

PRIMARY FIVE

ENGLISH

WORKBOOK

TERM III

2019

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

DIRECT SPEECH.**DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH.**

Direct speech refers to the actual words of the speaker when reporting. These actual words of the speaker are always closed in **inverted commas** which are known as **quotation marks**.

Quotation marks show that the words within are **the actual words of the speaker.**

Examples.

(a) James said, **"The man is already dead."**

(b) Sarah asked, **"Is the man dead?"**

(c) The judge said, **"God gracious!"**

NB: Direct speech has three patterns of sentences namely:

PATTERN ONE.

1. In pattern one, the reporting verb (**speech tag**) comes before the actual words of the speaker and it is followed by a comma before opening the quotation marks.
2. A comma is used to separate actual words used of the speaker from the speech tag or the verb that reports e.g. said, asked, told me, requested, ordered, commanded, exclaimed etc.
3. The actual words always begin with a capital letter.
4. The quotation marks enclose only the actual words of the speaker and not the reporting part **e.g. John said, "Go and call Mary."**
5. A closing quotation mark is placed clearly away from the nearest punctuation mark e.g. a comma, a question mark, a full stop and an exclamation mark.
6. It is wrong to place the closing quotation mark above another punctuation mark or before the punctuation that separates the quotation marks from the reported part.

Examples.

Correct sentence	Wrong sentence
(a)Moses said, "I am hungry."	Moses said, "I am hungry".
He asked, "Where do you live?"	He said, "Where do you live?".
The girl said, "What a nice bag!"	The girl said, "What a nice bag!"

Exercise

Re-write and punctuate the following sentences in indirect speech .Do not change the order of words.

1. The president said there is peace and security in the country

2. The teacher asked me what is the matter with you

3. The principal announced the chief justice has arrived

4. The judge said the court case is adjourned

5. The victim said I am guilty

6. Anne said I have lost my keys

7. She said I never eat pork

8. my mother said I am going for a court hearing today

9. Susan said I eat mangoes every Thursday

10. Victor said my sister is older than your brother

11. carlton said English men are proud

12. James said my father has just been made a judge

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

DIRECT SPEECH PATTERN TWO.

In pattern two, the reporting verb (**speech tag**) comes soon after the actual words of the speaker in the quotation marks.

Examples

- (a) "I have left my books at home," the student said.
- (b) "I was planning to meet him today," Allen said.
- (c) "When were you born?" she asked me.

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences in the direct speech without changing the order of words.

1. we are very thirsty the children said

2. are you married the tour is tasked me

3. don't come late tomorrow said the teacher on duty

4. which cup is mine asked the cook

5. why don't you go to school mother asked me

6. don't leave your books in the shelf advised the class prefect

7. I watched an interesting movie last night said Jackson

8. you needn't panic said the teacher

9. what big feet you have got wondered Abdul's friend

10. it is surprising that you have good results this time the teacher commented

11. a nearly bird catches the worm my mother told me

12. it is natural for one to feel hungry tony said.

13. what a cold day it is the visitor exclaimed

14. Uganda is steadily developing the president said

15. divide this apple into halves said the teacher

CORRECTIONS

More exercise about direct speech.

Punctuate these sentences correctly without changing the order of words.

1. don't abuse your friends the teacher shouted

2. is she still working asked Musa

3. where is my bag betty asked her

4. anne said my book is missing

5. the bank manager said the telephone has been out of service

6. the teacher asked the children why are you making noise

7. the little boy said I want to go with you

8. Solomon said we play every evening

9. she said I like you

10. the world is round the teacher said

11. mother said to Mary wash the plates before you sleep

12. you must hand in your books now the new teacher said

corrections

[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

CHANGING DIRECT SPEECH TO INDIRECT SPEECH.

- Indirect speech is also referred to as **Reported speech**. In this speech, the words of the speaker are used to report what has been said.
- In indirect speech, **the quotation marks are not used**.
- We always use the word **'that'** after the reporting verb (**speech tag**) though it can as well be left out.

Examples.

(a) Jane said that she was bathing.

(b) Jane said she was bathing.

Some words like pronouns and adverbs are changed accordingly.

(a) "My penis missing, "said Anne. (Direct)

Anne said that her pen was missing. (indirect)

(b) Tom said, "Tell me now."

Tom told me to tell him then. (Indirect)

When the speech tag is in the past tense, the tense of the main verb is also changed to past tense.

Examples

(a) Joy said, "I like eating chicken."

Joy said that she liked eating chicken.

(b) The teacher said, "I must mark these books now."

The teacher said that he had to mark those books.

When the reporting verb is in the present tense or future tense, there is no change in the tense of the main verb in indirect speech.

Examples

(a) "I am not feeling well," mother says.

Mother says that she is not feeling well.

(b) The headmaster says, "I will see you later."

The headmaster says that he will see me/us later.

HOW DIFFERENT WORDS CHANGE WHILE REPORTING.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
am/is/to be	was
Are	were
do/does	did
has/have	had
Can	could
Shall	should
will	would
Must	Had to
I	he/she
You	us/him/her/them
Us	them
Here	there
Now	then
This	that
These	those
Today	that day
Tomorrow	The following day/the next day
Yesterday	The previous day/the day before
last night	The previous night/the night before
Next term	The following term
Ago	before

Me	her/him
My	her/his
We	they

Exercise**Fill in the table with suitable words.**

last week
this term
today's newspaper
my instructions
do it now
she has it
.....	their uncle
.....	I was sick
.....	would cry
.....	had to fight
this week
these children
shall come

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech. (Make the necessary changes)

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

2. Tom said, "The post office is not open today."

3. John said, "My work is not marked."

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

5. The policeman said, " The thieves have escaped."

6. " This bank statement is faulty," the cashier said.

7. "This ATM Card has expired, "the customer said.

8. The children said, "We have been playing in the field."

9. He said, "We are learning English now."

10. The pupils said, "We must do it now."

11. She says," I have already done my work."

12. "She sings sweetly, "the music teacher says.

13. "I will write to my father, "she says.

14. "I am going to buy a new phone, "Peter says.

15. "I am going to read hard for better grades," he said.

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

SPECIAL RULES FOR QUESTIONS IN INDIRECT SPEECH.**Questions are of two kinds.**

(a) Those which are introduced by interrogative words like **who, where, what, when, why, and how.**

(b) Those that are introduced by words like **is, did, are, do, had, will, can, may etc.**

If the question is introduced by an interrogative word, that word is retained in the indirect speech and the question mark is dropped.

Examples

1. "Why have you locked the door?" the teacher asked me.
The teacher asked me why I had locked the door.

2. He asked Mary, "Why are you late for school?"
He asked Mary why she was late for school.

If the question is introduced by a helping verb, the words **if** or **whether** are used.

Examples

1. "Will you go to church today?" my father asked me.

My father asked me if I would go to church that day.

My father asked me whether I would go to church that day.

My father wanted to know from me if I would go to church that day.

2. "Is your father back from the trip?" uncle asked.

Uncle asked if my father was back from the trip.

Uncle wanted to know whether my father was back from the trip.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences in the indirect speech.

1. "Where have you put your shoes?" John asked his sister.

2. The judge asked the prisoner, "Why don't you tell the truth?"

3. Tom asked me, "Where does your uncle live?"

4. "Are you the first born in the family?" the doctor asked the patient.

5. "Is my answer correct?" James asked the teacher.

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. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

Exercise

Re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. "I have seen John in the bank this morning, "Jane said. (Rewrite beginning: Jane Said that.....)

2. The plumber asked is there water in the tank(punctuate the sentence correctly)

3. you are quite well now the doctor told the woman(punctuate the sentences correctly)

4. "Take this letter to the post office now," the Head master told him.(Begin: The Head master told him)

5. He said, "The journey is long." (Begin: He said that.....)

6. "My sister will be graduating tomorrow, "Sarah said. (Begin: Sarah said.....)

7. He said that the was very sick. (Begin: He said, "")

8. The manager asked who slashed the compound (punctuate the sentence correctly)

9. She says," I don't know her phone number." (Begin: She says that.....)

10. Mother asked daddy, "Have you banked school fees for the children?" (Use.....if....)

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

LESSON 4**REVISIONWORKBASED ONCONJUNCTIONS.****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 classroom.
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.

corrections

[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

The use of hardly/ scarcely**Examples**

1. As soon as he entered the house, he removed his coat.

Hardly had he entered the house when he removed his coat.

Scarcely had he entered the house when he removed his coat.

2. Immediately I entered the bank, the security guard checked me.

Hardly had I entered the bank when the security guard checked me.

Scarcely had I entered the bank when the security guard checked me.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with hardly...../scarcely.....

1. No sooner had the bell rung than the children shouted endlessly.

2. As soon as we reached the market, we bought a number of food items.

3. When we sat at the table, the phone rang.

4. Kiprotich said a prayer immediately he finished the race.

5. The suspect made a statement immediately he was brought to the police station.

6. The house keeper hung the clothes on the wire as soon as she finished washing them.

7. Immediately the suspect was announced innocent, his relatives were filled with joy.

8. As soon as my father reached the bank, he picked a withdrawal form and filled in the information.

9. No sooner had the thieves broken into the bank than they were arrested by police.

10. His cheque was bounced as soon as the cashier received it.

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.

[illegible]

COMPREHENSION AND COMPOSITION

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

TOPIC 7: PEACE AND SECURITY.**Vocabulary.****Min dictionary:**

Peace: Situation or state of living in friendship with others.
E.g. We should always live in peace with our neighbours.

Security: The activities involved in protecting a country, building, a bank or a person against danger or attack.
E.g. There is tight security at the airport.

Judge: A person in a court who has the authority to decide how criminals should be punished or makes legal decisions

E.g. The judge sentenced the rapist to five years in prison.

Magistrate: An official who acts as a judge in the lowest courts of law.
***The criminal was taken to the Grade II magistrate's court.**

Report: To give people information about something that you have heard, seen, done etc.

