

<p>maintenance (noun)</p>	<p>the act of keeping by something in good condition by checking or fixing it regularly. Synonym – service</p> <p>We have to keep proper _____ of the vehicle. (maintain)</p>
<p>engine (noun)</p>	<p>the part of the vehicle that produces power to make it move. Plural - <u>engines</u> Daddy must get a new <u>engine</u>.</p>
<p>tyre (noun)</p>	<p>a thick rubber ring that fits around the edge of a wheel of a car, bicycle etc.</p> <p>Plural - <u>tyres</u> Remember to check your <u>tyre</u> pressure regularly.</p>
<p>steering wheel (noun)</p>	<p>the wheel that the driver turns to control the direction that a vehicle goes in.</p> <p>Plural – steering wheels Verb – steer – steering-steered Syn – guide, direct, lead, turn, maneuver...</p>
<p>windscreen (noun)</p>	<p>the window across the front of a vehicle. Plural – windscreens I came back to find parking ticket on my car <u>windscreen</u>.</p>
<p>windscreen wiper (noun)</p>	<p>a long metal part with a rubber edge that moves across a windscreen to make it clear of rain, snow, dirt etc.</p>

MORE VOCABULARY ABOUT VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

seat belt (noun)	aka safety belt: A belt that is attached to the seat in a car or plane and that you fasten. <u>Plural</u> - seat belts You need to fasten your <u>seat belt</u> .
tube (noun)	a hollow round rubber object which is fixed in a tyre to hold pressure. <u>Plural</u> - tubes The <u>tube</u> cannot hold pressure because it has a puncture.
seat (noun)	place where you pay to sit in a bus, plane, train, etc. <u>Plural</u> – seats The guest of honour given the front seat. <u>Verb</u> sit Tense form: sits, - sitting – sat – sat Make a <u>seating</u> arrangement well.
seat (verb)	the act of <u>seating</u> someone. Please, wait to be <u>seated</u> . <u>Tense</u> – seat, seating, seats, seated.
wheel (noun)	the round object under a car, bicycle, bus, etc, that turns when it moves. <u>Plural</u> - wheels The front <u>wheels</u> skidded because he braked suddenly.
headlamp (n)	a headlight or a large light at the front of a vehicle <u>Plural</u> - headlamps The driver turned on the <u>headlamp</u> because it was dark.

indicator (n)	<p>a light on a vehicle that flashes to show that the vehicle is turning left or right.</p> <p>Plural – indicators</p> <p>Verb - indicate</p> <p>Tenses – indicate(s) – indicating – indicated</p> <p>Abstract Noun – indication</p> <p>The driver put on an indicator when he was turning left.</p>
brakes (noun)	<p>devices for slowing or stopping a vehicle.</p> <p>verb - brake</p> <p>tenses - brakes - braking – braked</p> <p>The driver applied <u>brakes</u> to stop the car.</p> <p>Homophone - break –broke -broken</p>

Activity

Arrange these words alphabetically.

1. sit, seat, seat belt, sat
2. steering, brake, tube, headlamp

Use these words in a sentence to show that you know the difference in their meaning.

3. break _____
4. brake _____
5. seat _____
6. sit _____
7. ream _____
8. rim _____

Give the plural form of these words.

9. seat belt _____
10. headlamp _____
11. wheel _____
12. indicator _____

Use the correct form of the word given in brackets.

13. Mr. Kalibbala's car _____ down on the way to Kampala yesterday. (break)
14. He caused an accident because he was driving _____ (care)
15. His footbrakes are _____. (fault)
16. Having _____ where he was turning, the driver turned off the indicators. (indicate)
17. The school driver _____ the vehicle in order to stop it. (brake)

MORE PARTS OF A VEHICLE

(bicycle and motorcycle)

Vocabulary

saddle (noun)	a seat on a bicycle or motorcycle Plural - saddles Having sat on the <u>saddle</u> , Brian started riding to school.
pedal (noun)	a flat bar on a bicycle or motorcycle that you push down with your foot in order to make other parts to move or work Plural - pedals I bought new <u>pedals</u> for my bicycle.
carrier (n)	a metal frame which is fixed to a bicycle or motorcycle for carrying luggage or people Plural - carriers Verb - carry tenses - carries - carrying - carried - carried
chain (n)	a series of connected metal rings used for pulling or fastening things Plural - chains The motorcycle could not move because the <u>chain</u> was broken.

mud guard (n)	<p>a curved cover over a wheel of a bicycle or a motorcycle</p> <p>Plural mud guards.</p> <p>His back was covered with mud because his bicycle had no <u>mud guard</u>.</p>
spokes (n)	<p>the thin bars or long straight pieces of metal which connect the centre of a wheel to its outer edge (rim) on a bicycle</p> <p>Singular - spoke</p> <p>Two <u>spokes</u> broke when the wheel fell into the ditch.</p>
handle bar	<p>a metal bar, with a handle at each end that one uses for steering a bicycle or motorcycle</p> <p>Plural handle bars.</p> <p>The little boy held <u>the handle bars</u> and rode off his bike.</p>
reflector (n)	<p>a small piece of special glass or plastic that is put on a bicycle or motorcycle so that it can be seen at night when light shines on it</p> <p>Plural - reflectors</p> <p>A good bicycle should have a <u>reflector</u> to avoid accidents.</p> <p>Verb - reflect</p> <p>Tenses - reflects – reflecting, reflected</p> <p>Noun - reflection</p>
bell (n)	<p>a hollow metal object shaped like a cap that makes a ringing sound when hit by a small piece of metal inside it.</p> <p>Plural - bells</p> <p>The bicycle <u>bell</u> warns pedestrians to go out of the way.</p>
puncture (n)	<p>a small hole in a tube or tyre.</p> <p>Plural - punctures</p> <p>The nail put a <u>puncture</u> in my bicycle tyre.</p>

	Syn- hole, perforation, rapture, cut Verb – puncturing, punctured Syn – pierce, perforate, prick That little boy has <u>punctured</u> my motorcycle tube.
driving permit (n)	- an official document which shows that you are qualified to drive. Plural - driving permits Syn. - driving licence The traffic police arrested the drivers without <u>driving licence</u> yesterday.
driving school (n)	a business that gives people lessons on how to drive a car, motorcycle etc. Plural - driving schools If you want to learn how to drive, go to the <u>driving school</u> .

Rearrange the words below in ABC order

- a. driver, cyclist, motorcyclist, pilot
- b. park, pedestrian, pedal, pavement

Complete the sentences below sensibly

- c. Mummy has gone to ato learn to drive a car.
- d. I couldn't buy food at Kalerwe Market since my car.....was full.
- e. I needed to replace my car tyre, but I didn't have ato raise the car.
- f. The mechanic couldn't tighten the nuts because he didn't have a
- g. Always use the car.....to signal that you are turning.
- h. Doesn't your car horn work? Why then didn't you.....?
- i. Your car tyre is; it seems it has been punctured.
- j. Where can I find a mechanic to.....my car?
- k. I need ato tow this vehicle to the garage.
- l.is to a bicycle as a boot is to a car.

Activity

Complete the table correctly

Verb	Continuous	Past simple	Perfect
drive	_____	drove	_____
ride	riding	_____	ridden
sit	_____	sat	sat
brake	braking	braked	_____
pack	packing	_____	packed
wipe	_____	wiped	_____
break	breaking	_____	_____
control	_____	controlled	controlled
indicate	indicating	_____	indicated
reflect	reflecting	reflected	_____
steer	_____	_____	steered
horn	horning	_____	_____

Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined.

1. Please, tell the driver to reduce the speed.
2. The road to Masaka is very wide.
3. You must drive fast to reduce accidents.
4. The conductor gave me less change than I expected.
5. Is that the gentleman who abused us yesterday?
6. James often drives his vehicle carelessly.
7. Three passengers sustained minor injuries in the motor accident.
8. The price of fuel has risen nowadays.
9. The mechanic started repairing the lorry at dusk.

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

a) Use of 'must'

- We use 'must' to say that something has to be done or when giving strong advice or order to ourselves or to other people.
- The negative form of 'must' is 'must not' ; shortened as 'mustn't'.

Examples

- a) Kakooza has to fasten his seat belt.
Kakooza must fasten his seat belt.
- b) All vehicles should have an engine to move properly.
All vehicles must have engines to move properly.

- b) The use of mustn't.
- We use mustn't to tell people not to do certain things.
 - 'Mustn't' is used in negative sentences.
 - 'Mustn't' is the short form of 'must'

Examples

- a) He should not ride a bike without brakes.
He mustn't ride a bike without brakes.
- b) A good driver oughtn't to overload his vehicle.
A good driver mustn't overload his vehicle.
- c) The mechanic needn't be rude to his customers.
The mechanic mustn't be rude to his customers.

Activity 1

Rewrite the following sentences using ____ must ____.

1. The head teacher should buy new brakes for his bicycle.
2. I have to repair this motorcycle today.
3. Enid has to close the boot before driving.
4. You ought to remove mud from the mud guard.
5. I should repair my car now.

Rewrite the following sentences using ____ mustn't ____

6. Birungi shouldn't buy a new engine.
7. Drivers should not drive after drinking.
8. Allen oughtn't to open the boot with force.
9. He shouldn't overload the car.
10. Mary needn't drive without a licence.

NB

"Had to" is the past tense of must

Examples

- i) I must repair my car today (Endyesterday.)
I had to repair my car yesterday.
- ii) You must see the mechanic. (Use.....had to.....)
You had to see the mechanic.

