:stream:
C: SCHOOL HOLIDAYS
topic: Holiday Plans
uestions 1 to 5, use a suitable word to complete the sentence.
The schools will break for holidays next week.
We shall travel to the village next holidays,?
The village Kyangwa was born has developed greatly.
I prefer studying in rural schools to ones.
They will travel train from Kampala to Kigali.
estions 6 to 10, use the correct form of the word given in the brackets.
My brother will spend his in Durban. (vacate)
When the timetable for exams going to be out? (be)
Katuutu visited her grandfather last year. (two)
Our teachers are to give us a test. (plan)
Of the three holidays, third term is the (long)
ite each sentence giving a single word for the underlined words.
The children enjoyed a <u>long holiday</u> during winter.
The second term will <u>start</u> in May.
The Second term will stare in May.
Holiday makers should have a <u>clear list of planned activities</u> .
ite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.
The P.7 pupils will read hard for their P.L.E. (Re-write the sentence using:going
to)
Jane will help her parents during the vacation, wont she? (Re-write the sentence
and end:will she?)
The Headteacher said that the candidates had done their examinations the
previous day. (Re-write the sentence ending: "," said the Headteacher.)
The policeman will arrest the wrong doers. (Begin: The wrong doers)
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18.	Juliet is admired because of her beauty. (Re-write and end:beautiful.)
19.	There is little water remaining,? (Re-write and supply a suitable question tag)
20.	The letter was written by the boy. (Begin: The boy)
21.	The boys play football during the holidays. (Begin: Football)
22.	The programme is written by the secretary. (Begin: The secretary)
23.	The sentences below are not in their correct order. Re-arrange them to form a
	good story about SCHOOL HOLIDAYS.
(a)	However, resting does not simply mean being idle or not working at all.
(b)	They may also include visiting relatives and friends during this period.
(c)	Since this would be very difficult to fulfil when we are at school.
(d)	It only means doing activities that help your body and mind relax.
(e)	That is why we should always have holidays at the end of every term.
(f)	Why do you think so?
(g)	Most pupils believe that this period is indeed very good for us.
(h)	Such activities include camping, swimming and touring important places.
(i)	I think so because holidays enable us to rest.
(j)	Every school child needs a holiday.

Name	7.	stream:
<u>TOPI</u>	C: SCHOOL HOLID	AYS
Sub-	topic: Holiday Activitie	es
Use a	suitable word to complet	e the sentences.
1.	What	exciting holiday it was!
2.	We ought	work hard so as to improve.
3.	Sandra will pass the test	,, she?
4.	If I had seen him in the	holiday, he have given me some
	money.	
5.	It was	an interesting journey that every body enjoyed.
<u>In qu</u>	estions 6 to 10, use the co	orrect form of the word given in the brackets.
6.	Jemba	his parents every morning. (greet)
7.	Hellen was a	pupil because of her work. (succeed)
8.	If we	our notes, we would have passed the test. (revise)
9.	All my clothes were	during my vacation. (tear)
10.	The lazy boy	his uniform last holiday. (dirty)
For q	uestions 11 to 17, re-write	e the sentences as instructed in the brackets.
11.	It is not good to play car	ds during class hours. (Re-write and begin: Playing)
12.	"I will work hard in my e	xaminations next term," Said Enid. (Re-write beginning:
	Enid said)	
13.	If we get our holidays,, v	we shall go to the beach. (Re-write beginning: If we
	had)	
14.	Takuba will visit his pare	nts if he gets the bus fare. (Re-write using:unless)
15.	I was sick but I enjoyed	the holiday. (Begin: Even though)
16.	Peter did not enjoy the h	noliday. Deborah did not enjoy the holiday. (Begin:
	Neithernor)	
17	We ate a lot of eggs dur	ing December holidays (Regin: Δ lot of )