E.g. Children must report people who violate their rights to the police.

Statement: Something that you say or write that gives information for a particular purpose.

E.g. Bangi's step mother was told to make a statement at the headquarters.

Offence : A crime or an illegal act.

E.g. Defilement is a criminal offence.

Offend : To make someone feel upset because of something you do or say

E.g. It is very bad to offend your parents or friends.

Handcuffs : A pair of metal rings joined by a chain that is used for holding the wrist of a prisoner.

E.g. The prisoner cut the handcuffs and escaped the cell mysteriously.

Sentence : The punishment given by a court.

E.g. After serving his sentence, the young man will be released from jail.

Murderer : A person who has killed somebody deliberately and illegally.

E.g. The murderer was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Crime : An illegal act or activity that can be punishable by law.

E.g. It is a crime to deny children their rights.

Exhibit : A thing e.g. money, riffle, clothes etc. that is used in a court of laws to prove that somebody is guilty or innocent.

E.g. The first exhibit in the murder case was a sword.

Cell :A room for one or more prisoners in prison or police station.

E.g. The prisoners almost suffocated in the cell due to insufficient supply of oxygen.

Arrest : To hold someone and take them to a police station or prison.

E.g. The taxi driver was arrested because he committed a crime

Scene : A place where something happens or occurs.

E.g. The sniffer dogs were brought to the scene of the crime.

Court : the place where legal trial take place and where crimes are judged.

E.g. His brother-in –law will appear in court tomorrow. Sniffer dog

: a dog that is trained to find drugs, criminals or explosives by smell.

E.g. The sniffer dog followed the murderer up to the hiding place.

Police station: the office of a local police force.

E.g. The suspects were taken to the nearest police station by police.

Mob : a large crowd of people that may be violent or cause trouble.

E.g The angry mob were planning to set fire on the thief.

Police officer: a member of the police force.

E.g The police officer are usually dressed in the police uniform.

Army : a large organized group of soldiers who are trained to protect and defend the country against enemies or war.

E.g. The army commander ordered the army to advance in order to defeat the rebels.

Barracks : An enclosed place where soldiers live.

E.g The police officers and soldiers live in barracks.

Case : a question to be decided in court or matter that is being officially investigated by the people.

E.g The police are still carrying out investigation about the rampant murder cases in the country.

Witness : a person who sees or watches something happen and is able to describe it to other people by giving evidence.

E.g Police have appealed for witnesses to the accident to appear in court.

Headquarters: a head office or place from which an organization or military operation is controlled

E.g You can say; the police headquarters is/are in Kibuli Kampala.

Defence: the act of protecting somebody or something from attack or what is said in court to prove that a person did not commit a crime.

E.g The soldiers who died in defence of our country are regarded as national heroes.

Illegal : not allowed by the law.

E.g It is illegal to build a house in a wetland.

Gun : a weapon that is used for firing bullets or shells.

E.g Local police officers always carry guns while on duty.

Arrows : thin sticks with sharp points at one end used for shooting from a bow.

E.g The security guard accidentally shot his boss with an arrow last night.

ACTIVITY 1

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

1. A relative of mine was _____ for stealing a cock.(prison)
2. The _____ was arrested by the police. (crime)
3. The thief was seriously _____ by the angry mob. (beat)
4. All citizens must work hard to promote _____ in our zone.(secure)
5. The police called two _____ to give their statements. (witness)
6. The local police ended their operation _____.(peaceful)
7. None of the _____ items has been recovered by the police. (steal)
8. There were three _____ in the police cell.(thief)
9. By the time the police arrived, the robbers had _____.(flee)
10. The old man was charged with _____ by the judge.(defile)

ACTIVITY 2

Use these words in a sentence to show that you understand their difference in Meaning.

11. peace _____
12. piece _____
13. court _____
14. coat _____
15. cell _____
16. sell _____

corrections

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

PASSAGE

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

PEACE AND SECURITY IN MIREMBE VILLAGE.

In Mirembé village, people love peace and security. Their local council one chairperson, Mr. Galiwango usually encourages them to work together as a community to maintain peace and security at all times.

In order to achieve their goals, the chairman organizes peace and security meetings every last Sunday of the month. During the meetings, the citizens suggest and pass resolutions on various ways of promoting peace and security in their village. On some occasions, the chairman invites the District Police Commander (DPC) to educate the citizens of the dangers of insecurity and mob justice.

At the entrance to the LCI chairman's office, there is the village motto "***Together we can achieve peace and security in Mirembe village***". This motto has helped the citizens to reduce the rate of **offences** such as defilement, rape, theft, mob justice, witchcrafts etc.

The offences have been reduced through networking, for instance all visitors in this village are always introduced to the LC1 office. In addition, the land lords and land ladies usually report new tenants to the LC1 office as well. This is done to avoid living with wrong doers or criminals in Mirembe village.

One day, a young man called Okuchi was found trying to steal the neighbour's goat. The owner of the goats a whim and made an alarm which assembled the citizens. They wanted to set him on fire but luckily the chairman arrived and called the 999 police patrol. Later on, Okuchi was taken to the police station to make a statement. The O.C station warned him of the dangers of stealing. Okuchi promised to change.

When the police **set him free**, Okuchi completely changed his behaviour. He learnt to work hard and live in peace and security. He started making bricks and rearing poultry. Besides, the NAADS programme officer at Nangabo sub-county head quarters gave him a heifer. Okuchi is now a very hard working and law-abiding citizen.

Questions;

1. What is the name of the writer's village?
 2. Why do you think the writer's village is a good place to live in?
-

3. What is the responsibility of Mr. Galiwango in Mirembe village?

4. Write the motto of Mirembe village.

5. How often are the village meetings conducted?

6. Mention anyone offence in the passage.

7. According to the passage, who was caught stealing a goat?

8. Give another word or a group of words with the same meaning as the underlined words in the passage;

(a) offences _____

(b) set him free _____

9. Write the title of the passage.

GUIDED COMPOSITION/JUMBLED SENTENCES

The sentences below are in a wrong order. Re- arrange them to form a good composition about “The Burglars at Mr. Binojo’s Home”

1. One of the burglars shot him in the thigh.

2. At the hospital, the surgeon took him to the theatre.

3. The following day, the police arrested the burglars and charged them with robbery and attempted murder.

4. When Mr. Binojo came to see what was happening.

5. One day, in the middle of the night the burglars broke into Mr. Binojo’s house.

6. He skillfully operated on his thigh and removed the bullet.

7. They had two sub-machine guns and a pistol.

8. His wife and daughter called the police and took him to the hospital.

10.He fell down and started bleeding terribly with a bullet in his thigh.

[illegible]

corrections[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

NOTICE

Below is a notice pinned on the wall of the LC1office Katanga Village. Read the information carefully and then answer the questions about it in full sentences.

TO: All residents of Katanga village

Message: Resolutions of the village security committee meeting.

Following the village security committee meeting which took place on 1st February, 2011, all residents of Katanga village should observe, the following in order to improve security in the area;

1. All shops and bars must close before midnight.
2. All residents must possess the village identity card.
3. All residents must report wrong doers to the LC1office.
4. All residents must pay a monthly security fee of 500/=only
5. All visitors must be introduced to the LCI office.
6. The security and safety committee members must patrol the whole village every night

Note; All peace loving residents are requested to cooperate with the committee and abide by the above resolutions.

Signed by; Mr. Kalule Moses.

Chairman LC1 Katanga village.

Mrs., Kitooke Madiina

General secretary

Private Bwambale William

Secretary for defence

03-02-2011

C.C DPC

C.C Area Member of Parliament.

C.C Religious leaders

C.COC Wandegeya

C.CRDC

KEY

DPC-District Police Commander

O.C- officer in charge.

RDC- Resident District Commissioner

C.C- Carbon copy.

Questions;

1. Where is the notice found?

2. To whom was the notice addressed?

3. When did the meeting take place?

4. What are the residents requested to do?

5. How much money will every resident pay towards security every month?

5. If one gets a visitor, what will one do?

7. Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as the following underlined words in the notice;

(a) residents_____

(b)possess_____

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: _____

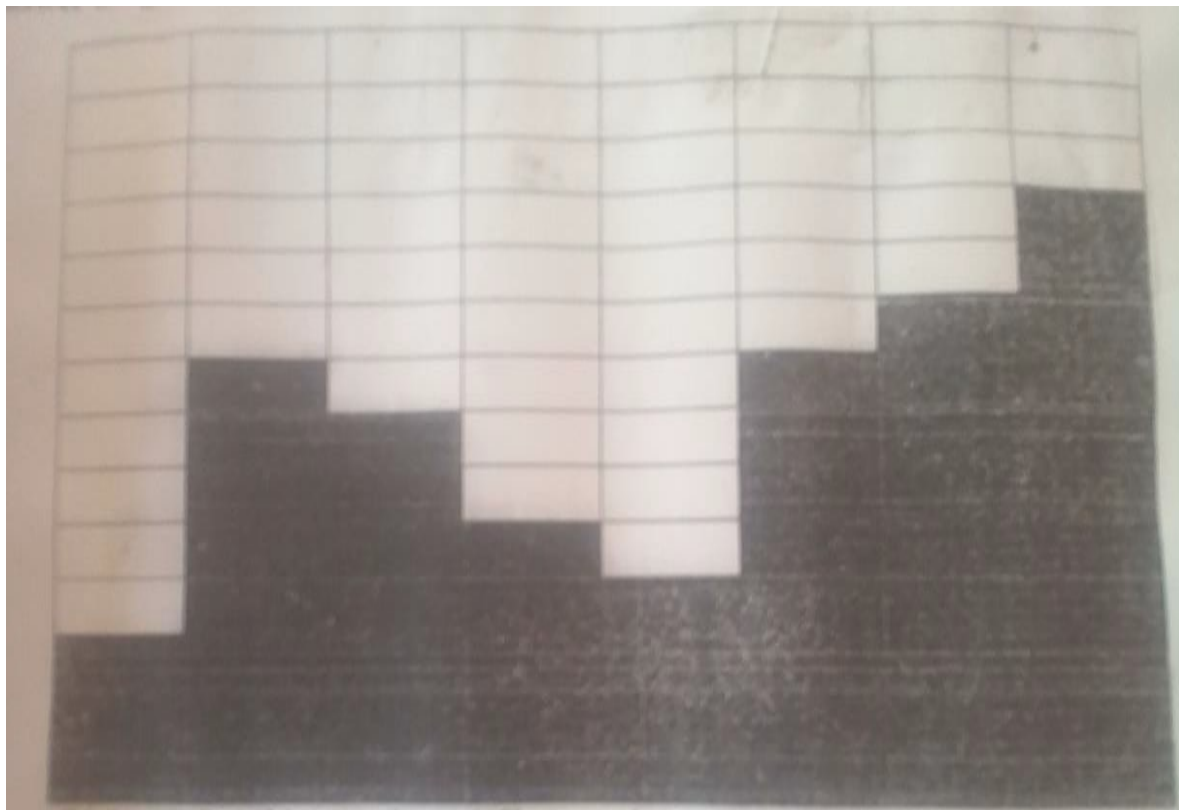
Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