Activity

Rewrite as instructed in brackets

1. Motorists must drive the vehicles carefully. (Use.....had to.....)
2. The mechanic has to fix my car before I start my journey to Masaka. (Use.....had to.....)
3. We must service our vehicles regularly. (Write in past)
4. You must drive carefully. (Use.....had to.....)
5. The driver must signal before turning. (Use...had to.....)

c) Using ____ should ____

Examples

- 1) The driver must check the engine before driving.
The driver should check the engine before driving.
- 2) Timothy needs to take his car for repair.
Timothy should take his car for repair

Using ____ shouldn't _____

Examples

- 1) Matthew must not dirty that headlamp.
Matthew shouldn't dirty that headlamp.
- 2) The cyclist needn't ring the bell if there isn't any obstruction.

.....

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using ____ should ____

1. He must keep his car clean and in good condition.
2. They must apply oil on the chain to reduce friction.
3. You have to remove mud from the mud guard.
4. Conductors need to ensure that the passengers' seats are clean.

Rewrite the following sentences using _____ shouldn't ____

5. You mustn't drive vehicles in bad mechanical condition.
6. Drivers oughtn't to drive cars without driving mirrors.
7. One needn't leave the car boot open while driving.

COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE READING

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

SSENYONGA'S SECOND-HAND VEHICLE

Ssenyonga was overjoyed when he bought a car. Although it was old, he liked it very much. He knew of good mechanics who could repair his car in case it broke down.

One day, Ssenyonga wanted to travel to his village, Kabwohe. Kabwohe Village is about twenty kilometres away from Mbarara Town. He did not want to travel alone, so he asked his friend, Waboineki, to accompany him.

Ssenyonga started the engine of the car and they drove off. The car picked speed and Ssenyonga was excited.

He drove faster and faster. He started overtaking other cars. Waboineki got worried and reminded Ssenyonga about the dangers of driving at such a high speed. "You should not drive so fast; it is not safe with an old car like this," said Waboineki. Ssenyonga did not pay attention. Instead he answered, "This is not my first time to drive. May be it is your first time to travel by a saloon car. No sooner had Ssenyonga said this than they started hearing a sound from the engine. The car certainly had got a mechanical problem. Waboineki looked at his friend and said, "What has happened to the car?" Ssenyonga answered, "First there was a funny noise; then the engine stopped. I don't know what the matter is." The break down truck (wrecker) towed Ssenyonga's car to a nearby garage.

The mechanic repaired the vehicle and advised Ssenyonga against driving at a high speed. He advised him to drive more carefully.

Questions

1. Why was Ssenyonga very happy?
2. Where was Ssenyonga going that day?
3. How far did the two people want to travel?
4. Who drove the car?

5. What advice did Waboineki give Ssenyonga?
6. What kind of car did Ssenyonga buy?
7. How was the car taken to the garage?
8. How many people were in the car?
9. Write another word to mean the same as the following as used in the story:
 - a. excited
 - b. accompany
10. What work does the breakdown truck do?
11. What is the danger of driving fast?
12. Why did the engine produce funny noise?
- 13.

NOTICE

B. Study the information below and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

AKAMWESI ENTERPRISES UGANDA LIMITED

PLOT 16, GAYAZA ROAD

TEL. 0412466446 or 0321656356

Dealers in all spare parts i.e. car engines, tyres, steering wheels, windscreens, driving mirrors, headlamps, indicators, spokes, brakes, pedals, etc.

We provide transport to our customers who buy in plenty!
Hurry for original products!

Management

20 January 2023

Questions

1. What name is given to the above information?
2. Which company is advertising?
3. Where is the company located?
4. How can you contact this company?
5. Who wrote the advertisement?
6. When was the advertisement written?
7. Write any two spare parts found at the company.
8. To whom does this company deliver items?

9. What does this company sell?
10. Write 'Tel.' in full.

DIALOGUES

Read the dialogue and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

Diego : Good afternoon, Diamond.
Diamond : Good afternoon, Diego.
Diego : Why are you footing? Where is your car?
Diamond : Oh! My car is in MBM Garage. It has a few mechanical problems.
Diego : What problems in particular?
Diamond : Its brakes are faulty. The windscreen got hit with a stone, the tyres are worn out.
Diego : I see; when do you hope to get it back?
Diamond : I hope to get it back on Wednesday. What about your motorcycle?
Diego : It's worse. First, the handlebar is broken, the saddle needs a new one, the indicator was hit by a taxi.
Diamond : It is wiser to take it to the garage for repair.
Diego : You are right, but I am still looking for money to fix it.
Diamond : All right. Let me rush to Mandela's place. See you.
Diego : See you then.

Questions

1. At what time of the day did Diego meet Diamond?
2. Why was Diamond footing?
3. In which garage is Diamond's car?
4. Who are involved in the dialogue?
5. Why was Diamond's car in the garage?
6. What hit the windscreen according to the dialogue?
7. What is wrong with the handlebar for Diego's motorcycle?
8. Where was Diamond heading to?
9. Give a word or group of words with the same meaning as the underlined in the dialogue.
 - i. faulty _____
 - ii. rush _____

Jumbled Composition

The sentences below are in wrong order. Rearrange them correctly to form a good story.

- a) As he continued driving, the shaking worsened.
- b) On getting out, he found out that one of his front tyres was flat.
- c) One morning, Alex woke up very early ready to go to work.
- d) While driving, his car started shaking and it appeared not to be balancing.
- e) He called a mechanic who used a boda boda to hurry for the job.
- f) He prepared himself, picked the car keys and headed to the car.
- g) Since then, Alex first checks the car before using it.
- h) So he started the car engine and set off.
- i) He therefore braked the car and got out.
- j) He did not mind about it and continued driving.

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Use the words in the box to complete the passage.

steering wheel, seat belts, diesel, engine, brakes, injure, accelerator, headlight, indicators, vehicle, driving mirror.

A car is a good 1) _____ with many parts working together. It has 2) an _____ that controls the speed of the car. The 3) _____ is used to turn the car in any direction. The 4) _____ is for seeing vehicles that are coming from behind. The 5) _____ provides power for the car to run. Some of them use petrol while others use 6) _____ as fuel. When the 7) _____ flash, it may be a warning to other drivers. We have two lights in a car. They are called 8) _____. They show other drivers when we want to make a turn to either the right or the left side. 9) _____ are used in cars and aeroplanes because if there is an accident, you will not fall forward and 10) _____ any part of your body.

SUB -TOPIC : EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR

VOCABULARY

1. equipment (n) zero plural	<p>the things that are needed for a particular purpose or activity.</p> <p>Plural : equipment</p> <p>The mechanic has bought new <u>equipment</u> for his garage.</p> <p>Verb: equip</p> <p>Tenses: equip – equipping equipped - equipped</p>
2. tool box (noun)	<p>a box with a lid in which a mechanic keeps his tools</p> <p>Plural: tool boxes</p> <p>He picked a spanner from a <u>tool box</u>.</p>
3. spanner (n)	<p>a metal tool used for turning nuts and bolts on and off</p> <p>Plural: spanners</p> <p>Can you bring me that <u>spanner</u>, please?</p>
4. screw driver (n)	<p>a tool with a narrow blade at the end used for turning screws</p> <p>Plural : screw drivers</p> <p>The little boy could not turn off the screws with the <u>screw driver</u>.</p>
5. pliers (n)	<p>a metal tool with handles used for holding things firmly, twisting and cutting wires.</p> <p>Singular: a pair of pliers.</p> <p>Plural: pairs of pliers</p> <p>The electrician used a pair of <u>pliers</u> to cut the wire.</p>
6. hammer (n)	<p>a tool with a heavy metallic head and handle used for hitting nails into wood or metal</p> <p>Plural: hammers</p> <p>Tom hit the nuts with a <u>hammer</u>.</p> <p>v- to hit something with a hammer.</p> <p>I could hear someone <u>hammering</u> in the next garage.</p> <p>Syn-hit, knock, strike, beat...</p>

7. file (n)	<p>a metal tool with a rough surface for sharpening, shaping or making rough / hard objects smooth</p> <p>Plural : files</p> <p>Verb: file</p> <p>Tenses : file – files – filing filed – filed</p> <p>Syn-smooth, rub, sandpaper, chafe..</p> <p>If you want to make that knife sharp, use a <u>file</u>.</p> <p>The mechanic is <u>filing</u> the shaft a bit.</p>
8. carjack (n)	<p>a device for raising a vehicle off the ground so that a wheel can be removed or changed</p> <p>Plural: carjacks</p> <p>You will not remove the tyre unless you use a <u>carjack</u>.</p>
9. saw (n)	<p>a tool that has long blade with sharp teeth used for cutting wood or metal</p> <p>Plural : saws</p> <p>The mechanic cut a piece of metal with a <u>hacksaw</u>.</p>
10. grease (n) zero plural	<p>a thick oily substance which is used to make machines run smoothly</p> <p>Plural: grease</p> <p>Verb: grease</p> <p>Syn: lubricate, smear, oil</p> <p>Tenses: grease, greases, greasing greased, greased</p> <p>He used <u>grease</u> to reduce friction.</p> <p>Have you <u>greased</u> the ball bearing?</p> <p>NB: Oil is poured in the engine or on other parts of a machine so that it can run smoothly.</p>

Activity

Write the following in plural form.

1. a pair of pliers _____
2. toolbox _____
3. equipment _____
4. grease _____
5. screw driver _____

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

6. saw _____
 7. sow _____

Fill in the blank spaces with a suitable word.

8. Matthew keeps his tools in the _____
 9. Before removing the tyre, use the _____ to raise the vehicle.
 10. Put some _____ in the engine so that it can run smoothly.
 11. Don't just bite the wire, use the _____ to cut it.
 12. Using the _____, turn these screw and fix them properly.