For qu	estions below, give another word or words to mean the underlined words.
18.	His money that he had to pay to travel by plane was stolen
19.	The children did tiresome <u>regular tasks</u> during the holiday
20.	Their <u>trip</u> to the zoo was exciting.
Use ea	ach of the given words in a sentence to show their difference in meaning.
21.	Fare
	Fair
22.	Below is a dialogue between Kate and Derrick. Complete it by filling in what you
	think were the correct responses.
Kate:	Good afternoon, Derrick.
Derric	k:
Kate:	How do you always spend your holidays?
Derric	k:
Kate:	Helping your parents in the shop! What kind of shop is it?
Derric	k:
Kate:	It is a retail shop! What do you use to measure sugar?
Derric	k:
Kate:	A weighing scale! How much is a kilo of sugar?
Derric	k:
	Three thousand shillings! That's expensive.
Derric	k: What about you Kate, how do you spend your holidays?
Kate:	
Derric	k: Visiting relatives and touring important places! Whom do you normally travel
	with?
Kate:	
Derric	k: With your parents! How do you normally travel to Kasese?
Kate:	
	k: By bus! For how long do you stay at your grandmother's home?
Kate:	
Derric	k: A fortnight! Goodbye Kate
Kate:	

Name	:stream:
<u>TOPI</u>	C 2: LETTER WRITING
Sub-	topic: Informal letters
Use th	ne correct form of the word given in the brackets.
1.	Sumaya has written a letter. (friend)
2.	My father is to write to me next week. (like)
3.	His letter had a good (introduce)
4.	Joan received a letter from Paul. (person)
5.	I received a letter from my friend. (Ghana)
<u>Fill in</u>	the blank space with a suitable word.
6.	There were any letters in the mail box.
7.	We writing letters to our friends.
8.	Sofia writes letters her friends every weekend.
9.	Neither the teacher the pupil wrote a good letter.
10.	He did not reply my letter.
Give t	the opposite of the following words.
11.	Informal
12.	Friendly
Re-wr	rite the sentences as instructed in the brackets
13.	We may visit our relatives tomorrow. (Re-write using:likely)
14.	There was almost no water in the tank. (Re-write using:any)
15.	The letter Monica wrote was not as good as mine. (Re-write using:than)
16.	Kansiime is writing a personal letter. (Begin: A personal)
17.	I have never seen a person as lucky as you are. (Re-write using:luckiest)
18.	She sat under the mango tree. (Re-write using:is)
19.	We write letters to our parents every time we get holidays. (Begin: Whenever)

20.	An informal lett	er is not as easy as a	a formal one. (Re-wri	te using: A formal
	letter)			
	ŕ			
21.	Use the words i	n the box below to c	omplete the letter gi	ven.
Γ	sincerely, choice	ce, invite, reply, ex	pected,	
	10 <sup>th</sup> March, 201	5, sports, Leah, fun	ction, place, guest	
				Kazo Primary School,
				P.O. Box 2031
				Wakiso
Door				
Deai				
	•	•	• •	are preparing for the
exam	•		out as your first	
	I have written t	his letter to	you to o	ur school Album Launch
which	will be held in A	ugust.		
	The	will take	at Theatre	e Labonita. The
	of hon	our is	to be the Minis	ster of Education and
		<del></del>		
	Please	soon to conf	irm vour comina. I w	vill be very glad to host
VOL	110050	50011 to com	in your coming. I v	mi be very glad to most
you.			Vour	
				'S
			Noel	Bata

	our December holidays and how you plan to revise in preparation for the end erm examinations. Use your school address.
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Name	:stream:
<u>TOPI</u>	C 2: LETTER WRITING
Sub-	topic: Formal letters
Use th	ne words given in brackets to complete the sentences correctly.
1.	The letter was to the headteacher. (address)
2.	Whenever I post a letter, I pay the fee. (post)
3.	I ended my letter to the classteacher with yours (faith)
4.	We write formal letters to our teachers. (usual)
5.	The headteacher's is complicated. (sign)
6.	The new pupils will get their letters tomorrow. (admit)
7.	There were only four who applied for the job. (apply)
8.	His letter lacked a proper (salute)
9.	The letter was signed by the manager. (office)
10.	a letter is easier than flying an aeroplane. (write)
11.	Kungu's was misplaced at the post office. (apply)
12.	The letter she received yesterday was in black ink. (to write)
13.	Baraza received his letter to the party last week. (invite)
14.	Jesca the best pupil in the letter writing competition last term. (to
	be)
15.	The P.7 pupils always write their letters (care)
Give t	the opposite of the underlined words.
16.	Pamella's handwriting was <u>legible</u> .
17.	Formal letters are good to write
18.	He wrote his salutation as Dear Madam.
<u>Write</u>	the given abbreviations in full.
19.	Rev 27. w.e.f
	I.O.U 28. RSVP
21.	PP 29. P.O
22.	CC
23.	Re
24.	e-mail
25.	Hon
26.	Prof

