**GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES**

**WEEK TWO**

**LESSON ONE**

**VERBS**

A verb is a doing word. Verbs can be regular or irregular.

**Regular Verbs**

These are verbs that form their past tense and past participle by adding **ed / d.**

Those which end with **y** and their second last letters are consonants, drop the **y** for **ied.**

There are also a few of them that double their last consonants before adding **ed.**

Regular verbs that simply add **ed**

**Examples**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Present tense | Past tense | Past participle |
| Allow | allowed | Allowed |
| Laugh | laughed | Laughed |
| Paint | painted | Painted |
| Defeat | defeated | Defeated |
| Jump | jumped | Jumped |
| Greet | greeted | Greeted |
| Cook | cooked | Cooked |
| Clean | cleaned | Cleaned |
| Explain | explained | Explained |
| Defend | defended | Defended |
| Perform | performed | Performed |
| Kick | kicked | Kicked |
| hang(kill) | hanged | Hanged |

Regular verbs that simply take **d**

They end with **e** in their infinitive form.

examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Present tense | Past tense | Past participle |
| Relate | related | Related |
| Decide | decided | Decided |
| Whistle | whistled | Whistled |
| Prepare | prepared | Prepared |
| Refuse | refused | Refused |
| Waste | wasted | Wasted |
| Capture | captured | Captured |
| Explore | explored | Explored |
| Receive | received | Received |
| Describe | described | Described |
| Compare | compared | Compared |
| Solve | solved | Solved |
| Dye | dyed | Dyed |

Some of the regular verbs that drop **y** for **ied.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Present tense | Past tense | Past participle |
| Rely | relied | Relied |
| Satisfy | satisfied | Satisfied |
| Terrify | terrified | Terrified |
| Multiply | multiplied | Multiplied |
| Study | studied | Studied |
| Copy | copied | Copied |
| Carry | carried | Carried |
| Marry | married | Married |
| Bury | buried | Buried |
| Hurry | hurried | Hurried |
| Deny | denied | Denied |
| Occupy | applied | Applied |
| Reply | replied | Replied |
| Supply | supplied | Supplied |
| Try | tried | Tried |
| Cry | cried | Cried |
| Fry | fried | Fried |
| Dirty | dirtied | Dirtied |
| Tidy | tidied | Tidied |
| Purify | purified | Purified |
| Classify | classified | Classified |

LESSON TWO

Some of the regular verbs that double the last consonants before adding **ed**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Present tense | Past tense | Past participle |
| Drop | dropped | Dropped |
| Plan | planned | Planned |
| Beg | begged | Begged |
| Rob | robbed | Robbed |
| Expel | expelled | Expelled |
| Stir | stirred | Stirred |
| Drip | dripped | Dripped |
| Compel | compelled | Compelled |
| Skid | skidded | Skidded |
| Prefer | preferred | Preferred |
| Knit | knitted | Knitted |
| Travel | travelled | Travelled |
| Stop | stopped | Stopped |
| Transfer | transferred | Transferred |
| Pin | pinned | Pinned |
| Occur | occurred | Occurred |
| Slap | slapped | Slapped |
| Bar | barred | Barred |
| Skip | skipped | Skipped |
| Label | labelled | Labeled |

**Exercise**

**Fill in the gaps below with the past simple tense of the verb in the brackets**

1. The spendthrift ………………his money on useless things.(waste)
2. He …………to give his name and address.(refuse)

3 Captain Cook……….the coast of Australia.(explore)

1. The customer……….a cheque with his order.(enclose)
2. Brian…………a parcel by post this morning.(receive)
3. He ……to school because he thought it was late.(hurry)
4. The school cooks……..all the cakes for the party.(supply)
5. Allan’s mother……….him to save for his annual holiday.(encourage)

9. He ………………doing it.(deny)

10. The dog ………its bone in the garden. (bury)

12. Most pupils…………the questions well before answering them. (study) 13. The clerk………..for an increase in salary. (apply)

14. Mary ……….to Jean’s invitation immediately. (reply)

15. The slow train to Kasese………………. at every station. (stop)

16. Several children……………to school by bus. (travel)

17. A lot accidents-------- in our country last year. (occur)

18. Sandra……….her tea before drinking it. (stir)

) 19. The boys said that they ………playing football to playing cricket. (prefer)

20. The car …………on the icy road and overturned. (skid

**LESSON THREE: IRREGULAR VERBS**

These are verbs which form their past tense and past participle in a different way other than by adding **ed** and they are classified into three groups:

1. Verbs in which all three forms are the same:

**for example**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Present tense** | **Past tense** | **Past participle** |
| cost | cost | Cost |
| hurt | hurt | Hurt |
| burst | burst | Burst |
| shut | shut | Shut |
| put | put | Put |
| cut | cut | Cut |
| rid | rid | Rid |
| set | set | Set |
| shed | shed | Shed |
| slit | slit | Slit |
| split | split | Split |
| spread | spread | Spread |
| cast | cast | Cast |
| broadcast | broadcast | Broadcast |
| telecast | telecast | Telecast |
| hit | hit | Hit |
| let | let | Let |
| upset | upset | Upset |
| thrust | thrust | Thrust |
| quit | quit | Quit |

2. Verbs in which the past simple and the participle are the same.

for example

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Present tense** | **Past tense** | **Past participle** |
| sit | sat | Sat |
| bend | bent | Bent |
| bleed | bled | Bled |
| breed | bred | Bred |
| bring | brought | Brought |
| build | built | Built |
| burn | burnt | Burnt |
| buy | bought | Bought |
| catch | caught | Caught |
| creep | crept | Crept |
| deal | dealt | Dealt |
| dig | dug | Dug |
| dream | dreamt | Dreamt |
| feed | fed | Fed |
| feel | felt | Felt |
| fight | fought | Fought |
| find | found | Found |
| get | got | Got |
| hang(put up) | hung | Hung |
| lie(deceive) | lied | Lied |
| lay(eggs) | laid | Laid |
| learn | learnt | Learnt |
| lend | lent | Lent |
| light | lit | Lit |
| wind | wound | Wound |
| spit | spat | Spat |
| swing | swung | Swung |
| strike | struck | Struck |
| sting | stung | Stung |
| win | won | Won |
| stick | stuck | Stuck |
| spoil | spoilt | Spoilt |
| shoot | shot | Shot |

**WEEK THREE**

**LESSON ONE**

3. For other verbs, all the three forms are different

for example

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Present tense** | **Past tense** | **Present participle** |
| be | was/were | has been |
| begin | began | has begun |
| bite | bit | has bitten |
| blow | blew | has blown |
| break | broke | has broken |
| choose | chose | has chosen |
| do | did | has done |
| draw | drew | has drawn |
| drink | drank | has drunk |
| drive | drove | has driven |
| eat | ate | has eaten |
| fall | fell | has fallen |
| fly | flew | has flown |
| forget | forgot | has forgotten |
| forgive | forgave | has forgiven |
| freeze | froze | has frozen |
| give | gave | has given |
| grow | grew | has grown |
| hide | hid | has hidden |
| know | knew | has known |
| ride | rode | has ridden |
| Lie(spread flat) | lay | has lain |
| ring | rang | has rung |
| rise | rose | has risen |
| see | saw | has seen |
| shake | shook | has shaken |
| show | showed | has shown |
| sing | sang | has sung |
| sink | sank | has sunk |
| speak | spoke | has spoken |
| steal | stole | has stolen |
| swear | swore | has sworn |
| swim | swam | has swum |
| take | took | has taken |
| tear | tore | has torn |
| throw | threw | has thrown |
| wear | wore | has worn |
| write | wrote | has written |
| go | went | has gone |
| mistake | mistook | has mistaken |
| weave | wove | has woven |
| Sew(clothes) | sewed | has sewn |
| sow | sowed | has sown |

