

TERM III HOLIDAY PACKAGE

PRIMARY SIX

2023

NAME :

SCHOOL :

.....

Name:P.6.....

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. What causes days and nights?

.....

2. Mention any one activity which is done at a port.

.....

3. Why do people in Mbale see the sun rise before those in Kasese?

.....

4. Mention one island district in Uganda.

.....

5. Give one reason why Uganda is divided into districts.

.....

6. What is meant by the term Equinox?

.....

7. What lake in Uganda is a source of crude oil?

.....

8. What discovery enabled man to live a settled life?

.....

9. On what lake is port Butiaba located in Uganda?

.....

10. Write KCCA in full

.....

11. a) What are physical features?

.....

b) Which two lakes are crossed by the equator in Uganda?

.....

.....

c) Name the deepest lake in Uganda

.....

Name:P.6.....

ENGLISH

Give one word for the underlined group of words

1. Your sister's daughter is too young to marry.

.....

2. We went to the place where foods and drinks are served.

.....

3. My uncle works at a place where foreign currencies are sold.

.....

4. Our aunt gave birth to a set of three children at the same time.

.....

5. We shall go to the place where animals are slaughtered tomorrow.

.....

Write the following in short

6. Number

7. Rest in Peace.....

8. Acting

9. Company

10. Street

11. By way of

12. Assistant

13. Compare

14. Care of

15. Namely.....

Name:P.6.....

16. Read the passage below and answer in full sentences the questions that follow in full sentences

Nomadic people

The work of many people in our country is to grow food. They dig, plant and do many other kinds of work on the shamba. They grow maize, beans, potatoes, cabbages and other crops. These people usually live and work in one place all their lives.

There are also people in our country who are nomads. They do not plant or grow food, but move from place to place with their cows, goats, sheep, donkeys and camels. Usually there is little rain in the areas where these people live, so they have to move to find water and grass. When they find a good place they build their manyattas. Then they stay there until the animals have eaten all the grass.

A Manyatta may have one family or many families. In time of danger many families live together. Around the Manyatta there is a wall made of branches from thorn trees. Inside, there are houses for the families and safe places for their animals. Sometimes there are dogs, but not many. Their work is to look after the Manyatta at night. If thieves come the dogs chase them away.

The nomads make their houses more quickly than other people. They are often built of sticks and cow dung. Skins of cows, goats and sheep are put over the sticks. Skins are also used for beds and are spread on the ground. They can be folded more easily than other kinds of beds and are carried on the backs of the donkeys.

In the houses there are also pots, plates, cups, tins and calabashes. The nomads make some cups from wood and some pots from mud. They use these cups and pots more often than those made of glass and plastic.

Questions

- a) What is the story about?.....
- b) In which areas of the country do nomads usually live?
.....
- c) When do nomads move to a new home?
.....
- d) When do nomads move to a new home?
.....
- e) How do they keep their animals safe?
.....
- f) Why are dogs kept in Manyattas?
.....

Name:P.6.....

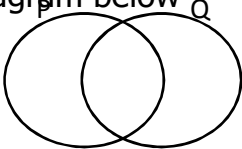
MATHEMATICS

1. Add: $239 + 52$

2. Express 39 in Roman numerals

3. Solve: $3 + y = 16$

4. Shade the complement of P in the diagram below

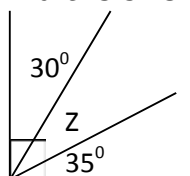


5. Expand 9642 using powers of 10

6. Okia sells 35 oranges everyday. How many oranges will he sell in 2 weeks?

7. Convert 1680cm to metres

8. Find the size of angle Z

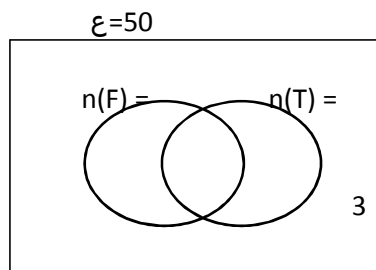


9. What is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 24

10. The cost of 8 books is 6400/=. find the cost of 12 similar books

11. Arrange $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ in ascending order.

12. In a class of 50 pupils 35 like football (F), 24 like tennis (T) 3 pupils like neither while P like both games



a) How many pupils like both games?

b) Find the probability of picking a pupil at random who likes only one game?

Name:P.6.....

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. What are traditional cash crops?
.....
2. Why do most rivers start from highland areas?
.....
3. How are the Turkana similar to the Karimojong in their way of life?
.....
4. What type of tax is charged on goods entering a country?
.....
5. State the importance of peace in a country like Uganda?
.....
6. How is a block mountain different from a volcanic mountain in terms of formation?
.....
7. How did the Great East African rift valley affect railway construction?
.....
8. What is wildlife?
.....
9. State one reason why Henry Morton Stanley sailed around Lake Victoria?
.....
10. Give one reason why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus?
.....
11. a) Write in full GEACO
.....
c) How did Carl Peters help to spread German rule in Tanganyika?
.....
d) Name one company in Uganda whose role was similar to that of GEACO
.....

Name:P.6.....

SCIENCE

1. Which practice is used by railway builders to prevent railway lines from breaking due to expansion?
.....
2. How does sound travel?
.....
3. In which way is a fracture different from a sprain?
.....
4. Name the type of manure formed from animal waste.
.....
5. How is a child health card important to a school nurse?
.....
6. What is mash?
.....
7. Name anyone poisonous snake?
.....
8. How are sugarcane plants propagated?
.....
9. Which change takes place when a seed grows into a seedling?
.....
10. Where in the human lungs is carbondioxide removed from blood?
.....
11. a) How do bacteria reproduce?
.....
b) Give any two conditions necessary for breeding of bacteria?
.....
.....

Name:P.6.....

ENGLISH

Use the correct form of the words in brackets

1. Has the secretary (write) down all the main points?
.....
2. I have (conclude) that science has greatly helped to change the world.
.....
3. Has the headteacher (speak) to you about sanitation?
.....
4. We (listen) to our teacher now.
.....
5. Have your hens (lay) many eggs)
.....

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in brackets

6. The footballer was not happy. The coach was not happy. (Join using:and
neither....)
.....
7. My father did not visit me. My mother did not visit me. (Begin: Neither.....)
.....
8. Opoka fell of the bicycle. He did not support himself anywhere. (Join using:
.....since.....)
.....
9. Green vegetables are cheap. Beef is expensive. (Join using:than.....)
.....
10. Our teacher is very kind. He cannot refuse to help you. (Join using:too.....to)
.....

Name:P.6.....

MATHEMATICS

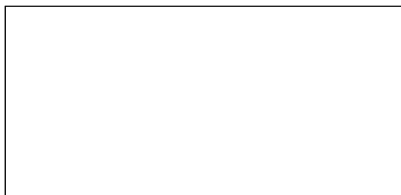
1. Workout : 32×3
2. Write in figures: "Thirty eight thousand, fifty"
3. Simplify: $6 - 4a + a$
4. Shade $\frac{2}{3}$ in the figure below

--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Change 950cm to metres
6. Simplify: $+8 - -2$
7. Five pupils scored the following marks in a maths test: 55, 72, 61, 93 and 60.
Find their mean mark.
8. Find the radius of a circle whose diameter is 48dm.

Name:P.6.....

9. What is the next number in the sequence below 1, 8, 27, 64, _____

10. How many lines of folding symmetry has the figure below?



11. Fatuma went to the market and bought the items shown in the table below

Item	Quantity	Price	Amount
Eggs	15	Shs.300@	Shs. _____
Meat	____kg	Shs6,000@	15,000/=
Cooking oil	½ litre	Shs.____@	Shs.2000
Sugar	1 ½ kg	Shs.3,000@	Shs._____
Total			Shs. _____

a) Complete the table

b) If she went with shs.30,000 how much did she remain with?

12. Workout: $\frac{0.28 \times 0.08}{1.4 \times 0.4}$

13. a) Express 1101_{two} to base five.

b) If $24_n = 20_{\text{ten}}$, find the value of n

Name:P.6.....

Social studies

1. How are courts of law useful in your sub county?
.....
2. What is the value of holding elections in a country?
.....
3. Why was Sir Edward Muteesa sent into exile by Sir Andrew Cohen in 1953?
.....
4. Why is King Rumanyika of Karagwe remembered in the history of East Africa?
.....
5. Give one disadvantage of a zebra crossing on roads.
.....
6. Suggest one problem a country with a low population may face?
.....
7. Who were the first foreigners to come to Uganda?
.....
8. How does Uganda benefit from being a member of the East African Community?
.....
9. Name the largest rift valley lake in East Africa.
.....
10. Name the British official who brought Sudanese soldiers into Buganda.
.....
11. a) Name the country with the biggest population in East Africa.
.....
b) What is population density?
.....
c) Suggest one problem that Uganda may face due to the high population growth rate.
.....

Name:P.6.....

Science

1. How is the sun useful to green plants during the process of photosynthesis?
.....
2. What does the term "brooding" mean as used in poultry keeping?
.....
3. How does the beak of the bird below adapt it to its feeding method?
.....
4. State anyone disadvantage of using artificial fertilizers to a farmer?
.....
5. How do fish help in the control of malaria in an area?
.....
6. How does heat reach water in a saucepan that is on a heated stove?
.....
7. Name the blood component that helps in transportation of food?
.....
8. Why are pests and diseases regarded as blocks in food path?
.....
9. In which part of a plant does osmosis take place?
.....
10. Why do crop farmers mulch their gardens?
.....
11. Name the kind of fertilization in birds.
.....
12. How is the micropyle important to a germinating bean seed?
.....
13. How does sound travel?
.....
14. a) Give two types of alcohol?
.....
.....

Name:P.6.....