<ol> <li>The letter was not legible. (Re-write using:barely)</li> <li>When he got a pen, he wrote a letter. (Use:hardly)</li> <li>She bought a stamp as soon as he reached the post office. (scarcely)</li> <li>Kimuli followed the teacher immediately he left the class. (Re-write beginning: Barely)</li> <li>Immediately he wrote the letter, he posted it. (Begin: No sooner)</li> <li>The sentences below are in wrong order. Re-arrange them to make a good composition about "Letter Writing"</li> <li>Informal letters are written to relatives and friends.</li> <li>In addition, we discussed several reasons why people write letters.</li> <li>Last week, our teacher of English taught us about letter writing.</li> <li>Lastly, people write letters either to apologise or to order for goods and service (e) One of them is to apply for jobs or vacancies.</li> <li>These are informal and formal letters.</li> <li>While formal letters are written to office bearers.</li> <li>The other is to invite somebody to a function.</li> <li>Such as headteachers, bank managers and District Education Officers.</li> <li>He said, "There are two types of letters.</li> </ol>	Re-wr	ite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.
<ul> <li>32. She bought a stamp as soon as he reached the post office. (scarcely)</li> <li>33. Kimuli followed the teacher immediately he left the class. (Re-write beginning: Barely)</li> <li>34. Immediately he wrote the letter, he posted it. (Begin: No sooner)</li> <li>35. The sentences below are in wrong order. Re-arrange them to make a good composition about "Letter Writing"</li> <li>(a) Informal letters are written to relatives and friends.</li> <li>(b) In addition, we discussed several reasons why people write letters.</li> <li>(c) Last week, our teacher of English taught us about letter writing.</li> <li>(d) Lastly, people write letters either to apologise or to order for goods and service.</li> <li>(e) One of them is to apply for jobs or vacancies.</li> <li>(f) These are informal and formal letters.</li> <li>(g) While formal letters are written to office bearers.</li> <li>(h) The other is to invite somebody to a function.</li> <li>(i) Such as headteachers, bank managers and District Education Officers.</li> </ul>	30.	The letter was not legible. (Re-write using:barely)
33. Kimuli followed the teacher immediately he left the class. (Re-write beginning: Barely)  34. Immediately he wrote the letter, he posted it. (Begin: No sooner)  35. The sentences below are in wrong order. Re-arrange them to make a good composition about "Letter Writing"  (a) Informal letters are written to relatives and friends.  (b) In addition, we discussed several reasons why people write letters.  (c) Last week, our teacher of English taught us about letter writing.  (d) Lastly, people write letters either to apologise or to order for goods and service (e) One of them is to apply for jobs or vacancies.  (f) These are informal and formal letters.  (g) While formal letters are written to office bearers.  (h) The other is to invite somebody to a function.  (i) Such as headteachers, bank managers and District Education Officers.	31.	When he got a pen, he wrote a letter. (Use:hardly)
Barely)  34. Immediately he wrote the letter, he posted it. (Begin: No sooner)  35. The sentences below are in wrong order. Re-arrange them to make a good composition about "Letter Writing"  (a) Informal letters are written to relatives and friends.  (b) In addition, we discussed several reasons why people write letters.  (c) Last week, our teacher of English taught us about letter writing.  (d) Lastly, people write letters either to apologise or to order for goods and service (e) One of them is to apply for jobs or vacancies.  (f) These are informal and formal letters.  (g) While formal letters are written to office bearers.  (h) The other is to invite somebody to a function.  (i) Such as headteachers, bank managers and District Education Officers.	32.	She bought a stamp as soon as he reached the post office. (scarcely)
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<ul> <li>composition about "Letter Writing"</li> <li>(a) Informal letters are written to relatives and friends.</li> <li>(b) In addition, we discussed several reasons why people write letters.</li> <li>(c) Last week, our teacher of English taught us about letter writing.</li> <li>(d) Lastly, people write letters either to apologise or to order for goods and service</li> <li>(e) One of them is to apply for jobs or vacancies.</li> <li>(f) These are informal and formal letters.</li> <li>(g) While formal letters are written to office bearers.</li> <li>(h) The other is to invite somebody to a function.</li> <li>(i) Such as headteachers, bank managers and District Education Officers.</li> </ul>	34.	Immediately he wrote the letter, he posted it. (Begin: No sooner)
	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h)	composition about "Letter Writing"  Informal letters are written to relatives and friends.  In addition, we discussed several reasons why people write letters.  Last week, our teacher of English taught us about letter writing.  Lastly, people write letters either to apologise or to order for goods and services.  One of them is to apply for jobs or vacancies.  These are informal and formal letters.  While formal letters are written to office bearers.  The other is to invite somebody to a function.  Such as headteachers, bank managers and District Education Officers.