GRAPH

The graph bellow shows the crimes and number of cases that were recorded at Kasangati Police Station in April 2011. Study the given information carefully and then answer the given questions in full sentences.



Rape domestic violence murder defilement riots mobjustice child abuse theft

CRIMES COMMITTED**Questions;**

1. What is the graph about?

2. When were the crimes recorded?

3. From which Police Station was the information obtained?

4. Which crime recorded the highest number of cases?

5. Why do you think theft cases are very high?

6. How many defilement cases were reported to the police station?

7. Which crime registered the lowest number of cases?

8. What do you think is the main duty of the police?

9. How many more cases were recorded on defilement than rape?

10. Suggest any one possible way of reducing crimes in your community.

corrections

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

PASSAGE

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

THE WISE KING

A long time ago, there lived a wise man called King Solomon in Israel. He was such a wise king that he used to settle several quarrels or disputes among his natives. Because of this, very many people liked him for his wisdom. His aim was to see people live in peace and security.

One day, two women were quarreling over a baby boy. Each of them claimed that the child was hers. Their neighbours therefore advised them to go to King Solomon to solve

their case .When they arrived at his palace, they narrated the whole story to him one by one.

Later on, King Solomon said “Both of you love this baby boy dearly, don’t you?”

“Yes we do, your majesty!” replied the two women.

Then King Solomon **nodded his head** and suggested, “Since you love the baby equally, I shall give each of you half of the child, “Immediately he raised his sword and stood beside the cradle bin which the baby was sleeping so that he could divide the child into two equal parts.

One of the women stood up swiftly and bowed low and pleaded with King Solomon “your majesty, please don’t cut that innocent child into two halves,” she yelled. You may give him to the other woman instead, but let her take care of the child and let him live a healthy life,” she cried in great pain.

Meanwhile, King Solomon stared at the woman pleading with him to give to the other woman and let him live. As a wise man, he said. “Indeed you have expressed a mother’s love for your child. “In many cultures, a mother will always show affection for her child. Then he shouted at the second woman,” You silly woman, you have not shown any love for this baby boy at all. This is enough evidence to prove that the child is not yours”. In the end, King Solomon said” Blood is thicker than water and gave the child to the real mother who had expressed love for the child.” He ordered his guards to arrest the second woman for trying to steal a child by pretense.

Questions;

1. Where did King Solomon live?

2. Why did people like King Solomon?

3. What was King Solomon according to paragraph one?

4. Give the meaning of this phrase “nodded his head”.

5. What was the King’s suggestion to the two women?

6. Complete the sentence “in many cultures, a mother.....”

7. Is it true or false to say that King Solomon was a wise man?

8. Write any one proverb King Solomon used in this story.

9. Why was the second woman arrested?

10. Give another word or a group of words with the same meaning as “cradle”

corrections

GUIDED COMPOSITION.

Complete the guided composition below by filling in the blank spaces with words in the box.

KEEPING PEACE AND SECURITY IN OUR COUNTRY

My name is Namiisi Emmanuel. I go to Kawempe Junior School. I am in Primary Five.

Last _____, our teacher of English, Mr. Ssozi Wilson taught _____ about keeping peace and security in our. _____ .

First of all, he _____ us vocabulary related to peace and security. The vocabulary included police station, magistrate, court, _____, hand cuffs and eye witnesses.

He said that law _____ Must always be arrested and taken to the police station. He advised us to respect one another_ _____ to live in peace and harmony. However, discouraged us and other citizens to practice mob justice because sometimes we may kill people who are_____.

Mr. Ssozi also taught us about some _____ organs which help to keep peace and security in our country such as the police force and the _____.

Taught	barracks	weak
breakers	so as	innocent
security	country	us
	army	

CORRECT ORDER

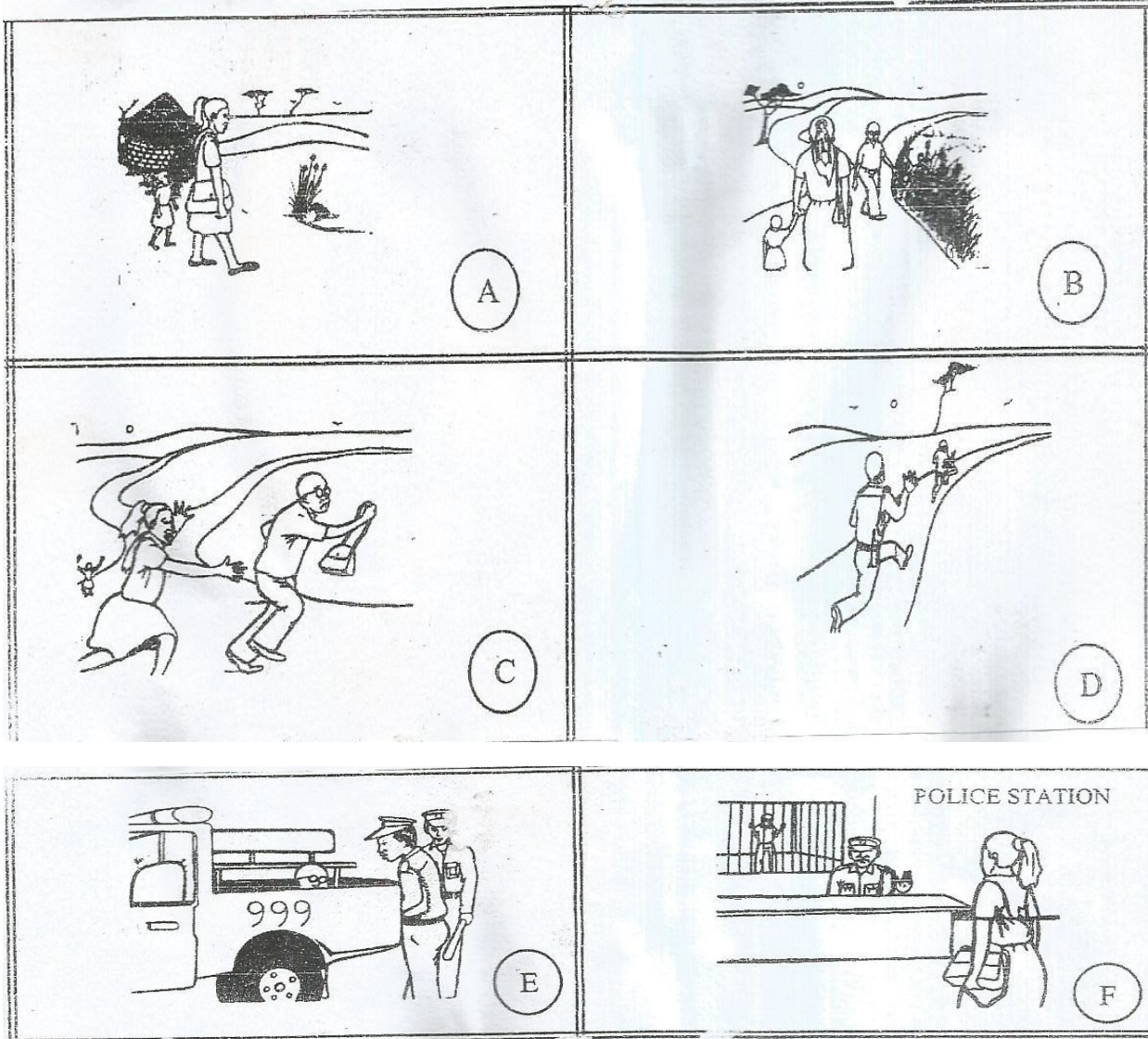
Corrections

[illegible]

PICTURE COMPOSITION

The pictures A to F tell a story. Study them carefully and write one sentence to describe what is happening in each picture. You may use the given words below to help you.

woman daughter leaving home meet chasing handcuffs putting running
thief snatching handbag police patrol police station policeman



[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

TOPIC: SERVICES (BANKING)**Vocabulary****Bank** : a place where people keep and borrow money***My uncle keeps his money in centenary bank.****Bank manager** : a person who is in charge of running the bank.***The loan officer handed over my loan application to the bank manager.**

Passbook : a small book containing a record of the money one puts and takes out of an account.

***The old woman accidentally forgot her passbook at the counter.**

Teller : a cashier or a person whose job is to receive and pay out money in a bank.

The teller told me to repeat my signature in order to withdraw money from my account.

Bankcard : a plastic card provided by your bank that may be used to get money from your account out of a machine.

***Robert lost his bank card last month.**

Deposit : to put money into a bank account or sum of money that is paid into a bank account.