English

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

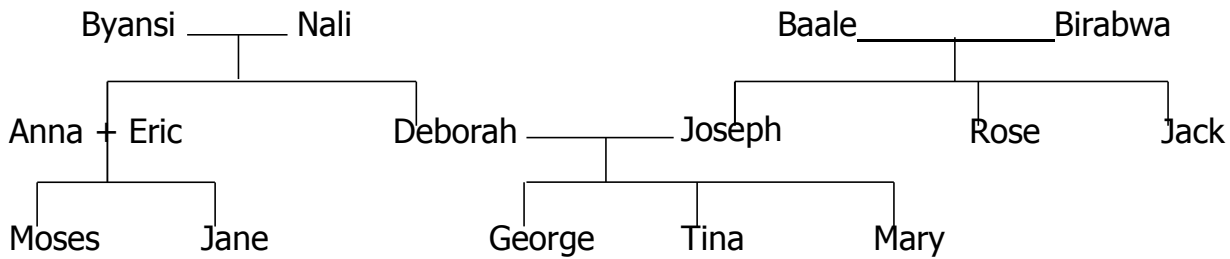
1. What agirl your elder sister is! (beauty)
2. The teacher wanted to know my father's (occupy)
3. Amos isthan Abdul. (handsome)
4. My elder brother is a veryboy (courage)
5. Nalule is the..... girl in our class. (heavy)

Rewrite the following as instructed in brackets

6. Okello's niece is mature. She can marry. (Join using:such athat.....)
.....
7. Mrs. Isoke was very weak. She couldn't cook. (Join using:too.....to.....)
.....
8. This is the old woman. She was asking for my grandmother. (Join using:who.....)
.....
9. The road was muddy. My uncle could not drive on it. (Join using:so.....that)
.....
10. I am so worried that I can't tell my mother about the loss of the dictionary. (Rewrite using:afraid of...)
.....
11. Are you very tall? Can you climb this rock? (Rewrite using:enough)
.....
12. By whom was this chair broken? (Begin: Who.....)
.....
13. Khaita is quite old. She can take care of herself. (Use:enough to.....)
.....
14. She woke up early. She wanted to revise her books. (Join using:so that)
.....

Name:P.6.....

15. Study the family tree below very carefully and answer the questions that follow in full



a) What special name is given to the above diagram?

.....

b) Who are Mary's grandparents?

.....

c) In which way is Tina related to Baale?

.....

d) How many children did Mr. Byansi and Nali produce?

.....

e) Who are Mr. Baale and Birabwa's children?

.....

f) Who does Anna call Nali?

.....

g) What relationship is there between Deborah and Jane?

.....

h) Who are the grandchildren of Byansi and Nali?

.....

i) How does Tina call Jack?

.....

j) Write the grandchildren of Baale and Birabwa

.....

Name:P.6.....

Mathematics

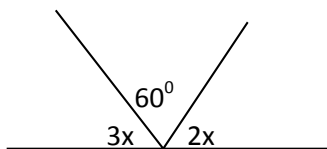
1. Multiply: 105×3

2. Solve: $4x + 8 = 24$

3. Simplify: $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{10}$

4. Change 121_{three} to base ten

5. Find the value of x



6. Divide: $3.6 \div 0.12$

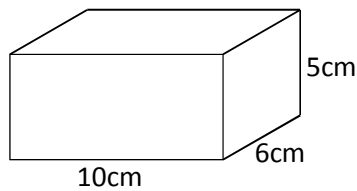
Name:P.6.....

7. Solve: $2^x = 16$

8. A maths lesson started at 8:30am and ended at 10:10am. For how long was the lesson?

9. Arrange in descending order 3, -3, 0, -9, 2

10. Find the volume of the figure below



11. Using a ruler, pencil and a pair of compasses only, construct a square which side is 5cm.

12. Joyce spent $\frac{3}{4}$ of her salary on a beauty cream. She saved shs.15, 000.

a) What fraction is saved?

b) Find her full salary?

c) How much does she spend on beauty cream?

Name:P.6.....

Social studies

1. In which way does deforestation affect the climate of a given area?
.....
2. Name one missionary who worked hard to improve the health of Ugandans?
.....
3. How did the 1900 Buganda Agreement affect the powers of the Kabaka?
.....
4. Who was the first Portuguese explorer to reach the coast of East Africa?
.....
5. Give one factor of climate which determines people's way of dressing?
.....
6. Give one reason why Bunyoro Kitara Empire collapsed?
.....
7. What is horticulture?
.....
8. How did Semei Kakungulu help the British to establish their rule in Eastern Uganda?
.....
9. Give one good result of the coming of Asians in Uganda?
.....
a) Name two European countries which took over countries of East Africa in the colonial times.
.....
.....
10. b) State the meaning of each of these;
(i) Colony
(ii) Protectorate.....

Name:P.6.....

11. Match the names in list A with the services in list B correctly

list A

William Wilberforce Nadiope

I.K Musaazi

Apollo Milton Obote

General China

list B

formed UNC

leader of Mau Mau

First vice president of Uganda

Led Uganda to independence

First president of Uganda

12. a) Who were the original inhabitants of East Africa before the coming of the Bantu?

.....

13. b) Outline two factors that made the Bantu to migrate to East Africa?

.....

.....

14. For both

a) Give three reasons why Christians / Moslems pray?

.....

.....

.....

b) Why do Christians/ Moslems humble themselves during prayers?

.....

.....

Name:P.6.....

English

Fill in the blank spaces with a suitable word or group of words

1. Our neighbor has been sick last month.
2. Neither Annet.....Joan can ride a bicycle.
3. I want to know..... a snail looks like.
4. Mr. Kigatto thehas mended my shoe.
5. The boy was leaningthe dirty wall.

Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentence

6. Of the twins, Nakato and Babirye, Nakato is the.....(fat)
7. Joseph rarely his teeth. (brush)
8. The.....of a piece of cloth lies in its texture. (beautiful)
9. Ahmed goes to the mosque a week. (one)
10. I didn't understand the teacher's.....(explain)
11. Thewas delayed due to bad weather. (fly)
12. Peter's is doing well. (busy)
13. Our head boy made a good yesterday. (speak)
14. James has.....my sister's finger. (bite)
15. Kasomaa hardworking man since his childhood. (to be)

Name:P.6.....

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

As happy as a king I am,
For the gift of being the first born,
In a nuclear family,
Where I live with my sister and parents.

As proud as a peacock I am,
For the gift of my mother land, Uganda
The pearl of Africa,
As named by W.P Church hill.

As green as grass,
Is our beautiful home,
On top of a hill,
Surrounded by an orchard.

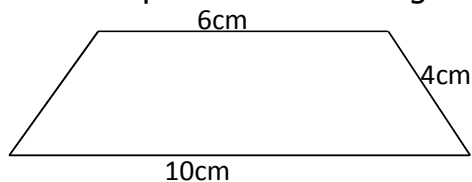
B. Priscilla

- a) Where is the writer's home found?
.....
- b) What is the colour of the writer's home?
.....
- c) How many stanzas has the poem?
.....
- d) Who is the poet?
.....
- e) Why is the writer happy in stanza one?
.....
- f) How many people are in the writer's family?
.....
- g) According to the poem what is the writer's nationality?
.....
- h) Who named Uganda the pearl of Africa?
.....
- i) To what type of family does the writer belong?
.....

Name:P.6.....

Mathematics

1. What is 7 plus 993?
2. Give the complement of 72° .
3. Round off 3.006 to the nearest hundredths.
4. Subtract: 6 from 10.9
5. During the prefects' elections at a certain school, two girls stood for the post of head prefect. If 418 pupils voted and the winner got 134 votes more than the loser how many votes did the loser get?
6. Given that set A has 16 subsets, how many elements are in set A?
7. Find the perimeter of the figure below

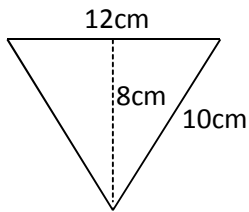


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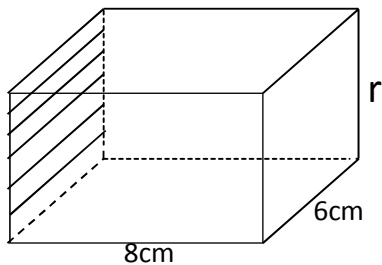
8. Evaluate $a^2 - b^2$ if $a = 2$ and $b = -1$

9. A plastic cup contains a quarter of a litre. How many such cups are required to fill a can holding 5litres?

10. Find the area of the figure below



11. The volume of the cuboid below is 480cm



a) Find the value of r

b) Calculate the area of the shaded face.

c) Workout the total surface area of the figure

Name:P.6.....

Science

1. Mention one part of the body where the ball and socket joint is found.
.....
2. How is melting different from burning?
.....
3. Give anyone example of an underground stem.
.....
4. Mention the organs that produce milk in mammals.
.....
5. Give the reason why well watered seeds put in good soil and kept in a fridge for a week did not germinate?
.....
6. Where does the absorption of digested food take place in the alimentary canal?
.....
7. How are the valves in the veins important?
.....
8. What is a resource?
.....
9. Convert 212⁰F to ⁰C

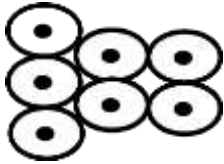
10. Give the function of white blood cells in the body
.....
11. a) What is a vaccine?
.....
12. b) Mention two vaccines introduced to a baby at birth?
.....
.....

Name:P.4.....

13. c) Why are pregnant women immunized using the TT vaccines?

.....

14. The diagram below shows types of eggs



a) Which animal lays such eggs?

.....

b) To what group of vertebrates does the animal named above belong?

.....

c) How does it protect itself?

.....

d) Name anyone thing such an animal feeds on.

.....

15. a) Where in the body is alcohol absorbed?

.....

16. b) Name the digestive juices secreted in the following (i) mouth (ii) pancreas (iii) liver

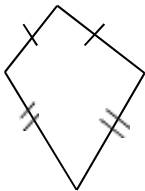
.....

Name:P.6.....

Mathematics

1. Multiply 133×3
2. Increase 600 in the ratio of 3:2
3. Write twenty thousand two in figures

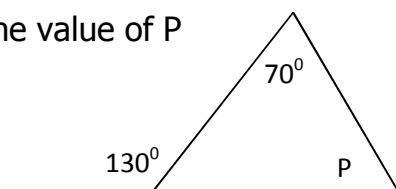
4. How many lines of symmetry has the figure below



5. Find the square of $\frac{2}{5}$

6. What is the smallest number that can be divided by either 6 or 8 leaving no remainder?

7. Find the value of P



Name:P.6.....

8. Simplify: $^{-}2 - ^{-}2$

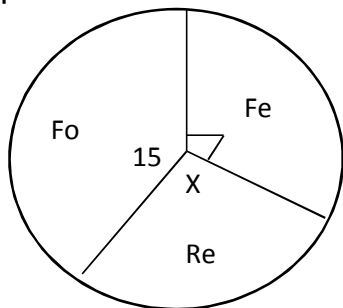
9. Round off 92.5 to the nearest whole number.

10. 3 men can do a piece of work in 6days. How long will 9men take to do the same piece of work?

11. a) $\frac{1}{4}$ of my salary is shs.24,000. What is my salary

12. b) Simplify: $\frac{0.24 \times 0.3}{0.08}$

13. The pie chart below shows how a man spent his salary of shs.72,000



(a) Find the value of x

(b) How much money did he spend on food?

(c) How much more did he spend on rent than on fees?