MORE VOCABULARY ON VEHICLE REPAIR

Vocabulary

1. mechanic (n)	<p>a person whose job is to repair vehicles. Plural : mechanics Kapeere is a skilled <u>mechanic</u>. Adjective : mechanical Adverb : mechanically</p>
2. oil (noun)	<p>a form of petroleum that is used as fuel to make parts of machines move smoothly Plural: oil The driver took his car to the garage so as to change the engine <u>oil</u>. Adjective : oily Comparison : oily – oilier, oiliest Noun (U) - oiliness Verb: oil Tenses : oil, oiling, oiled, oiled</p>
3. sandpaper (n)	<p>a strong hard paper with a rough surface used to make objects smooth Joan rubbed a piece of metal with <u>sandpaper</u> so as to make it smooth. Verb – to make something smooth by rubbing it with sand or a similar substance, used for rubbing surfaces in order to make them smooth. You need to <u>sandpaper</u> the vehicle before you paint it.</p>

4. tester (n)	<p>a piece of equipment that tests if the machine or device is working properly</p> <p>Plural : testers</p> <p>Verb : test</p> <p>Tenses : tests, tests, testing- tested – tested</p> <p>The old man used a <u>tester</u> to find out the strength of the battery.</p>
5. wire (noun)	<p>metal in the form of a thin thread</p> <p>Plural: wires</p> <p>Verb: wire</p> <p>Tenses: wire(s), wiring, wired, wired</p> <p><u>Wires</u> are used in vehicles to transport light and heat energy.</p> <p>You should <u>wire</u> the vehicle with care to avoid burning it.</p>
6. garage (n)	<p>a place where vehicles are repaired or kept</p> <p>Plural: garages</p> <p>Daddy's car was stolen from Samson's <u>garage</u> last week.</p>
7. break down (n)	<p>(of a vehicle or machine) to stops working because of a fault</p> <p>Tenses: breaks down - breaking down broke down - broken down.</p> <p>The school truck <u>broke down</u> when it was heavily loaded with firewood.</p>
8. break down truck (noun)	<p>a truck that is used for pulling/tow vehicles that have been damaged</p> <p>Plural: breakdown trucks.</p> <p>The <u>breakdown truck</u> pulled/towed our school bus to the garage.</p>
9. tow (verb)	<p>to pull a vehicle behind another using a chain</p> <p>Tenses: tow – tows – towing – towed – towed.</p> <p>Mr.Kamoga's car was <u>towed</u> away by the traffic police break down truck.</p>
10. pump (n)	<p>a simple machine that is used to <u>inflate</u> a tube with gas or air pressure</p> <p>Plural : pumps</p> <p>Verb : pump syn – inflate, fill, opp-deflate</p> <p>Tenses : pump – pumps – pumping – pumped – pumped.</p> <p>It is advisable to inflate a tyre with a <u>pump</u> regularly.</p>

Activity

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

1. Our school van _____ down last night. (break)
2. My sister _____ off the bicycle and broke her left arm. (fall)
3. Isabirye is a _____ mechanic in Jinja Town. (skill)
4. Ogola _____ to school now. (ride)
5. The lorry was _____ loaded with spare parts. (heavy)
6. She _____ the steering wheel and drove off. (hold)
7. The mechanic has _____ the lorry to the market. (drive)
8. If you are _____, you will cause a lot of accidents. (care)
9. Young men always drive their vehicles _____. (quick)
10. The break down truck has _____ away the Nile Coach. (tow)
11. If I _____ a mechanic, I would repair your car. (to be)
12. Tom _____ his motorcycle last Sunday. (repair)

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

1. Using: “In order to.....”

- ✓ It is used to show a reason / purpose for doing something.
In order has the same meaning as “so as”
- ✓ In order is used both at the beginning and within the sentence.
- ✓ A comma is used when ‘in order’ begins a sentence.

Examples

1. Tumbo used a pair of pliers. He wanted to cut the wire.
 - ✓ **In order to** cut the wire, Tumbo used a pair of pliers.
 - ✓ Tumbo used a pair of pliers **in order to** cut the wire.
2. Mrs. Bongo took her car to the garage.
She wanted to have it repaired.
 - ✓ **In order to** have her car repaired, Mrs. Bongo took it to the garage.
 - ✓ Mrs. Bongo took her car to the garage **in order to** have it repaired.

3. You want to remove the flat tyre. You may use a spanner.
✓ **In order to** remove the flat tyre, you may use a spanner.
✓ You may use a spanner **in order to** remove the flat tyre.

Activity

A. Rewrite the following sentences beginning: **In order to.....**

1. The old man called some strong boys.
He wanted them to push his car.
2. The driver put on an indicator. He wanted to turn left.
3. The mechanic opened his garage. He wanted to repair broken down vehicles.
4. Mafene went to Kiseka Market because he wanted to buy a new engine.
5. Our father borrowed a pair of pliers so that he could get the job done well.
6. My father wore an overall so as to repair his car.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using ____ **in order to** ____.

7. Ronald got a file so as to sharpen the screw driver.
8. Agnes looked for the oil. She wanted to pour it in the engine.
9. Tindyebwa oiled the nuts. He wanted to remove them easily.
10. RoseMaria requested the saw. She wanted to cut the metals.
11. The lady switched on the headlamps. She wanted to see the way clearly.

2. Using “so as to”

- ❖ This is also used to show a reason or purpose for doing something. It is used in the same way as ‘in order to’.
- ❖ It is used within the sentence.

Examples

- 1) The driver used the tester. He wanted to check the power flow.
The driver used the tester **so as to** check the power flow.
- 2) We took the front seats. We wanted to see the way clearly.
We took the front seats **so as to** see the way clearly.

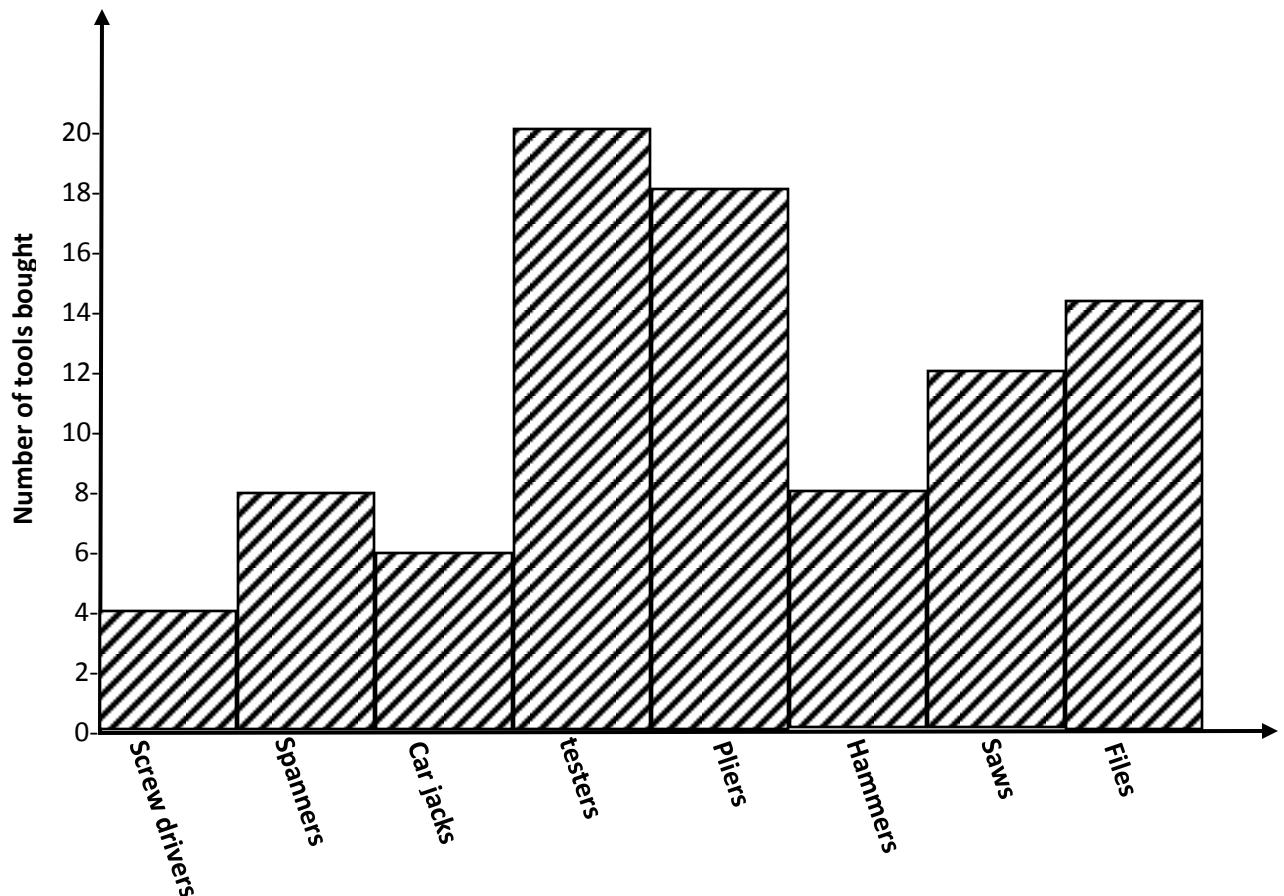
Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using: ____ so as ____.

- 1) Cathy went to the driving school. She wanted to learn driving.
- 2) The driver applied brakes. He wanted to stop the car.
- 3) In order to put the luggage in the car, Mummy opened the boot.
- 4) The police carried out vehicle inspection. They wanted to find the vehicles in bad mechanical condition.
- 5) She cleaned the windscreen so that she could see clearly.

COMPREHENSION

The graph below shows the number of tools bought by Antonio from Jethro Stores on 17th January 2023. Study it and then answer, in full sentences, the questions about it.



