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

The telephone

Content: Using.....need to.....

Vocabulary, Mobile telephone, teleface

Mobile telephone (n) a kind of telephone that can be carried around

Plural form. Mobile telephones

My aunt always carried a mobile telephone to his shop.

Teleface(n) a kind of telephone that uses actual pictures of ht face of peoples you communicate with.

Brother Sam used a teleface to communicate to Sam.

Grammar

The present simple tense

Add s or es to verbs when used in the present simple tense with singular subjects.

Dance	dances	was	washes
Cook	cooks	slashes	slashes
Stand	stands	flash	flashes

1. He makes several phone calls a day.
2. We wash our clothes every afternoon.

Structure: Using,.....need to....

You need to teach us how to use a mobile phone

Lesson evaluation

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to fill the blank space.

1. Musa calls my mother every day. (call)
2. She.....several calls from her husband. (receive)
3. He.....calls India once a week. (make)

Use..need to...to re-construct the sentences

1. Parents must buy mobile phones.
2. They should load more airtime on their phones.
3. We should load more airtime on their phones.
4. We have to talk to customer care services.
5. I must have a teleconference with my sponsors.
6. They must have a receipt to show that they have paid for the phone.

LESSON 50

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: Using....needn't....

Airtime (n) amount of time given to someone to make a call.

Landline (n) a kind of telephone cable for the transmission of sound/a kind of phone connected by a cable over the land.

Grammar. Present simple tense (with plural subjects)

They load airtime every day.

We make over ten calls in an hour.

Structure. Using....needn't....

You needn't talk loudly on the phone.

Lesson evaluation

1. It is not necessary for Joel to own two phones.
2. You don't need to listen to other people's telephone conversations.
3. You should not pay to call customer care services.
4. Babirye should not charge the phone for many hours.
5. It is not necessary for our father to install another land line at home.

LESSON 51

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION
SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE
Content: Using. Neither.....nor....

Vocabulary. Fixed line, hand set

Fixed line(n) a telephone that someone cannot carry around

We have a fixed line at home.

Handset (n) a part of a telephone that you hold near your ear or mouth

Grammar: The past simple tense

We add d or ed

Bake	-	baked	wash	washed
------	---	-------	------	--------

Dance		danced	call	called
-------	--	--------	------	--------

Receive		received	thank	thanked
---------	--	----------	-------	---------

We called uncle Tom to inform him about the party.

Structure: Using. Neither.....nor.....

It is used in negative sentences to show that none of the two mentioned people will do the said activity

Example

My brother will not call him. My aunt will not call him. Neither my brother nor my aunt will call him.

LESSON EVALUATION

1. Sarah should not call the police. Alice should not call the police.
2. Tom did not receive the call. Tim did not receive the call.
3. Annah does not make calls at night. Aminah does not make calls at night.
4. Peter will not go to the telephone booth. Perez will not go to the telephone both.
5. Mary is not calling Tom. Sandra is not calling Tom.

LESSON 52

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION
SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE
Content: Using....so...that....

Vocabulary: Network mast. Directory

Network mast (n) erected towers with satellite dishes that produce telephone signals that enable sound to travel from one telephone to another

Grammar: Past simple tense

Forming the past simple tense with verbs that change forms

Make	made
------	------

Tell	told
------	------

Sing	sang
------	------

My father made several phone calls to the state house. He told us to change the sim cards.

Structure: Using.....so...that....

The net work is very poor. We cannot communicate to people in Kampala.

Lesson evaluation

Change the words in brackets to form the past simple tense

1. Moses.....a lot of airtime Yesterday. (use)
2. We.....all the phones in the journey to Gulu. (close)
3. They.....the call to make sure everything was set. (make)
Use.....so.....that.....in the sentences below.
1. The network was very poor. We could not make any phone calls.
2. We have very many phones. We and call all the networks.
3. The weather is very windy. We cannot hear what the caller is saying.
4. Mary is every shy. She cannot talk on phone.
5. Dakitari is very strong. She can lift the table phone alone.

LESSON 53

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: Using....suchthat.....

Vocabulary. Dial, simcard

Dial(v) to press the telephone numbers of a receiver in order to make a call

Transformation.	Infinitive	present participle	past participle
	To dial	dialing	dialed

Grammar

Past simple tense

Irregular verbs

		full form of word
Choose	chose	sim-subscriber identify
Give	gave	action module
Hear	heard	

Mary did not see the number John dialed.