(d) What fraction of his salary did he spend on fees?

#CREATIVE PRINTERS

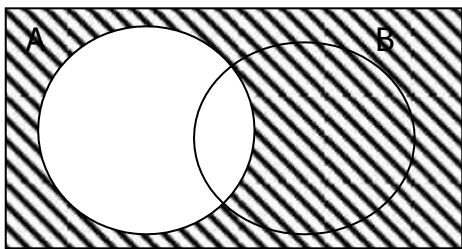
PRIMARY SIX MATHEMATICS

NAME: _____

SECTION A: (40 MARKS)

1. Add: 6hundreds + 7tens

2. Describe the shaded region in the Venn diagram below



3. Expand 8649 using powers of ten.

4. Subtract: $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{4}$

5. Write 146 in Roman numerals.

6. Subtract 98 from 100.

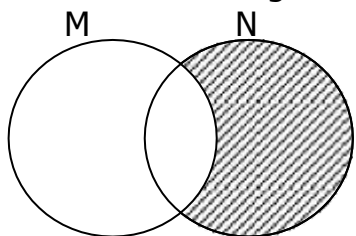
7. Set $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, how many subsets are in set A?

8. What is the place value of 6 in the number 4689?

9. Divide 1414 by 9.

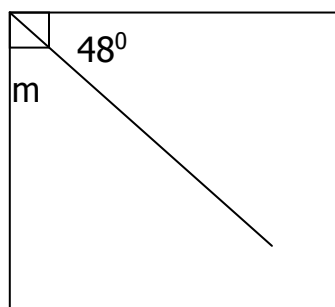
10. Round off 5467 to the nearest tens.

11. Describe the shaded region.



12. John will travel back to school next week. Find the probability that the party will take place on a day that starts with letter S.

13. Find the value of angle marked m.



14. Set P has 31 proper subsets. How many elements are in set P?

15. Write 24020 in words.

16. Convert 34_{five} to base ten.

17. Work out: $4 - 8 + 5$

18. Express XCIX in Hindu Arabic numerals.

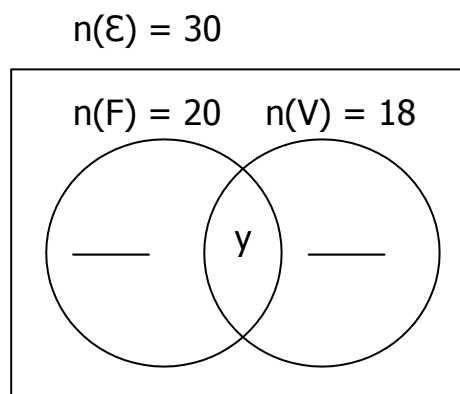
19. Given that set A has 3 elements, find the number of proper subsets.

20. Four books cost Sh. 1200. What is the cost of 6 similar books?

SECTION B: (60 MARKS)

21. In a group of 30 pupils, 20 pupils like football (F), 18 pupils like Volley ball (V) while y pupils like both games.

(a) Represent the above information on a Venn diagram. (2 marks)



(b) Find the value of y. (2 marks)

(c) Find the number of pupils who like only one type of game. (2marks)

(d) What is the probability of picking a pupil who likes all subjects? (2marks)

22. Given the digits 3, 1, 7, 6 and 4.

(a) Form the smallest number using the digits. (1 mark)

(b) Form the biggest number using the digits. (1 mark)

(c) Find the difference between the biggest and smallest numbers formed.
(2 marks)

24(a) Divide 1414 by 7 (2marks)

(b) Share sh. 46200 equally among 24 children. (2marks)

(c) A dozen of books costs shs. 144000. How much will one pay for 9 books?
(2marks)

25. Wasswa scored the following marks in mid-term tests.

Subject	Eng	Maths	SST	Scie	R.E
Marks	70	95	80	70	55

(a) What was the range mark?

(b) Find the median score.

(c) Find the modal mark.

(d) Calculate the mean mark.

26. In a class of 60 pupils, $\frac{2}{5}$ of them maths and the rest like English. (2marks @)

(a) What fraction like English?

(b) How many pupils like Maths?

(c) How many more pupils like English than Maths?

29. Fahad went to the market and bought the following items;
2kg of rice at shs 2500 each kg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of sugar at shs 6000 per kg
3 bars of soap at shs 2000 a bar
A tin of blueband at shs 3000

(a) Calculate Fahad's total expenditure.

(b) If he went with shs 20,000, how much did he remain with?

27.(a) Find the number which has been expanded below:

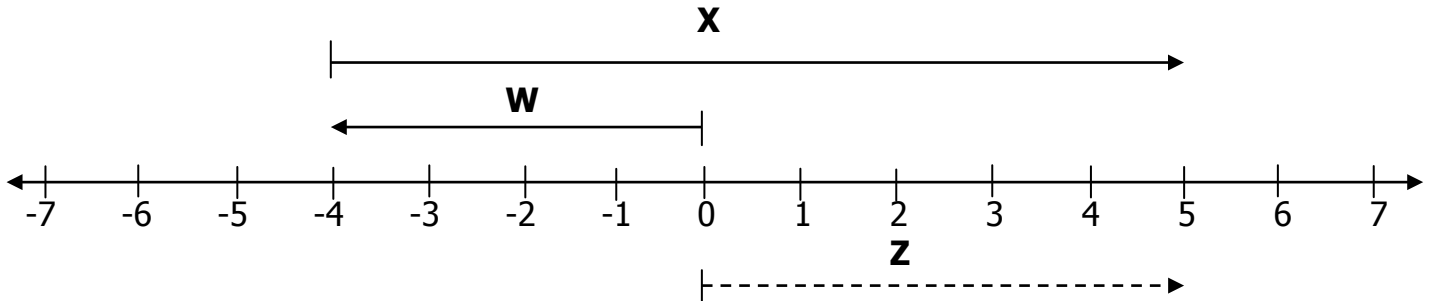
$$(6 \times 10^3) + (4 \times 10^2) + (7 \times 10^0)$$

(2marks)

(b) Find the difference between the value of 6 and the value of 4 in the number 48263?
(2marks)

- (c) Write forty thousand five hundred nine in figures. (1mark)

30.a) Study the number line below and answer the questions that follow: (1mark @)



- (a) Give the integers represented by

W = _____ X = _____ Z = _____

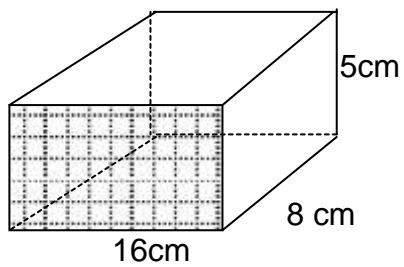
- (b) Write a mathematical statement for the above number line.

30.a) Multiply 6493×25 (2marks)

- b) A taxi trip carries 14 passengers per trip. How many passengers will it carry if makes 9 trips? (2mark)

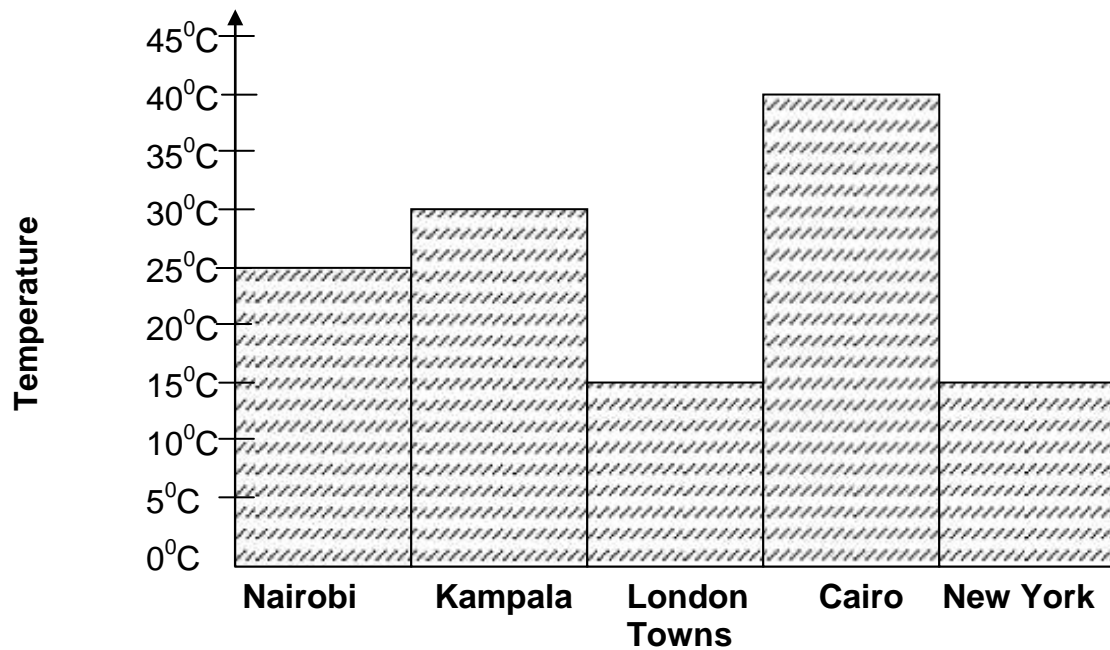
- c) A book costs sh. 1200. What is the cost of 16 similar books? (2mark)

31. Use the figure below to answer the questions that follow



- (a) How many edges does the figure have?
- (b) Find the area of the shaded face.
- (c) Calculate its volume.

32. The graph below shows the average temperature of five towns.



- (a) Which town has the highest temperature?
- (b) Identify the towns with the same temperature?
- (c) What is the temperature of Kampala?
- (d) What is the hottest town?
- (e) Find the total temperature of the five towns.

#CREATIVE PRINTERS

PRIMARY SIX

ENGLISH

NAME: _____

In questions 1 -10, use the correct form of the words given in brackets to complete the sentences

1. Having_____the letter, he sealed and posted it. (write)
2. The child has lost all their_____. (diary)
3. The chairperson shouted_____at the noisy audience (angry)
4. I am the_____born of my mother (two)
5. The_____jumped off the moving bicycle. (cycle)
6. Of the two debaters, Okello is the_____(funny)
7. Roads should be_____to avoid traffic jam. (wide)
8. The previous speaker did not give any_____during the debate. (explain)
9. The history which I read yesterday was very_____. (interest)
10. I met a very beautiful_____in owino market. (Ghana)

In questions 11 – 15 complete the sentences with the most correct word or group of words

11. Maria will go to town_____bus.
12. _____raised the first point of order during the debate.
13. Neither Peter_____Musa arrived late today.
14. The oculist told me to open my_____before examining them.
15. The debate was so interesting_____the teacher could not allow us to end it.