**EXERCISE**

**Use the verbs in the brackets to fill in the gaps correctly**

1. Rema has ………..to his mother a long letter. (write)
2. The wind has……………… furiously.(blow)
3. The boys have……………on the burning tree.(stand)
4. Mary Ann has …………….a nice song.(sing)
5. The old lady has…………in the sun.(sit)
6. Siima has …………very well indeed.(swim)
7. Richard has………….the school bell.(ring)
8. The maid has ………….the wet clothes and put them before the fire.(wring)
9. The two boys have……………..their cycles from Wandegeya to Ntinda.(ride)
10. Daniel has…………….a cricket bat for a birthday present.(choose)
11. Duku has…………..a fine picture of the school.(draw)
12. It is so cold that the water in the pond has……………(freeze)
13. The boys have …………their work thoroughly.(do)
14. The swimming coach has…………me the breast stroke.(teach)
15. James has …………all his sweets.(eat)
16. Tony has ………..his balloon up so high that it burst.(blow)
17. The batsman has…………….his hand and had to retire.(hurt)
18. Charles has …….Ronald in the English test.(beat)
19. The chairman has...……..from his seat to give his report.(rise)
20. We have……..many interesting things in the museum.(see)
21. I have………….a million tears.(weep)
22. He has been………..by a scorpion.(sting)
23. The defeated army has ……….from the battlefield.(flee)
24. Jean has ………all the dishes on the floor.(drop)
25. Mother has …………..me five thousand shillings for my upkeep.(give)

**LESSON TWO**

**MIXED EXERCISE ON VERBS**

**Change the following sentences to the past tense**

1. The baby cries loudly.
2. His voice shakes with emotion.
3. He drives an expensive car.
4. I forget his name.
5. He gets along fairly well.
6. They choose Mr.Malik to be their chairman.
7. The child clings to her mother.
8. The portrait of our headmaster hangs on the wall.
9. Mugisha sows his seeds early February.
10. They all tell the same story.
11. The boy runs down the road at top speed.
12. I do it out of my free will.
13. Dorothy hides her face in shame.
14. The books lie in a heap on the floor.
15. I know him for as Rwandan.

**Fill in the gaps with the correct tense**

16. The dog …..…..up the bone it had hidden near the tree.(dig)

17. Mwezi …….the school bell yesterday.(ring)

18. The ferry…..after floating for a few hours.(sink) 19. Jane …..a doll for her baby sister. (Choose)

20. The injured soldier…….the pain in silence.(bear)

21. When the carpet was ……,there was a cloud of dust.(beat)

22. My school uniform was…………by a barbed wire.(tear)

23. John has……..a lot of juice this morning. (drink)

24. Elijah has ……..his collar- bone. (break)

25. The faithful dog………….his blind master.(lead)

**LESSON THREE**

**THE PAST TENSE**

This tense is used to show that an action happened in the past and it is not related to the present. No helping verbs are used before the main verb in the sentence unless it is in negative form.

Examples

1. He did not see me that day.

2. My balloon burst last night.

3. The mechanic didn’t fix my car.

4. Bolingo lied to me about his P.L.E results.

5. They went to the church last week.

**Oral exercise**

**Change the following sentences to the past tense**

1. She comes early.

2. He is digging a pit latrine.

3. He doesn’t understand the exercise.

4. Does he attend lessons?

5. Is he present?

6. She doesn’t write well.

**Use the verbs in the brackets to fill in the gaps in the past tense**

1. We …..with him to the theatre last evening. (go)

2. She ……me a notebook. (give)

3. The bank…..some money to the school.(lend)

4. They……their exams a few days ago.(begin)

5. We……..in lake Mburo last holiday.(swim)

6. I…….them the truth about the lost phone.(tell)

7. A wasp……her baby last night.(sting)

8. They…….a lot of food at the wedding party.(eat)

9. Judas Iscariot………….himself because of shame.(hang)

10. Priscilla……..a novel last week.(read)

11. We ……our prayers and went to sleep.(say)

12. My uncle………….a new car last week.(buy)

13. Mary and David……a knot last Saturday.(tie)

14. Mrs.Biduggu………….her portrait on the wall.(hang)

15. Dodoviico…..the apple into two pieces.(cut)

**WEEK FOUR**

**LESSON ONE**

**THE PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE VOICE** The passive of this tense is formed by the following helping verbs

Was /were + the past participle form of the verb.

Points to note;

* In passive voice, the object(sufferer) comes before the action while the subject(doer)comes after.
* The tense and the articles must be maintained.

Examples

1. The hunter shot a lion.

**A lion was shot by the hunter.**

1. He dug those pits last week.

**Those pits were dug by him last week.**

1. The cat drank milk.

**Milk was drunk by the cat.**

**Oral exercise**

**Change the following sentences into the passive voice**

1. Sally called me last week.

2. Tamara cut my rose plant.

3. Sandra washed the plates.

4. The worker didn’t clear the compound.

5. The soldiers toured the whole place.

6. He took the car to the garage.

**Exercise**

**Rewrite the following sentences in the past simple passive voice**

1. That girl took my pencils.

2. The boy ate an apple.

3. Andrew closed all the classroom windows.

4. A thief stole our new car.

5. Nakimuli sang a nice song.

6. The class teacher punished all the late comers.

7. Betinah did the homework.

8. A barbed wire tore my shirt.

9. The teacher marked all our books.

10. Someone stole his new car.

11. Teacher Frank taught us French.

12. The maid broke the dishes.

13. The carpenter repaired the tables.

14. Mr.Kandole bought a new car.

15. The plumber repaired the pipes.

**LESSON TWO**

**THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

-This tense shows an action which has just taken place and the result is seen or known.

-The present perfect tense uses **has** and **have** as helping verbs and past participle.

(Has/have + past participle)

-has is used with singular nouns or pronouns.

-have is used with plural nouns and pronoun I.

**For example**

**Singular sentences Plural sentences**

1. She has sung well. 1. They have sung well.

2. He has gone out. 2. They have gone out.

3. I have finished my work. 3. We have finished our work.

**Oral work**

**Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect tense**

1. You wear a lovely watch.

2. She is tearing my exercise book.

3. Birds are flying high in the sky.

4. You are lying to me.

5. The prisoner is running away.

**Use the present perfect tense of the verb given in brackets to complete the sentences correctly**

1. The driver has ……….off the car engine. (switch)

2. The head teacher’s driving mirror has……..off. (drop)

3. I have ………….a new carrier for my bicycle. (buy)

4. Alice has not…………..her seat belt. (fasten)

5. Benya has ………..off his motorcycle. (fall)

6. They have …………the luggage in the boot. (put)

7. Have you………….my car keys? (see)

8. My parents have…………to the coast. (go)

9. We have……………….for a long time. (swim)

10. She has ………….the bottle twice. (shake)

11.Someone has ………….my car.(steal)

12.Ben has …………..his shirt on the line to dry very fast.(hang)

13.We have ……….our books to the teacher.(take)

14. The trader has ………..some rice at a high price. (sell)

15. John has………behind the tree. (hide)

**REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

1. Kalungi is riding a new bicycle.
2. Farmers grow beans in the garden.
3. Martha is teaching English.
4. The time keeper is ringing the bell.
5. I am drinking my juice.
6. She is shaking hands with the doctor.
7. Tendo is speaking to them.
8. Duncan is writing a letter to his father.
9. The surgeon slit the boy’s ear into two parts.
10. Granny is wringing her clothes.