We have heard the words from the caller clearly.

Structure. Use...such...that.....

1. The caller was very clear. Everybody understood what he was saying. The caller was such clear that every day could.....
2. The dial pad was faulty. It could not function in all the digits.
3. The dial pad was such fault that it could not function in all the digits.

Evaluation

Use the correct form of the words in buckets to fill the blank space.

1. Matisko.....several calls Yesterday. (Answer)
2. He_____ John's number in the morning. (dial)
3. We_____the calls from Musa last week. (miss)

Use.....such.....that.....to join the sentences

4. Matovu is very busy these days. He does not make calls to his children.
5. The new work was very congested. We could not talk to people abroad.
6. Sarah is very intelligent she. Can use a mobile phone will ease.
7. The telephone was very loud. My brother could hear it from a distance.
8. The network mast is very tall. We can see it from a distance.

LESSON 54

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION
SUB-TOPIC: The telephone
Content: Dialogue about the 999 help line
(St. Bernard English Bk 5 page 107)

Lesson evaluation

1. Who needs a mobile phone?
2. Why did he want to call the police?
3. Which number did he dial?
4. How did the police help chares?
5. Whom should we call whenever there is danger?

LESSON 55

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION
SUB-TOPIC: The telephone
Content: A call log in St. Bernard English Bk 5 Page 11

Evaluation:

1. Who did Mr. Tubanze call at 8:00am?
2. When did he call Isiiko?
3. Which number did he dial at 10:18 am?
4. Whose telephone number is 0171 2123321?
5. At what time did he call Apulli?

LESSON 56

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION
SUB-TOPIC: The telephone
Content: A passage about making a telephone call

(Fountain Primary English Bk 5 Pg 112-113)

Lesson evaluation

1. Who is the man talked about in the story?
2. Where was the young boy going when he met Juma?
3. Why did Juma Climb to a tree?
4. Why did they go to the shopping centre?
5. Why did Juma scratch the card?

LESSON 57

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The telephone

Content: The telephone

(St. Bernard English Bk 5 Pg114)

Lesson evolution

1. How many stanzas make up his poem?
2. Who is talking in this poem?
3. What is the poem about?
4. Why is a clock important on a mobile phone?
5. What sort of message does a mobile phone send?
6. In which three things are not needed when writing messages on a mobile phone?

LESSON 58

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: THE POST OFFICE

Content: A dialogue about Mr. Lokeris visit to Wandya Primary School.

(Fountain primary English Bk 5 pag 113)

Lesson evaluation

1. What does the world telephone' mean as a noun
2. What was the first telephone that Mr. Likeris used?
3. Explain how to make a tin can telephone
4. How many people can use a telephone at a time?
5. Which school did Mr. Lokeis visit?

LESSON 59

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The telephone

Content: Information on calls made by Mrs. Kuka

(St. Bernard English Bk5 Page 11-116)

Lesson evaluation

1. Whom did the head teacher call on Monday 2nd?
2. When did Mrs. Kaku call the head teacher of the neighboring school?
3. Why did she call the senior woman teacher?

4. Who was told to write invitation cards to the parents?
5. What did the head teacher tell the bursar to do?

LESSON 60

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The telephone

Content: A graph showing the number of calls made for treatment
(Fountain primary English Bk 5 Page 116)

Lesson evaluation

1. In which month did Dr. Gahiire receive the most calls from MTN subscribers?
2. In which month did Dr. Gahiire receive the highest number of the calls from Airtel subscribers?
3. What is the total number of call received in January?

LESSON 61

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The telephone

Content: A notice about mobile phone theft
(st. Bernard English Bk 5 pg 117)

Lesson evaluation

1. What is the notice about?
2. What is the first thing you should do when your telephone is stolen?
3. Why does the service provider block the number of the stolen phone?
4. Why should you notify the police about the theft of your phone?
5. How long does the service provider take to settle the claim?