In questions 16 to 17, re-write the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words

16. The motorist humbly talked to the commission for traffic.

17. Mr. Aryan said that my work was complete.

In questions 18 to 20, arrange the given words in alphabetical order

18. smoke, sky, snow, scream

19. oppose, argue, cycle, motorist

20. Aryan, Aary, Anna, Antisha

In sentences 21 to 22, re-write the sentences giving a single word for the underlined group of words

21. The woman who was imprisoned is not guilty.

22. I met my uncle at the place where two roads meet.

In questions 23 – 24, construct sentences using the given words to show that you understand the meaning.

23. here: _____

24. hear: _____

In questions 25 – 26, write the plural form of the given words

25. Seat belt: _____

26. Point of inquiry _____

In questions 27 to 28, write the abbreviations in full

27. A/C _____

28. I've _____

In questions 29 – 30, re-arrange the words to form correct sentences

29. did drive from you why pavement the?

30. was interesting what debate and it!

SUB –SECTION II

In questions 31 to 50, re-write the sentences as instructed in brackets

31. As soon as I swathe speeding car, I waited to cross the road.
(Re-write beginning with Having_____)
-
32. There is some water in tank. (Re-write using_____hardly_____)
-
33. I like children more than adults. (Re-write the sentences using prefer)
-
34. The president did not attend the meeting. The prime minister did not attend the meeting.
(Join the two sentences beginning: Neither_____)
-
35. The pupils were very tired. They could not go on with their work.
(Re-write as one sentences using_____too_____to_____)
-
36. I always reach school before 6 o'clock in the morning
(Re-write the sentences using_____arrive_____)
-
37. The time keeper said "I will be very strict during the debate"
(Re-write the sentences beginning: The time keeper said that_____)
-
38. Our school bought a bus. The bus was big. It was yellow and made in china.
(Re-write as one sentence without using which, that or and)
-
39. The opposers will win the debate, won't they?
(Re-write the sentences ending_____will they?)
-
40. Peter is short. Jonathan is very short. (Re-write using_____shorter_____)
-

41. The mechanic is repairing my uncle's car now.
(Re-write beginning: My uncle's_____)
-
-
42. Immediately the cyclist wore the helmet, he set off.
(Re-write using_____as soon as_____)
-
43. that is the junction. The accident occurred there.
(Join the sentences using_____where_____)
-
44. The carpenter worked very hard. He became very rich.
(Begin: The_____that_____)
-
45. Our school bus is very small. It cannot take us all at once.
(Re-write the sentences using_____enough_____)
-
46. The proposers spoke good English during the debate but they did not win it.
(Begin: Even though_____)
-
-
47. The road leading to Kazo is very muddy. The vehicles cannot move fast. (Re-write using_____so_____that_____)
-
-
48. The motorist drove his car in a careless way.
(Re-write and end_____carelessly)
-

49. Rosette weighs 60kg. Peggy weighs 60kg.

(Join as one sentence using _____ as _____ as _____)

50. A friend in need _____ (complete the proverb)

b). All in well _____ (complete the proverb)

SECTION B

51. Read the passage below carefully and answer in full sentences the questions that follow.

Chan Lau is a ten-year old boy. His father works at the Chinese Embassy in Kampala. He is a pupil in one of the Kampala city Primary Schools.

During the last third term's holiday, Chan Lau and his parents travelled by air to Nairobi. He was very happy to sit once again in an aeroplane. This aeroplane left Entebbe International Airport at nine O'clock in the morning. He sat near the window so that he could look at Lake Victoria and Sese Islands. At twenty minutes past nine, two smartly dressed girls brought some tea and biscuits for the passengers. All the passengers whom he could see took tea and ate the biscuits. However, the man who sat in front of Chan Lau didn't want the tea and the biscuits. He sat quietly reading a newspaper.

At exactly ten minutes to ten, this man suddenly stood up and went straight to the pilot's room. Three other men stood in the middle and at the back of the aeroplane.

Chan Lau noticed that each of the three men had a pistol in his hand. All the passengers remained calm. A few minutes later, Chan Lau heard someone say: "We

the members of KENG-KENG FREEDOM FIGHTERS are now controlling this aeroplane. It must now fly to KON-TIKI Airport and nowhere else. If the pilot disobeys, we shall kill all the passengers and then blow up the aeroplane.”

Questions:

(a) How old is Chan Lau?

(b) By what means were Chan Lau and his parents travelling to Nairobi?

(c) Why did Chan Lau sit near the window?

(d) Did every passenger take tea?

(e) What was the man who sat in front of Chan Lau doing?

(f) Why do you think the man went straight into the pilot's room?

(g) Where was the pilot ordered to fly the aeroplane?

(h) Who brought some tea and biscuits for the passengers?

(i) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as the underlined words.

i) pistol _____

ii) calm _____

52. The teachers Arrival Book below shows the number of teachers of Ngeye Primary School who reported for duty on 5th March 2020. The school has a total of 19 teachers.

Study the given information carefully and answer in full sentences the questions that follow:-

NGEYE PRIMARY SCHOOL, LUWERO DISTRICT

The teachers' Arrival Book

Date	Name	Sex	Morning	Afternoon	Remarks
5/03/2020	M. Ssuuna	F	7:15	2:00	Master on duty
"	D. Aguma	M	7:30	2:00	P.7 class teacher
"	S. Kayiwa	M	7:45	A	Sent a medical form to the H/M
"	J. Kuch	M	11:00	A	Gone to town
"	B. Lueth	M	A	2:00	?
"	P. Nalugwa	F	A	2:00	Gone to DEO's office to collect text books.
"	A. Alinda	F	8:00	2:00	Social Studies Teacher.
"	A. Amanywa	F	8:00	A	Her baby cried the whole morning.
"	N. Sebuliba	M	A	2:00	?
"	H. Birungi	F	8:00	2:00	English teacher
"	G. Ntale	M	8:00	3:00	English teacher
"	E. Nakabugo	F	8:00	2:00	Mathematics teacher

KEY:

A – Absent ?– No reason given.

F – Female M – Male

Questions:

a) In which district is Ngeye Primary School found?

b) Who is the class teacher of P.7?

c) Why was Ms. Nalugwa .P. absent in the afternoon?

d) Where was teacher J. Kuch in the afternoon?

e) Who reported to school late for the afternoon session?

f) Why was Sebuliba absent from school in the morning?

g) How many teachers were present in school for the morning session?

h) How many teachers are not shown in the arrival book?

i) Which teacher do you think was sick in the afternoon?

j) Give a reason for your answer to question (i) above?

-
-
53. **Read the poem below and answer in full sentences the questions that follow.**

A CANDIDATE'S SONG

God will make you the head,
If you do all your best,
Believe in yourself.
He will direct you.

Pray to God all the time,
And He will give you courage,
He has shown us the way,
Till today.

Pray always to start the day,
God helps those who help themselves,
Don't despair, He will keep you too.
Seek wisdom, you will shine.

Refrain from bad company,
Keep good company
Say no to all temptations
That is the way God will help you

Robert.

- a) What is the poem about?

- b) Who is being advised to believe in oneself?

- c) Why should one pray to God all the time?

d) What has God done according to the second stanza?

e) Which kind of people does God help?

f) What will happen if one seeks wisdom from God?

g) What kind of company should a candidate refrain from?

h) How many stanzas does the poem have?

In numbers (i) and (j) give one word or group of words with the same meaning as the underlined words in the poem.

i) courage

j) refrain

the role of the traffic police officer

-
- This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

55. Read the following passage carefully and fill in the blank spaces with the words given below.

Although our country _____, is a third-world growing country, we can still do something in order to help _____ the increasing number of accidents on our roads. So many people have passed away in road accidents. It is time to reduce this terrible _____ danger which is spreading throughout Uganda like bush fire!

First of all, we have to know what causes road _____. The main cause is the _____ of drivers who drive their cars without following the road signs and regulations.

These drivers should be tested properly before they are given driving _____.

They should not be allowed to _____ their vehicles or drink alcohol before driving. Vehicles must be properly _____ before they are driven. Spoilt roads should be carefully _____ and widened to reduce the problem of traffic jam. Zebra-crossings should be put in places where many people _____ the road on foot.

carelessness	untimely	reduce	Uganda	accidents
cross	permits	overload	checked	constructed

#CREATIVE PRINTERS

PRIMARY SIX

SCIENCE RECESS WORK

NAME: _____

SECTION A

1. How do hens care for their young ones?

2. Give any one example of chemical changes in the environment.

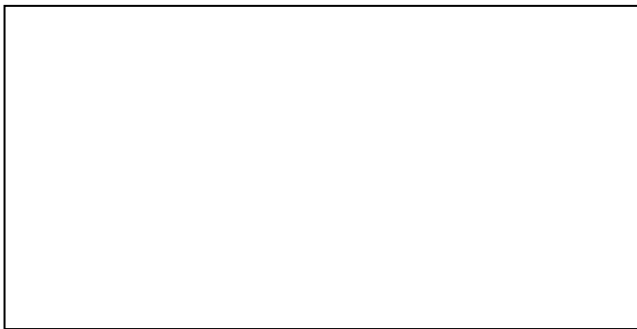
3. Name the living organisms that live in root nodules of legumes.