**LESSON THREE**

**PASSIVE VOICE IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

The passive form of this tense is formed by using…..**has/have** **been** plus the past participle form of the verb

**Examples**

1.Someone has broken the glass.

**The glass has been broken.**

2.The teacher has taught me.

**I have been taught by the teacher.**

3. Has he eaten food?

**Has food been eaten by him?**

**Exercise**

**Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect passive form.**

1. The man has cut down the tree.

2. She has bought a new uniform.

3. That boy has beaten my child.

4. The policeman has shot a notorious thief.

5. Someone has killed our gatekeeper.

6. Jack hasn’t washed my bed sheets.

7. My niece has done an interview.

8. Has he replied your letter?

9. The choir has sung a beautiful song.

10. They have stolen my new phone.

11. The teacher has marked our books.

12. Daddy has written a new article.

13. The mechanic has repaired mummy’s car.

14. The man has cut down the tree.

15. The cat has eaten a mouse.

**WEEK FIVE**

**LESSON ONE**

**The Past Continuous Tense**

-This tense is used to show an action going on at some time in the past

-We can also use this tense to show that the two actions happened at the same time in the past.

-We use **while, when or as** when talking about two actions taking place at the same time.

For example

1. Arthur fell asleep. Arthur was reading a novel.

Arthur fell down while he was reading a novel. Or

While Arthur was reading a novel, he fell down.

2. The teacher was teaching. The pupils were talking.

The teacher was teaching while the pupils were talking. Or

While the teacher was teaching, the pupils were talking.

NOTE

-The helping verbs used in this tense are:

…….was +…..ing if the subject is singular

……….were +…….ing if the subject is plural.

Exercise

**Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences in the past continuous tense**

1. Alice …..with her friends when the teacher called her.(play)
2. While our father was picking coffee, we……our cassava garden.(weed)
3. As I…..through the bush looking for fire wood, I saw a huge snake.(walk)
4. She ……a basket when I met her.(carry)
5. The car had nobody in it but the engine……………(run)
6. While he ……..a tall tree, he hurt his finger.(cut)
7. While the gardener…………the hedge, a black bird flew out.(trim)
8. My brother…………….his bicycle while we were singing.(ride)
9. The guest was not listening while the host……………………(talk)

10.When we…………………..our morning prayers, the late comers entered our room.(say)

11.As we……..,the visitors left our hall.(dance)

12. As the tourists……….the mountain, the guide slipped and fell down.(climb)

13.I……………when I fell off my bed.(dream)

14.While the teachers………………….reports, the children were making noise.(write)

15.While the train…………..passing the bridge, it hooted.

**Rewrite the sentences beginning: While…………..**

16.They were sailing in a boat. A strong wind blew it away.

17.The ambulance was taking the casualities to hospital. The traffic police escorted it.

18.The teacher was preparing for the next lesson. We did our corrections.

**Rewrite the sentences using………..while…………..**

19. It started raining. I was going to the zoo.

20. The farmers were digging. They sweated a lot.

**LESSON TWO**

**The use of ….. prefer….. to ……./ …… like ……. more than……..**

Prefer is used to mean ……… liking more than or better than. It is used when one has to choose one particular item from the given list or one out of the two.

**Example.**

1. I like English better than French.

***I prefer English to French***.

1. My mother likes posho very much but she likes millet more.

***My mother prefers millet to posho.***

**Exercise**

**Rewrite the sentences using ……..prefer ….. to…….**

1. Bamwine likes irish pototoes more than sweet potatoes.
2. Mary enjoys volley ball more than cricket.
3. I don’t like tea the way I like juice.
4. His uncle likes swimming better than football.
5. I like poems more than plays.
6. Michael likes oranges more than yellow bananas.
7. My friend liked swimming more than netball.
8. Babies likes soft foods better than hard ones.
9. Jean’s father likes studying science more than Swahili.
10. Nakazzi likes slashing the compound more than digging.
11. Nalongo likes singing but she likes dancing more.
12. Mr. Luweza likes teaching better than business.

**LESSON THREE**

**Use of must**

-We use **must** to say that something has to be done or when giving strong advice or order to ourselves or other people.

-It is used in affirmative/positive sentences

**Examples**

**Oral work**

1. Kakooza must fasten his seat belt.

2. All the vehicles must have an engine to move properly.

3. Drivers in Uganda must keep left while on the road.

4. You must flash the indicators when turning off the road.

5. You must grease the chain to reduce friction.

We must maintain our vehicles in good condition.

8. The wind screen must be cleaned regularly.

**Use of mustn’t**

We use mustn’t to tell people not to do certain things. It is used in the negative form.

It therefore stands for **must not.**

For example

1. You mustn’t drive at night without lights on.

2. Bob mustn’t play loud music in his car.

3. You mustn’t throw stones at moving cars.

**Exercise**

**Rewrite the sentences beginning with:** **You must……**

1. Apply the brakes to reduce the speed.

2. Wipe the windscreen when it is raining.

3. Keep left when driving in Uganda.

4. Grease the chains regularly.

5. Respect other road users.

6. Switch on the headlamps at night.

7. Report bad driving to the police traffic officers.

8. Call a mechanic when your vehicle develops a problem.

Rewrite the sentences beginning: **You mustn’t………..**

1. Sitting under a parked car is dangerous.

2. It is not good to drive a car without a windscreen.

3. Never play on the road where cars pass.

4. It is not good to drive a car without a windscreen.

5. It is a bad thing to drive a car with brakes that don’t work.

6. It is not good to leave the car boot open while driving.

7. To switch off the head lamps when driving at night is not good.

**WEEK SIX**

**LESSON ONE**

**Conditionals If (1)**

-A conditional clause states a certain condition which is supposed to be fulfilled in order to get the results.

-It is used when we want to say that something is going to happen if a certain condition is fulfilled.

-We normally use future simple tense in the **main clause**(result) and a present tense in the **If** **clause**(condition)

-If a sentence begins with the **If clause**,we put a comma to separate the two clauses and if a sentence begins with the main clause, no comma is required.

For example

1.If get time , I will visit my friend,Tina.

If clause main clause/result

Or I will visit my grandmother if I get time.

2.If he doesn’t hurry, I will leave him.

If clause main clause

I will leave him if he doesn’t hurry.

Oral work

1. If I get money, I will buy a car.

2. If Kato gets a jack, he will remove the tyre.

3. She will go to the market if the visitors come.

4. I will buy a new dress if I get my salary.

5. If the bell rings, we shall go for lunch.

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. If it rains heavily, farmers…………… their crops.(plant)

2. The work will be easy if he……..us more example.(give)

3. If the gardener doesn’t water the plants, they……..(die)

4. If he ………the exams, he will be promoted to the next class.(pass)

5. The table will…………if you swing on it.(break)

1. He will buy a car if he………money.(get)

Rewrite the sentence beginning: **If……..**

7. He will go to town and buy a pair of pliers.

8. He will save some money and buy a new tool box.

9. Apply grease on the chain and friction will reduce.

10. A stone will hit your windscreen and it will break.

11. A nail will prick your tube and the air pressure will go down.

12. I will drive carefully and I will not cause any accidents.

13. The mechanic will check the vehicle and will be able to find out the problem.

14. I will get time and wash the car.

15 Kato will get a screwdriver and fix the screws.

**LESSON TWO**

**Structure: ………….in order to……….**

We use in order to when talking about the purpose of doing something. It can be used in the same way as ‘so that’. It can be placed either at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

Examples

1. I went to the garage in order to service my car.

2. In order to service my car, I went to the garage.

3. You have to use a pair of pliers in order to get the job well done.

4. Mother went to the stadium in order to watch the movie.

5. My brother reads a lot of story books in order to improve his language.

**Join the sentences using……….in order to………..**

1. He branched to the petrol station. He wanted to buy petrol.
2. We sat on the front seats. We wanted to see the way clearly.
3. She cleaned the windscreen. She wanted to see clearly.
4. The drivers applied the brakes. H e wanted to stop the car.
5. She borrowed a saw. She wanted to cut a tree.
6. He bought a car. He wanted to ease transport.
7. Wear an apron. You will keep your dress clean.
8. Zacheaus climbed the tree. He wanted to see Jesus.
9. Jesus died on the cross. He wanted to save mankind.