Questions

- 1) What does the graph show?
- 2) From where were the tools bought?
- 3) Which tool did he buy most?
- 4) Which tool was least bought?
- 5) How many pliers did he buy?

- 6) How many spanners and hammers were bought altogether?
- 7) How many more testers were bought than files?
- 8) Why do you think screw drivers were bought?
- 9) How many carjacks were bought?
- 10) When were these tools bought?
- 11) Who bought these items?
- 12) In which month were these tools bought?

PASSAGE

Read the story and answer the questions that follow.

A BREAK DOWN TRUCK

A break down truck is a vehicle used for towing other vehicles that have broken down. A break down truck has a long chain into which a broken down vehicle is connected and then pulled to the garage.

A break down truck is very helpful because without it, it would be very difficult to push or pull heavy vehicles like lorries, buses or trailers which have broken down along the road.

There are very many break down truck companies in different parts of Kampala and elsewhere in the country, for example; Kalerwe, Katwe, Ndeba, Nateete, Bwaise, Nakawa, Jinja, Mbale, etc.

These break down trucks companies can be called to offer towing services to the community. Whenever a vehicle breaks down, the traffic police or the vehicle owner calls the company to hire a break down truck to tow the vehicle to the police station or the garage for repair.

Questions

1. What is the story about?
2. Why is a break down truck helpful?
3. When a vehicle breaks down, where is it taken?
4. How can you get a break down truck?
5. Where can one get a break down truck?
6. Who hires a break down truck to tow a vehicle to the garage?
7. What is the title of this story?

POEM

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

Here we are, at the garage,
My helper and I are busy at the garage,
Repairing and fixing parts on vehicles,
Using different tools,
Which carry-out different functions.

My helper, bring that tool-box and open it,
I need a spanner for holding and turning the nuts,
Give me that screw driver,
So that I can turn these screws easily,
Don't forget the pliers,
For they help to hold things firmly.

Draw that hammer closer,
Such that I can hit these nails,
Pick out the saw, so that I can cut these metals,
If you don't bring the tester,
I will not be able to test the presence of power.
Also send me that sandpaper so that
I can smooth these metals.

By Rehema Nantamu

Questions

- a) Where is the writer?
- b) What is the writer doing?
- c) Who should open the toolbox?
- d) How many people are at the garage?
- e) What does the writer want to turn?
- f) How many tools did the writer use in stanza two?
- g) Give another word to mean the same as the following as used in the poem:
 - fixing
 - functions
- h) What is the writer?
- i) Who is the writer of the poem?
- j) Suggest a suitable title to the poem.

COMPOSITION

Match the equipment in A to its importance in B.

A (equipment)	B (importance or use)
carjack	used to turn nuts and bolts.
pliers	used to rub objects to make them smooth.
tester	used to cut hard materials.
file	used to sharpen blunt objects.
screw driver	used to hold things tightly.
spanner	used to test the power flow.
sandpaper	used to turn screws.
saw	used to lift a car off the ground
wire	used to carry electric current.
oil	used as lubricant and fuel.

DIALOGUE

Below is a conversation between the seller and the buyer at the spare parts shop. What the seller said is given below. Complete by filling in what you think the buyer said.

AT THE SPARE PARTS SHOP

Seller : Welcome, sir.

Buyer : _____

Seller : How can I help you, please?

Buyer : _____

Seller : You are looking for spare parts! What exactly are you looking for?

Buyer : _____

Seller : Tyres and indicators! How many tyres and indicators do you want?

Buyer : _____

Seller : Two tyres and two indicators!
Which type of tyres do you want, please?

Buyer : _____

Seller : Pirere tyres! That will be one hundred fifty thousand shillings only for each. What else do you want to buy?

Buyer : _____

Seller : Engine oil! How many litres do you want?

Buyer : _____

Seller : Only one litre!

Buyer : _____

Seller : A litre costs twelve thousand shillings only.

Buyer : Here is _____

Seller : Thank you very much for coming, sir.

Buyer : _____

Seller : Nice time, sir.

Buyer ; _____

TOPIC TWO: PRINT MEDIA

VOCABULARY

cartoon, journalist, front page, article, puzzle, newspaper, back page, reporter, columnist, auditorial, edit.

1. print (verb)	to produce letters, pictures etc. on paper using a machine that puts ink on the surface. Tenses: print – prints – printing – printed – printed I will <u>print</u> a copy of the document for you.
2. media (noun)	radio, newspapers, magazines and television that provide a large number of people with information and entertainment Singular: medium Plural : media The <u>media</u> will cover news about elections next week.
3. headline (n)	the title of a newspaper article printed in large or bold letters. Plural : headlines The <u>headline</u> on the front page was “Fuel Prices Doubled”.

4. the headlines	a short summary of the most important items of news read at the beginning and at the end of a news program on the radio or televisions The anchor read <u>the headlines</u> again before she ended the news signed out of the studio.
5. cartoon (noun)	an amusing drawing in a newspaper or magazine about politics or events in the news Plural – cartoons Children are often amused by <u>cartoons</u> .
6. cartoonist (n)	a person who draws cartoons Plural – cartoonists The <u>cartoonist</u> who draws for Monitor Newspaper has not drawn nice cartoons today.
7. news (n) always singular	new information about something that has happened recently Plural – news Have you heard the <u>news</u> about fire gutting Owino markets? The news on NTV is being read by Patrick Mukasa.
8. newspaper (n)	a set of large printed sheets of paper containing news, articles, advertisements, etc published daily or weekly Plural – newspapers The New Vision newspaper is published daily.
9. newsletter (n)	a printed report containing news of the activities of a club or organisations that is sent regularly to all its members Plural – newsletters All the members of the Uganda Red Cross Society received their newsletters from the Monitor Newspaper.
10. news vendor (n)	a person who sells newspapers on streets. Plural – news vendors The news vendors moved to different streets selling news. Verb: vend-vending-vended- vended.
11. news anchor (n)	a person who reads news on a television or radio. Syn = news readers Plural: news anchors The news <u>anchor</u> started with the headlines while reading news.

12. newsprint	the cheap paper on which news is printed
13. obituary pl=ies	an article about somebody's life and achievement that is printed in a newspaper soon after they have died.

Activity

Rearrange the following sentences in alphabetical order.

- media, print, cartoon, headline, news.
- newspaper, journalist, newsprint, journalism

Write the singular form of the following.

- media _____
- cartoonists _____
- news _____
- headlines _____
- newsletters _____
- newspapers _____

Fill in the blank spaces with the most suitable word.

- The _____ the cartoonist drew in the magazine were not interesting.
- The Monitor _____ is published daily.
- My uncle is a news _____ one Bukedde Television.
- Yesterday's BB newspaper wasn't well _____; it had a lot of wrong information.

MORE VOCABULARY ON PRINT MEDIA

1. journal (noun)	<p>a written record of things you do every day or a newspaper or magazine that deals with a particular subject or profession</p> <p>Plural: journals</p> <p>Mark is in charge of the medical <u>journal</u>.</p> <p>I recorded what I did yesterday in my <u>journal</u>.</p>
2. journalist (n)	<p>a person whose job is to collect news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio or television</p> <p>Plural : journalists</p> <p>The <u>journalist</u> who wrote an interesting story about the war in Somalia has been arrested.</p>

3. journalism (n)	the work of collecting and writing news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio or television My brother has a Master's Degree in <u>journalism</u> .
4. column (n)	apart of a newspaper or magazine which appears regularly and deals with a specific subject or is written by a particular writer Plural: columns Our father enjoys reading Ssemuju's <u>column</u> in The observer Newspaper.
5. columnist (n)	a person who writes regular articles on a particular topic for a newspaper or magazine Plural : columnists Wafula is a very good <u>columnists</u> .
14. edit(v)	to remove words, phrases or scenes from a book, programme or newspaper before it is published to make changes to texts or information. to prepare a piece of writing or book to be published Forms: editing – edited The Daily Monitor newspaper is well- <u>edited</u> .
6. editor (n)	a person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine. Plural: editors The police have arrested a news <u>editor</u> for publishing a false story about the president.
7. editorial (n)	an important article in a newspaper that expresses the editor's opinion about an item of news or issue. Plural : editorials Onyango used to write educative <u>editorials</u> for his newspaper.
8. announcement (n)	a spoken or written statement that informs people about something Plural: announcements Verb: announce Tense: announces – announcing announced – announced The editor wrote a death <u>announcement</u> in the newspaper.

9. puzzle (noun)	<p>a game that you have to think about carefully in order to answer it or do it.</p> <p>Plural: puzzles</p> <p>Syn-problem, conundrum, brainteaser...</p> <p>There are always junior or senior puzzles in the newspaper.</p>
10. crossword (n)	<p>A game in which you have to fit words across and down wards into spaces with numbers in a square diagram.</p> <p>Plural : crosswords</p> <p>There was a <u>crossword</u> puzzle is the Orupiny Newspaper.</p>

Activity

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

- 1) Mr. Mpagi is a very good _____. (journal)
- 2) The news for MJ newspaper_____ was seriously beaten by the angry mob. (edit)
- 3) A good reader usually reads _____. (silent)
- 4) Hon. Tinku is a very good _____ for the Monitor Newspaper. (colum)
- 5) The journalist wrote an _____ story about highway robbery. (interest)
- 6) There weren't many exciting _____ in the newspapers yesterday. (story)
- 7) There is a column for death _____ in the newspapers. (announce)
- 8) It was such an _____ headline that it attracted many passers –by (educated)
- 9) Most newspapers are printed and sold _____. (day)
- 10) My father is fond of _____ newspapers. (read)

B. Rewrite the sentences giving a single word for the underlined group of words.

- 11) The person in charge in the newspaper was arrested by the police.
- 12) The man who collects news has come.