***The head teacher deposited the teacher's salaries into their accounts two days ago.**

Withdraw : to take money out of an account

***Tom would like to withdraw \$300 for the air ticket.**

Withdrawal: the act of taking money out of your bank account.

***One can withdrawal up to five million shillings a week.**

Interest : the extra money that you payback when you borrow money or that you receive when you invest money.

***Most banks charge an interest rate of 2% per annum.**

Principal : an amount of money which you lend to somebody or invest to earn interest.

***His loan principal was five hundred thousand shillings per month.**

Credit : money that one borrows from a bank or a sum of money put into a bank account.

***The employees will be paid by direct credit into their bank accounts.**

Loan : money borrowed from a bank.

***The businessman was given a loan worth ten million shillings.**

Save : to keep money instead of spending it.

***Our elder brother is saving money in order to buy a piece of land.**

Queue: a line of people waiting for something or to do something.

***There was a queue at the bank.**

Safe : a strong metallic box or cupboard with a complicated lock used for storing money in a bank.

***The thieves broke into the bank but failed to open the safe.**

Balance : the amount of money that is left in one's account.

***The customer asked the teller to check for him his balance after making a withdrawal.**

Account : an arrangement that somebody has with the bank to keep money there.

***Having opened up an account with bank of Africa, Jessica was given an account number and an ATM card.**

Bank statement: a printed record of all money paid in to and out of a customer's bank Account with in a specific period of time.

***Most customers request for bank statements at the end of the month.**

Bounce : refuse to accept a cheque because there is not enough money in the account.

***The cheque bounced because there wasn't enough money in peter's account.**

Borrow : to take money from a person or a bank and agree to pay it back at a later time.

***The soldiers were advised to borrow money from the bank to build houses.**

Borrower : a person who borrows money from a bank.

***None of the borrowers defaulted last financial year.**

Lender : a person who lends money.

***The moneylenders in the city have formed an association.**

Accountant: a person whose job is to keep or check financial accounts.

***The waitress served the accountant with a cupful of coffee.**

Cheque : a printed form that an account holder can write and sign as a way of paying some body instead of using cash or money.

***The athlete who won the competition was given a cheque by the bank manager.**

Forge : to make an illegal copy of something in order to cheat people.

***The young man was arrested by the police because he forged a cheque.**

Cashier : a person who receives and pays out money in a bank, bar, shop, hotel, etc.

***The cashier received the school bank pay in slip and stamped it.**

Withdrawal form: a printed form that is filled in order to take money out of a bank account.

***The man at the customer care counter helped the old woman to fill the withdrawal form.**

Deposit form : a printed form that one fills so as to put money into a bank account.

***After filling the deposit form, I handed it to the teller.**

ATM card : a plastic card that is used to enable one withdraw money through a machine.

***Nowadays customers prefer withdrawing money by ATM cards to going to the counter.**

Counterfeit : not genuine or fake.

***The governor of Bank of Uganda warned the public against counterfeit notes in circulation all over the country.**

ATM : automated teller machine

PIN : personal identification number

ACTIVITY 1

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

1. The _____ stamped the deposit slip after counting the money.(cash)
2. Paul _____ his school fees in the bank during the holidays.(deposit)
3. The cashier's _____ was forged by a conman. (sign)
4. Ten men were charged with _____ last week. (forge)
5. Christine got lost because she had _____ the way to the bank.(forget)
6. The bank manager advised the customers to fill the deposit forms _____
(careful)
7. My father _____ two million shillings from the bank yesterday. (borrow)
8. A good bank usually gives _____ to its customers.(lend)
9. That man in a white suit is the bank _____. (manage)
10. Our class teacher _____ some money from his account last month.
(Withdraw)
11. Their aunt opened up a _____ account in Bank of Baroda.(save)
12. He goes to the bank _____ every month.(one)
13. Most workers get their _____ salaries through the bank.(month)
14. This is the _____ cheque I have ever written.(twelve)
15. The cashier blamed me for _____ the cheque book.(dirty)

ACTIVITY2

Construct meaningful sentences using these words.

1. bank _____
2. borrow _____
3. lend _____
4. deposit _____
5. withdraw _____

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

6. The place where people keep their money is closed at 4:00p.m.

7. There was a long line of people at the bank.

8. The person who receives and gives money in the bank was kind to me.

Write these abbreviations in full.

9. a/c _____

10. ATM _____

11. PIN _____

Re-write these sentences as instructed in brackets

12. Tom is not the bank manager. David is not the bank manager.

(Begin: Neither.....)

13. Nakato will not sign the cheque. Babirye will not sign the cheque.

(Join using:.....and neither.....)

14. She did not have an ATM card. She did not have a passbook.

(Join using:.....neither.....nor.....)

15. Simon presented his withdraw form to the teller. The teller gave him ten million shillings. (Begin: As soon as.....)

Corrections

[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

PASSAGE

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

There are many banks in Uganda. These banks have different names. Some of the banks are: Stanbic bank, Post bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of Africa, Centenary bank, Barclays, Crane bank, Diamond Trust bank, DFCU bank, Eco bank, Housing finance bank, etc.

There also micro finance banks for example Pride microfinance, FINCA, etc. All these banks help to keep their customer's money safely. Banks also give loans to their customers or clients. When the customers borrow money from the banks, they pay it back with some interest.

To deposit money into your account, you must have an account number and fill a deposit form or slip. To withdraw money from the bank, you fill a withdraw form. Money can also be withdrawn using an ATM card. ATM stands for automated teller machine. Sometimes you can withdraw money by cheque.

At the end of the month or year, an account holder can ask for a bank statement from the bank manager. A bank statement is a printed record of all the money deposited into and withdrawn out of a customer's bank account with in a particular period.

In the bank, a bank manager is assisted by other workers such as accountant and cashiers or tellers. Cashiers or tellers receive and give out money to the customers at the counters.

In order to open up an account in any bank, what you need is a letter from local council one or from your employer, a driving permit or a National voter's card. You also need two recent passport photographs and two referees. A referee is person from whom information about another person can be obtained. It is safer to keep your money in the bank than keeping it under your bedroom or in a pot.

Questions:

1. What is a bank?

2. In which two ways are banks helpful to people?

3. Mention any two banks mentioned in the passage.

i. _____

ii. _____

4. What does ATM stand for according to the passage?

5. How can a customer withdraw money from the bank?

6. What is the work of a cashier in the bank?

7. Write the opposite of “borrow”

8. Give another word with the same meaning as these words in the passage.

a. customer _____

b. assisted _____

9. Give a suitable title to this passage.

corrections[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

TABLE

Below is a table showing customers with accounts in various banks in Kampala city.

Study the information carefully and answer the questions in full sentences.

No	Name Of Customer	sex	Bank where account is held
1.	Abang Suzan	F	Centenary bank

2.	Akwi Amina	F	Diamond trust bank
3.	Ampiire James	M	Stanbic bank
4.	Bangi Shamim	F	Pride microfinance
5.	Baziwe Nuhu	M	Bank of Africa
6.	Brig Kasirye G	M	Centenary bank
7.	Chandiru Rose	F	Barclays bank
8.	Doka Abdul	M	Bank of Africa
9.	Dr. Kirya George	M	Stanbic bank
10.	Hon, Anyway Beatrice	F	Centenary bank
11.	Onyango Francis	M	Centenary bank
12.	Nambi Milly	F	Eco bank
13.	Prof Lutalo B	M	Post bank

Questions;

1. How many customers have accounts in various banks?

2. Who has an account in EcoBank?

3. Which two customer shave their accounts in Bank of Africa?

4. In which bank is Akwi's account held?

5. Of the males and females, who seem to be better at saving?

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: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

PASSAGE

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

MY FIRST TIME AT THE BANK

My first time at time at the bank was the beginning of First term. I was in primary five . Barely ten years of age. My father filled the school bank paying slips and told me to go and deposit in my school fees in Cente Plus Rural Development Bank in Kiboga town.

When I reached the bank, I went to the customer care desk to make inquiries about the banking procedure. The lady at the customer care desk therefore advised me to join the queue .I did as she had told me. However, the queue could hardly move it was like a fleet of vehicles stuck in traffic jam.

After standing for an hour in the queue, finally succeeded in getting to the counter where the cashier was. She received my school bank pay-in- slips, checked, signed and stamped them. After short time, the cashier called out my name and handed to me the parent's copy and the school copy. She remained with the bank copy, waved and said goodbye to me.

I kept the two copies of the school bank pay-in-slips in my school bag and went back to school. Immediately I reached school, I gave the school opy to the bursar. She then made a receipt and a clearance card for me.

Questions:

1. Where did the writer go according to the story?

2. Why was the writer sent to the bank?

3. In which district is the bank located?

4. For how long did the writer stand in the bank?

5. What did the writer carry with her to the bank?

6. How old was the writer?

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

SCHOOLBANK PAY-INSLIP

Study the school bank pay-in-slip below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

MPOOMA JUNIOR SCHOOL

P.O.BOX 300 MUKONO

BANK OF AFRICA

A/C0117900831

Parent's copy

SerialNo.697

Pupil's Name: **Kato Abed.....**Class: P.5 Term1 Year **2011**Date: **2/2/2011**

NOTES	Ug.shs
50000	50,000/=
20000	
10000	10000/=
5000	
2000	4000/=
1000	
COINS	
500	500/=
200	1000/=
100	
50	
BANKCHARGES	2500/=
	65500/=

Amount in words: **Sixty five thousand five hundred shillings only.**

Deposited by Kiiza Abdul

Signature.....KA.....