10. She danced beautifully. She wanted to please her parents.

11. The mechanic used a torch. He wanted to locate the loose wire.

12. He visited his uncle. He wanted to get school fees.

13. Simon came to school early. He wanted to do morning work.

14. The baby cried bitterly. It wanted to breastfeed.

15. You must keep practising. You will perfect your skills.

**LESSON THREE**

**ARTICLES (a, an and the)**

The words **a, an** and **the** are called articles. They come before nouns.

**Article a**

This article is used before singular countable nouns which begin with a consonant sound e.g

a boy a baby

a woman a table

a horse a box

a university a European

a ewe a union

**NB**

Words like university, ewe, European, union etc use article **a** before them because they begin with a consonant sound(yu)

**Article an**

This article is used before singular countable nouns which begin with a vowel sound e.g

an ass an enemy

an inkpad an orange

an umbrella an hour

an honest man an heir

an honourable an M.P

N.B

Words like honest, honourable, hour heir, heiress etc use article an before them because they begin with a consonant sound since the first letter is silent.

**Article the**

-This is used to talk about somebody or something that has been mentioned before or is already known.

-It is used before superlative degree.

-It is used before names of rivers, lakes, ocean and mountains.

-It is used before musical instruments.

-it used in comparative degree in some cases.

**Exercise**

**Complete the following sentences by filling in a, an and the**

1. Wood is ……..useful material.

2. I am not …..Honourable Member of Parliament.

3 ……..able man has always done his part.

4. Nyapendi is …..very beautiful girl.

5 ……European is different from …..African.

6. Her father was both………M.P and………businessman.

7. He is not ….honourable man.

8. Honest men speak……truth.

9. Varanasi is ….city.

10. Aladdin had ………wonderful lamp.

11. The world is……….happy place.

12. ……….sun shines brightly.

13. French is …….easy language.

14. Who is …………..girl sitting there?

15. Which is ………..longest river in the world?

16. Rema has come without……………umbrella.

17. She is …..untidy girl.

18. The girls found……….egg in the nest.

19. He looks as stupid as ………..owl.

20. He is …..honour to this profession.

21. John got …..best present.

22. Sri Lanka is………..island.

23. Let’s discuss ……matter seriously.

24. The guide knows…………way.

25. If you see him, give him………..message.

**ARTICLES LESSON THREE**

**Choose from the list of words below to complete the sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bird | flower | mountain | vehicle | Musical instrument |
| game | fruit | planet | tool | vegetable |

1. A duck is a…………………… 6.A carrot is a………………

2. A Tennis is a…………………. 7.A hammer is a……………

3. Everest is a…………………. 8.Jupiter is a…………………

4. A mango is a……………….. 9. A lorry is a…………………………

5. A rose is a……………………….. 10. A trumpet is a……………….

**Fill in the gaps with the most correct article**

1. Otim is …………….clever boy.

2.……….apple is a good fruit.

3. I watched……….interesting movie.

4. Did you see how blue……..sky was?

5…………moon gives us light.

6. They saw……….child in the box.

7. Where is ……….rubber I gave you?

8…….. President of Kenya has arrived in Uganda.

10. Balinda is ….pupil who won the prize.

11…………….cleanest boy in our classroom is very clever.

12. I read…………..interesting book yesterday.

12. We designed a plan for …..new supermarket.

13. This is ……teacher who taught us yesterday.

14. March is……….third month of the year.

15. Dr.Arnold was …..president of Rugby.

16. Have you told him about………….accident?

17. What………beautiful scene this is!

18………sun rises in………east.

19. Have you ever seen………elephant?

20. He returned after……….hour.

**WEEK SEVEN**

**LESSON ONE**

**RELATIVE PRONOUNS**

A Relative pronoun is a word which tells us which person or thing the speaker is talking about. Relative pronouns include: who, whom, which, that, whose, when.

1. We use **who** and whom when talking about people who did something. e.g. That is the man who gave me the newspaper.

(b)**Which or that** refers to an animal or a thing e.g.

This is the goat which/that ate our food.

(c)**Whose** is used in the place of his, her or their, to talk about possessions e.g.

That is the girl whose father came here yesterday.

(d)**Where** is used for places where an activity is or was done. e.g.

This is the place where the accident took place..

**Exercise**

Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns.

1. We always like boys\_\_\_\_\_ speak the truth.
2. We saw the dog \_\_\_\_ worried the cat.
3. The reporter\_\_\_\_came here is an Indian.
4. The cartoon \_\_\_\_ appeared in the newspaper was quite embarrassing.
5. Where is the girl\_\_\_\_abused the teacher?
6. I don’t think there is anybody \_\_\_\_will lend you money.
7. Is this the book \_\_\_\_ got lost yesterday?
8. Do you know \_\_\_\_has happened?
9. Here is the pen \_\_\_\_ got lost.
10. Most people get \_\_\_\_they deserve.
11. Where is the book \_\_\_\_I gave you?
12. Is this the street \_\_\_\_leads to the station?
13. The letter \_\_\_\_you wrote never arrived.
14. Did you receive the letter \_\_\_\_I sent yesterday?
15. This is the puzzle \_\_\_\_I told you about.

**EXERCISE 2**

**LESSON TWO**

**Use either who or whom**

1. To \_\_\_does this sweater belong?
2. From\_\_\_\_did you buy the dress?
3. I cannot tell you \_\_\_\_has been in my room.
4. \_\_\_\_should help them?
5. \_\_\_\_is the best swimmer in this school?

Join the sentences using **who, which, whose**

1. There comes the journalist. He took our photographs.
2. These are the boys. Their work impressed the teacher.
3. The story appeared in the newspaper last week. It was sad.
4. These are the cartoons. They made us laugh.
5. This is the girl. Her story appeared in all the newspapers.
6. Here is the columnist. His article was very interesting.
7. That is the student. He excelled in P.L.E.
8. This is the boy. He lent me the magazine.
9. Hanifer is the girl. She showed me a funny picture.

10. This is the book. I was talking about it.

**LESSON THREE**

**The use of since, for and from**

**Since:** this is used when a point of time from which an action began is given.

It means from some definite point of period in the past till now. It is commonly used in

the past perfect or present perfect tenses

Examples

1. It has been crying since last night.
2. He has been composing songs since last year.
3. They have been playing football since morning.
4. It has been raining since yesterday.

The present perfect is used when the action still exists. (It started raining yesterday and it is still raining.)

**For:** This refers to a fixed period of time. It is used when the length of time an action has spent in existence is indicated.

**Examples**

1. They have played for two hours.
2. I have not seen him for the last three years.
3. I have been waiting for two hours.
4. He has been studying in Kibuye Primary School for ten years.