- 13) The radio, newspapers, magazines and television will cover news about elections.

MORE VOCABULARY ON PRINT MEDIA

1. story (n)	a description of events and people that the writer or speaker has invented in order to entertain people Plural – stories The journalist wrote an interesting <u>story</u> about elections.
2. back page (n)	the last page of the newspaper Plural – back pages; Syn = rear/hind Opp = front The <u>back page</u> usually contains sports news.
3. front page (n)	the first page of the newspaper Plural – front pages The <u>front page</u> always covers news about the president and government.
4. reporter(n) cf journalist	a person who collects and reports news for newspapers, radio or television Plural – reporters The news <u>reporter</u> published that the former minister had embezzled some funds from government.
5. article (n)	a piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine Plural – articles Yesterday, I read an <u>article</u> about children's rights.
6. advertisement (n)	a notice, picture or film telling people about a product, job or service Plural – advertisements Verb – advertise Tenses – advertise – advertises advertising – advertised – advertised There weren't many <u>advertisements</u> in the local newspaper yesterday.
7. brochure (n)	a small magazine or book containing pictures and information about something or advertising something. Plural – brochures

	The tourists were given travel <u>brochures</u> as soon as they arrived at Entebbe Airport.
8. pullout (n)	a part of a magazine, newspaper etc that can be taken out easily and kept separately Plural – pullouts Daddy pulled out an eight-page <u>pull out</u> on child abuse.
9. correspondent(n)	a person who reports news from a particular area or country for a newspaper, television or radio station Plural – correspondents Willy Kadama is a news <u>correspondent</u> for Radio Simba in Iganga.

Activity

Use the correct form of the given words in brackets to fill the gaps.

- Have you read the _____ in the Daily Monitor newspaper today? (announce)
- The _____ in the New Vision was interesting.(edit)
- It is good to publish _____ in media. (advertise)

4. Complete the table correctly

Present	Continuous	Past	Participle
report	_____	reported	_____
announce	announcing	_____	announced
advertise	_____	advertised	advertised
edit	_____	edited	_____
publish	publishing	_____	published
appear	_____	appeared	appeared
draw	drawing	_____	drawn
broadcast	_____	broadcast	_____
air	_____	aired	_____

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

- Bukedde's _____ has been arrested. (report)
- Sunday Vision publishes a lot of _____ (pullout)
- The head prefect has _____ a very interesting article in the newspaper. (write)

8. All today's _____ were about the death of the minister.
(front page)
9. I read two _____ in the magazine. (article)
10. What was _____ yesterday? (broadcast)

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

Using: The _____ which _____

This structure is used to refer to things but not people.
It can be used to describe the subject talked about in a sentence.

Examples

- a) The article appeared in a newspaper last week . It was sad.
The article **which** appeared in a newspaper last week was sad.
- b) This is the news room. Peter works here.
This the news room **in which** Peter works.
- c) The newspaper has got torn. Our father bought it yesterday.
The newspaper **which** our father bought yesterday has got torn.

ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences using _____ which _____ -

1. The advertisement appeared in the New Vision. It was about job opportunities in Canada.
2. The goat died. The manager gave it to the editor.
3. I read a death announcement. It was about the untimely death of two school children.
4. We sat in a vehicle. The vehicle belongs to a journalist.
5. The headline was very interesting. The headline appeared in the Monitor newspaper interesting.
6. The cartoon looked like a statue. The cartoonist drew it.

COMPREHENSION

Study the NGM TV programme line up for tomorrow and, in full sentences, answer the questions about it.

UBC TV PROGRAMME LINE UP

TIME	PROGRAMME
4:00p.m.	Opening the station
5:00p.m.	News in Kiswahili
5:30p.m.	Let us learn Maths
6:30p.m.	Cartoons
7:00p.m.	News in Luganda
8:00p.m.	Turning Point
9:00p.m.	News in English
10:00p.m.	Nigerian Movie
11:00p.m.	Ask the Doctor
12:00 mid-night	Movie: Passions

Questions

- 1) When will the station open?
- 2) At what time will the cartoons be shown?
- 3) Which programme will be aired at 10:00p.m?
- 4) Which programme will follow Turning Point?
- 5) How many movies will be shown on that day?
- 6) If you wanted to learn Kiswahili, which programme would you watch?
- 7) How many times will the news be telecast on this station?
- 8) How long will the news in English take?
- 9) Which programme will come immediately after cartoons?
- 10) Why should TV stations show the programme line up?

POEM

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

Newspapers! Newspapers!
Published daily, weekly
Covering all events of the day
Be it good or bad news
Containing all stories
About politics, sports, business, and fashion.

Newspaper! Newspapers!
A big bold printed headline
Appears on the front page
To attract customers and news readers.
News is gathered by journalists and reporters
Checked by the chief editor
In order to be simplified and remove mistakes
Before being published.

Newspapers! Newspapers!
Found everywhere, anywhere
Read by everyone who is literate
The letters to the editor and advertisements
Puzzles, editorials, pictures and cartoons for children
All those make the papers very interesting
To the young and the old
Whether rich or poor.

By Malibu Musa

Questions

- a) What is the poem about?
- b) What do newspapers cover?
- c) What kind of news do newspapers cover?
- d) Why is the headline printed in bold letters?
- e) Who collects news?
- f) What are the stories about?
- g) According to the poem, what does the chief editor do?
- h) To whom are letters written according to the poem?
- i) By whom is the news collected?
- j) How many stanzas are in the poem?
- k) By whom was the poem written?
- l) Suggest a suitable title to the poem.

This announcement appeared in the New Vision newspaper of Sunday, 10th July 2022. Read it and, in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

ANNOUNCEMENT

LOST CHILD

LOST CHILD

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Baingi of Kira Town Council wishes to announce the disappearance of their son **AINE CARLTON**. He disappeared on Saturday afternoon from Namboole Stadium.

Aine Carlton is ten years old. He is tall, dark-skinned and puts on glasses. He speaks Rukiga and English. He was wearing a yellow Uganda Cranes T-shirt and black shorts. He was last seen at Kireka Petrol Station near Umoja Supermarket.

A big **reward** awaits anyone who sees him and reports to police or call the parents on **0704987456**.

Questions

1. In which newspaper did the announcement appear?
2. What was the announcement about?
3. Who put this announcement in the newspaper?
4. When did Aine Carlton disappear?
5. How old was he?
6. What does Aine Carlton look like?
7. What was he wearing when he disappeared?
8. Where should one report if one finds Carlton?
9. Who will be rewarded according to the notice?
10. Write another word or group of words with the same meaning as **reward**.

JUMBLED STORY

The sentences below are in wrong order.

Rearrange them in the correct order to make a good composition about “Newspapers.”

- a) However, all these can read because they are literate.
- b) Sports fans enjoy reading the sports page most.
- c) The information and daily updates are gathered by journalists.
- d) These newspapers, however, have different names.
- e) The articles may be about politics, government, sports and the classified advertisements.
- f) While the business community enjoy the column of “classified advertisements.”
- g) All these newspapers are a great source of information and daily update.
- h) The journalists include various articles in the newspapers.
- i) They include the Daily Monitor, the New Vision, the Red Pepper and Bukedde.
- j) There are many newspapers published in Uganda daily.

PUZZLE

Complete the crossword puzzle correctly.

①	N				L	E	T	④		⑤
		②					M			P
	E			③		A				O
③	A		T			D				R
④	A	R	I		L	E				T
					E					
				⑤	E	D				R
		O								
		N								

ACROSS

1. Information published by an organization for its members(10)
2. A regular article about the same subject (6)
3. A social gathering for fun. (5)
4. A piece of writing in a newspaper. (7)

5. The overall supervisor of a newspaper. (6)

DOWN

1. A publican of news printed on large sheets of paper. (6)
2. A funny drawing causing amusement. (6)
3. A ride on a bicycle. (5)
4. A figure after nine. (3)
5. Somebody who reports news in the media. (8)

TOPIC: TRAVELLING VOCABULARY

fare	the money that you pay to travel by bus, plane, train or taxi. All the passengers paid the <u>fare</u> to the conductor.
conductor (n)	a person (man) who collects fare or money from passengers on a bus, taxi, etc. Plural - conductors The bus <u>conductor</u> gave me a receipt after paying the money.
conductress (n)	a person (woman) who collects fare or money from passengers on a bus, taxi etc. Plural – conductresses The <u>conductress</u> talked to the passengers in the bus politely.
passenger (n)	a person who is travelling in a car, bus, train, plane or ship. Plural – passengers All the <u>passengers</u> paid the fare to the conductor.
ticket (n)	a printed piece of paper that gives you the right to travel by a particular bus, train, plane, etc. Plural – tickets Having paid the fare, the conductor gave me a <u>ticket</u> .
travel (verb)	to go from one place to another over a long distance. Tenses – travel – travels – travelling –

	<p>travelled</p> <p>If you <u>travel</u> to Nairobi, you will see many tall buildings.</p> <p>Syn – journey –journeying-journeyed</p>
traveller	<p>a person who is travelling or who often travels.</p> <p>Plural – travellers</p> <p>She is a frequent <u>traveller</u> to Belgium.</p>
travelling (noun)	<p>the act of moving over a long distance.</p> <p>The job he got requires a lot of <u>travelling</u>.</p>
seat (n)	<p>a place where you can sit.</p> <p>Plural – seats</p> <p>The conductor told the passengers to take their <u>seats</u>.</p>

ACTIVITY

Arrange these words in alphabetical order.