4. What are invertebrates?

5. How does regular bathing of the body control the spread of diseases?

6. Which deficiency disease will one get due to lack of iodine in the diet?

7. In the space below, draw a compound trifoliate leaf.



8. Identify any one example of a percussion instrument.

9. What is the gestation period of a sow?
-
10. Give one example of a flightless bird.
-
11. What name is given to the young one of a frog?
-
-
12. Give one importance of plants in the environment.
-
13. In which state of matter does sound travel fastest?
-
14. Which gas is given off by plants during photosynthesis?
-
15. How are sun birds friendly to crop farmers?
-
16. Apart from hearing, state any other use of ears to man.
-
17. How is breast feeding important to the mother?
-
-
18. Why are people not advised to use the sharp piercing objects to remove the ear wax?
-
-
19. In which way do some reptiles help to control the spread of some diseases to people?
-
-
20. Why do earth worms come out of soil during rainy days?
-
-
21. Why is a monkey said to be a primate mammal?
-

22. To which group of musical instruments do guitars belong?

23. Why is a duck billed platypus called a mammal when it lays eggs?

24. How does heat pass through solids?

25. Give one way of making water safe for drinking.

26. How useful are canine teeth to dogs?

27. Convert 25°C to $^{\circ}\text{F}$.

28. How useful are soft pads in the feet of a carnivorous mammal?

29. In the space below draw a foot of a bird of prey.

30. How is the above foot useful to a bird of prey?

31. State the importance of echoes to bats.

32. How are echoes reduced in cinema walls?

33. Which mineral salt is needed for the formation of strong teeth and bones?

34. How is polio vaccine administered to babies?

35. Which form of energy is possessed by a running vehicle?

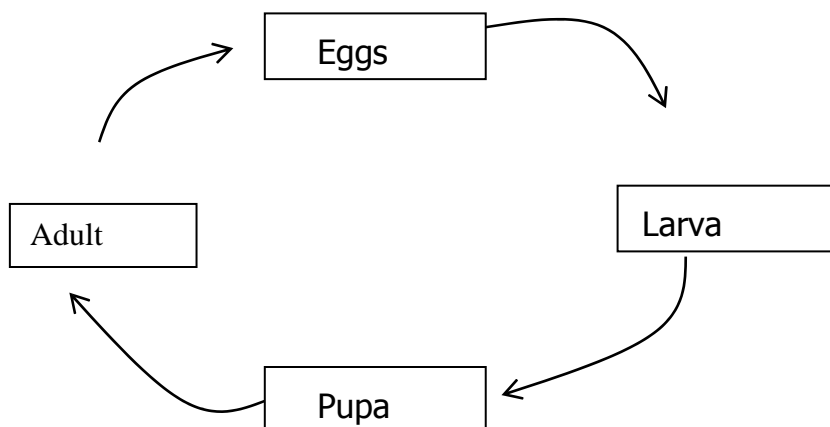
36. Give one importance of scavengers in the environment.

37. Which type of fertilization does the fish undergo?

38. What name is given to the three bones found in the middle ear?

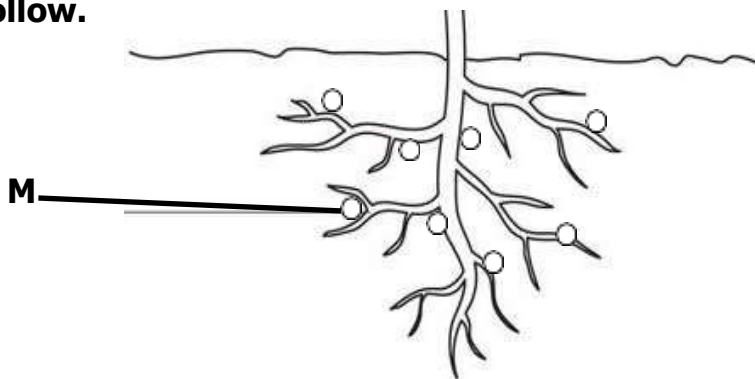
39. Name any one reptile that protects itself by camouflaging.

40. Which type of life cycle is shown below?



SECTION B

41. The diagram shows a type of root. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the structures marked **M**.

- (b) Which group of plants have this type of roots?

- (c) Identify the organisms found in part **M**.

- (d) Why do farmers include the crops with this type of roots in crop rotation cycle?

42 (a) What is matter?

- (b) In which state of matter does heat travel by conduction?

 - (c) State the difference between heat and temperature.

 - (d) How does the heat from the sun reach a crocodile basking in the sun on a river bank?

- 43a) How does a bee produce sound.

(b) What is pitch as used in sound?

(c) Give one way of controlling echoes in halls and theatres.

(d) Name one device used to store sound.

44. What is immunity?

(b) Give one way a person can acquire natural immunity.

(c) How does breastfeeding improve immunity in a child?

(d) Give one common disease which destroys immunity of a child.

45a) What is dehydration?

(b) Give two reasons for giving ORS to a dehydrated person.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Give one sign of a dehydrated child.

46a) What is pollination?

(b) Name two agents of pollination.

i) _____

ii) _____

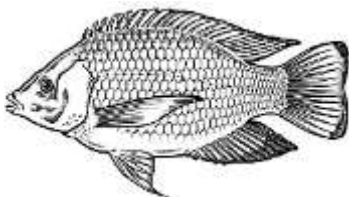
(c) Which part of a flower develops into a fruit after fertilization?

47. The diagrams below show different living organisms. Study them carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A



B



C



(a) Which of the above organisms is the odd man out?

(b) How are organisms **A**, **B** and **C** similar in terms of reproduction?

(c) Why should you classify all the above organisms as living things?

(d) Which of the above is warm blooded?

48 **The diagram below shows three same size bottles with different amounts of water in each. Use it to answer questions that follow.**

X



W



Y



(a) Identify the bottle which produces the highest pitch if air is blown into each.

(b) Give a reason for your answer in (a) above.

(c) To what group of music instruments do bottles belong?

(d) What can you do to bottle X so that it produces the same pitch as bottle W?

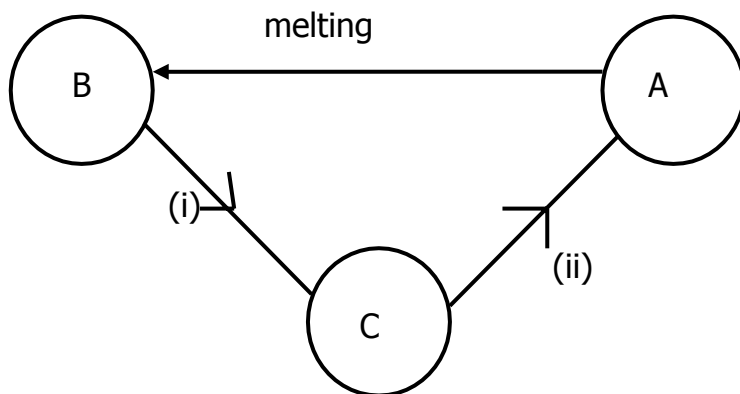
49(a) What are vertebrates?

(b) Identify one vertebrate in the class of reptiles.

(c) Give one characteristic common to all vertebrates.

(d) Besides reptiles name any one class of cold blooded vertebrates.

50. The diagram below shows the three states of matter and how heat passes through them.
Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Identify the states of matter marked:

(i) A _____

(ii) B _____

(b) State the heat processes marked:

(i) _____

(ii) _____

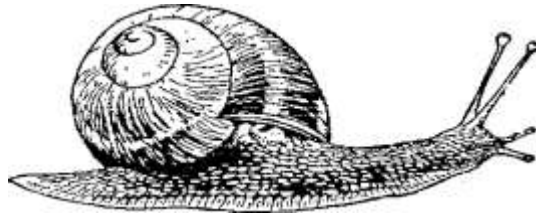
51a) What is the use of a clinical thermometer?

b) Give any one reason why there is a bend in the tube of a clinical thermometer.

c) Which liquid is mainly used in thermometers?

d) Why is the liquid you have named above used instead of other liquids?

52a) The diagram below shows a common invertebrate. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the organism shown in the diagram above.

(b) Under what group of invertebrates is the organism grouped?

(c) How does the organism protect itself from enemies?

(d) State one disadvantage of the above organism to people.

53a) Name one component of the physical environment.

(b) Write down two causes of environmental degradation.

i) _____

ii) _____

(c) Suggest one way of conserving the natural environment.

54. (a) Who are vulnerable groups of people?

(b) Mention two groups of vulnerables.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) In which way can the vulnerables be cared for?

55.(a) How are germs different from vectors?

(b) How is the spread of trachoma similar to that of dysentery?

(c) Name the features on the body of a housefly which enable it spread germs.

(d) State one importance of the larva stage of a housefly.

#CREATIVE PRINTERS
PRIMARY SIX
SOCIAL STUDIES

NAME: _____

SECTION A

1. Name the largest country in East Africa.

2. What is the main source of electricity in Uganda?

3. Name the country in East Africa that lies entirely in the southern hemisphere.

4. Name the river that forms a border between Tanzania and Mozambique.

5. How is Kenya similar to Tanzania in terms of location?

6. Why do soldiers put on uniforms?

7. Give one feature on a map which helps readers to know the actual distance between places.

8. Give one human activity which leads to destruction of wetlands.

9. Which site is well-known for rock painting in Uganda?

10. Give the physical feature shared by Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

11. What is the direction of Uganda from Rwanda?

12. Which ministry is responsible for preparing a national budget?

13. State the economic importance of Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.

14. Give any one reason why Rwanda and Burundi joined the EAC.

15. What is Uganda's national emblem?

16. Why is port Mombasa very important to Uganda?

17. Name the major line of latitude in Uganda.

18. How are the kikuyu and chagga similar in terms of settlement?

19. Who were the founders of Bunyoro-Kitara empire?

20. Give any one disadvantage of an extended family.

21. Who was the first Executive Prime Minister of Uganda?

22. What is the main duty of the Speaker of Parliament?

23. What is meant by the term 'equinox'?

24. Why is nomadic pastoralism common in dry areas of Uganda?

25. What is meant by the term interlacustrine region?

26. Name the current secretary general of the East African community.

27. Give any one source of revenue to a government.

28. How can people in hilly areas keep their soil fertile?

29. Give the main reason why many Ugandans do not travel by air.

30. What is barter trade?

31. Mention one factor which helps vegetation to grow well in an area.

32. Which country lies to the west of Kenya?

33. What is the main work of the Electoral Commission in Uganda?

34. Name one weather instrument which is not kept in the Stevenson Screen.

35. Identify one place in East Africa where snow is found.

In questions 36 to 40, answer EITHER a Christian OR an Islamic questions but not both in one number.

36. **EITHER:** What does a cross remind Christians of?

OR : Name the first woman to be converted to Islam.

37. **EITHER:** Name the man in the Bible, who was swallowed by a fish.

OR : Give one way you can identify a Moslem from other people.

38. **EITHER:** How did sin come into the world?

OR : What is Haram?

39. **EITHER:** Why do Christians fast?

OR : Why do Moslems fast?

40. **EITHER:** What happened on Pentecost day?

OR : What do Moslems remember on Idd-el-Adhuha?

SECTION B

41. Match the tribe in list A with the correct ethnic group in list B.

List A

Acholi
Batooro
Karamajong
Bahima

List B

Hamites
Nilo Hamites
Bantu
River-Lake Nilotics
Semites

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------|
| a) Acholi | - | <hr/> |
| b) Batooro | - | <hr/> |
| c) Karamajong | - | <hr/> |
| d) Bahima | - | <hr/> |

42(a) Why is Kabaka Mutesa I remembered in the history of Christianity in Uganda?

(b) Name the first group of missionaries to arrive in Uganda.

(c) Which organization sent the above mentioned group of missionaries?

(d) Give one reason why Kabaka Mutesa I turned against missionaries.

43(a) Who designed the Uganda national flag?

(b) Write the day the month and year when the Uganda flag was raised for the first time.