**Exercise**

**Complete the following sentences using since or for**

1. They waited \_\_\_\_two hours to meet you.
2. I haven’t been to town \_\_\_\_ yesterday.
3. I haven’t seen him \_\_\_\_ long .
4. It has been raining heavily……………morning.
5. Where have you been \_\_\_\_morning?
6. John has been seated the \_\_\_\_more than an hour.
7. Birungi has been away \_\_\_\_a week.
8. I am leaving this country \_\_\_\_good.
9. She has been studying in this school \_\_\_\_1994.

10. She has been doing the assignment \_\_\_\_Monday.

**WEEK EIGHT**

**LESSON ONE**

**ADVERBS**

-An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb, adjective or another adverb. It answers **how, when** and **where** questions.

Examples

quickly sweetly proudly quietly easily

**KINDS/CLASSES OF ADVERBS**

Adverbs may be divided into the following classes, according to their meaning.

(a)Adverbs of time.

These adverbs tell us when something happens or happened e.g

1. He comes here **daily**.

2. He arrived at the party **late.**

3. I hurt my knee **yesterday.**

4. He called here **a few minutes ago.**

**(b)Adverbs of frequency**

These show how often something happens or happened e.g

1. I have told you **twice.**

2. He **often** makes mistakes.

3. Joys **always** tries her best.

4. He **seldom** comes here.

**(c)Adverbs of place**

These are adverbs which tell us where something happened or happens e.g

1. Stand **here.**
2. The little lamb followed Mary **everywhere.**
3. Jonathan looked **up.**
4. Go **there.**

(**d)Adverbs of manner**

These are adverbs which tell us how something happens or happened e.g.

1. Giovan reads **clearly**.

2. This story was **well** written.

3. The child slept **soundly.**

4. The boy worked **hard.**

**(e)Adverbs of degree/quantity**

These are adverbs which show how much or in what degree something happened/happens e.g

1. These mangoes are **almost** ripe.
2. I am **fully** prepared.
3. The sea is **very** stormy.
4. You are **quite** wrong.

Exercise

1. The puppy ate the food……………………………(greedy
2. The bull dog growled…………………at the stranger.(fierce)
3. I sat ……….in the arm chair.(comfort)
4. The staff choir sang………………..at the dedication service.(sweet)
5. The headmaster entered into his office…………………..(hurry)
6. We worked out the numbers……………………(easy)
7. Grandpa laughed……………………..at his own joke.(hearty)
8. The old man gazed……….at the fire.(thoughtful)
9. I hate people who walk………….forgetting about heaven.(proud)

10. The flower spread……….and covered the whole compound.(wide)

11. The chief guest arrived………..the choir stepped on stage.(immediate

12. The National Budget is read…….by the Minister of Finance.(year)

13. The thief was……….beaten by the angry mob. (bad)

14. As the train was………loaded, it couldn’t move very fast.(heavy)

15. The baby slept………… after eating its porridge. (sound)

**LESSON TWO**

**Formation of adverbs of adverbs of manner.**

Most adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding –ly

For example

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| adjectives | adverbs | Adjectives | adverbs |
| glad | gladly | Clever | cleverly |
| slow | slowly | Cheap | cheaply |
| complete | completely | Clear | clearly |
| polite | politely | Bad | badly |
| patient | patiently | Sudden | suddenly |
| quick | quickly | Poor | poorly |
| nice | nicely | Fair | fairly |

When the adjectives end in **y** preceded by a consonant, change **y** into **i** before adding **I**.

For example

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| adjectives | adverbs | Adjectives | adverbs |
| angry | angrily | angry | angrily |
| lucky | luckily | steady | steadily |
| noisy | noisily | shabby | shabbily |
| heavy | heavily | weary | wearily |
| funny | funnily | clumsy | clumsily |
| hearty | heartily | easy | easily |
| hungry | hungrily | merry | merrily |
| Lazy | lazily | busy | busily |
| happy | happily | greedy | greedily |

When the adjective ends in **le**, simply drop **e** for **y.**

for example

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| adjectives | adverbs | adjectives | adverbs |
| simple | simply | sensible | sensibly |
| humble | humbly | gentle | gently |
| terrible | terribly | miserable | miserably |
| sensible | sensibly | comfortable | comfortably |
| suitable | suitably | idle | idly |
| gentle | gently | horrible | horribly |
| noble | nobly | feeble | feebly |
| possible | possibly | single | singly |
| probable | probably | double | doubly |

**LESSON THREE**

Adjectives that end with **l**, we just add **ly**; we don’t drop letter **l.**

For example

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| adjectives | adverbs | adjectives | adverb |
| careful | carefully | brutal | brutally |
| grateful | gratefully | equal | equally |
| thankful | thankfully | loyal | loyally |
| hopeful | hopefully | annual | annually |
| truthful | truthfully | scornful | scornfully |
| skilful | skilfully | fatal | fatally |
| accidental | accidentally | practical | practically |
| successful | successfully | beautiful | beautifully |
| faithful | faithfully | peaceful | peacefully |
| cheerful | cheerfully | usual | usually |

N.B

Some adjectives turn out to be adverbs so we don’t need to change them.

Examples

fast late hard well soon etc

**Underline the adverbs in the following sentences**

1. The twins behaved well.
2. The ball rolled fast to the goal post.
3. Adam talks softly.
4. A crested crane moves humbly.
5. Our teacher talked to us rudely.
6. The performance was ably done on stage.
7. He hymn was nicely sung by the choir.
8. He answered the question sensibly.
9. Annalisa packed his car properly.

10. Ben drove the car successfully up to Kapchorwa.

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the word in the brackets.**

1. The motorist drove\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_along the muddy road. (careful)
2. We did not go out because it was raining\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(heavy)
3. All the passengers waited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the bus.( patient)
4. We were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worn out by the time we reached home.(complete)
5. Vivian got out of the car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.( quick)
6. Betty greeted all the passengers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(nice).
7. The conductor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talks to the police officers.(rare)
8. All buses going to Nairobi move\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .(slow)
9. The puppy ate his food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.( greedy)

10.We worked our sums\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (easy)

**WEEK NINE**

**LESSON ONE**

**COMPARISON OF ADVERBS**

Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees of comparisons.

Examples

1.If the adverb has one syllable, we form the comparative by adding…...**er** and the superlative by adding……**est** to the positive.

For example

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| positive | comparative | superlative |
| fast | faster | fastest |
| hard | harder | hardest |
| soon | sooner | soonest |
| far | farther | farthest |

Adverbs ending in ……**ly** form the comparative by adding …….***more*** and the superlative by adding ……**most**

f or example

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| positive | comparative | superlative |
| clearly | more clearly | most clearly |
| skilfully | more skilfully | most skilfully |
| bitterly | more bitterly | most bitterly |
| fluently | more fluently | most fluently |
| politely | more politely | most politely |

**IRREGULAR ADVERBS**

These don’t have any uniform order. They change spellings in comparative and superlative degrees respectively

For example

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| positive | comparative | superlative |
| badly | worse | worst |
| well | better | best |
| much | more | most |
| late | later | last |
| little | less | least |
| near | nearer | next |

Oral work

**Use the following adverbs each once to complete the sentences.**

badly, faster, well, rudely, easily

1. Timothy performed…….than I expected.

2. He drove…………than our driver did.

3. Nambi was treated……by her mother.

4. She sang…..in the concert than she had ever sung.

5. This work was……done than the first one.

**Exercise**

1. The new secretary types…….than the former one.(quickly)
2. Tamale bought the mangoes……………………….(cheap)
3. Nakacwa reads…………….than Mereb.(fast)
4. .She works the………… in the whole class.(hard)
5. .Paul drives the ……..of all the drivers.(fast)
6. Angella speaks Arabic…………..than I do.(correctly)
7. Bemba’s mother spoke…………and every pupil got scared.(rude)
8. Damiano…………………received the gift from the guest of honour.(happy)
9. My daddy waited …………..than the rest of the parents.(patiently)
10. Of the three boys, Biddugu ate the ………………..(greedily)