MPOOMA JUNIOR SCHOOL

P.O.BOX 300 MUKONO BANK OF AFRICA

A/C0117900831

School copy

SerialNo.697

Pupil's Name: **Kato Abed.....**Class: P.5 Term **1**Year **2011**Date: **2/2/2011**

NOTES	Ug.shs
50000	50,000/=
20000	
10000	10000/=
5000	
2000	4000/=
1000	
COINS	
500	500/=
200	1000/=
100	
50	
BANKCHARGES	2500/=
	65500/=

Amount in words: **Sixty five thousand five hundred shillings only.**

Deposited by Kiiza Abdul

Signature.....KA.....

Questions:

1. For which term was the school fees paid?

2. In which bank is the school account?

3. What is the school account number according to the bank pay-in-slips?

4. Who banked the school fees?

5. How many two hundred shilling coins did Abdul bank?

6. For whom was the school fees paid?

7. How much money did the bank receive?

8. Name the school to which the fees was paid.

9. When was the school fees deposited in the bank?

10. Write a/c in full.

[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

NOTICE

Study the notice below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

EQUATORIAL BANK

P.O.BOX136, KAMPALA

NOTICE

We are proud to inform the general public that we have opened up a new branch at Katwe.

Please hurry and open up Savings, current, fixed and joint accounts when the opportunity still exists.

Requirements:

1. Letter of introduction from L C I or employer
2. 2 recent passport photographs.
3. 2 referees
4. Opening fee of 10,000/=

ALL ARE WELCOME MANAGEMENT.

Questions;

1. Who has put the notice?

2. Where is the new branch found?

3. To whom is the notice written?

4. Write anyone requirement needed to open up an account.

5. How much money should one pay to open up an account?

6. Mention any one type of account in the notice.

7. Give another word with the same meaning as “opportunity”

8. Who wrote the notice?

9. In which district is the bank found?

10. Write P.O Box in full.

CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

DIALOGUE

Read the following dialogue below carefully and answer the questions in full sentences.

AT THE BANK

Mrs. Banchu: Good Morning, sir

Cashier : Good morning, madam. Can I help, please?

Mrs. .Banchu: Yes sir. I would like to learn about banking.

Cashier : That is right, madam. Have a seat, please.

Mrs. Banchu: Excuse me sir, what does a cashier do?

Cashier : A cashier receives money from customers who are depositing into their accounts and gives out money to those who come to withdraw.

Mrs. Banchu: Is anybody allowed to get money from the bank?

Cashier : Of course no. The cashier gives money to only those who have accounts with this bank.

Mrs. Banchu: What do I need to open up an account with your bank, sir?

Cashier : For you to open up an account with our bank, you need to fill an application form, two photographs and a letter from Lc1 or your employer.

Mrs. Banchu: Suppose I don't know how to read and write, how do I fill the form?

Cashier: If you don't know how to read and write, a member of our staff can help you to fill the form.

Mrs. Banchu: Is it necessary for the customer or applicant to sign the form after filling it?

Cashier : Oh yes, a customer or an applicant must sign after filling the form.

Mrs. Banchu: Imagine, the applicant or customer doesn't have a signature, what does she do?

Cashier : A customer or an applicant who doesn't have the signature uses a thumb print or finger print.

Mrs. Banchu: Thank you very much for helping me, sir. Have a nice time.

Cashier: You're welcome. Have nice time, too.

Questions;

1. Where did the dialogue take place?

2. How many people took part in the dialogue?

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

corrections

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

Sample Hand writing

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Below is a conversation between Namajja Shamia and a Teller at Diamond Trust Bank. What the teller said is given below. Complete the conversation by filling in Shamia's missing words.

Shamia:

Teller: Good morning, young girl. Can I help you, please?

Shamia: _____

Teller: What is your name?

Shamia: _____

Shamia: _____

Shamia:_____

Shamia: _____

Shamia:_____

Shamia: _____

Shamia: _____

[illegible]

The sentences below are in a wrong order. Re- arrange them in the correct order to form a good composition about “ABANK”

- ## CORRECT ORDER

This image shows a blank 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.

corrections

Date: _____

Proverb: _____

Spelling Exercise

Spelling Exercise	Corrections

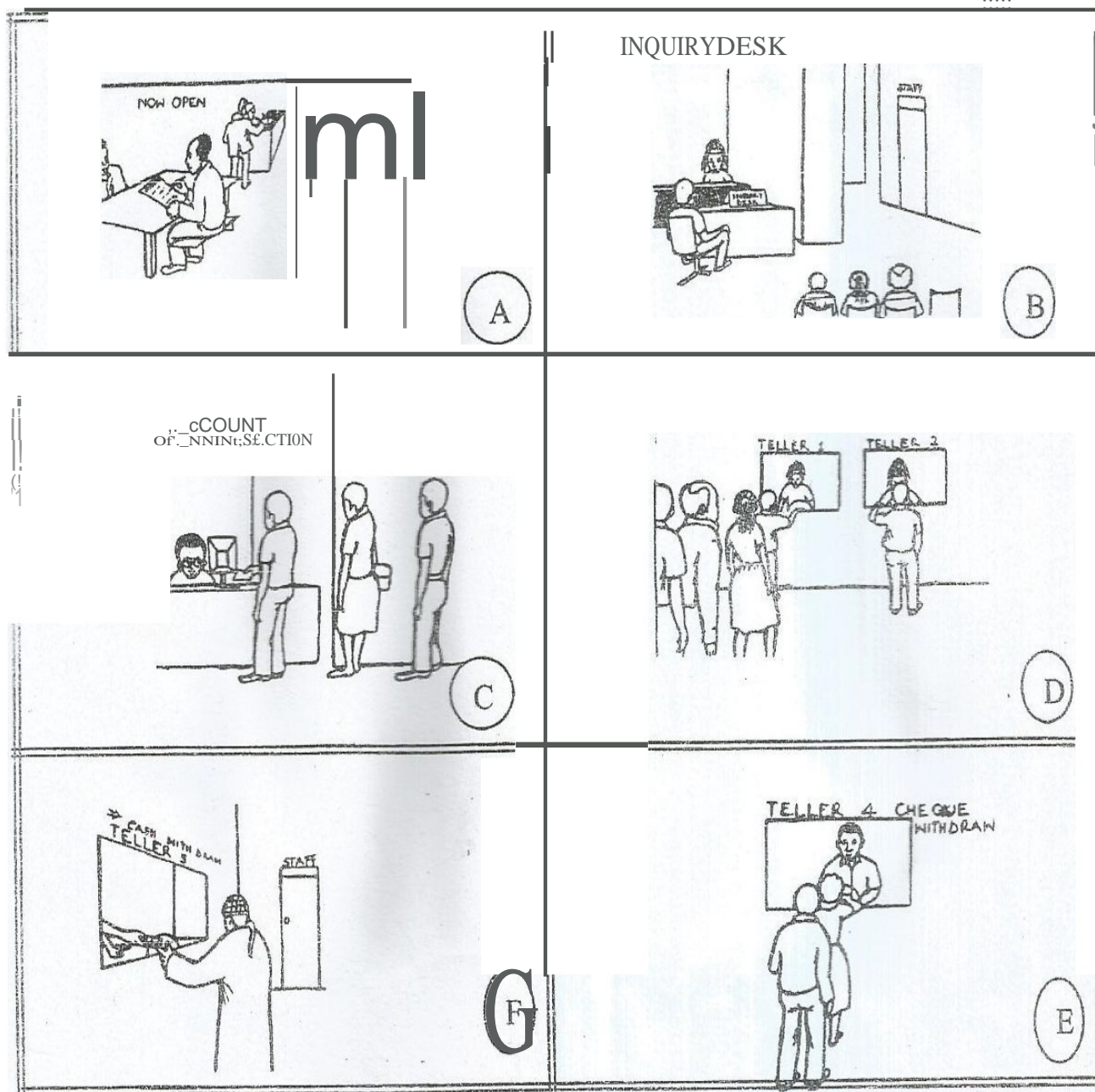
Sample Hand writing

PICTURE COMPOSITION

The pictures A to F tell a story. Study them carefully and then answer the questions in full sentences.

Filling forms lining up Withdrawing

Making inquiry Depositing Opening up an account



- a) Picture A _____
- b) Picture B _____
- c) Picture C _____
- d) Picture D _____
- e) Picture E _____
- f) Picture F _____
- g) Which teller receives cash deposit?

- h) Which sections are you likely to go to in order to open up an account?

- i) Who is In the second place in the queue in picture C?

- j) Where does one go for inquiry?

CORRECTIONS

END OF UNIT TEST

Date: _____

TEST PAPER.

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Our grandparents used to go to school _____ foot.
2. The driver _____ vehicle broke down hired a break down truck.
3. It is not _____ from Kasese to Democratic Republic of Congo.
4. The _____ who repaired our father's car has come.
5. Television, news papers and radios _____ examples of media.

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

6. My brother always _____ News papers whenever he travels to the village. (Carry)
7. The _____ which appeared in the New Vision was about job opportunies in Iraq. (Advertise)
8. Peter's motorcycle is _____ than Ali's.(old)
9. The cashier's _____ was very complicated. (Sign)
10. Many pedestrians were seen _____ to town. (Travel)
11. If I knew their home, I _____ there tonight. (Togo)
12. Tom's bicycle tyre _____ last week. (Bursting)
13. There are many _____ nationals studying in Uganda. (Rwanda)
14. Onyango was a very good _____ (journal)
15. There weren't many _____ at Bank of Africa.(Lady)

In questions 16 and 17, use each of the given words in a sentence to showt hat you

Understand their meaning

16. Check _____
17. Cheque _____

For 18 to 20, give the plural form of the given words.

18. Information _____
19. A Pair of scissors _____
20. Foot _____

In questions 21to23, re-write the sentence giving the opposite of the underlined word.

21. Some roads in Uganda are passable.

22. Bombo town is nearer than Gulu town.

23. Tom drove carefully yesterday.

For questions 24 and 25, arrange the given words to make a correct sentence.

24. Bank my cashier aunt in this is.

25. Long How does it car repair take to as?

In questions 26and 27, write the given abbreviations in full.

