



# THE DREAM EDUCATION CONCERN

*"Quest for excellence"*



## PRE-PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

### SET FIVE : 2024

OFFICIAL MARKING GUIDE  
FOR

### ENGLISH



time.



*Set 5 Out of 6*

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FOR ALL EXAMINATIONS FROM BABY TO P.7

THE DREAM PUBLISHERS OF QUALITY ASSESSMENTS, WORKBOOKS, COMPANION BOOKS, PLEASANT BOOKS,  
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AND OFFLINE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

**TURN OVER**

## SECTION A (50 MARKS)

For questions 1-5, fill in the blank space with the most correct word or group of words

1. Mrs. Babrah gave **birth** to twins yesterday.
2. The baking of a **cake** made me awake yesterday.
3. An engineer is as important **as** a doctor.
4. Don't play with a razorblade because **it** can hurt you.
5. The carpenter will use a saw to **cut** wood into pieces

In questions 6-15, use the given words in the brackets to complete the sentences correctly.

6. There will be many **waiters** at the party. (waiter)
7. What a **rainy** day it was! (rain)
8. Having **written** his letter, Joshua pooted it to his father. (write)
9. Most class teachers arrange class registers **alphabetically**. (alphabet)
10. The motorist is riding with a lot of **carefulness/care**. (careful)
11. The **smarter** of the twins was given a prize. (smart)
12. December is usually the **hottest** month of the year. (hot)
13. We still have a few **Ugandan / Uganda's** gold medallists. (Uganda)
14. Nakazi asked for **permission** to be absent from school last week. (permit)
15. Some children are **thankful** that their step mothers care for them well. (thank)

In questions 16- 17, arrange the given words in alphabetical order.

16. smoke, sky, snow, scream

**scream, sky, smoke, snow**

17. bat, beat, barrow, bent

**barrow, bat, beat, bent**

In questions 18 and 19, write the singular of the given words.

18. Buffaloes

## Buffalo

### 19. Shelves

#### Shelf

In questions 20 – 21, re-arrange the words to form correct sentences

20. smart brothers are Our very.

Our brothers are very smart.

21. how Does to mother your know clothes sew?

Does your mother know how to sew clothes?

In questions 22-23, re-write the sentences giving the opposite form of the underlined word.

22. The teacher left the door closed when he was going out.

The teacher left the door open when he was going out.

23. The incoming prefects are organising a concert at school.

The outgoing prefects are organising a concert at school.

In questions 24 – 25, write the following abbreviations in full.

24. Hon. Honourable

25. Tel. Telephone

In questions 26 – 27, use each of the given words in a sentence to show that you know their meaning.

26. Hear.

I have not heard what you are saying.

27. Here

No one is supposed to stay here today.

mark any correct grammatically  
written sentence

In questions 28 – 30, re-write the sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

28. Mapenzi joined secondary school because he did not fail PLE.

Mapenzi joined secondary school because he passed PLE.

29. He went to a hotel which did not have a list of food served at a meal.

He went to a hotel which did not have a menu.

30. The woman who has been imprisoned is not guilty.

The woman who has been imprisoned is innocent.

In questions 31 – 50, re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets without changing the meaning.

31. All of us will not go on a tour this term. (Re-write the sentence beginning None.....)

None of us will go for a tour this term.

### CONTENT GUIDANCE

All / None These are two indefinite pronouns.

“All” should be used with plural and “none” should be used with singular. All is the opposite of none, therefor, the opposite of the main subject should be used.

32. Jacob and James like biscuits more than buns. (Re-write as one sentence using .....prefer .....)

Jacob and James prefer biscuits to buns.

33. My brother was a fast runner. He won medals. (Re-write using such a.....)

My brother was such a fast runner that he won medals.

34. No Sooner had the customers entered the restaurant than the waiter collapsed. (Re-write using .....immediately .....)

The waiter collapsed immediately the customer entered the restaurant.

35. All the baskets will be woven by the pupils today. (Re-write beginning Will.....?)

Will all the baskets be woven by the pupils today?

36. You Needn't have recorded many songs on the CD. (Re-write using .....not necessary.....)

It wasn't necessary for you to record many songs on a CD.

37. The candidates will sit their final exams in November. (Re-write as one sentence using .....look forward .....)

The candidates look forward to sitting for their exams in November.

## CONTENT GUIDANCE

The structure “look forward” is used to show that some thing will happen in the near by future.

It is used with the permission “to” and a verb in present continuous tense.

38. The teacher was teaching. Mathew was playing. (Begin: While.....)

While the teacher was teaching, Mathew was playing.

## CONTENT GUIDANCE

The structure “While” is used to talk about two different actions taking place almost the same time.