(c) Which colour on the Uganda flag shows the following?

(i) brotherhood _____

(ii) climate _____

44(a) What are by-laws?

(b) Write LC in full.

(c) How many members form an LCI committee?

(d) Under which ministry are all districts in Uganda?

45(a) Give two ways in which the Red Cross helps the needy in Uganda.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Name any two other organizations which do work as the Red Cross in Uganda.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

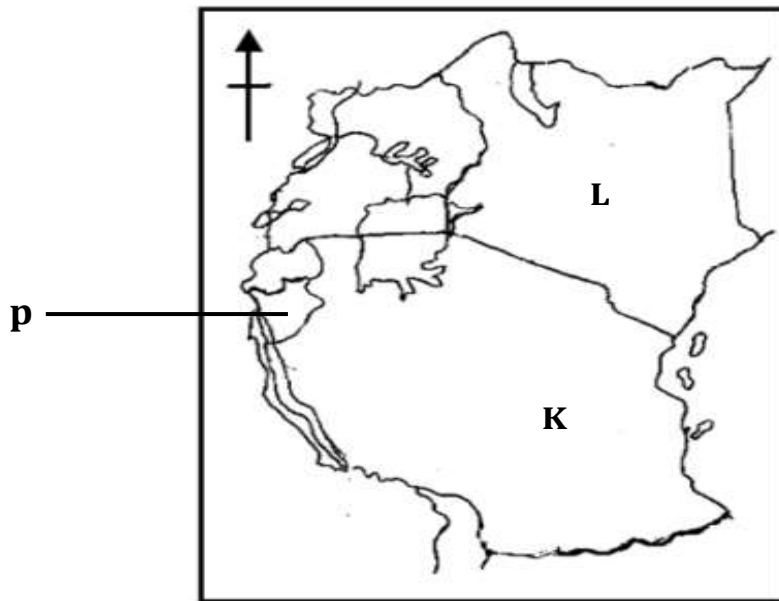
46(a) What is climate?

(b) Give one factor that influences the climate of Uganda.

(c) How does weather affect people's way of dressing?

(d) Give one district in Uganda with semi-desert climate.

47. **Study the map below and answer questions that follow.**



(a) Name the country marked **L** and **K** on the map.

(b) Why can't Uganda rely on country marked **P** for much of her international trade?

(c) Using letter M, show the location of port Mombasa on the map above.

48(a) Give any two ways lakes and rivers are useful to the people of Uganda.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Why are some rivers of Uganda not used for transport?

(c) State any one danger of living near lakes and rivers.

49(a) What does the term government mean?

(b) State two ways in which democracy is practiced in Uganda.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Name the first President of Uganda.

50(a) State any one founder member of the East African community that collapsed in 1977.

(b) Name the town where the headquarters of East African Community are located?

(c) State any one symbol of the East African Community.

(d) Who is the current chairperson of the East African Community?

In each of questions 51 to 55, answer EITHER Christianity OR Islam but not both in one number. Any child who answers both will not be given marks.

51. EITHER:

(a) Who was the first person to commit sin?

(b) Where was the person named above living?

(c) What punishment was given to the person you named in (a) above.

(d) Give any one result of sin.

OR: (a) What is ablution?

(b) Name two conditions under which a Muslim may use dry ablution.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Give one material that can be used when performing dry ablution.

52. **EITHER:** State four gospel books.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

OR: (a) What is Zakat?

(b) Outline any two groups of people who should be given Zakat.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) Name any one organization which helps the needy in Uganda.

53. EITHER:

(a) Why do Christians pray to God?

(b) State one way Christians communicate to God.

(c) Name two ways by which God communicates to his people.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

OR: (a) How do Muslims communicate to Allah?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Name any two ways in which Muslims obey Allah's commands.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

54. EITHER:

(a) Mention any two problems which the Israelites faced on their way from Egypt?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Where did Moses receive the Ten Commandments from?

(c) Give the difference between Cana and Canaan.

OR: (a) Mention the four Holy books for Moslems.

(i) _____(ii) _____

(iii) _____(iv) _____

55. EITHER:

(a) Who baptized Jesus?

(b) In which river was Jesus baptized?

(c) Give one reason why Christians get baptized.

(d) Name the main symbol of Christianity.

OR:

(a) Name the Prophet to whom the Qur'an was revealed.

(b) Who revealed the Qur'an to the Prophet named above?

(c) Give the reason why the Qur'an is respected by Moslems.

(d) State any one way in which Moslems show respect for the Qur'an.

SCIENCE HOLIDAY PACKAGE FOR PRIMARY SIX

Name: Stream:

HUMAN HEALTH

ALCOHOL, SMOKING AND DRUGS IN THE SOCIETY.

ALCOHOL IN THE SOCIETY

Alcohol

Alcohol is a chemical substance that is produced as a result of fermentation. Alcohol is a chemical substance contained in alcoholic drinks which when taken makes one drunk e.g. beers, spirits, wines. It is a chemical substance which can make one drunk when taken excessively.

Types of alcohol

1. Methanol (Methyl alcohol)
2. Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)

Methanol is found mostly in home distilled alcohol.

- It is very dangerous and poisonous and may cause blindness or death.
- Methyl is used to mix some chemicals and medicines in industries and laboratories.
- It is used to kill germs on some medical instruments. (For sterilizing medical instruments).
- It can be used as a fuel.

Ethanol is contained in all alcoholic drinks that are consumed.

- It can also be used as a fuel.

Production of alcohol

Common alcoholic drinks are made from juices of bananas, pineapples, sugar cane, millet, maize, sorghum, barley, cassava, potatoes.

Yeast is added to the mixture of water and these food substances speed up fermentation.

Locally brewed alcohol and the raw materials used.

Alcohol	Raw Materials
Wine	Various fruits e.g. pineapples and bananas
Malwa (ajon)	Millet, sorghum
Omuramba	Sorghum
Kwete	Cassava / maize
Beer	Oats, barley, sorghum
Munanasi	Pineapples
Mwenge bigere (Tonto)	bananas

Methods of producing alcohol.

- (i) Fermentation
- (ii) Distillation

Fermentation

This is the process by which sugar in juice or liquid is turned into alcohol with the help of yeast.

Sugar yeast → carbon dioxide + ethanol (alcohol)

What is the importance of yeast during fermentation?

It speeds up fermentation (catalyst)

- Fermented fruit juices make wine.
- Fermented starch mixture from grains or cereals make beer.

Source of yeast.

Yeast can be obtained from germinating cereals like millet or sorghum.

Activity:

(a) Which type of alcohol is poisonous to people?

.....

(b) How is the alcohol you have named above dangerous to people?

.....

2. Which type of alcohol is contained in most alcoholic drinks?

.....

3. Name three examples of alcoholic drinks.

i)

ii)

iii)

4. Mention two ways of making alcoholic drinks.

i)

ii)

5. Mention two cereals which can be used for producing alcohol.

i) ii)

Distillation of Alcohol

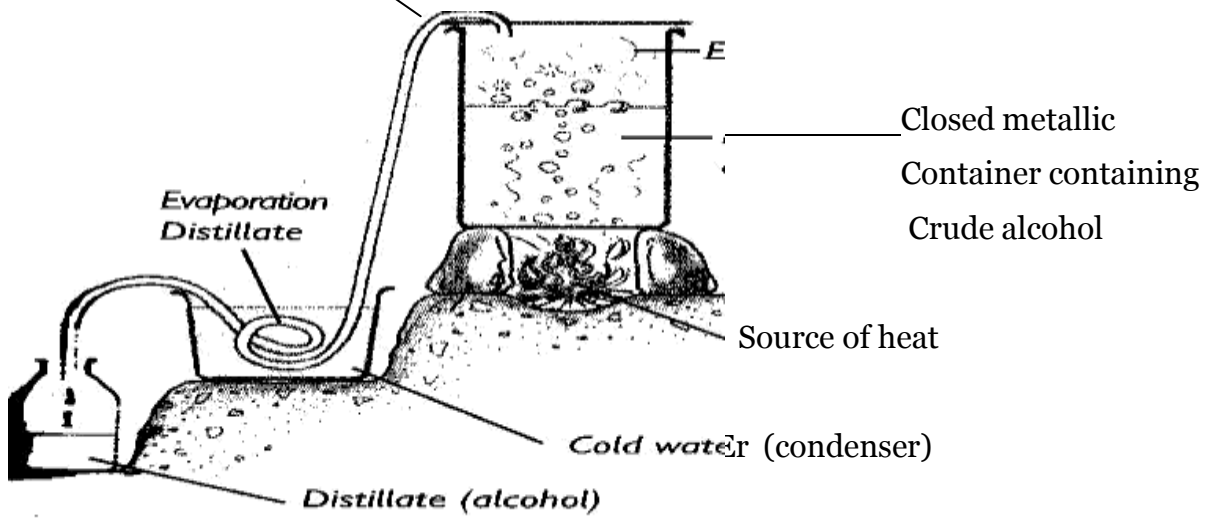
This is the process of obtaining pure alcohol from impure alcohol.

This is the process of obtaining alcohol from fermented juice by the process of evaporation and condensation of liquids containing alcohol.