36.	You wish to get permission to attend your aunt's wedding on Friday since you are
	also one of the maids. Write a letter to your classteacher requesting him or her to
	allow you to be out of school that day. Explain to him or her when you will be
	coming back to school and what you will do to have the work you will have missed.
	Use your school address.
	· <del></del>

Name	:stream:
<u>TOPI</u>	C 3: EXAMINATIONS
Sub-	topic: Preparation for examinations
1.	The was so easy that everybody passed it. (examine)
2.	We look forward to our end of term exams. (sit)
3.	The to the examination room is narrow. (enter)
4.	He failed the question because he didn't read the (instruct)
5.	The candidates will attend the (brief)
6.	His in the examinations was a surprise. (fail)
7.	The boys entered the room (silent)
8.	None of the candidates has paid the fee. (register)
9.	They did the test (silent)
10.	Her in the examination was attributed to hard work. (succeed)
Use a	correct word to complete each sentence.
11.	We are looking to touring the city.
12.	You must revise your work or you will fail the examinations.
13.	He read his notes to pass his examinations.
Rewri	te the sentence giving one word for the underlined group of words.
14.	All pupils wrote the test without any difficulty.
15.	We wrote our signed names carefully.
16.	The man who supervised the examination was very kind.
17.	The officials who set and mark examinations were called for a seminar.
18.	The pupils who were taking an examination were checked at the entrance.
Give t	the plural of the underlined words.
19.	We received the examination timetable yesterday.
20.	They checked for his file name in the index.
Re-wr	ite as instructed in the brackets.
21.	Musana scored good marks because he answered questions in an accurate way.
	(Re-write ending:accurately.)

22.	If you don't keep quiet, I will throw you out of the examination room. (Re-write usingor else)
23.	The headteacher will brief the candidates soon. (Re-write using:looking forward)
24.	You should read the instructions or else you won't understand. (Use: If)
25.	All the candidates didn't fail the examinations. (Re-write using: None)
26.	If the inspector gets a vehicle, he will visit our school. (Use:unless)
27.	The science examination was very easy. The pass mark was raised. (Join using:sothat)
28.	He performs carefully. (Use:careful)
29.	Mr. Omonya taught us very well. We did not pass the test. (Re-write using:although)
30.	When you cheat the examination, you will be disqualified. (Begin: If)
31.	We gave our answer sheets to the supervisor. He sealed them in an envelope.  (Begin: Having)
32.	Below is an extract of the instructions from Uganda National Examinations Board  Primary Leaving Examination Paper of English. Read them carefully and in full sentences answer the questions that follow.
	DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
1.	• •
2.	Answer all questions. All answers to both sections A and B must be written in the
	spaces provided.
3.	All answers must be written using a blue or black ball-point pen or ink.