26. E-mail _____

27. P.S.V _____

In questions28to30, re-write the sentence giving one word for the underlined group of words.

28. It is not easy to live for a period of hundred years.

29. The place where vehicles are repaired is closed at midnight.

30. Drivers must drive with alot of care.

Re-write as instructed in the brackets.

31. My aunt borrowed some money from the bank. (Begin: The bank.....)

32. He started repairing that motorcycle at 10:00 am. He is still repairing it. (Join Using.....since.....)

33. Where is the lady? Her vehicle broke down yesterday. (Join using.....whose.....)

34. Mobutu was not a Ugandan. He was a Congolese. (Join using.....not a.....but....)

35. The taxi is very small. It cannot carry twenty passengers. (Use..... too...to...)

36. Jane wrote a letter. Then she posted it. (Begin: Having.....)

37. The bank is not there. The bank is along Kampala Road. (UseSomewhere)

38. It was a long journey. Everybody got tired. (Join using.....Such a.....that)

39. A car is fast. An aeroplane is faster. (Join using.....than....)

40. The article was very interesting. I read it yesterday. (Join using: The..... Which....)

41. The lorry is very old. It may breakdown anytime. (Join using.....so.....that....)

42. People in England speak English. (Begin: English.....)

43. You should not own two mobile phone. (Re-write using.....needn't)

44. Peter must repair his bicycle. (Change the sentence to past tense)

45. Otto likes travelling by train better than walking on foot. (Join using....prefers)

46. This is a very interesting story. (Begin: what.....!)

47. "I am looking for the post office," said the young boy. (Begin: The young boy said That)_____

48. No news..... (complete the proverb)

49. He has some money. He can buy airtime.(Join using.....enough to.....)

50. If she doesn't pay the water bill, she will be disconnected. (Begin: unless.....)

SECTION B

51. **Read the passage and answer the questions in full sentences.**

A JOURNEY TO BUSI ISLAND

Busi is one of the islands in Uganda. It is situated on Lake Victoria in Wakiso district.

To reach Busi Island, you must travel by boat.

Last holiday, I spent half a month of my holiday with my aunt at Busi Island. Despite the fact that our home is near Lake Victoria, I had neither swam nor travelled by boat

Before. I was used to travelling by taxi or bus to Kampala, Wakiso or Entebbe.

It was a windy Saturday morning; just one day after the schools had closed for holidays. I made up my mind to go and visit my aunt in Busi Island. I went to Nakiwogo landing site in order to catch a boat to Busi Island.

At exactly 10:00 am, the boat set off. When we were half-way the journey between Busi Island and Nakiwogo landing site, the waves began to rise. They appeared like mountains of the moon in south Western Uganda. During this time, the boat in which I was travelling bounced up and down. It was almost **capsized**. All the passengers in the boat fell asleep and prayed to the Almighty God to send His mighty angels to rescue the situation. Luckily, with God's mercy, the waves stopped and I narrowly escaped death.

Questions.

a) Where did the writer go to visit her aunt?

b) On which day of the week did the writer travel?

c) How did the writer travel?

d) Why do you think the writer might not have enjoyed the journey?

e) What did the writer and other passengers do when the waves came?

f) For how long did the writer stay in Busi Island?

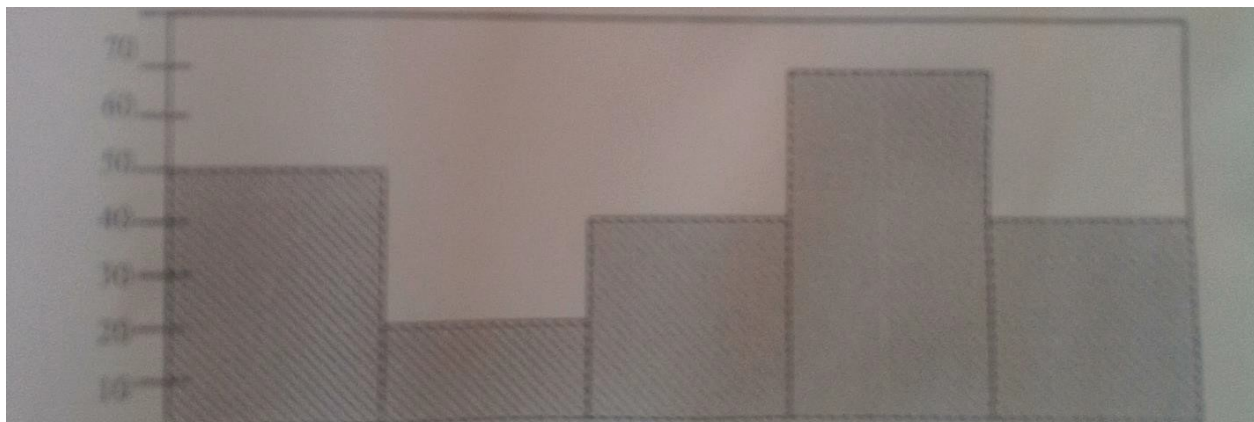
g) At what time did the boat leave for Busi?

h) In which district is Busi Island found?

i) What made the boat bounce up and down?

j) Give another word with the same meaning as **capsized**.

52. The graph below shows the sales of newspapers in kumi town. Study it carefully and then answer the questions in full sentences.



New vision

Bukedde

Daily monitor.

Etop

Red pepper

Questions

a) What is the graph about?

b) How many different news papers are sold?

c) In which town is the news papers sold?

d) Which newspaper has the highest sales?

e) How many copies of the new vision are bought?

f) Which newspaper sells the least copies?

g) Why do you think Etop has the most copies sold?

h) Which two newspapers sell the same number of copies?

i) Why do you think a few copies of Bukedde are sold in Kumi town?

j) How many more copies does Etop sell than Bukedde?

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.

53. Re-arrange the following sentences to form a good composition about “The Bamasaba”

- a) Finally, the Bamasaba are well known for their imbalu cultural dance.
- b) They would find it difficult to feed their families.
- c) But they use terraces and contours to control soil erosion.
- d) They also keep domestic animals such as cows and goats on a small scale.
- e) The Bamasaba are very hard working otherwise,
- f) It occupies parts of Mbale, Sironko and Kapchorwa districts.
- g) They mainly grow bananas and Arabica coffee.
- h) The people who live on the slopes of Mt. Elgon are called Bamasaba.
- i) Mountain Elgon is situated in Eastern Uganda.
- j) In a mountainous area where by it is not easy to prepare land for crop growing.

CORRECT ORDER

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.

CORRECTIONS

54. Below is a dialogue between Kasirye and Kamukamu. What Kasirye said is given below. Complete it by filing in the blank spaces what you think Kamukamu said.

Kasirye : Hello, Kamukamu, what have you been doing in your class?

Kamukamu: a) _____

Kasirye: Having a meeting! What was the meeting about?

Kamukamu b) _____

Kasirye: Starting a school newspaper! What kind of news are you going to write?

Kamukamu c) _____

Kasirye: Local and foreign news! Who were chosen to be the chief editor and journalists?

Kamukamu d) _____

Kasirye: Biko, Twine and Maggie! Why were they chosen?

Kamukamu e) _____

Kasirye: For being good at English! Which articles are you going to write?

Kamukamu f) _____

Kasirye: About sports, education and politics! Who will draw the cartoons?

Kamukamu g) _____

Kasirye: Collin! Is he good at drawing cartoons?

Kamukamu h) _____

Kasirye: Indeed he deserved it. I wish him success.

Kamukamu i) _____

Kasirye: Goodbye, Kamukamu.

Kamukamu i) _____

55. Using your school address, write a friendly letter inviting your cousin to your sister's wedding ceremony. Tell him or her the date, time, and the venue for the wedding.

[illegible]

PREPOSITIONS

What is a preposition?

This is a short word which is used after verbs, adjectives or nouns so as to show the relationship between the subject and the object of the sentence

Examples

Of, to, in, into, though, against, from, for, by, with, about, at, away, out, upon, on, under, along, since, down, round

Note

Prepositions are used according to the meaning they give

They are divided into the following; preposition of time, prepositions of place, prepositions of movement

Examples of prepositions of time

For – period of time an action spends

Since – the point of time from which an action starts

At – exact point of time

In – period of time

On – days and dates

Examples of prepositions of place

In – relates to the location of something / somebody being within an area e.g. he lives in Kampala

At – something at a certain place e.g. We met at the bank

Examples of prepositions of movement

These describe movement or action. They may follow a verb of movement like walk, run, drive, sail, jump, climb, fly etc.

They include; to, into, through, from, past, along, across etc.

Note:

Some prepositions consist of more than one word these are called prepositional phrases

Examples; in spite of, in front of, run off/with

Once a preposition is followed by a pronoun the pronoun must be the objective case

Examples include; after him, with them, between you and me, before her

There are some words where it is to a must to use one preposition

We can use two or more prepositions at different times depending on the subject, object or the intended meaning

Examples; I agree with you (referring to a person) we agreed to it (referring to a thing or issue)

COMMON PREPOSITIONS

Ref. Mk precise English grammar pg 172 – 175

Activity

Use for, since, on, in, by, or at where necessary in the blank spaces below

1. The gulf war started1986
2. I have been sicklast Monday
3. They have lived in Kenyaa decade
4. Peter has been waitingher
5. Our school opened.....1987
6. He will have died.....next week
7. She passedme at the constitutional square
8. They were in Kabaleten o'clock
9. We learn science..... Friday
10. He often leaves.....the afternoon
11. He is interested.....reading newspaper
12. She met me.....the way
13. The train arrived.....time
14. He camebus
15. Somebody is knocking.....the door

Fill in the correct preposition

1. Girls are normally good.....mathematics
2. The glass of water was fullpoison
3. The car knockedtwo pupils last week
4. I borrowed money.....Theodoro
5. She was absentschool yesterday
6. A dozen consiststwelve items
7. John is fondbeating his friend
8. Villa succeededdefeating express yesterday
9. Dr. Julius Nyerere died.....cancer
10. Mary got married.....Andrew
11. He divided the mangotwo parts
12. Cain was jealoushis brother Abel
13. Annet was guilty.....murder.
14. I don't believe.....life after death
15. I never waited.....Tom

Use the right preposition to complete these sentences correctly

1. The headmaster handed.....the books to their owners.
2. We have finished our prayers, turn.....that radio
3. May you please turn.....that radio so that we can pray
4. Nurses looksick people
5. Look.....that word in the dictionary
6. He has given.....the habit of smoking
7. She cut.....all the trees.
8. Paul should be advised to get.....as quickly as possible
9. The thieves broke.....his house last night
10. I have been lookingmy money since last night

MODAL VERBS (MK Precise PP 152)

Modal verbs are special groups of verbs which go before the main verb.

