

ASBAT EDUCATIONAL CONSULT



ENGLISH
LESSON NOTES TERM 1 2024
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P. 6

PRIMARY SIX ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM I 2024

ASPECT: PUNCTUATION

LESSON ONE: CAPITAL LETTERS

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss
Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz.

USES OF CAPITAL LETTERS

1. Beginning of sentences
e.g. The table was cleaned.
2. To start proper nouns
e.g. Mukasa, Kampala, August, December, Tanzania, Friday, Mt. Rwenzori, Doctor, Teacher, Easter, Christmas.
Mr. Mukasa came from Mbarara on Sunday.
3. When writing I as a pronoun in any position of a sentence. e.g. Mary and I passed the exams very well.
I was told to come very early in the morning.
4. To introduce a direct speech sentence e.g.
I said, "I shall come tomorrow"
"The books were bought yesterday." said the teacher.
5. When writing pronouns referring to God.
e.g. Everything was created by God and He decided all of them to be in His image.
6. The names of Almighty God should be written beginning with capital letters and pronouns referring to God.
e.g. Jesus Christ, Allah, God the Almighty, Jehovah, the messiah.
7. Capital letters are used for peoples' initials e.g Y.K. Museveni, I.K Musaazi, A.M. Obote.
8. It is used for titles of books. e.g. The Nile English Course.
9. It is used for titles of plays. e.g That's Life Mwattu.
10. When writing newspapers e.g. The New Vision, The Monitor.
11. When writing titles of songs e.g. The Uganda National Anthem.
12. When writing titles of poems and every line of poetry e.g. The stubborn child.
13. When writing titles before the proper noun e.g.
Princess Diana

Omukama Iguru

Kabaka Mwanga

14. When writing names of streets and avenues e.g.

Luwum street

Kimathi Avenue

FULL STOP (.)

Uses of a full stop

1. It is used at the end of every negative and affirmative sentence or statement. e.g. My father has gone to town.
2. It is used when writing initials of people e.g. J.B. Walusimbi.
3. When writing abbreviations e.g. A.D, Maj. , N.B
4. It is used in writing internet and e- mail addresses e.g <http://www.oup.com>

LESSON TWO

QUESTION MARK (?)

1. It is used at the end of an interrogative statement e.g. where are you?
2. It is used for rhetoric questions. These are questions that have obvious answers of either yes or no.
E.g. Can you match God's Glory? Definitely No.
Isn't water necessary for life? Yes of course.
3. Question marks are also used after question tags. She is clever. Isn't she?

EXCLAMATION MARK (!) (Uses of How and What)

1. It is used after an exclamatory sentence
e.g. what a fat girl Jane is!
2. It is used with exclamatory words
e.g. Oh! Hullo! Alas! Ah!

APOSTROPHE (')

1. It is used to show possession in nouns
e.g That is Mugisha's pen.
2. It is used to show contractions.
e.g They do not know him.
She'd taken a soda when I came in
3. It is used to form plurals of letters and figures
e.g. Life was very hard during the 1980's, 3's, , 5's, T's and P's

COMMA (,)

1. A Comma is used in question tags, to separate the main statement from a question tag.
e.g. We are going home today, aren't we?
2. A comma is used in speeches to separate the speech tag from the words of the speaker. e.g. She asked, "Where have you put the money?"
3. It is used to separate a relative clause from the main clause e.g.
The animal, which was being chased by the whole village was killed.
4. Kampala, the city of seven hills, is located in the southern part of Uganda.
5. A comma is used addresses, salutations and subscriptions in letter writing. e.g Dear Jane, Yours faithfully, Yours sincerely,
6. It is used when writing figures with more than three digits e.g.
1,555,555, 10,000, 24,000
7. It is used to separate some words and phrases e.g. nevertheless, however, therefore, in fact, of course, for instance, on the other hand, besides, on the contrary.
8. A comma is used to separate words written in series e.g. Benz is a car which is small, comfortable, black and from Germany.
9. It is used to separate items in a list e.g. orange, mango, lemon.
10. It is used in a sentence which begins with an adverbial clause.

LESSON FOUR

SEMI COLON (;)

1. It is used to separate titles, names and figures which are just listed. It can also work in place of a comma
e.g. Titles: the following people are useful to the nation: the president; the ministers; the teachers; the nurses. Figures 30,000; 60,000; 150,000.
2. It can be used if you want to avoid using the words "and" and "but" e.g. she went and looked for the lost pen; she didn't find it.

COLON (:)

1. It is used before an introduction of long lists of series of things
e.g. There are many things sold in Owino market: old clothes, food, shoes, socks, fruits, bags etc
2. A colon is used to show ratios
e.g. the ratio of men to women is 1:6
The ratio of hens to ducks and turkeys is 4:6:8
3. It is used to identify particular speeches of individuals in a written conversation or in a play
e.g. John: Hurry up lest I leave you. Or Asio: You can go because I may delay you.

QUOTATION MARKS (" ") (Shaping of opening and closing quotation marks)

These are also called inverted commas.

1. They are used to enclose the actual words said by somebody in direct speech. E.g. The teacher said, "You are going to learn about punctuation marks."
2. They are used when one wants to be specific with certain names. E.g. The Newspaper of today "The New Vision" has news about Kony rebels.

HYPHEN (-)

1. It is used to separate a prefix ending in a vowel from a word beginning with the same vowel. E.g. co-operation, re-election, pre-eminent.