1. travelled, traveller, travelling, travel
2. conductor, seat, passenger, fare

Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

3. None of the _____ paid the fare to the driver. (passenger)
4. _____ by train is very interesting. (travel)
5. The _____ of the plane surprised everybody. (arrive)
6. While he was _____ to school yesterday, he got involved in an accident. (ride)
7. Daddy usually drives his car _____ to avoid accidents. (careful)

Rewrite the sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

8. The man who collects bus fare was very rude.
9. The people travelling by bus sustained serious injuries.
10. The guest of honour was given a comfortable place where to sit.
11. My paper I was given after paying the fare is missing.

Construct a sentence using each of the following to that you understand its meaning

12. fare
13. fair

Write in full

14. PSV
15. PMO

16. DWI
17. DMC

MORE VOCABULARY

cycle (n/v)	(n) a bicycle or motorcycle We went for a <u>cycle</u> ride on Sunday.
cyclist (n)	a person who rides a bicycle. Plural - cyclists The <u>cyclist</u> who knocked down a school girl has been taken to court and charged.
speed (n/v)	(n) the rate at which somebody or something moves or travels e.g. a plane, taxi, etc. The driver reduced the <u>speed</u> of the car by braking. (v) drive too fast = to drive faster than the speed that is legally allowed. <i>Usually in the progressive tense.</i> He was arrested by the traffic police and charged with <u>speeding</u> . - b) to move or happen quickly Forms – speeds-speeding-spel/spelled-spel/spelled Adj – speedy – speedier- Adv – speedily- more speedily-
fast (adj/adv)	moving or able to move quickly. A car is <u>faster</u> (adj) or moves <u>faster</u> (adv) than a bicycle.
booking office (n)	a place where you can buy tickets at a train or bus station. Plural - booking offices. There were people at the <u>booking office</u> .
depart (verb)	to leave a place, especially to start a trip. Opposite – arrive Abbreviation : dep. Tense – depart(s) – departing – departed Opp – arrive(s) – arriving – arrived
departure (n)	the act of leaving a place. Opposite – arrival The <u>departure</u> of the British Airways was delayed/marred by bad weather.
arrive (v) (in/at/on) abbrev-arr.	to get to a place at the end of a journey. Opposite – depart Tenses – arrive – arrives – arriving – arrived

	<p>We might <u>arrive</u> in UK before 5:00a.m. The bus has <u>arrived at</u> the park late. By the time the police <u>arrive on</u> the scene, the evidence had been destroyed.</p> <p>Syn – reach</p>
arrival (noun)	<p>the act of coming or being brought to a place.</p> <p>Opposite - departure The <u>arrival</u> time of Qatar Airlines is 9:00a.m.</p>
destination	<p>a place to which somebody or something is going or being sent.</p> <p>Plural – destinations The passengers were checked all the way through to their final destinations.</p>

Activity

Give the plural forms of these words.

1. taxi _____
2. booking office _____
3. luggage _____
4. bus _____
5. passenger plane _____
6. taxi driver _____
7. passerby _____
8. driver's seat _____

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

9. It is very _____ to drive at a high speed. (danger)
10. A _____ driver always causes accidents. (care)
11. _____ an aeroplane is easier than driving a tractor. (fly)
12. There were many _____ in town last Sunday. (taxi)
13. He drove the vehicle so _____ that he failed to control it.
(speedy)
14. The motorcyclist was _____ than the cyclist. (speedy)

Rewrite the sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

15. There were many people riding bicycles in the city.

16. The passengers have put their bags, mattresses, suitcases in the boot.
17. The people walking along the road must be careful.

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

Using _____ **while** _____

- ✓ While can be used both at the beginning of a sentence and in within the sentence.
- ✓ If we begin with while, a comma is used in to separate the two sentences/clauses.

Examples

1. The conductor was collecting fare. The passengers were shouting.
 - ✓ **While** the conductor was collecting fare, the passengers were shouting.
2. We were travelling to Mombasa. The front tyre burst.
 - ✓ **While** were travelling to Mombasa, the front tyre burst.
 - ❖ The front type burst **while** we were travelling to Mombasa.
3. The girls were organizing the books. The boys were carrying desks.
 - ✓ **While** the girls were organizing the books, the boys were carrying desks.
 - ❖ The boys were carrying desks **while** the girls were organizing the books.

Activity

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. The mechanic was repairing the vehicle. The young girl was pumping the tyre. (Join the sentences and begin: While...)
2. As the cyclist was riding, the passenger was listening to news. (Begin: While _____)
3. We were travelling. One of the passengers started quarrelling. (Join into one sentence using: ___ while ___)
4. It was raining heavily. The boys were playing football. (Join into one sentence using: ___ while ___)
5. Daddy was listening to news. Mummy was cooking food. (Join the sentences and begin: While...)

Using _____	often /always /usually/sometimes /seldom
often	: It means happening many times.
always	: It means at all times
usually	: It means in the way that is usual or normal, most often.
seldom	: It means not often
rarely	: It means not very often.

Examples

1. She **often** travels to the village on Saturdays.
She **always** travels to the village on Saturdays.
She **usually** travels to the village on Saturdays.
She **seldom** travels to the village on Saturdays.
She **rarely** travels to the village on Saturdays.
2. Milly often reaches school before 8:00a.m
3. Milly always reaches school before 8:00a.m.
4. Milly usually reaches school before 8:00a.m
5. Milly seldom reaches school before 8:00a.m
6. Milly rarely reaches school before 8:00a.m.
7. Milly sometimes reaches school before 8:00a.m

ACTIVITY

Make six correct sentences from the table below.

I	seldom			foot to school
He	always			Plane to Dubai
We	usually			taxi to the
They	rarely	travel	by	village
Children	often	travels	on	boat to Ssese Island
Police officers	something			train to Mombasa
Denis				plane to Dubai

Write the opposite forms of the following;

1. often _____
2. always _____

The use of 'arrive' and 'reach'

- ✓ To **arrive** is to get to a place.
- ✓ Arrive: takes "**at**" to refer to a smaller area.
It takes '**in**' when referring to a bigger place.
It also takes 'on' on some occasion according to the meaning.

‘at’ a place; e.g. bus park, school, hospital, church in a city, county, continent, town.

‘on’

Examples

1. I will **arrive at** the station in the morning.
I will **reach** the station in the morning.
2. Agnes **arrived in** Sudan at 1:00p.m.
Agnes **reached** Sudan at 1:00p.m.
3. My mother **reaches** home late.
My mother **arrives at** home late.

ACTIVITY

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. He arrives at home in the evening. (Use ___ reach ___)
2. Patrick reached Nairobi in the evening. (Use __ arrived __)
3. The bus will reach Jinja on Sunday. (Use __ arrive __)
4. The visitor arrived in London in the evening. (Use__ reached __)
5. The old man arrives at the market before noon.(Use __ reach __)
6. The patient reached the hospital in time. (Use ___ arrived __)

COMPOSITION

Jumbled Sentences

The sentences below are in a wrong order. Rearrange them to make a meaningful composition.

1. He repaired the car within two hours.
2. Last holidays, we decided to travel to the village.
3. On our way to Mbarara Town, our car broke down in a forest.
4. We reached the village in the evening.
5. My father then picked his phone and called a mechanic he knew in Masaka.
6. Our village is found in Mbarara District.
7. After repairing the car, we set off for the journey.
8. The mechanic boarded a taxi from Masaka and rushed to the scene in a short time.
9. Because of the darkness in the forest, we were scared.
10. The forest was very big, thick and dark even during the day.

COMPREHENSION

POEM

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

SAFETY ON THE ROAD

On every road in the country,
There are various road users,
Motorist, cyclists, motorcyclists and pedestrians,
Motorcyclists travel by motorcycles,
Cyclists travel by bicycles,
And motorists travel by cars.

Pedestrians have no vehicles,
They therefore travel on foot,
They walk on pavements,
Pavements on the right- hand side of the road,
This protects from any knocks from behind.

In every place, motorcyclists and cyclists,
Must always wear helmets,
This protects them from head injuries,
Just in case an accident occurs,
And must use a moderate speed.

Motorists must fasten their seatbelts,
Before and while driving
They must also use the left –hand side of the road
In addition, they should avoid speeding
If they want to stay alive
Because speeding kills.

(anon)

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. How many stanzas does this poem have?
3. Which road users travel by bicycles?
4. Which side of the road do pedestrians use?
5. Why should the motorists avoid speeding?
6. Why do motorcyclists wear helmets?

7. When must motorists fasten their seat belts?
8. How do you think accidents on roads should be reduced?
9. Give another word to mean the same as the following as used in the poem:
 - i. motorists
 - ii. occur
 - iii. moderate
10. Who is the writer of the poem?

COMPREHENSION

Table interpretation

Below is the **schedule** of different buses in Uganda. Study it carefully and, in full sentences, answer the questions about it.

DAY	TYPE OF BUS	FROM	TO	DEPARTURE TIME
Mon.	Link Bus	Kampala	Kasese Via Fort Portal	9:00 a.m.
Tue.	Swift Bus	Kampala	Bushenyi	11:00 a.m.
Wed.	YY Bus	Kampala	Lira	6:00 p.m.
Thur.	Gate Way	Kampala	Mbale	1:00 p.m.
Fri.	Global Bus	Kampala	Mbarara	10:00 a.m.
Sat.	Baby Coach	Kampala	Juba via Gulu	5:00 p.m.
Sun.	Gate Way	Kampala	Busia	2:00 p.m.

Questions

1. Where does the Swift Bus go on Tuesday?
2. Which bus goes to Kasese according to the table?
3. How many buses are shown on the table?
4. Where does the Baby Coach pass to reach Juba?
5. Where do all buses begin their journeys from?
6. At what time does the YY Bus leave Kampala?
7. What is the final place for the Global Bus?
8. On which day does the Gate Way Bus go to Mbale?
9. Write the meaning of the following;
 - a) a.m. _____
 - b) via _____
 - c) p.m. _____
10. Give another word to mean the same as 'schedule'.