Subject	Modal verb	Main verb
I	Can	Walk
You	Could	Come
He	Might	Leave
They	Will	Try
Suzan	Would	Drive
	Shall	
	Ought to	
	Must	
	Need to	

Modal verbs talking about ability.*Examples*

1. Minge can drive

Minge knows how to drive

2. I can speak French

I know how to speak French

Activity**Rewrite the following sentences in negative.**

1. Tom can swim

2. The headmaster can play tennis.

3. He could play football when he was young.

4. Those boys can help us.

5. They should wash those plates.

Modal verbs talking about permission.*Examples*

1. Can I use your pen, please?
Yes of course
2. Could I sit down here, please?
Yes of course
No, I am afraid not.
3. May I come in?
Yes, of course
No, I'm afraid not

Model verbs taking about request.*Examples*

1. Can you help me please?
2. Could you answer the phone, please?
3. Would you post this letter, Please?

Modal verbs about obligation

Obligation simply refers to rules, orders or duties.

We use: must, have to, should, ought to etc

Examples

1. It's late. You must do your homework.
2. You should help me push this wheelbarrow.
3. You ought to get a job.
4. You must stay in bed.
5. If there are no rules, orders or duties use: You don't have to.

Modal talking about necessity

If you want to talk about things it is necessary to use. "I have to,

I mustor I need to.....

*Examples***Sentences and their meanings**

1. he has to walk to school.

(It is necessary for him to walk to school)

2. I must get a new passport.

(It is necessary to get a new passport)

3. I need to buy some petrol.

(It is necessary to buy some petrol)

4. He had to go to hospital.

(It was necessary to go to hospital)

NB: If there is no necessity use: I don't need to..... or I don't have to

Examples

1. You don't have to run, you are not late.

(It is not necessary for you to run because you are not late)

2. You don't need to get there till 9 o'clock.

(It is not necessary to get there before 9 o'clock)

3a) We mustn't run.

(We are not allowed to run)

b) We don't have to run.

(It is not necessary for us to run)

Modal verbs talking about probability

If you want to talk about the chances (risks) of something happening or not happening you can use: may, could, might, but not can.

Examples

1. It could rain tomorrow.
2. It may crash.
3. We might win.

You may put not after may and might for the negative.

Examples

She may not come.

They might not like it.

ACTIVITY:

Learners construct oral and written using

Modals talking about possibility

You use can / could to say that situations or events are / were possible.

Examples

1. It can be quite cold in April.
2. Smoking can damage your health.
3. It could be very lonely on the island in those days.

NB: You can ask question about how possible things are with can / could.

Can this be true? Could it happen?

You can also ask.

Do you think.....will.....?

Example

Do you think they'll come?

Modal verbs used when making offers.

If you want to do something for somebody, e.g help somebody or buy somebody a drink, you can say:

Shall I?

Can I?

Would you like?

Examples

1. I'll carry that for you.
2. Shall I do the washing up?
3. Can I give you a lift?
4. Would you like a cup of coffee?

You can answer these questions with

Thank you

Yes, please

No, thank you

No, thanks

More examples

1. I'll pay for this - Thank you.
2. Shall I open the window? - Yes, please.

Modal verbs giving advice

If you want to advise someone what to do

Can say

You must

You should.....

You ought to

“Must is stronger than “should” and “ought to”

Examples

1. You must buy a new suitcase.
2. You should be more careful.
3. You ought to eat more fruit.

If you want to advise somebody not to do something you can say:

You must not.... (mustn't)

You should not (shouldn't)

Examples

1. You mustn't smoke so much.
2. You shouldn't ask so many questions.

NB: "Mustn't" is stronger than "shouldn't"

"Oughtn't" is very uncommon.

CONJUNCTIONS

As soon as / immediately / the moment

Examples

1. *The dog started barking when it saw us*
 - ✓ As soon as the dog saw us it started barking
 - ✓ The dog started barking as soon as it saw us
 - ✓ Immediately the dog saw us it started barking
 - ✓ The dog started barking immediately it saw us
 - ✓ The moment the dog barking the moment it saw us

Activity

Use as soon as / immediately / the moment at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence

1. When the president arrived, it started raining.

2. The teacher left the classroom. The children began shouting

3. My father opened the door. The thief entered the house

4. I saw a snake when I entered my bedroom

5. John run to the bush on seeing his father

6. The guest of honour arrived and the national anthem was sung.

7. When the baby saw her long lost mother she started crying

8. As he switched on the Tv he got a serious shock

9. He died instantly after being shot at

10. The rebels crossed the border. The army ambushed themand so.....

This structure is used with affirmative sentences**Examples**

1. Mum sent me a birthday gift. Dad sent me a birthday gift
Mum sent me a birthday gift and so did Dad
2. Wasswa can drive a car. Kato can also drive a car
Wasswa can drive a car and so can Kato
3. The teacher is going on a tour. The pupils are going on a tour
The teacher is going on a tour and so are the pupils.

Activity

Use:and so..... in these sentences

1. Peter is a lazy pupil. Mary is a lazy pupil

2. Jesca wants something to drink. Ritah wants something to drink

3. The boys do their work well. The girls do their work well

4. Annet has gone home. Tom has gone home

5. The doctor has a car. The nurses also have cars

6. Mother is going to the market. Other ladies are going to the market

7. Gilbert ate an apple. Henry ate an apple

8. The men have finished their work. The women have finished their work

9. Musa is going to school. Ali is going to school

10. The dog was killed. The cat was killedand neither.....

The structure is used with negative statements**Examples**

1. Peter will not give you the money. James will not give you the money
Peter will not give you the money and neither will James
2. They don't eat meat everyday. We don't eat meat everyday
They don't eat every day and neither do we
3. Moses is not allowed to come in Simon is not allowed come in
Moses is not allowed to come in and neither is Simon

Activity**Use.....and neither...../ in these statements**

1. The baby did not drink the milk. Paul did not drink the milk.

2. The cat could not sleep. The dog could not sleep

3. Our teacher will not go to the party. Our headmaster will not go to the party

4. A cow is not dangerous. A goat is not dangerous

5. Kijambu was not a good lawyer. Kyeye was not a good lawyer

6. Nathan does not eat pork. I do not eat pork

7. Mercy has not failed the test. Moses has not failed the test

8. The sea is not shallow. The lake is not shallow

9. Peter did not go to the market. Amon did not go to the marked

10. You must not smoke. She must not smoke

Thethe(double comparative)

We use two clauses where each starts with the followed by an adjective in comparative degree

Examples

1. As you go high, it becomes cool
The higher you go, the cooler it becomes
2. When you grow old, you become wise
The older you grow, the wiser you become
3. If it is done soon, it will be good
The sooner it is done, the better it will be

Activity

Use ..thethe....in these sentences

1. If you do little work, you will get little money

2. When they give us more food, we shall become happy

3. If the chairs are comfortable they will have a big market

4. When the shop grew big, the business became busy

5. When the sun shines more it becomes hot

6. If your goods are not important they will be cheap

7. As you stood far, you became small

8. If you come early you will be busy

9. Let the food be expensive you will pay more money

10. However much the teacher talked, I didn't understand

11. Kwizera is strong. He won't be defeated

12. The headmaster has many words and his talk will take us far

.....looking forward to.....

Examples

1. The P7 pupils will do their PLE in November

The P7 pupils are looking forward to doing their PLE in November

2. Ntambi will visit his relatives next month

Ntambi is looking forward to visiting his relatives next month

Activity

Uselooking forward to ...in these sentences

1. I shall come back tomorrow

2. The children will complete their work in time

3. We shall be leaving for Nairobi next week

4. I shall be sitting my final examinations next month

5. The boy will clean the blackboard after the lesson

6. Elizabeth will get a big prize at the party

7. If the pupils will attend the headmaster's birthday party

8. We shall receive our letters tomorrow morning

9. _____
The patients will recover before next week

10. _____
They will be learning French next year

11. _____
We shall go to P6 next term

12. _____
I will inform him about our plan

.....as long as.... /so long as..... /provided....