Complete the table below

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **positive** | **comparative** | **superlative** |
| clearly |  |  |
| lazily |  |  |
| strongly |  |  |
| carelessly |  |  |
| peacefully |  |  |
| highly |  |  |
| well |  |  |
| fast |  |  |
| softly |  |  |
| merrily |  |  |

**COMPOSITION LESSON NOTES**

**WEEK TWO**

**TOPIC 1 :**

**VEHICLE REPAIR**

**VOCABULARY**

chain chain

mudguard steering wheel

carrier windscreen

saddle driving mirror

reflector boot

brakes seat belt

bell seat

pedal wiper

handlebar headlamp

tow indicator

tube toolbox

garage spare parts

mechanic

pump

**Oral work** (Ref:MKbk 5 pp 6-7)

Structure: -----must---------

------mustn’t-------

**Guided composition**

Use the words below to complete the passage correctly

(MK Bk.5 PG 14 Exercise A

steering wheel damage

diesel headlight

engine indicators

brakes vehicle

seat belts driving mirror

A car is a good\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with many parts working together. It has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that control the speed of the car. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to turn the car in any direction. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is for seeing vehicles that are coming from behind.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_provides power for the car to run. Some of them use petrol while others use\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as fuel. When the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_flash, it may be a warning to other drivers. We have two lights in a car. They are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.They show other drivers when we want to make a turn to either the right or the left side.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used in cars and aeroplanes because if there is an accident, youwill not fall forward and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any part of your body.

**Stick the picture of a car and label the following parts.**

boot bumper

tyre exhaust pipe

bonnet steering wheel

windscreen indicator

headlamp seat belt

wiper side mirror

**WEEK THREE**

**EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR**

**Vocabulary**

toolbox wire

carjack grease

hammer sandpaper

file tester

oil handtool

spanner pliers

saw screwdriver

**Oral work**

a) Read and pronounce the new words correctly.

b) Construct meaningful sentences using the words

c) Mention/identify some of the equipment used to repair a vehicle.

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

1. That is why I was late for school on that day.

2. My mother thanked the mechanic and gave him fifty thousand shillings.

3. He then fixed the spare tyre.

4. Last Wednesday, I woke up very early and prepared myself for school.

5. After fastening the spare tyre the mechanic asked for some money.

6. After preparing, I called my mother so that she could drive me to school.

7. When the mechanic came, he used a carjack and a spanner to remove the flat tyre.

8. My mother couldn’t’ remove the flat tyre so she called the mechanic.

9. But when we opened the garage, our car had a flat tyre.

10. The tyre had been damaged by a nail.

**Draw the following equipment used in vehicle repair and describe them.**

1. spanner
2. hammer
3. pliers
4. grease
5. jack
6. sandpaper
7. saw
8. file
9. toolbox

**WEEK FOUR**

**AT THE GARAGE**

**Vocabulary**

breakdown driver

repair toolbox

spare parts puncture

mechanic pressure

garage pump

towing heating

tow truck smoke

Learners read and pronounce thenew words correctly.

Learners construct meaningful sentences using the new words.

**Oral discussion**

i) Name the people found in a garage

ii) Name some of the tools found in the garage.

iii) Why do people go to the garage?

**Picture composition**

**Study the pictures in St.BernardBk 5 pg.27 and write sentences on each to tell what is happening.**

Use the present continuous and present perfect tenses.

You may use these words;

over speeding knock anthill help

friend taking garage repairing

**N.B** Learners will stick the pictures and write sentences on each to tell what is happening as mentioned above under the teacher’s guidance.

**WEEK FIVE**

**TOPIC 2:**

**PRINT MEDIA**

**Vocabulary**

print puzzles

article story

column news

editor media

journalist reporter

columnist crossword

cartoon advertisement

brochure editorial

pullout newsletter

front page announcement

back page magazines.

newspaper

1. Learners read and pronounce the new words correctly.
2. Learners construct meaningful sentences using the new words.
3. Mention any newspapers they know.
4. Mention some of the topics written about in newspaper.
5. Which topics are very interesting in the newspapers?
6. Why do people buy or read newspapers daily?

**Re-arrange these sentences to form a good story.**

1. These pictures draw my attention so much.
2. Some of the cartoons are kingo and Ekanya.
3. I like the paper for various reasons.
4. The New Vision is my favourite paper.
5. Which covers a wide range of sporting activities.
6. First of all, its language is clear
7. Thirdly, there are interesting cartoons.
8. And lastly, the sports pages
9. Secondly, it has attractive colourful pictures.
10. It is so clear that at my age, I can get some interesting parts.

**Complete the crossword puzzle correctly**

N.B Use capital letters.

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

**WEEK SIX**

**DESIGNING ARTICLES AND ADVERTS**

**Vocabulary**

advert editing

advertisement proofreading

articles diary

magazines notebook

design recording

cartoon jot

Learners read and pronounce the new words correctly.

Learners construct meaningful sentences using the new words.

Give the plural form of the following.

a. diary

b.advertisement

c.cartoon

d.notebook

Discuss the importance of the following

a. magazines

b.cartoons

c.diary

d.advertisements

Guided composition

Use these words correctly to complete the story below correctly.

explanations, false, decided, their, journalist,told,world,information,reason,know

**NEWSPAPERS**

Patrick and Dorcus were wondering why\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_father always reads different types of newspapers. They\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go and ask him. He told them that newspapers are written by different news reporters. Each\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ writes information different from what others have. Some news reporters record\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_information in order to earn money from the public.Therefore, he reads different newspapers to compare\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Another\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_why he reads different newspapers is that it enables him to get information on what is happening in Uganda and other parts of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.He wants to be informed, educated and entertained as some newspapers have some interesting and exciting news items. He also gets to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about jobs which are commonly advertised. After his clear\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,the children thankedhim and were encouraged to read newspapers too.

Design an advert about a football match between Uganda cranes and Harambe starts of Kenya.

Include the venue, date, fee, teams, and time and encourage spectators to be there.

**Picture composition**

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

(Ref:St.BernardBk 5 pg.43)

**WEEK SEVEN**

**TOPIC 3:**

**TRAVELLING**

**Vocabulary**

passenger fast

conductor reduce

departure arrive

destination reach

luggage leave

further arrival

fare travel

ticket conductress

seat board

cycle taxi

speed coach

Learners read and pronounce the new words correctly.

Learners construct meaningful sentences using the new words.

**Use the correct form of words in the brackets.**

1. What is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time for that bus? (depart)

2. There are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_innthe car. (sit)

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a very exciting activity. (travel)

4. Air transport is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of transport. (fast)

**Discuss the following**

1. Why do people travel?
2. Mention the different means of transportused in travelling.
3. Which means of transport do you usually use while travelling?
4. Whch is the fastest means of transport?

**Free composition writing**

Most of you might have made long journeys from your homes to different places of the world.

Write a recent long journey you have made.

Follow the guidelines below

**Paragraph 1**

The journey you have recently made.

Where did you go? Why were you going there? How were you feeling before the journey? At what time did you begin the journey?

**Paragraph 2**

With whom did you travel? What means did you use?

What was your experience on the way? At what time did you reach your destination? How long did it take you to reach your destination?