LESSON 63

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The telephone

Content: Jumbled story in St. Bernard English book 5 page 116

Lesson evaluation : Jumbled the sentences below to form a correct story

(St. Bernard English Bk 5 pg 117)

Lesson evaluation

LESSON 64

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The telephone

Content: Using....too...to

Vocabulary E-mail, website, log

e-mail (abr) for electronic mail(n) a way of sending message from one computer to another in an electronic form

she sent me the message via email

website (n) a place on the internet containing information about a certain company or individual.

We went to the school website to look for the information.

Grammar Past simple tense

Stop	stopped	enter	entered
------	---------	-------	---------

Delete	deleted	sign	signed
--------	---------	------	--------

Clinic	clicked	scroll	scrolled
--------	---------	--------	----------

Structure Using....too...to.....

I am very tired. I cannot go to the internet café today.

I am too tired to go to the internet café, today.

Lesson evaluation

Use the correct form of the word in brackets

1. The in explorer working when the power was very low. (stop)
2. Anna.....to read her emails very late yesterday.(recommend)
3. Franca.....the message before saving it. (delete)
4. Gayo..... he link to go a different website (click)

use....too....to... to join the sentences

5. I am very tired. I cannot go to the internet café.
6. She was every selfish. She could not allow anyone to see her computer
7. My computer is very old. It cannot support these new programe
8. The network is every slow. It cannot support the download.

LESSON 65

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The telephone

Content: Using....too....for...to...

Vocabulary delete, save, page

Delete(v) to remove information stored in a computer. Sam will delete the file about sanitation.

Save (V) to store information in a computer

Save	saving	saved	saved
------	--------	-------	-------

Page (n) a section of information displayed on the computer

Page	plural	form	pages
------	--------	------	-------

Grammar opposites

Delete	save
--------	------

Log in	log out
Sign in	sign out
Scroll up	scroll down

Structure: Using...too...for...to...

We use it to join sentences with different subjects.

The internet café was every crowded. I could not enter it.

The internet café was too crowded for me to enter.

Lesson evaluation

Write the opposites of the following words

Delete	_____	sign in	_____
Scroll up	_____	Log in	_____

Use.....too...for....to join the following sentences.

1. The internet service fee is high. I cannot afford it.
2. I could not print all the work. My printer is very slow.
3. The words were very tiny. Grand mother could not read them.
4. The internet face was very far. John could not reach it.
5. The computer was very expensive. We could not buy it.

LESSON 66

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The telephone

Content: Using..so as....

Vocabulary: Open, scroll, folder

Open (v) to allow access

Open opened opened opening

We shall open their website to read the information scroll (v) to move up or down the computer page.

They will scroll down to read the last page of the document.

Folder (n) a group of programmes or documents stored in a computer.

Folder - plural form - folders

We opened the eight folder to read their information.

Grammar: spelling game

Master the spellings of the following words.

Save, e-mail, website, delete

Language structure. Using.....so as to.....

I saved some money. This way I could buy a new mouse for my computer.

I saved some money so as to buy a new mouse for m computer.

Lesson evaluation

Use..... so... as to....

1. He installed the anti-virus. This was to protect his computer from viruses
2. Fix the external mouse. You can scroll up and down.
3. He right clicked on the mouse. He wanted to delete the information from the computer.
4. She renamed the folder. She wanted to find it easily
5. Dorcus has taken the computer to the technician. She wanted to have new programmes installed.
6. I switched on the light. I wanted to see what I was doing on the computer.

LESSON 67

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The internet

Content: Using....in order to...

Vocabulary. Surfing, computer, internet café virus

Surfing (v) moving from one side to another on the internet.

Surf - surfed surfed surfing

We shall surf on the internet

Computer (n) a machine that stores programmes and information electronic form.

We stored all the information in the computer

Internet café. A place where people can pay to use the internet.

Grammar the present simple tense.

Use of words like surf, delete, to construct sentences in the present simple tense.

1. She gave me her password. She wanted me to access her e-mails.
She gave me her password in order to access her e-mails.

LESSON EVALUATION

Use.....in order to.....

1. Saved money. I wanted to buy a computer.
2. He logged onto the internet. He wanted to surf the news.
3. She put the light on. She wanted to see what she was typing.
4. Ninna scanned the drives. She wanted to detect viruses.
5. He switched off the computer. He wanted to take a rest.

LESSON 68

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The internet

Content: Using: who...?

Vocabulary: Google. Yahoo. Search, access

Google(n) a search engine that enables one to get information from the internet.