Examples

1. You will catch the earliest bus if you wake up early
As long as you wake up early, you will catch the earliest bus
2. You will catch the earliest bus as long as you wake up early
So long you wake up early you will catch the earliest bus.
You will catch the earliest bus so long as you wake up early
Provided you wake up early, you will catch the earliest bus
You will catch the earliest bus provided you wake up early

Activity

Use as long as/ so long as/ provided both are at the beginning and in the middle of these sentences

1. If Juma comes we shall go with him

2. Metals expand if you heat them

3. If you get a first grade you will join a good school

4. I shall buy a car when I get money

5. If he goes his father will be sad

6. Geoffrey will find you here if you delay

7. If you come early, you will pass with no punishment

8. The road will be muddy if it rains heavily

9. If that girl misbehaves the headteacher will expel her

Not only.....but also

Examples

1. The goat is sick. It has a broken leg

Not only is the goat sick but also has a broken leg

The goat is not only sick but also has a broken leg

He is my best friend. He is my age mate

Not only is he my agemate but also my best friend

He is not only my best friend but also my agemate

Activity

Use not only.....but also both at the beginning and in the middle of these sentence

1. Cows provide us with milk. They give us hides

2. _____
The robbers stoles his money. They killed him
3. _____
They picked the money. They took all of it
4. _____
The soldier shot him. The soldier killed him
5. _____
The boys watched the play on the stage. The boys watched the play on a screen
6. _____
He ate beef. He ate chicken
7. _____
Nkanji is a lawyer
8. _____
Forest give us timber. Forests give us herbs
9. _____
He caned the thief. He handed him over to the police
10. _____
She respects her teacher. She respects her class monitor

Hardly had..../ scarcely / barely had. No sooner had

Examples

Musa stood up immediately the bell rang

Hardly had the bell rung when Musa stood up

Scarcely had the bell rung when Musa stood up

PROVERBS

Proverbs are popular sayings in a clever brief manner.

Examples

1. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
2. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
3. A drowning man will clutch at a straw.
4. A fool and his money are soon parted.
5. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
6. A hungry man is an angry man.
7. All's well that ends well.
8. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
9. Any time means no time.
10. A miss is as good as a mile.
11. A penny saved is a penny gained.
12. A tolling stone gathers no moss.
13. A stitch in time saves nine.
14. A small leak will sink a great ship.
15. As you make your bed so you must lie in it.
16. A wild goose never laid a tame egg.
17. Half a loaf is better than no bread.
18. Better late than never.
19. Birds of the same feather flock together.
20. Charity begins at home but should not end there.
21. Cut your coat according to your cloth.
22. Don't carry all your eggs in one basket.
23. Early to bed, early to rise.

24. Every cloud has a silver lining.
25. Every dog has its day.
26. Exchange is no robbery.
27. Fine feathers make fine birds.
28. First come , first served.
29. Forbidden fruit tastes sweetest.
30. Great minds think alike.
31. Half a loaf is better than non.
32. Little boys should be seen not heard.
33. Laugh and grow fat.
34. Habit is second nature.
35. Listeners hear no good of themselves.
36. Let not the pot call the kettle black.
37. Look before you leap.
38. Make hay while the sun shines.
39. Necessity is the mother of invention.
40. New brooms sweep clean.
41. No news is good news.
42. No smoke without fire.
43. One good turn deserves another.
44. One man's meat is another man's poison.
45. Out of sight, out of mind.
46. Out of the frying pan into the fire.
47. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gender.
48. Set a thief to catch a thief.
49. Still waters run deep.

50. The early bird catches the bird.
51. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
52. Two head are better than one.
53. Where there's a will there's a way.
54. When the cat's a way the mice will play.

The sentences in group A are the beginning of ten proverbs. Give each beginning in group A its correct ending in group B.

A

1. Prevention is
2. Out of frying pan
3. Better be alone
4. A rolling stone
5. Exchange
6. Spare the rod
7. One good turn
8. When the cat is away
9. No gains
10. cut your coat

B

- without pain
- is no robbery
- according to your cloth
- better than cure.
- and spoil the child.
- into fire
- the mice will play.
- gathers no moss
- than ill company
- deserves another

Complete the following proverbs

- a.saves nine.
- b. Empty tins
- c.is enough.
- d.makes perfect.
- e. All is well
- f.seldom bite.
- g. A fool and his money

h.is the mother of invention.

i. Actions

j.is better than riches.

Find a suitable proverb to summarise each of the stories below.

a. When Mary joined our school last term, she was very poor at spoken English.

Although many pupils laughed at her mistakes, she kept on trying over and over again.

After one year, she is now the best English speaker at school.

Proverb:

b. Mugisha started collecting used clothes give to the poor. He thought he would not get a big collection. He collected a few clothes each month but after to years, he now has a big collection of used clothes.

Proverbs:

c. Obonyo used to steal our books and pens from our bags. When our class teacher talked to him about the evils of being a thief, he stopped the bad habit.

Proverbs:

d. Most of the girls in our class said that Birungi didn't know how to play netball. But Birungi said that she would not argue with them. "Let us go to the netball pitch and play, then you will see whether I know netball or not" said Birungi. At the end of the match, Birungi was selected as the best netball in the school.

Proverb:

SYNONYMS

Abandon - leave

denounce - condemn

Abbreviate - shorten

desert - forsake

Abrupt - sudden

diminish - lessen

Abundant - plentiful

drowsy - sleepy

Accurate - correct

edible - eatable

Ample - plentiful

encircle - surround

Annual - yearly

endeavour - attempt

Assistance - help	energetic - active
Brief - short	enormous - huge
Cease - stop	excavate - dig
Centre - middle	frigid - cold
Circular - round	generous - kind
Commence - begin	gratitude - thankfulness
Compel - force	grave - serious
Comprehend - understand	indolent - lazy
Conceal - hide	industrious - busy
Courteous - polite	insane - mad
Deceive - cheat	intention - purpose
Deficiency - shortage	interior - inside
Demonstrate - show	intoxicated - drunk
Lubricate - oil	peruse - read
Margin - edge	procure - obtain
Maximum - most	prohibit - forbid
Minimum - least	prompt - quick
Moist - damp	rare - scarce
Motionless - still	reckless - rash
Necessity - need	recollect - remember
Odour - smell	regret - sorrow
Omen - sign	reluctant - unwilling
Option - choice	reveal - show
Pathetic - pitiful	scanty - scarce
Penetrate - pierce	slender - slim
Perceive - see	stationary - still
Sufficient - enough	unite - join

Wealthy - rich

youth - young

Pretty – beautiful

tested – tried

Courageous - brave

EVALUATION

Re – write the sentences using a simpler word in place of each underlined word.

1. Her rings were abundantin the North sea.

2. A heavy meal tend to make one drowsy.

3. Every Saturday Dennis lubricates his bicycle.

4. The bungalow has been vacant for some time.

5. The minister of finance reads the budget annually.

6. “Don’t conceal that information,” said the policeman.

7. Last year’s P.L.E was very difficult.

8. What is the maximum temperature of a day in a desert?

9. AIDS has no remedy.

Write the words similar in meaning to the following.

11. Perceive _____

12. Obstinate _____

13. reluctant _____

14. Rare _____

15. prohibit _____

16. Demonstrate _____

17. deceive _____

18. Brief _____

19. ample _____

20. Comprehend _____

HOMOPHONES

Homophones are words pronounced in the same way but differ in meaning.

Example

Break - brake

right - write

tail - tale

Meat - meet

read - reed

steal - steel

Bare - bear

practice - practise

weak - week

Blew - blue

sell - sale

through - threw

Cell - sell

oar - ore

their - there

Dairy - diary

missed - mist

pray - prey

Stationery - stationary

fair - fare

peace - piece

Scene - seen

dear - deer

sew - sow

See - sea

led - lead

Use the following words in your own sentences to show that you understand their meanings.

Peace _____

Piece _____

hour _____

our _____

sun _____

son _____

week _____

weak _____

there _____

their _____

root _____

route _____

dye _____

die _____

hymn _____

him _____

knew _____

new _____

practice _____

practise _____

ANALOGIES

Analogies are word which show some similarity.

Examples

1. Cat is to kitten as sheep is to lamb.
2. Sheep are to flock as wolves are to pack.
3. Dog is to paw as horse is to hoof.
4. Food is to famine as water is to drought.
5. Uncle is to nephew as aunt is to niece
6. Husband is to wife as king is to queen.
7. Nose is to smell as tongue is to taste.
8. Knife is to cut as gun is to shoot.
9. Walk is to legs as fly is to wings.
10. Arrow is to bow as bullet is to rifle.
11. Father is to son as mother is to daughter.
12. Water is to food as liquid is to solid.
13. Rich is to poor as ancient is to modern.
14. Trees is to forest as sheep is to flock.
15. Whisper is to shout as walk is to run.

16. Hearing is to ear as sight is to eye.
17. Statue is to sculptor as book is to author.
18. Table is to wood as window is to plane.
19. Bee is to hive as cow is to byre.
20. One is to dozen as dozen is to gross.

EVALUATION

1. Boy is to girl asis to girl guide.
2. Kampala is to Uganda as Kigali is to.....
3. Cow is to beef as pig is to.....
4. Calf is to elephant asis to goat.
5. Oval is to egg asis to orange
6. Steam is to as smoke is to fire.
7. Eat is toas go as to went.
8. Day is to week asis to year.
9. Flock is toas herd is to cattle.
10. Driver is to car asis to aeroplane.
11.is to cols as seldom is to often.
12.is to donkey as neigh is to horse.
13.are to birds as scales are to fish.
14. Wing is to bird as fin is to.....
15. North is toas East is to West.

Using “When did?”

Form questions to the given statements.

Examples

1. When did Musa pin up the information on the notice board?

Musa pinned up the information on the notice board on Monday.

COMPREHENSION UNITS 5 AND 6**PEACE AND SECURITY****Vocabulary**

Peace, security, judge, magistrate, report, statement, offence, offend, handcuff, crime, cell, arrest, court, police station, police post, army, barracks, case, court, witness, defense, gun, arrows

Using the vocabulary words to construct meaningful sentences

Passage

Report to the police for help Mk bk5 new curriculum pg 204 – 206

Guided composition

Keeping law and order Mk bk new curriculum pg 208

Dialogue

Speak out! Mk bk 5 new curriculum pg 203

BANKING**Vocabulary**

Account, ATM card, automated teller machine, balance, bank, bank manager, bank statement, bounce, cashier, cheque, credit, deposit, withdraw, withdrawal form, forge, pass book, safe, teller, bank book, save, cheque book, savings, money

Using the vocabulary words to construct meaningful sentences

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
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46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. _____
50. _____

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 25 horizontal lines.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 25 horizontal lines.

THE END

HAPPY HOLIDAYS