

PRIMARY SIX ENGLISH WEEK 1

Topic: Safety on the Road

Subtopic: Safety on the Road

Introduction: Safety on the Road has the same meaning as **road safety**.

Road safety(noun) is the avoidance of danger on the road. In this topic, we shall look at the methods and measures for reducing the risk of a road user being killed or seriously injured. The road users include: pedestrians, cyclists, motorists and passengers.

Vocabulary Related to Safety on the Road

safety	taxi
light.	signpost
seat belt.	bus
motorist	left
black spot.	traffic jam
helmet.	cross
signal.	heavy
police	road
traffic	right
zebra crossing	railroad crossing
pedestrians	road safety
vehicle	passenger

(Tools needed: an exercise book, notebook, a dictionary, a pen, a pencil, a ruler)

Word	Pronunciation	Part of speech
Safety	seifti	Noun
Traffic	'træfik	Noun
Zebra crossing	'zebrə 'krɒsɪŋ	Noun
Pedestrian	pə'destriən	Noun
Vehicle	'vi:ɪk(ə)l	Noun
Cyclist	saiklist	Noun
Helmet	helmit	Noun
Black spot	blæk spɒt	Noun

Dictionary evaluation activity

a) Rearrange the given words in alphabetical order.

1. cyclist, ahead, vehicle, motorist.

2. pedestrian, passenger, pavement, passer-by.

b) Rewrite and give a single word for the underlined group of words.

3. The traffic police officer has arrested the woman who has been driving a car.

4. We shall meet at the place where a train crosses the road.

5. Follow the sign at the side of the road giving information about the direction and distance to our school.

6. I was late this morning because of the heavy vehicles moving along the road.

7. It is wrong for cyclists to ride on the concrete path built on one or both sides of the road for pedestrians to walk along.

Sentence construction (Use the given words to construct meaningful sentences)

Guide 1: Subject(nouns and pronouns e.g. the motorist, Tom, the vehicle ,He, She, They etc.) + verb(action words e.g. drives, riding, speeding etc.) + object(receiver of the action)

For example: The chauffeur has driven us to school.

Guide 2: Collocations

A collocation is a group of words that often go together.

Word	Collocations
road	✓clear road ✓busy road ✓ tarmac road ✓tarmacking the road ✓cross a road ✓ slippery road ✓ walk along the road

	✓ follow the road ✓ potholes on the road
right	✓right hand side ✓turn to the right ✓take a right ✓ come from the right

For example:

1. road: The children are crossing a busy road.

2. right: You should look out for traffic coming from the right.

Guide 3(word family/building)

<u>Verbs(give all other forms in all tenses)</u>	<u>Adjectives (accept the 3 degrees of Adjectives i.e. positive, comparative and superlative)</u>	<u>Nouns(accept both singular and plural)</u>
<u>cross ✓ crosses✓</u> <u>crossing✓ crossed</u> <u>cycle ✓ cycles ✓ cycling</u> <u>✓ cycled</u> <u>Signal✓ signals ✓</u> <u>signalling ✓ signalled</u> <u>ride ✓ rides ✓ riding ✓</u> <u>rode(yesterday/past simple tense) ✓ ridden</u> <u>(has/have ridden)</u> <u>wear-✓ wears✓ wearing</u> <u>✓ wore (past simple tense) ✓ worn</u> <u>(has/have worn)</u>	<u>heavy ✓ heavier✓</u> <u>heaviest</u> <u>light✓ lighter ✓ lightest</u> <u>safe ✓ safer ✓ safest</u>	<u>pedestrian✓ pedestrians</u> <u>motorist ✓ motorists</u> <u>helmet ✓ helmets</u>

For example:

1. ride: My father is riding a sports bike.

2. heavy: The traffic is heavier than it was yesterday.

3. pedestrian: The pedestrian has been knocked down by a speeding motorcycle.

Activity

Study the words in Table A. Find their meaning in Table B. Use each of the given words in a meaningful/correct sentence.

Example:

helmet: hard hat you wear to protect the head

Sentence: You should wear a helmet before you board a motorcycle.

heavy traffic	a person who is walking along the road or in the street
helmet	a place on the road when one can safely cross from one roadside to the other
light traffic	hard hat you wear to protect the head
pedestrian	to make a sign that has a special meaning
traffic police	when there are few vehicles moving on the road
black spot	a strong belt/strap that holds a passenger in their seat in a vehicle
seat belt	police department that deals with Safety and order on the road
signal	when there are many vehicles moving on the road
zebra crossing	a place where accidents usually occur on the road

18/18 marks

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

Singulars and plurals of the nouns related to Safety on the Road.

a) For single-word nouns, take note of the common changes in letters and common suffixes(endings) e.g.

Singular	Plural
✓-fe/-f knife wolf Except <u>Chief</u> <u>chef</u> <u>roof</u>	✓-ves Knives wolves chiefs chefs roofs
-gh, -ph, -th graph moth thigh	Simply add -s graphs moths thighs
-ay, -ey, -oy, -uy donkey trolley	Simply add -s donkeys trolleys
Consonant + y e.g. -ry, -ly, -ty, lorry city	Change -y to -i and add -es(-ies) lorries cities
-x, -ss, -s, -ch, -sh, tax bench Except ox taxi	Add +es taxes benches oxen taxis
Some nouns don't change at all.(They denote groups) traffic aircraft luggage	 traffic aircraft luggage

headquarters	headquarters
barracks	barracks
furniture	furniture

b) A two-word noun changes the 2nd(last) word. E.g.

zebra crossing _____ zebra crossings

black spot _____ black spots

Except

Manservant _____ menservants

passer-by _____ passers-by

C) A three-word(noun-preposition-noun) noun changes the 1st word in plural form. E.g.

man-at-work _____ men-at-work

head of police-----heads of police

Except

head of cattle _____ head of cattle e.g. The Inspector General of Police has fifty head of cattle on his farm.