He used Google to look up the meanings of new words.

Yahoo (n) a search engine that enables one to get information from the internet
she got the information on yahoo.

Search (v) to look for a file or information on a computer

We shall search for the information from the computer.

Access (v) to get onto the internet so that you can use it

In order to access his files, he filled in his password.

Grammar. The past simple tense

Search searched

Surf surfed

Language structure: Using:who.....?

Who put this computer here?

To whom did she send her e-mail?

Lesson evaluation

Form questions from the sentences below

1. Sheila wanted to send the e-mail.
2. Our teacher taught us how to use a computer.
3. Joan has applied for a computer course.
4. She was ending the parcel to Judith.
5. I gave my password to Tom.
6. Lisa deleted your files.
7. Barbara will help Sam to learn computer.
8. I would like to see the owner of that internet café.

LESSON 69

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The telephone

Content: Using . What....."

Vocabulary: ign I, sign-out, internet, explorer

Sign in (v) to gain access to your e-mai account

Sing in, signed in signing in

Wee assigning our accounts while at the café.

Sign out (v) to closes your e-mail account. sign out after using your face book account.

Internet (abr) for international network an electronic network connection computers around the world.

We used the internet to look for information

Lesson evaluation Explorer: a commercial programme used to view website pages on the internet.

Grammar (plural forms)

E-mail e-mails

File files

Computer computers

Page pages

Language structure: Using: What?

What type of computer do you have?

What did you find in that folder.

Lesson evaluation

Write the plural forms of these words

File, _____ computer _____ Page _____

Form questions for the following statements

1. I used the internet to look for the information.
2. We have a laptop for surfing.
3. I used the google search engine.
4. She wanted to check the spelling of her name.
5. The computer has a virus.

LESSON 70

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The internet

Content: A dialogue with a title. **At the internet café**

(St. Bernard English Bk Pg 122)

1. Who wanted to go to the internet café?

What is he going to do at the internet café?

What is an e-mail?

What does one need to get an e-mail?

LESSON 71

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The Internet

Content: An advertisement about **Grace Internet café**

(St. Bernard English Bk 5 pg 128)

Content evaluation

1. What is the advertisement about?
2. Where is Grace Internet Café located?
3. How many days in a week is Grace Internet café open?
4. At what time does the café open on Mondays?
5. For how long is Grace Internet Café open.

LESSON 72

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The Internet

Content: a passage about using the internet
(St. Bernard English Bk 5 pg 129-130)

Lesson evaluation

1. When does Kanabis class have computer lessons?
2. Where are the computer lessons taken from?
3. What is the name of the letter you write using the internet?
4. What is good about sending letters using the internet?
5. Why did the computer suddenly stop.?

LESSON 73

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The internet

Content: A passage about computers and computer labs
(Fountain Primary English Bk 5 Pg 129-132)

Lesson evaluation

1. Name the four parts of a computer.
2. What two parts of the computer use your hands and fingers?
3. What type of things do you store on a computer?
4. What is the internet?
5. What is World Wide Web?
6. What does it mean when we download something from the internet?
7. How can we use the internet to send messages to our friends?
8. Do you or any of your friends use any of the social media?

LESSON 74

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The Internet

Content: Mr. Eseet's visit to Wandya Primary School
(Fountain Primary English Bk pg 128-129)

Lesson Evaluation

1. What is the name of the person who visited Wandya Primary School?
2. Mentioned what you should have before sending a message through the internet.
3. Write e-mail in full.
4. What is an e-mail address?
5. What is an internet café?

LESSON 75

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The Internet

Content: A guided dialogue between Mubiru and Tendo
(St. Bernard English Bk 5 Pg 125)

Lesson evaluation: filling in the missing part of the dialogue.

LESSON 76

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The Internet

Content: A passage about Mirembé Internet café
(St. Bernard English BK 5 Pg 131)

LESSON 77

TOPIC: COMMUNICATION

SUB-TOPIC: The Internet

Content: An e-mail received by James
(St. Bernard English Bk 5 pg 132)

Lesson evaluation

1. Where did James and Tim go last Saturday?
2. How did they go to town?
3. Why did James go to the Internet café?
4. How much do they charge per minute at this café?
5. When was the e-mail written?
6. Who wrote that e-mail?
7. Why did the sender write this-mail?