4. Unnecessary changes in the work may lead to loss of marks.

- 5. Any handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to loss of marks.
- 6. Do not fill in anything in the boxes shown "For Examiners use only" and those inside the question paper.

#### Questions

(a)	Where was the information above extracted?
(b)	For which subject are the above instructions?
(c)	How many sections does an English examination paper consist?
(d)	What will happen to a candidate who writes poorly?
(e)	Why do you think a candidate must answer all the questions?
(f)	Which kind of ink is only allowed in writing answers?
(g)	What does instruction six tell the candidates to do?
(h)	Which two instructions are quite similar?
(i)	Which body is responsible for setting and marking examinations in Uganda?

Name	e:	stream:			
TOP1	IC 3: EXAMINATIONS				
Sub-	-topic: Sitting examinations				
<u>Use t</u>	the correct form of the word given in I	orackets to complete the sentences.			
1.	The checked	the candidates before entering the examination			
	room. (invigilate)				
2.	A relative of1	failed the examinations. (she)			
3.	All the visitors were given comfortat	ole (sit)			
4.	Wahib passed in	one. (divide)			
5.	The candidates were found	examinations. (cheat)			
6.	The examination cheats were	(disqualify)			
7.	7. Nalule was advised to stop examination papers. (dirty				
8.	We must prepare	for the forthcoming examinations. (self)			
9.	All the answers should be written (correct)				
10.	Examiners are looking forward to	examinations next week.			
	(mark)				
Rewr	ite the sentence giving the opposite for	orm of the underlined word.			
11.	Their <u>success</u> in the test was a surp	rise.			
12.	Most pupils <u>passed</u> P.L.E last year.				
13.	Juliet's work is really <u>tidy</u> .				
14.	The <u>arrival</u> of the scout scared the invigilator.				
15.	Her work was <u>complete</u> by the time the bell rang.				
<u>Re-w</u>	rite the sentence below as instructed	in the brackets.			
16.	The girls performed well. The boys public whereas)	performed poorly. (Re-write beginning:			

17.	Cheating is likely to lead to disqualification of our school. (Re-write using:could)
18.	In spite of Aboke's sickness, she came for the examination. (Re-write using:although)
19.	Although the candidates were given more time, they didn't complete the work.  (Begin: Despite)
20.	The pass mark was high. The pupils passed mathematics. (Re-write beginning: Although)
21.	This pen belongs to Maria. (Re-write beginning: Maria)
22.	This room is theirs. (Re-write using;their)
23.	You failed the English paper. Didn't you? (Re-write and end:did you?)
24.	Below is a timetable for P.L.E November, 2012. Study it carefully and answer the

# 24. <u>Below is a timetable for P.L.E November, 2012. Study it carefully and answer the questions about it in full sentences.</u>

#### EXAMINATION TIMETABLE FOR P.L.E NOVEMBER 2012

DAY & DATE	PERIOD	TIME	SUBJECT	DURATION
TUESDAY	MORNING	9:00 a.m.	Briefing of	2 hours
2 <sup>ND</sup> NOVEMBER			candidates by	
			Headteacher	
WEDNESDAY	MORNING	9:00 a.m.	Social Studies	2hrs 15 min
3 <sup>RD</sup> NOVEMBER	AFTERNOON	2:00 p.m.	English	2hrs 15 min
THURSDAY	MORNING	9:00 a.m.	Mathematics	2hrs 30 min
4 <sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER	AFTERNOON	2:00 p.m.	Basic science and	2hrs 15 mins
			health education	

Questions

- (a) For which year is the above examination timetable?
- (b) What took place on 2<sup>nd</sup> November?

(c)	On which date did the examinations begin?
(d)	Which subject was done on Thursday afternoon?
(e)	How long did the Mathematics paper take?
(f)	Who briefed the candidates?
(g)	How long did the briefing take?
(h)	How many subjects are shown on the timetable?
(i)	Which examination took the longest time?
(j)	Why is it important to brief the candidates before the examinations?