Activity

Give the plural form of the following words.

1. a helmet _____
2. a thief _____
3. a police chief _____
4. an accident scene _____
5. a seat belt _____
6. woman servant _____
7. ream of paper _____
8. an accident black spot _____
9. father-in-law _____
10. head of sheep _____

10/10 marks

Language structures

Using:

- a) As soon as.....
- b) Immediately.....
- c) Just as.....
- d) The moment.....
- e) When.....

✓ These are subordinating conjunctions.

✓ Use a comma(,) when they are used at the beginning of a sentence.

✓ Do not put a comma when they are used within (in the middle of) the sentence.

✓ They are used to talk about two actions or events that happen one after the other.

✓ They are used interchangeably in sentences, i.e. one replaces the other in a sentence
(don't use two of them in the same sentence)

✓ These conjunctions are attached to(they introduce) the 1st action in the sentence.

For example

1. The pedestrian crossed the road.(2nd action). The road was clear.(1st action)

a) As soon as the road was clear, the pedestrian crossed it.

b) The pedestrian crossed the road immediately it was clear.

c).....as soon as.....

d) The moment.....

2. The car stopped when it developed an engine failure.

a) Just as the car developed an engine failure, it stopped.

b).....as soon as.....

c) Immediately.....

Using:

When.....

While.....

As.....

✓ They are Subordinate conjunctions.

✓ Use a comma (,) when they are used at beginning of a sentence.

✓ Don't use a comma when they are used within (in the middle of) the sentence.

✓ They are used to mean "during the time that" with the past continuous tense to connect two background events that happened at the same time.

<u>Long action(past continuous tense in -ing form)</u>	Short action in past simple tense)
While/When/As we were travelling to the village,	we witnessed a fatal road accident.

Full sentence:

While we were travelling to the village, we witnessed a fatal road accident.

When.....,.....

As.....,.....

Short action in past simple tense	Long action in past continuous tense in -ing form
The children shouted	while/when/as the rally car was passing-by.

For example;

1. The children shouted when the rally car was passing-by.

2.....while.....

3.....as.....

C) Using:

a)..... since....

b)for.....

✓ We use for with a period of time. E.g. ...for three days, ...for years,....for ages,....for a long time,....for long

✓ We use since with a point in time e.g. ...since yesterday,....since 2020,

For Vs Since in English

We use For and Since to talk about the length of time for a particular action.

FOR + period of time FOR + number + time word	SINCE + starting point SINCE + a time or a date
Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven minutes • Three weeks • Two days • 5 months • Eight years 	Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 O'clock • 1st June • Monday • December • 1984

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 centuries • A long time • Ever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1900 • 1 left school • The beginning of time
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have been working at this company for three years. 2. Mary has been married for five months 3. They have been at the hotel for two weeks. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That restaurant has been open since this afternoon. 2. She has lived here since 1970. 3. They have been at the hotel since last Monday.

✓We use present perfect continuous tense i.e.has been +-ing...

.....have been +ing verb....

started, joined, began, came change to has been/have been

For example

1. I joined this school in 2018. It is now 2021 and I am still in this school.

a) I have been in this school since 2018.

b) I have been in this school for four years.

2. We started learning about road safety at 8:00a.m. It is now 12:00 noon and we are still learning about it.

a)..... since.....

b).....for

Activity

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. There were no more cars coming. The pupils crossed the road. (Use.....as soon as.....)

2. The traffic policewoman stopped the cyclist . He had just turned left. (Use.....immediately.....)

3. When the cyclist got an accident, he was given first aid immediately. (Begin: As soon as.....)

4. Shortly the vehicles stop, the school children will cross the road. (Usethe moment.....)

5. The NTV news reporter was interviewing the traffic policeman. The photographer fainted.(..... while.....)

6. The train started. The guard was waving the flag. (Begin: As.....)

7. I witnessed a fatal accident. I was going to school. (Begin: When.....)

8. My father joined the Uganda Police Force in 2000. It is now 2021 and he is still in the force. (Use.....since.....)

9. Mr. Norman Musinga, the traffic police chief started teaching us campaign on road safety at 8:00a.m. It is now 12:00 noon and he is still teaching us. (Use.....for.....)

10. Mr. Kaggwa began training as a traffic police officer two years ago. He is still training. (Use.....for.....)

MIXED LOWER CLASS ACTIVITY

11. Were you able to see the bank manager? (Begin: Did.....?)

12. Oulet will not compete in an election. Alex will not compete in an election. (Begin: Neither.....)

13. Musa is a very honest boy. (Begin: What.....!)

14. He was arrested by the police. (Begin: The police)

15. Everyone was silent when the judge entered the court room. (Begin: There was.....)

15/15 marks.

Total marks 50/50

50×2 marks each correct answer= 100%

Mark with diligence (correct spelling, punctuations and reasonable spacing of written words in sentences) following the attached marking guide and send your marks to the admin for recording