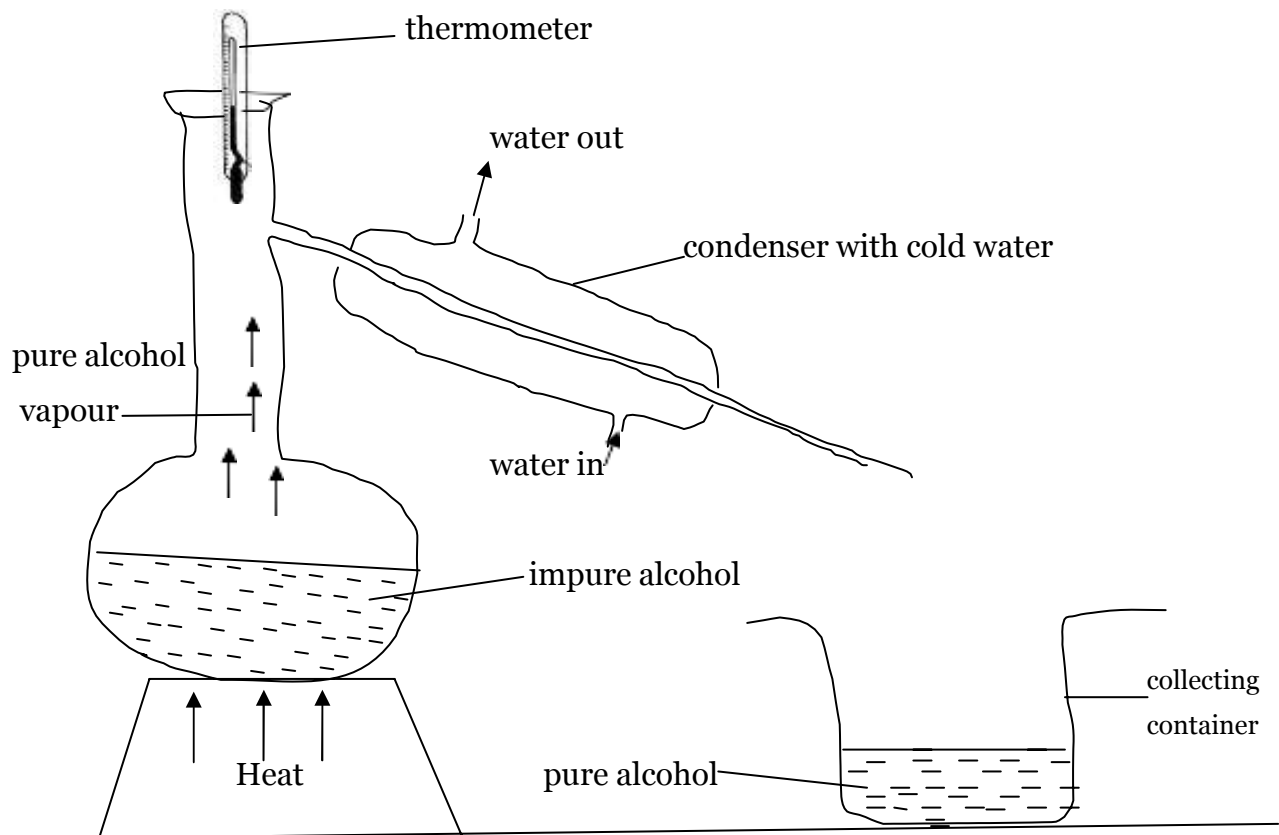
- The alcohol in the fermented mixture is heated in a closed container.
- Pure alcohol easily evaporates while impurities remain in the container.
- The alcohol vapour passes into a metallic tube and is condensed into a liquid by passing it through cold water and then collected as **distillate**. The distillate is the purified alcohol.
- The alcohol produced is more pure, stronger and more potent (has a greater effect on a person who takes it).

Local distillation of alcohol

Delivery tube (copper wire)



Process of distillation in factories.



Importance of parts of distillation apparatus.

a) Heating container:

This is where crude (impure) alcohol is heated to produce alcohol vapour.

b) The delivery tube

It is used to collect alcohol vapour. It is usually coiled in the condenser to increase the surface area for condensation of alcohol vapour.

c) Condenser (cold water)

This condenses (cools down) alcohol vapour so that it changes from gaseous state to liquid alcohol. This is done by passing delivery tube with alcohol vapour in cold water.

d) Collecting container

This is where the distillate (pure liquid) alcohol is collected e.g bottles or jerrycans.

e) Thermometer: Shows temperature at which pure ethanol is give off (about 78°C).

Activity:

1. What is the use of cold water in the beaker or basin?

.....
.....

2. Which scientific name is given to the liquid collected?

.....

3. Why are most delivery tubes in the distillation of alcohol made of copper?

.....

4. Why is the delivery tube coiled in the beaker containing cold water?

.....

5. Apart from the above method, name one other method used for making alcohol.

.....

REASONS WHY PEOPLE DRINK ALCOHOL AND ITS EFFECTS ON AN INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY.

Reasons why people drink alcohol.

- i) Peer pressure from friends.
- ii) Idleness and desire to pass time with friends.
- iii) To forget their problems.
- iv) Misleading (seductive) adverts on T.V, radios, magazines.
- v) To show they are rich.
- vi) Because they are happy.
- vii) Family background and social environment.
- viii) People's culture in ceremonies / celebrations.
- ix) To increase their thinking capacity.

Uses of alcohol

- For drinking.
- For disinfecting wounds.
- For making medicines.
- For sale to get money.
- Used in making cosmetics and perfumes.
- Used as a fuel.
- Used to sterilize medical instruments in hospitals.
- Used in making in making nail vanish solutions.

Terms associated with alcohol.

a) Alcoholism:

This is a condition whereby the body becomes dependant on alcohol as a result of prolonged use of alcohol.

b) An alcoholic

This is a person who is addicted to alcohol and is unable to stop thinking about it.

c) Addiction

It is a condition in which a person has a very strong desire to take alcohol everyday.

Factors which may lead to alcoholism.

- i) Stress
- ii) Peer pressure
- iii) Seductive adverts
- iv) Happiness
- v) Success
- vi) Excitement
- vii) Family background

Effects of alcohol on an individual (immediate effects)

- Affects functioning of the brain.
- Some people vomit when they drink a lot of alcohol.
- Leads to forgetfulness.
- Leads to loss of body balance.

Long term effects

- Leads to liver diseases
- Loss of appetite
- Self neglect.
- Loss of jobs.
- Pancreas may swell.
- Too much can cause hand tremor.
- Leads to peptic ulcers.
- Leads to brain damage.

Effects of alcohol to the family

- Leads to family neglect.
- Leads to poverty in a family.
- Can lead to domestic violence and child abuse.
- Leads to bad behavior among children.

Effects of alcohol to the community.

- Leads to poor job performance.

- Leads to high crime rate in society e.g rape, robbery and defilement.
- May cause traffic accidents.

Activity:

1. State two ways in which alcohol is useful to health workers.
 - i.
 - ii.
2. Mention two factors which may lead to alcoholism.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
3. State any two effects of taking alcohol for a long time to people.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
4. Mention any two effects of alcoholism to a family.
 - (i)
 - (iii)
5. How can alcoholism lead to the breakage of a family?
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
6. How can alcohol lead to an accident?

.....
7. Why do most alcoholics eat very little food?

.....

Life Skills of avoiding Alcoholism and Uganda Laws on alcohol.

Life skills of avoiding alcohol.

1. Avoid groups which drink alcohol, especially peer groups.
2. Never believe in advertisements which praise alcohol as a good drink.
3. Never believe what people in your community say about alcohol such as alcohol makes one think better, brave, makes one forget his / her problems.

4. Join groups whose members do not take alcohol.
5. Never drink alcohol to overcome problems.
6. Take your parents and other people's warning about the dangers of alcohol seriously.
7. Engage in activities which help to spend free time properly like singing, playing netball, football.

Uganda laws on alcohol.

- i) People under 18 years of age are not allowed to take alcohol.
- ii) No one is allowed to drive a vehicle when he is drunk.
- iii) Home distillation of alcohol is forbidden unless one acquires a license.
- iv) No one is allowed to transport or sell home distilled alcohol.
- v) Public places that sell alcoholic drinks are allowed to operate up to a limited time.

Activity:

1. A police officer found a taxi driver and all the seven passengers drunk but he only arrested the driver.
 - a) Why was the driver arrested and not the passengers?

 - b) Which law about alcohol was the police officer enforcing?

2. State any three life skills of avoiding alcohol.
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
3. What advice would you give a friend who intends to become an alcoholic?

**P. 6 ENGLISH
HOLIDAY PACKAGE**

Name: **Stream:**

Despite and in spite have the same meaning as ‘although’ or ‘much as’ or ‘but’.

Note the following:

- i. Despite is used with ‘the fact’.
- ii. In spite is used ‘of the fact’.
- iii. Despite and in spite can be used without “(of) the fact”

In this case, the adjective or verb that comes after despite must change into a noun e.g.

- i. Despite the fact that it was raining, the children went out to play.
- ii. In spite of the fact that it was raining, the children went out to play.
- iii. Despite the rain, the boys went out to play.
- iv. In spite of the rain, the boys went out to play.
- v. Much as it was raining, the children went out to play.

Rewrite the following using ‘despite the fact’

1. Although the car was moving at a high speed, the man jumped off.

.....

2. The woman danced a lot although she was pregnant.

.....

3. In spite of the fact that the police was on alert, the party members went on with the rally.

.....

4. The boy completed the term in spite of the fact that he had no school fees.

.....

5. In spite of the fact that he was poor, he always admired expensive things.

.....

.....

6. The child did a lot of mistakes although power was on.

.....

7. The machines failed to work although power was on.
.....
8. In spite of the fact that he was tired, he spoke throughout the night.
.....
9. The child was given hard food although he had no teeth.
.....
.....
10. In spite of the fact that it was sunny, the clothes did not dry up.
.....
.....

Rewrite using ‘despite’ or ‘in spite’ with out using the ‘fact that’

1. Although he was complaining, nobody listened to him.
.....
2. Despite the fact that he was highly paid, he did not buy anything at home.
.....
.....
3. Kasozi jumped the highest although, she was very heavy.
.....
4. Suzan did not stop fighting although her father was around.
.....
5. Despite the fact that she was poor, she ate meat daily.
.....
6. Despite the fact that he was given intensive treatment, he did not recover in time.
.....
.....
7. Although Sharon was weak, she went for the dance.
.....
8. Birungi went on fast although she loved food.
.....
9. In spite of the fact that she was poor, she ate meat daily.
.....

10. In spite of the fact that she was beautiful, she did not get married.

.....

11. The pupils feared a lot although the night watch man was around.

.....

12. Although the lamp had enough fuel, it did not give bright light.

.....

13. Many children don't go to school although there is free education.

.....

14. She kept on complaining although she got her salary in time.

.....

15. James was annoyed although she kept on laughing.

.....

Hardly, scarcely, and barely are negatives and are therefore used to express a near negative / negative situation e.g. (a) We hardly eat meat. This means we almost don't eat meat. These three conjunctions can be used in place of 'No sooner,' 'as soon as,' 'just as,' 'the moment' and 'immediately'.

Note: **No sooner** is used with '**than**' and **barely, scarcely, and hardly** go with **when** e.g.

1. No sooner had he come than we went away.
2. Scarcely had he come when we went away.
3. Barely had the teacher entered the class when the pupils clapped their hands.
4. Hardly had the manager arrived when the applicant knocked at the door.

No comma in the middle of the sentence except when the sentence begins with: As soon as, just as, the moment or immediately.

Rewrite the following using "No sooner"

1. As soon as Cate saw the book, she shouted for joy.

.....

2. As soon as it started raining, we entered the room.

.....

3. Just as the visitors arrived, the host brought soda.

.....

4. Just as the elections were over, the electoral commission announced the results.
.....
5. They sang the national anthem the moment the president arrived.
.....
6. She complained as soon as she go the salary.
.....
7. As soon as the doctor arrived, the patient died.
.....
8. The taxi started moving just as all the passengers sat.
.....
9. The moment the hair dresser arrived, all the women stopped working.
.....
10. As soon as the parent came back, the child reported the matter.
.....