Who welcomed you and how did you feel? Who were the people you stayed with? What did you do while there? When did you travel back?

**Paragraph 3**

How did you feel about the whole journey? What lessons did you learn from that experience?

Draw the most interesting scene you had from the experience you had.

**WEEK EIGHT**

**Vocabulary**

tout flight

travel document fastest

boarding pass arrival time

passport departure time

aeroplane check out check in

Learners read and pronounce the new words correctly.

Learners construct meaningful sentences using the new words.

Look up the meaning of these words

i. document

ii.passport

iii.check out

iv.check in

v.tour

vi.departure

**Discussion**

1. Discuss the places you have ever travelled to.
2. What new things did you see there?
3. What was your destination?

**Re-arrangement**

Re-arrange the following sentences to form a meaningful story.

1. Theplane at Dubai Airport and my uncle received me happily.

2. I was very much excited and anxious to get into the plane.

3. Last December holiday, I got a letter from my uncle.

4. The journey was so exciting that I will never forget it.

5. My parents processed m travel documents very quickly.

6. He was inviting me to spend my holidays with him in Dubai.

7. At the airport, I was checked I using scanners and given a boarding pass with a seat number.

8. On the day I travelled, my father drove me to the airport.

9. I was very excited because it was my first time to get a chance to travel by air.

10. After the checking, I entered the plane and the flight was seven hours.

**Picture composition**

**RUTH’S JOURNEY**

Ref: St.BernardBk 5 pg.62

**Study the pictures A-F and describe what is happening in each.**

You may use these words:

waving, stopping, paying,taxi,showing,destination,welcoming

Answer these questions.

a).Why is Ruth stretching her arm in picture B?

b).Where do you think Ruth is going?

c).By what means of transport did Ruth travel?

d).Who helped to carry her luggage as she boarded the taxi?

**COMPREHESION LESSON NOTES**

**VEHICLE REPAIR**

**WEEK TWO**

**VOCABULARY**

engine, tyre, steering, windscreen, driving mirror, boot, seat belt, seats, wiper, head lamp, indicators, spokes, chain, mud guard, carrier, saddle, reflector, brakes, bell, pedal, handle bar.

**ACTIVITY 1**

i). Read and pronounce the new words correctly.

ii). Construct meaningful sentences using the new words.

iii). Look up the new words in the dictionary.

**Activity II**

**Read the story and answer the questions about it in full sentences orally**.

**Ssenyonga’s second hand vehicle** (MK Book Five pg.10-11 based on the new curriculum)

**Questions**

1. Why was Ssenyonga very happy?
2. How far is Kabwohe village from Mbarara town?
3. Who drove the car?
4. What advice did Waboineki give to Ssenyonga?
5. What kind of voice did the engine produce?
6. How was the car taken to the garage?
7. How many people were in the car?
8. What do you think is the danger of speeding?
9. Give another word with the same meaning as:
10. accompany
11. answered
12. Give a suitable title to the poem.

**WRITTEN EXERCISE**

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

My name is Anena. I am in Primary Five at Kitetika Primary School in Katanga village. Last Friday, it was all joy when our cousin Odong came home in a beautiful new car. When our mother saw Odong getting out of the car, she jumped out of the kitchen and hugged him. She moved around the car singing and dancing. The neighbours were attracted by this car and joined us. One of them came by motorcycle.

Having Odong’s car at home gave me a chance to observe the parts of a car critically. The car was high with big tyres. At the front, there were two big round headlamps. Our little brother Ouma liked the driving mirror because he could see himself in it. The car had a big boot in which Odong carried his luggage and the things he brought for us.

After lunch, Odong asked us to go and visit some of our relatives in the next village. Before starting the car, Odong first checked all the tyres and oil level in the engine. On entering the car, he turned the driving mirror in the right position. He then fastened his seat belt. He told us that we mustn’t travel without fastening the seat belts. He showed us how to do it. He then explained to us that a seat belt reduces the risk of being injured in case of an accident.

A few kilometres from home, Odong switched on the indicators to show that he was branching off the main road. He turned left and drove through the village roads visiting different relatives. Odong had to reduce speed because the roads had some potholes.

The last person we visited was our grandfather, Muzeyi Banza. Here, Odong was given a goat to congratulate him on his new car. By the time we left his place, it was already dark and it was raining. Odong turned on the headlamps in order to see the road clearly. He also switched on the wipers to clear the windscreen.

**QUESTIONS**

1. What kind of headlamps did Odong’s car have?

2. In which village is the writer’s school found?

3. Why did Ouma like the driving mirror?

4. When did Odong go to his home in his beautiful new car?

5. To which school does the writer go?

6. What did Odong do before starting the car?

7. What did Odong carry in his car boot?

8. Why is it advisable to use a seat belt?

9. Who is the writer of this Passage?

10. Who did Odong visit last?

11. In which class is the writer of the passage?

12. Why was Odong given a goat?

13. Why did Odong switch on the wipers?

14. What is the use of headlamps?

15. Give the plural form of the word luggage.

**WEEK THREE**

**EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE PERAIR**

**a)VOCABULARY:**

spare parts tow truck

sand paper toolbox

tester saw spanner

rubber solution file

screwdriver lubricant

hammer grease

pair of pliers exhaust pipe

wire

**Activity 1**

a).Read and pronounce the new words correctly.

b).Construct meaningful sentences using the new words.

c).Look up the new words in the dictionary.

**Activity two:**

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

**Ref: The Nile English Course Learners’ Book 5 p.9**

**More questions about the poem.**

**6.** What helps the driver to see in the dark?

7. What colour are the tyres?

8. What makes the vehicle move?

9. Who wrote the poem?

10. How many stanzas are in the poem?

**WRITTEN EXERCISE**

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

**WHAT A SIMILARITY**

Like a human heart,

Pumping blood to all body parts,

So is the engine

Making small and big vehicles move

Like the human legs,

Leading people to different places,

So are the tyres,

Moving vehicles to different places.

Like the human eyes,

Seeing all things,

So are the headlamps,

Flashing in the dark to give light.

Like the human hands,

Wiping the sweat off the face,

So are the wipers,

Cleaning the windscreen. ( Charity Hope P.5R)

**QUESTIONS:**

1. Which part of the vehicle is the heart compared to?

2. How are tyres important on a vehicle?

3. How many stanzas make up this poem?

4. Which part of the vehicle enables the driver to see in the dark?

5. What is the work of the wipers on the car?

6. Name the vehicle parts mentioned in the poem?

7. Cleaning is to clean as wiping is to?

8. Who is the poetess?

9. What is the title of the poem?

**WEEK FOUR**

**PRINT MEDIA**

**VOCABULARY**

cartoons front page

puzzle brochure reporter

news article column

announcement columnist

advertise journalist

articles newsletter

editor pull-out

correspondent crossword

media classified

story newspaper

**Activity 1**

a).Read and pronounce the new words correctly.

b).Construct meaningful sentences using the new words.

c).Look up the words in the dictionary.

**Activity two:**

**Oral activity**

**Study the following announcement which appeared in the New Vision newspaper of Friday, 31st March, 2023 and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.**

**Ref: The Nile English Course ppls bk5 p.30**

**WRITTEN WORK**

**Study the Tv. programme line up which appearedin The Daily Monitorof Tuesday, 28st March, 2023 and answer the questions about it in full sentences**

**UBC TV PROGRAMME LINE UP**

4:00pm Opening the station

5:00pm News in Kiswahili

5:30pm Quiz

6:30pm Cartoons

7:00pm News in Luganda

8:00pm Turning Point

9:00pm News in English

10:00pm Nigerian Movie

11:00pm Generations

12:00mid-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 10:00pm?