COMPREHENSION

Dialogues Reading

Read the dialogue below and, in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

- Martha : Long time, Flavia.
Flavia : Long time, Martha.
Martha : How were the holidays?
Flavia : Fantastic! I enjoyed a lot especially during Christmas.
Martha : How did you spend your Christmas?
Flavia : I travelled a lot. I travelled by road to Queen Elizabeth National Park.
Martha : Were you just travelling or touring as well?
Flavia : You know I often travel, but this time I was touring as well.
Martha : What did you tour?
Flavia : I toured Queen Elizabeth National Park and I saw some wild animals like antelopes, zebras and giraffes. While I was travelling back home, I saw some interesting places like forests, hills, mountains, etc.
Martha : When did you come back?
Flavia : I came back on 27th December. By 5:00p.m. I had reached home in Kampala.
Martha : It was nice meeting you again.
Flavia : See you, Martha.

Questions

1. Who took part in the dialogue?
2. At what time of the day did the dialogue take place?
3. How did Flavia spend her holidays?
4. Where did Flavia see the wild animals?
5. At what did Flavia reach home?
6. Where is Flavia's home found according to the dialogue?
7. At what time of the day did Flavia reach home?
8. Apart from animals, what else did Flavia see during her tour?
9. Why do you think Flavia enjoyed the holidays?
10. Which animals did Flavia see besides giraffes?

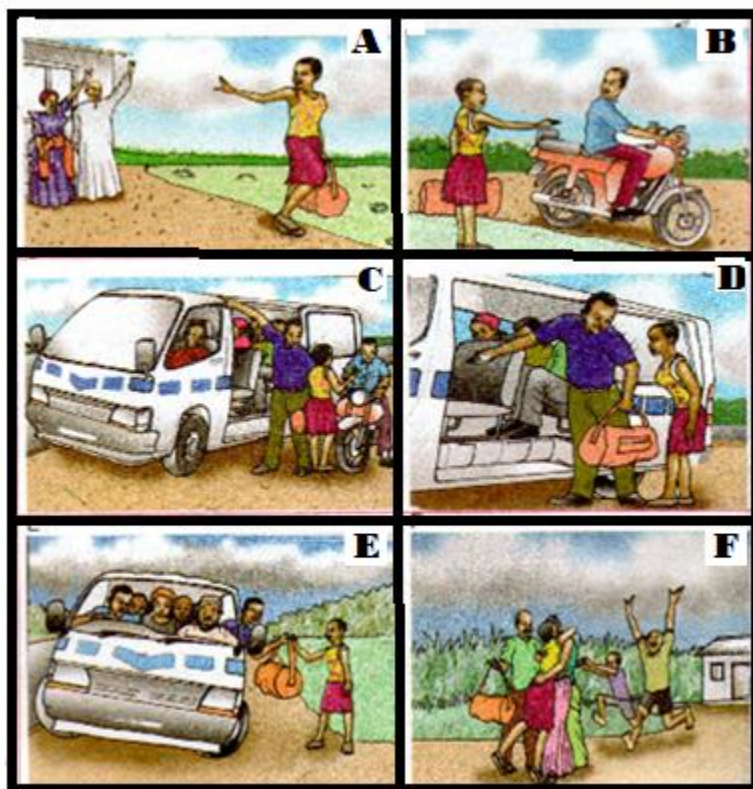
11. Write another words or group of words with the same meaning as;
 a) interesting
 b) often
12. Suggest a suitable title to the dialogue.

PICTURE COMPOSITION

Pictures A – F tell a story about Ruth's journey from her grandparents in Mityana to her parents in Fort Portal after the two-month third term holiday. Study them carefully and then describe what is saying in each picture.

You may use these words below.

waving	stopping	paying	welcoming
Showing	destination	taxi	siblings and parents



Picture **A** : _____
 Picture **B**: _____
 Picture **C**: _____
 Picture **D**: _____
 Picture **E**: _____

Picture **F**: _____

7. Which means of transport did Ruth use in picture B?
8. What is she holding in Picture **A**?
9. How did she travel to her parents after alighting from the motorcycle?
10. Who do you think is showing Ruth a seat in picture D?
11. Who do you think is holding the girl's bag in Picture **D**?
12. Where did she spend her holiday according to given information?
13. By whom was she welcomed home in picture F?
14. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

PRIMARY FIVE ENGLISH COMPREHENSION
LESSON NOTES TERM II (TWO)
LETTER WRITING

Vocabulary

letter (noun)	<p>a written or printed message that is usually put in an envelope and sent to somebody.</p> <p>Plural : letters</p> <p>Asianzu will send a <u>letter</u> to her aunt next week.</p>
write (verb)	<p>to make letters or number on a surface especially using a pen or pencil.</p> <p>Tense : write(s) – writing – wrote – written</p> <p>Tom will write a letter tomorrow.</p>
writer (noun)	<p>a person who writes books or letters.</p> <p>opposite : receiver /recipient</p> <p>plural : writers</p> <p>The <u>writer</u> did not put his/her address on the letter.</p> <p>synonym : addresser Opp-addressee</p>
invite (verb)	<p>to ask someone to come to an event or occasion.</p> <p>tenses : invite(s) – inviting – invited – invited</p> <p>He will <u>invite</u> me to his wedding party.</p>
invitation (n)	<p>a spoken or written request to somebody to go somewhere.</p> <p>plural : invitations</p> <p>I didn't attend your party because. I did not receive the <u>invitation</u>.</p>
card (n)	<p>a small piece of hard paper or plastic with information on it.</p> <p>plural : cards</p> <p>John received an invitation <u>card</u> from his friend last week.</p>
envelope (n)	<p>A flat paper container used to send letters in /used for sealing letters in.</p> <p>plural : envelops</p> <p>verb : envelop</p> <p>tense : envelop(s) – enveloping – enveloped</p>

	Having written a letter, Rose put it in an <u>envelope</u> .
address (noun)	<p>details of where somebody works, lives and where letters can be sent.</p> <p>plural : addresses</p> <p>verb : address – addressing – addressed - addressed</p> <p>Our school address is; Hormisdallen School Kamwokya, P.O Box 30223, Kampala.</p>
addressee (n)	<p>a person that the letter is addressed to.</p> <p>plural : addressees</p> <p>synonym : receiver</p> <p>opposite: writer /addresser</p> <p>The <u>addressee</u> was not mentioned.</p>

Activity

Re-arrange the following words alphabetically.

1. writer, card, envelop, address
2. addresser, addressee, address, addressees

Write the plural form of the following words.

3. address _____
4. envelope _____
5. invitation card _____

Use the correct form of the word given in brackets to complete the sentence.

6. We received an _____ to the music gala. (invite)
7. They posted two _____ last week. (letter)
8. To whom was the letter _____? (address)
9. The _____ address was clearly written in the envelope. (receive)
10. I _____ a friendly letter last week. (write)

MORE VOCABULARY ABOUT LETTER WRITING

occasion (n)	<p>a special event, ceremony or celebration.</p> <p>plural: occasions</p> <p>adjective: occasional</p> <p>adverb: occasionally</p> <p>The king's birthday is always a memorable occasion.</p>
party (n)	<p>a feast or social occasion at which people eat drink, dance, talk and enjoy themselves.</p> <p>plural: parties</p> <p>verb : party – partying – partied – partied</p> <p>Jennifer's parents have organized a birthday <u>party</u>.</p>
ceremony (n)	<p>a public or religious occasion that involves a series of events.</p> <p>plural : ceremonies</p> <p>adj - ceremonial</p> <p>My brother and I attended a wedding <u>ceremony</u> last Saturday.</p>
guest (noun)	<p>a visitor or a person who is invited to a particular ceremony.</p> <p>plural : guests</p> <p>opposite : host / hostess</p> <p>Although Maria invited a lot of <u>guests</u>, a few of them attended the party.</p> <p>Opp – host/hostess</p>
host / hostess	<p>a person who invites guests to a meal or party.</p> <p>plural : hosts / hostesses</p> <p>opposite: guest/visitor</p> <p>The host was smartly dressed for the party.</p>
signature (n)	<p>a signed name or act of signing something.</p> <p>plural : signatures</p> <p>verb : sign</p> <p>tenses : sign – signs – signing – signed</p> <p>The head teacher's <u>signature</u> is very complicated.</p>
affectionate (adj)	<p>expressing caring feelings and love for somebody.</p> <p>adverb : affectionately</p> <p>noun : affection</p> <p>Mr and Mrs. Kalibala are very affectionate towards their children.</p>

sincerely (adj)	<p>part of the conclusion used at the end of the letter before the writer's name.</p> <p>adjective: sincere</p> <p>After writing 'yours sincerely', Isaiah signed the letter.</p>
sender (n)	<p>a person who sends a letter or something.</p> <p>verb : send</p> <p>tenses : send – sends – sending – sent – sent</p> <p>plural : senders</p> <p>opp. receiver/recipient</p> <p>If this letter is lost and found, please return to the <u>sender</u>.</p>
receiver	<p>a person who receives a letter or something.</p> <p>plural : receivers</p> <p>opp. sender</p> <p>verb : receive</p> <p>tenses : receive – receives – receiving – received – received</p> <p>noun – reception / receptionist</p> <p>The <u>receiver's</u> address was not clearly written on the envelope.</p>
Friend (n)	<p>a person who has the same interests and opinions as yourself and always helps and supports you.</p> <p>A <u>friend</u> of theirs has not come today.</p> <p>plural : friends</p> <p>opp. enemy</p> <p>abst. noun – friendship – opp. enmity</p>
reply(v)	<p>to say or write back an answer to somebody.</p> <p>noun : a reply</p> <p>tenses : replies – replying – replied – replied</p> <p>You should <u>reply</u> to friends whenever they write to you.</p>
dear (adj)	<p>an expression used as a greeting at the beginning of a letter before the name or title of the addressee.</p> <p>Adv. - dearly</p> <p>What's your name, <u>dear</u>?</p> <p>Other meaning of 'dear'</p> <p>b) loved or liked very much</p> <p>c) expensive</p>