Rewrite this exercise using 'Barely', 'Scarcely', or 'Hardly'.

11. As soon as Cate saw the book, she shouted for joy.
.....
12. As soon as it started raining, we entered the room.
.....
13. Just as the visitors arrived, the host brought soda.
.....
14. Just as the elections were over, the electoral commission announced the results.
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15. They sang the national anthem the moment the president arrived.
.....
16. She complained as soon as she got the salary.
.....
17. As soon as the doctor arrived, the patient died.
.....
18. The taxi started moving just as all the passenger sat.
.....
19. The moment the hair dresser arrived, all the women stopped working.
.....

20. As soon as the parent came back, the child reported the matter.

.....

21. The moment the sun rose, the peasant went to the garden.

.....

22. The boys went to the garden just as the bell rang.

.....

23. No sooner had the doctor arrived than the patient died.

.....

24. On seeing the snake, the woman shouted for help.

.....

25. Immediately the cook arrived at school, the headmistress called him to her office.

USE OF; HAVING

The structure '**having**' is used to express that after a certain action, another one followed immediately. E.g. Having seen the book, the girl became happy.

Note that: having is always followed by a verb in the past participle tense e.g

i. Having taken the drugs, the boy went to sleep.

ii. Having eaten all the food, the pupils went out to play.

There must be a comma after the object if 'having' begins a sentence.

Rewrite the following using: Having

1. The children ran to school after putting on the school uniform.

.....

2. The girl started peeling cassava after getting the knife.

.....

3. The baby slept. It first took a cup of milk.

.....

4. The boy entered class after paying school fees.

.....

5. Joan got a first class. She went to Namagunga S. S.

.....

6. The visitor relaxed a bit and then gave a speech.

.....

7. After getting the money, the old woman bought a kilogram of sugar.

.....

8. After reaching the city, the girl grew wild.

.....

9. The woman washed her hands. She started eating.

.....

10. The driver started the car. The driver drove off.

.....

11. The demanded for marriage after growing up.

.....

12. She shouted for joy because she saw the father.

.....

13. Kasumba sold off his bicycle. He went to the city.

.....

14. Suzan started dancing after getting all numbers right.

.....

15. Mugabi bought a new shirt. He boasted around.

.....

WHENEVER

Whenever means every time. If whenever begins a sentence, a comma must be put after a verb.

(i) Whenever Carol sang, she got a lot of money.

Rewrite the following using ‘whenever’.

1. It is good to inform your parents every time you are sick.

.....

2. Any time you want to go out you must always ask for permission.

.....

3. People must work hard every time they want to get money.

.....

.....

4. Crops dry up every time there is too much sun shine.

.....

5. My husband fights a lot every time he drinks.

.....

6. People always dance a lot every time there is a party.

.....

7. Everytime I am hungry, I prepare myself food.

.....

8. Every time Mukasa drives that car, he has to knock someone.

.....

9. Every time that shop is open, it attracts many customers.

.....

10. Many people fear to walk every time it is dark.

.....

“...LOOKING FORWARD TO ...”

The structure ‘looking forward to ...’ is used to express an eagerness to experience a certain situation in the future. “Looking forward to” is normally followed by a verb ending in **ing** e.g.

i. I look forward to meeting you there.

ii. We are looking forward to receiving you in time.

Rewrite the following sentences using ‘looking forward to’

1. The candidates are eagerly waiting to sit their PLE.

.....

.....

2. We shall see the president walking on foot.

.....

3. I will watch Arsenal playing football.

.....

4. We hope to receive you at the party.

.....

5. Jane is hoping to build her own house.

.....

6. Matovu is eagerly waiting to win the race.

.....

7. We are hoping to see you at the stage.

.....

8. I am expecting to start my own shop.

.....

9. Jolly is waiting for the day she will join university.

.....

10. The manager is expecting to see his workers busy.

.....

BOTH

“**Both**” means that not only but also the other’: It makes the nouns plural e.g.

(a) Philip is sick. Andrew is sick.

Both Philip and Andrew are sick.

Rewrite the following using: Both

1. Cate is tall. Allen is also tall.

.....

2. The husband attended the party. The wife also attended the party.

.....

3. Uganda is a lively country. Nigeria is a lively country.

.....

4. My house is nice. His house is nice.

.....

5. The son resembles his father. The daughter also resembles her father.

.....

6. Namilyango Junior School is a good school. City Parents’ School is also a
good school.

.....

7. They stole my slippers. The stole my shoes.

.....

8. The morning paper was difficult. The evening paper was also difficult.

.....

9. My sister is suffering from malaria. My brother is also suffering from malaria.

.....

USING; AS WELL AS

‘**As well as**’ simply means just like the other. When using this conjunction, focus should be on the similarity or likeness.

Using ‘**as well as**’ calls for a comma just before ‘**as well as**’ and then after the second noun.

E.g. 1. Mary, as well as Betty, has gone to fetch water.

2. John, as well as Henry, is very polite.

N.B: Don’t confuse ‘**both**’, ‘**together with**’ and ‘**and**’ with as well as.

‘**Both**’, ‘**and**’ and ‘**together with**’ make the subjects plural. As well as doesn’t change the subject to plural.

Rewrite the following using as well as.

1. James is sick. Kato is sick too.

.....

2. Mary has come. Betty has come.

.....

3. Julius is going to Jinja. Matovu is also going to Jinja.

.....

4. A lorry is a good vehicle. A taxi is a good vehicle.

.....

5. A teacher is very important in society. A doctor is very important in society.

.....

6. Education is wealth. Health is wealth.

.....

7. The secretary has to come. The teacher has to come.

.....

8. That song is nice to hear. This song is nice to hear.

.....

9. My father is very generous. My mother is very generous.

.....

10. The headmistress is happy. The teachers are happy.

.....

BY THE TIME.

The structure **by the time** is used when one wants to express which one of the actions (verbs) took place first and which one came second.

By the time is normally followed by the second action. The first action in this sentence is expressed in the past perfect tense if both actions were in the past. If the actions are in future tense, the first action is always in future perfect tense and the second one is expressed in present simple tense.

Note: If “**by the time**” begins a sentence, a comma comes in to separate the two actions e.g.

- i. **By the time** John came, the teacher had gone away. In this case the “teacher had gone away” was the first action and “John came” was the second.
- ii. **By the time** Moses writes the notes, Fred will have finished the work (finished) will be the first action to take place and writes will come next.

Rewrite the following beginning: By the time)

1. Musa went to Jinja before we celebrated the Independence Day.

.....

.....

2. Ssebungenyi started the car before the passenger sat properly

.....

.....

3. Sam saw the moon before entering the house.

.....

.....

4. The pupils went for short calls and then started the examinations.

.....

.....

5. They planted the maize before it started raining.

.....

.....

6. The patient died and then the Doctor came in.

.....

7. After giving birth, Teddy was promoted to a senior level.

.....

8. Amin died after ruling Uganda for several years.

.....

9. Gerald was arrested after stealing so many goats in the village.

.....

10. Many people saw the python. It then died.

.....

Rewrite usingby the time)

1. Grace went to the party after hearing the sad news.

.....

2. After eating the maize, Kasozi took a cup of tea.

.....

3. We shall go for a tour before we break off.

.....

4. They will prepare for the president before he comes.

.....

5. The visitors will have a meal and then we shall have a meal also.

.....

NOT ONLY.

The conjunction '**Not only**' means the following besides, on top of, in addition to, and apart from e.g.

i. ~~Not only~~ a carpenter but also a lawyer. (It suggests that James is both a carpenter and a lawyer).

Note: After the first verb or adjective, '**but also**' is used to introduce the second verb or adjective e.g.

i. Not only did Kapere drive a car **but also** rode a bicycle.

ii. He not only wrote the notes **but also** read them out.

1. Apart from being a teacher, John is also a doctor.

.....
.....

2. Mary is a lawyer. She is also a student.

.....

3. Susan is bright on top of being humble.

.....

4. George was hardworking and disciplined.

.....

5. Jackie will go to London. She will also go to South Africa.

.....

6. Primary seven pupils will go to Jinja. Even Primary six will go.

.....

7. In addition to being stupid, Namagwatala was very playful.

.....

8. Besides preparing the meal, Mary will also serve it.

.....

9. The teacher will teach us a lot. He will also care for us.

.....

10. He punished the child. He also denied him food.

.....

Rewrite the following using 'not only'

1. Kasumba is a mechanic. Kasumba is also a driver.

.....
.....

2. Juma cleaned his bedroom and his sitting room.

.....

3. Kafeero applied for education. He also applied for law at the university.

.....

4. Besides being humble, Najjuma is beautiful.

.....

5. On top of being happy, Susan is generous.
.....
6. In addition to a radio, Julius got a car too.
.....
7. Fazirah went to the mosque and also read the holy book.
.....
8. The boy is lame in one leg. The same boy is blind.
.....
9. Apart from dancing, Jane sings well.
.....
10. She bought a book and a school bag.
.....

Note: “Besides”, “on top of” or “in addition to” are closely followed by ‘being’ before any adjective is written e.g.

- a) Besides being short, Rose is thin.
- b) On top of being clever, Aggrey is friendly.
- c) In addition to being young, Rita is absent minded,

Rewrite the following using : Besides)

1. Nakayima is not only helpful but also generous.
.....
2. Godfrey is hungry. Godfrey is angry too.
.....
3. Mr. Muyita is a teacher on top of being a preacher.
.....
4. Kakembo is careless. He is always forgetful.
.....
5. Wasswa is late. Wasswa is lazy.
.....
6. Not only is Mwanje a news reporter but also a businessman.
.....
.....

7. Kasule is not only poor but also indisciplined.
.....
8. Joshua is a policeman. Joshua is a trader.
.....
9. On top of being energy less, Dorcus is dizzy.
.....
10. Mwangi is punctual and attentive.
.....
11. John is a shop keeper. He is also a farmer.
.....
12. Water is used for bathing. It is also used for washing.
.....
13. A phone is used for sending messages. It is also used for receiving
information.
14. Apart from law, education is also an expensive course at the university.
.....
15. He is hard hearted and strong.
.....

Rewrite the following using:on top)

16. Nakayima is not only helpful but also generous.
.....
17. Godfrey is hungry. Godfrey is angry too.
.....
18. Mr. Muyita is a teacher on top of being a preacher.
.....
19. Kakembo is careless. He is always forgetful.
.....
20. Wasswa is late and lazy.
.....
21. Kasule is not only poor but also indisciplined.
.....