4. Which programme will follow Turning Point?

5. How many movies will be shown on that day?

6. Which programme will come immediately after cartoons?

7. How many times will the news be telecast on this station?

8. For how long will the news in English take?

9. In which newspaper did the Tv lineup appear?

10. Write in full: a.m., p.m. and Tv.

**WEEK FIVE**

**PRINT MEDIA**

**VOCABULARY**

editorial brochure advertisement

columnist newsletter

media RSVP column

brochure crossword

journalist front page

pull-out editor

puzzle announcement

magazine

**Activity I**

a).Read and pronounce the new words correctly.

b).Construct meaningful sentences using the new words.

c).Look p the new words in the dictionary.

**Activity II**

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENT

THE NEW VISION

Sunday, 1st March, 2020

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Mutabazi with pleasure invites the company of Mr. /Mrs. G.W.Omara to the graduation party of their beloved daughter Catherine Mutabazi.

The graduation ceremony will be held at Kyambogo University and the party will be at Y.M.C.A main hall, Wandegeya.

Your positive response is our pride.

Mr. J.S Mugagga

Chairman Organising Committee

RSVP 0784540287

**QUESTIONS**

1. On which day was the above announcement written?

2. Who wrote the announcement?

3. In which newspaper did the announcement appear?

4. Who is graduating?

5. Where will the graduation be held?

6. Write R.S.V.P in full.

7. Who was invited to the above party?

8. Where will the party take place?

9. Who is the chairman organizing committee?

10. Which family is celebrating the daughter’s graduation?

**WRITTEN EXERCISE**

This announcement appeared in The Daily Monitor newspaper of Saturday, 7th March, 2020

Read it carefully and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

|  |
| --- |
| **LOST CHILD LOST CHILD**  The family of Mr. and Mrs. Chan of Mukono Town Council wishes to announce the disappearance of their daughter Sanyu Gloria Chan. She disappeared on Friday morning from Kireka Church of Uganda.  Gloria is eight years old. She is tall, slender and dark skinned and puts on glasses.She speaks Swahili and English. She was wearing a school uniform of her school, Mark Donald Preparatory Kyetume. She was last seen at Kira Petrol Station near Sheem Hotel.  Anyone with information about this girl should report to the nearest police station, or call <Tel:0412-000122> or 0752442994.  A big reward awaits. |

**QUESTIONS**

1. In which newspaper did this announcement appear?

2. What was the announcement about?

3. Who put this announcement in the newspaper?

4. When did Sanyu Gloria Chan disappear?

5. How old was Sanyu?

6. What languages can Sanyu speak?

7. In town is Sanyu’s family found?

8. Where was Sanyu last seen?

9. To which school does Sanyu go?

10. Where should one go if one finds Sanyu Gloria Chan?

11. How was Sanyu dressed the day she disappeared?

12. When did the announcement appear in the newspaper?

13. Where was Sanyu when she disappeared?

**WEEK SIX**

**TRAVELLING**

**VOCABULARY**

further cycle

passenger conductress

leave fare

ferry conductor

cyclist ticket

travel seat

taxi destination

reach speed

fast reduce

arrive departure

luggage coach

**Activity one**

a) Read and pronounce the vocabulary correctly

b)Construct sentences using the vocabulary.

**Activity two**

Study the timetable for some of the buses at Namayiba Bus Park in Kampala and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DAY | BUS | DEPARTURE | ARRIVAL | DESTINATION |
| SUNDAY | Horizon | 11:00a.m | 6:00am | Mombasa via Nairobi |
| MONDAY | Endahi  Gate way | 10:00a.m  10:00a.m | 12:00noon  8:00a.m | Masindi  Mbale |
| TUESDAY | Otada | 2:00pm | 9:00p.m | Lira via Mbale |
| WEDNESDAY | Endahi  Global | 9:30a.m  8:00a.m | 2:00p.m  2:00p.m | Tororo  Rukungiri |
| THURSDAY | Link | 5:00p.m | 11:00p.m | Kasese |
| FRIDAY | Endahi  Gaso | 12:00noon  6:00a.m | 4:00p.m  5:00p.m | Iganga  Mwanza, Tanzania |
| SATURDAY | Akamba  Jaguar | 7:00a.m  9:00a.m | 9:00p.m  7:00p.m | Kisumu  Kigali via Kabale |

**QUESTIONS**

1. Which bus travels more than the rest according to the time table?

2. How many buses arrive at night?

3. Name the bus that goes to Rwanda.

4. What time does Otada bus depart from Kampala?

5. Which bus leaves Kampala earliest?

6. What bus goes to Nairobi?

7. Where does Jaguar make its first stop over?

8. Which bus goes to Kasese?

9. Give the opposite of departure.

10. What does the word via mean?

11. For how long does the journey from Kampala to Iganga take?

12. What does the word destination mean?

**WRITTEN EXERCISE**

**BUS TRAVEL CHART [The Nile English Course]**

Qn 11. How long does Post Bus take to reach Tororo

**WEEK SEVEN**

**TRAVELLING**

**VOCABULARY**

via piloting

destination controller

waving hands crew

stopping hostess

breaking host

driving departure

luggage rack arrive

car boot

**Activity one:**

a) Read and pronounce the vocabulary correctly.

b) Construct sentences using the vocabulary

c) Look up the new words in the dictionary.

**Activity two:**

Poem “Travelling”

Old MK Book 5 pg 130-131

**WRITTEN EXERCISE**

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

THE TRAVELLER

Welcome on board

The conductor politely says,

Luggage into the racks,

Passengers onto your seats.

Remember to fasten your belt.

A life savior it is,

A ticket I give you.

For the fare you paid.

Departure time knocks,

Our driver is never late,

Through hills and valleys,

His coach speeds past.

Stage after stage,

Passengers alight,

At their last destination,

To rest and last.

Mutebire Paul, P.5 West.

**QUESTIONS:**

1. What is the poem about?

2. Who wrote this poem?

3. Who welcomes passenger on board?

4. In which class is the poet?

5. Where was the luggage put?

6. What does the passenger get after paying the fare?

7. How many stanzas does the poem have?

8. When do passengers alight?

9. What is a seat belt according to the poem?

10. Where does the coach pass?

11. Give the meaning of the words below

a) destination b) fare

WEEK EIGHT

TRAVELLING

VOCABULARY

graph means represent loading

vertical flying horizontal transport

month experiences date beautiful km

Activity one:

a) Read and pronounce the words correctly.

b) Construct sentences using the vocabulary.

c) Look up the words in the dictionary.

Activity two: Oral practice

1. Study the graph on p.115 old MK ppls bk5

More questions about the graph

7. What is the graph about?

8. How many towns are shown on the graph?

9. How far is it from Kayabwe to Lyantonde?

10. Write km in full.

WRITTEN ACTIVITY

The graph below shows different bus companies and the number of buses owned by each of them. Study it carefully and in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

250

200

150

100

50

Link Bus Gaso Gaga Bus Elgon Kalisa Abaha

Co Bus Co Co Bus Co Bus Co Bus Co

**QUESTIONS**

1. What is the graph about?

2. Which company has the least number of buses?

3. Which companies have the same number of buses?

4. What is the total number of buses owned by Link and Kalisa Bus Companies?

5. Why do you think Abaho Bus Company is said to be the richest?

6. How many buses does Gaso Bus Company have?

7. Write Co. in full.

8. How many bus companies are on the graph?

9. Why do you think Gaga Bus Company has very few buses?

10. How many buses does Elgon Company have?

END