Activity

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

1. The writer's _____ was very complicated. (sign)
2. Her friend _____ writes to me. (occasional)
3. The _____ address was clearly written on the envelope.
(receive)
4. My sister has not _____ to my letter since last month. (reply)
5. I wrote a _____ letter last week. (friend)
6. Organizing two _____ requires a lot of money. (party)
7. The head prefect _____ us before we went home.
(address)
8. He wrote the letter with a lot of _____ (affectionately)
9. Introduction _____ are usually very interesting.
(ceremony)
10. Your letter doesn't have a _____. (conclude)
11. She got a very warm _____ at the party. (receive)
12. We _____ the letters through the post office. (send)

Abbreviations connected with letter writing

PS – postscript

PO – the Post Office, postal order

Pls –please

e-mail – electronic mail

encl./enc. - enclosed

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

Using : _____ **would** _____

- ✓ We use would when talking about unreal situations or things that will probably never happen.
- ✓ This structure is usually used in second conditional.
We use if + past simple + would + verb + infinitive in the second conditional.
- ✓ A comma is needed for sentences beginning with the 'If clause'. However a comma is not needed if a sentence begins with the main clause.

Examples

1. He will come to our party if we invite him.
He would come to our party if we invited him.
If we invited him, he would come to our party.
2. If I get a piece of paper and a pen, I will write a letter.
If I got a piece of paper and a pen, I would write a letter.
I would write a letter if I got a piece of paper and a pen.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using: ____ would ____

1. Sarah will post the letter if she goes to town.
2. Maureen will be surprised if he comes here today.
3. If you see him, he will take the letters.
4. If I receive the invitation card, I will attend the party.

Rewrite these sentences beginning: If ____

5. She will buy an envelope when she gets enough money.
6. The teacher will forgive you if you write an apology letter.
7. Katumba will cry if you misplace his business card.
8. The secretary will print the cards if the power does not go off.

POEM

Read the poem below and, in full sentences, answer the questions in full sentences.

I received a letter,
From my primary four classmate it came,
Neatly written it had been
In an envelope sealed it was,
For none but me.

I received a letter,
A friendly letter it was,
On a bright Sunday afternoon,
Delivered it was,
By none but the postman.

I received a letter,
Decorated with stamps it was,
From the General Post Office it arrived,
For none but me.

I received a letter,
A thank-you letter it was,
For the gift of being humble and honest,
From none but my classmate in Primary Five
By **Apio Grace**.

Questions

1. Who is the poem about?
2. From whom did the letter come?
3. How was it written according to the poem?
4. Where was the letter enclosed?
5. How many stanzas does the poem have?
6. What kind of letter did the writer receive?
7. Why was the writer thanked?
8. On which days of the week did the writer get the letter?
9. Write the short form of the General Post Office.
10. According to the poem, in which class was the writer?
11. Who delivered the letter?
12. Suggest a good title for this poem.

COPOSITION WRITING

LETTER WRITING

There are two kinds of letters.

- 1) Personal /informal /friendly / social letters
- 2) Business/formal /official letters

1. Personal letters

They/these are letters written to a family member, close friend or relative.

Parts of a friendly letter

a. The address

This is the writer's full address (details). This informs the reader where the writer of the letter can be located.

There are two types of addresses

- Personal address (home)
- Business address
- School address

- **Personal address**

A personal address belongs to an individual and it must bear his /her name e.g.

*Mukasa Paul,
P.O Box 742,
Wakiso.*

*Kizito David,
P.O Box 24,
Kabale.*

- **Business address**

A business address is an address for an organization, company or business. A business address must define itself e.g. If it is a school address, then it must have the word school/academy/university/college.

Hormisdallen School,
P.O Box 30223,
Kampala

Bright Junior Primary School,
P.O Box 730,
Masuliita

b. Date:

The date shows when the letter was written.

e.g.

9th January 2023 or

9 January 2023 or

9/01/2023

c. Salutation /greeting

The form of greeting will depend on the relation in which you stand to the person to whom you are writing.

e.g.

Dear Agnes,
Dear Aunt Liz,
Dear Mummy,
Dear Daddy,
Dear Ronald,
Dear Uncle Mark,

d. Body

The main body of the letter will depend on the person it is being sent to. The body contains the message the writer intends to convey or send to the receiver.

e.g.

- ✓ I am writing to invite you to my birthday
- ✓ I would like to

e. Complimentary close

This could be varied according to the message in the body and the person you are writing to. Remember it informal.

- ✓ I look forward to receiving you then.
- ✓ Looking forward to your presence at the party.
- ✓ I would glad to hear from you soon. Etc

f. The Ending / conclusion

You may use any of these endings in a friendly letter. Don't forget to show your relation.

Your friend,

Your daughter,

Yours ever,

Yours affectionately,

Your sister/cousin/brother/aunt/uncle/mother/father...

g. The writer's first name

Paula

Pamella

Cynthia

Ronald

Matthew

1. Using your address, write a letter to your brother and thank him for helping you complete your holiday work during term three holidays. Request him to do the same even next holiday.
2. You are a pupil at St. Martin Primary School PO Box 33 Mukunyu. Using your school address, write a letter to your parent and remind him the date for your visitation. Don't forget to request him come with the fees balance because you will not take your exams if the fees are not fully paid.
3. Assuming your sister's birthday party is on Friday. You won't be able to attend it because you will be at school and you have a test. Write a letter to her informing her about your absentia and wish her a happy birthday. Promise to give her a gift when you come back for holidays.

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Use the words given in the box to complete the letter below.

Your	John	Primary	letter	ago
Sleep	strange	Monday	about	masks

St Paul _____ School,
PO Box 471,
Lugazi

27th March 2023.

Dear _____,
Thank you for your _____. It arrived three days _____. I was going to write to you on Tuesday, but something very _____ happened to me. Let me tell you _____ it.

On _____ night, I went to bed at the usual time, but I could not _____.
I got up. I walked out of the house very quietly because everyone was asleep. I saw three men wearing _____. They were thieves. I alarmed and they all ran away.

I will write and tell you more later. Greet everyone.
_____ friend,
Aloysius

Read the letter below and punctuate it correctly.

top care primary school
po box 746
mukono

25th November 2022

dear dad

How is my brother cyrus and my sister cathy

Thank you for paying my fees and providing all my needs at school i
am glad to inform you that the school term has ended today.

however my major intention of writing the letter is to ask you to
allow me go and have this holiday with my best friends family in
iganga if grante permission i will join you at home on the 10
december 2022 thank you in advance for permitting me go

i look forward to meeting my family then

your daughter
Jane

Jumbled sentences

**The sentences below are in a wrong order. Rearrange them to
make a good letter.**

1. Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.
2. People communicate in different ways.
3. One of the ways is by writing letters.
4. Letters are of two types.
5. The friendly and the formal letters.
6. The friendly letters are written to relatives or close friends.
7. While the formal letters are written to people in official
positions.
8. A friendly letter starts with the writer's address, then the date.

9. The third part of a friendly letter is the salutation, then the body.
10. The fifth part is the closure and lastly the writer's first name.

COMPREHENSION

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

Happy Children Primary School,
P.O Box 699,
Wandegeya

7th February 2023

Dear Mummy,

How are you and everyone at home? Has dad returned from the trip? I am fine and real coping with boarding life.

I am writing to inform you about the quiz competition I am to take part in. Our school will participate in a quiz competition starting on 13th March 2023. It will be aired on BBS TV for three Sundays; I am lucky to be one of the participants.

That means you will be watching me on TV. I feel so proud. Inform my two brother, my three sisters, our neighbours and friends to watch the show.

Send my regards to everyone home.

Your daughter,
Praise

Questions

1. To which school does the writer go?
2. When was the letter written?
3. To whom was the letter written?
4. How is Praise related to the receiver of the letter?
5. Where had the writer's father gone?
6. When will the competition begin?

7. Which TV station should the mother watch?
8. Who else should the writer's mother inform about the competition?
9. How many siblings does the writer have according to the letter?
10. Who wrote the letter?

AN INVITATION CARD

Read the invitation card below carefully and, in full sentences, answer the questions.

ELISHA WEDS ANGELLA

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Mutebi Ethan of Mutugga, Wakiso with great pleasure invites the company of **Rev. Mukasa Raymond** to the wedding ceremony of their son **Semwanga Elisha and Nantume Angella**, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kasibante Anthony of Kalungu District which will take place on Saturday, 10th September 2023 at All Saints Church, Nakasero.

Thereafter, the reception will take place at Serena Hotel in Kampala Town.

RSVP

Nakintu Rita
Tel. 0773111444

Sentamu Denis
Tel. 0752500500

Questions

1. Who is inviting people according to the card?
2. On which date will the wedding take place?
3. From which district does the bridegroom come?
4. Where will the reception take place?
5. In which church will the wedding take place?
6. Who should be contacted about the wedding?
7. According to the card, who is the bridegroom's father?
8. What is Nantume Angella according the card?
9. Write in full.
 - a) RSVP _____
 - b) Rev. _____
 - c) Mr. _____
 - d) Mrs. _____