2. It is used between two numbers or dates to include between the mentioned items. E.g. pages 100 -500
Years 1980 – 1989
3. It is used to form a compound form a prefix e.g.
Anti- Uganda, Pre- colonial
4. It is used for joining words to form a compound word from two or more other words. E.g Tea pot
Call – box, Time – table
5. It is used to form a compound from two other words that are separated by a preposition e.g. son – in – law
Princess – of – Africa, Pearl – of – Africa
6. It is used when writing out compound numbers from 21 to 99 e.g.
Forty- night, Thirty – six.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS ABOUT PUNCTUATION

Punctuate the following sentences.

1. Where is she going.
2. I wont go to Kampala said mary
3. do you remember where she lives
4. i wanted to see them said the head master
5. jesus loves us a lot
6. the english say practice makes perfect
7. We learn maths sst and science at st. peters primary school.
8. Oh I have broken her arm.
9. was she present last week
10. I once lived in tanzania and nigeria.
11. my father in law has flown to london
12. where are you going sarah the teacher asked
13. mary peter joy and florence are needed by the headmaster.

Write the short form of the given words.

14. for instance
15. will not
16. shall not
17. I would
18. please turn over
19. have not

20. must not

SAFETY ON THE ROAD

LESSON ONE

Vocabulary: bend, crossroads, cyclists, first aid, hand signal, pedestrians, pavement, junctions, motorists, Roundabout, traffic police, side path, zebra crossing.

Activity: Use the words first aid, hand signal, junction, motorists.

1. The driver made a to show that he was turning right.
2. Drivers should not take over at theof a road.
3. Drivers should be careful not to knockdown.
4. He was givenafter getting in an accident.
5. We met John at the road.....

LESSON TWO

PICTURE INTERPRETATION

Traffic lights, road signs

Activity

1. What type of road users do you see in the picture?
2. Name the type of vehicles you can see in the picture.
3. What is the purpose of the green light?
4. What road sign should be put along the road to show that there is a healthy centre ahead? MK Pupils Book 6 pgs 4 -6

LESSON THREE

STRUCTURES: The use ofas soon as....

- a) E.g There were no more cars coming. The pupils crossed the road.
The pupils crossed the road as soon as there were no more cars coming.
- b) The use ofbecause....
E.g. The car knocked Hamza down. Hamza's bicycle had weak brakes.
- c) The car knocked Hamza down because his bicycle had weak brakes.
- d) The use ofmust.... e.g. The policeman must help pupils to cross the road.

- e) The use of "where must....." E.g. Where must pedestrians walk?
Pedestrians must walk on pavements.
 - f) The use ofmustn't.....
 - g) The use ofshould not.... E.g. You should not stand behind a parked car.
- (Exercise pages 7,8,9, 10 MK)

Comprehension

Lesson: Poem (safety on the road) Ref New Mk primary English book 6
pg 10

LESSON FOUR

DIALOGUE: CROSSING THE ROAD

Vocabulary

Anyhow, knocked, crossing, careful, fast, again, taught, safety, traffic, duty, sure, safe, mindful, especially, pedestrians, classmates (MK pupils book 6 pg 11 – 17)

LESSON FIVE

Revision exercise pages 17 -18

Arrange these words to make correct sentences

1. Road the cross to waiting are pupils.
2. Stopped the driver red the light shown when.
3. Injured the was woman first aid given was who.
4. Repairs jam traffic the caused his bicycle.
5. Zebra crossing a at cross road the always.
6. Cyclist fell of the careless his bicycle.
7. Accident the caused signal a wrong an form cyclist.
8. The road cross to helped us a traffic policeman.
9. The road play on never should pedestrians.
10. To turning he has side which driver indicated the

LESSON SIX

COMPOSITION WRITING

PRE COMPOSITION: REVISION QUESTIONS ON PUNCTUATION

In about 100 – 150 words, write a composition about the causes of road accidents consider paragraphing.

Guidelines: Definitions

Causes of road accidents

How to avoid road accidents

Write a letter to the traffic officer about the causes of road accidents.

Stages of official letter writing.

TRAFFIC DANGERS

LESSON ONE

Vocabulary

Crossroad, roundabout, junction, accidents, traffic lights, side path, first aid, careless, careful, island, highway code, road humps

Activity

1. Make sentences using words
2. Choose words from the box to complete sentences Ref. Mk pupils book 6 pg 21

LESSON TWO

The use of when and because

The motorist stopped when he got to a zebra crossing

Tushabe drove slowly because the traffic was heavy.

Activity

Join the sentences using because or when Ref. Mk pupils book 6 pg. 24

LESSON THREE AND FOUR

Use of so...that.....

Use ofso.....

Examples

The vehicles were so fast that the children could not cross the road

Lydia wanted to cross the road, so she asked the traffic officer to help her.

Activity

Exercise on pg 24 (New Mk bk6), exercise on pg 25

LESSON FIVE

Comprehension

Dialogue (crossing the road) Pg 29: New Mk bk 6

LESSON SIX

Passage (a narrow escape) New Mk bk6 pg 31

LESSON SEVEN

Poem (traffic dangers) : New Mk bk6 pg 30

LESSON EIGHT

Picture composition (New Mk bk6 pg 34)

LESSON NINE

Writing articles to the newspaper editor

ASPECT THREE

NOUNS

A noun is a naming word or name of anything. Types of nouns:-
common nouns, proper nouns, collective nouns, abstract nouns.

LESSON ONE

TYPES OF NOUNS

PROPER NOUNS

These are real or particular names of people, places, animals, months, days, lakes, and rivers e.g. John, Mary, Okello.

Jinja, Kampala, Nairobi, Kololo, Mukono, Mbale

Uganda, Kenya, Asia and Mt. Kenya.

Animals

Cows

Gazu

Dogs

Jack

Cats

Robin

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