When we begin a sentence with “while”, a comma should be put after the first statement.

39. He started sewing the suit yesterday. He is still sewing as of now. (Re-write as one sentence using .....since.....)

He has been sewing the suit since yesterday.

## CONTENT GUIDANCE

Since is used when a point of time from which the action began has been given.

40. If you can not write an application letter, you will not get a job. (Begin: Unless.....)

Unless you write an application letter, you will not get a job.

## CONTENT GUIDANCE

We use “Unless” to mean “If not”.

It is used with future simple tense to give a warning of what may happen in the near future if a certain condition is not met.

**Note:** It’s important to note that we always use a negative statement in the clause which follows unless. like the one in 40 above just immediately after the comma.

41. She has a very big bag. (Begin: What.....!)

What a big bag she has!

## CONTENT GUIDANCE

What/ how are interjections to show surprise.

They should end with an exclamation mark.

42. Awori is five meters tall. Ajambo is six meters tall. (Re-write using .....not as .....)

Awori is not as tall as Ajambo.

43. The police did not have handcuffs. The police did not arrest the thief. (re-write beginning If.....)

If the police had handcuffs, they would have arrested the thief.

(Please write conditional clause 3 (If<sub>3</sub>))

44. Your mother speaks Kiswahili very well, doesn't she? (Re-write and end .....does she?)

Your mother doesn't speak Kiswahili very well, does she?

### CONTENT GUIDANCE

In question tags, it's important to note that positive statements take negative tags and negative statements take positive tags.

However it should not be forgotten that all commands take positive tags ie Go out.....will you? but not "Go out.....won't you).

45. Ogunde Sunday tore my shirt because he wanted to annoy me. (Re-write as one sentence using .....so as .....)

Ogunde Sunday tore my shirt so as to annoy me.

46. Does this luggage belong to you? (Re-write beginning Is.....?)

Is this your luggage?

47. Despite his wisdom, many people do not like him. (Re-write as one sentence beginning Although.....)

Although he is wise, many people don't like him.

48. This is the village. I was born here. (Re-write as one sentence using ..... where .....)

This is the village where I was born.

49. Opiri has to go to Kampala tomorrow. (Re-write as one sentence using .....will.....)



**Opiri will be going to Kampala tomorrow.**

50. You should tell your parents the boy who keeps disturbing you at school.  
(Re-write as one sentence using .....ought.....)

**You ought to tell your parents about the boy who keeps disturbing you at school.**

### **SECTION B (50 MARKS)**

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

Keeping animals is one of the economic activities that most people tend to ignore because they do not know its benefits. Mr. Olumu is a farmer in Buwaate in Kigogola zone. He owns a big farm comprising cows, goats, sheep and ten horses. Mr. Olumu loves all his animals. He gives them all what they are supposed to get. He changes these animals from one paddock to another after every two days. He makes sure that they drink water every day at 1.00 o'clock. He makes sure that he invites a veterinary doctor weekly to check on their health.

According to the way Mr. Olumu takes care of his animals, he has been able to get a lot of things from his animals. First, he gained respect from the community of Buwaate. Secondly, he sells milk and gets a lot of money. He has used this money to construct a factory that processes leather products. From this factory, belts, leather bags, shoes are made.

Thirdly, all his children have acquired the farming skills for looking after animals. The children have promised their father to also start their own farms when they grow up.

#### **Questions**

1. What type of activity is being talked about in the passage?

**Farming is the type of activity talked about in the passage.**

2. Why do people tend to ignore this activity talked about in the passage?

**People tend to ignore keeping animals because they do not know its benefits.**

3. Who owns a big farm in Buwaate in Kigogola zone?

**Mr. Olumu owns a big farm in Buwaate in Kigogola zone.**

4. How often are the animals changed from one paddock to another?

The animals are changed from one paddock to another after every two days.

5. Where did Mr. Olumu get money from to construct a factory?

Mr. Olumu got money for constructing a factory from selling milk.

6. When do the animals drink water?

The animals drink water every day at 1:00 o'clock.

7. Name any two products from Mr. Olumu's factory.

Shoes

Leather bags

Belts

8. What have the children promised their father to do when they grow up?

The children promised their father to also keep animals when they grow up.

9. Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

"MR. OLUMU THE FARMER".

52. Arrange the sentences below to form a meaningful story.

1. The number of traffic dangers will be reduced.

2. What are traffic dangers?

3. Traffic dangers are the problems caused by traffic.

4. And the last one is driving while following all the traffic rules and regulations.

5. These include; pollution, accidents and congestion on the roads.

6. Thirdly, roads should be repaired regularly.

7. What can be done to reduce these traffic dangers?

8. Secondly, pedestrians should be taught how to use the road safely.

9. When the above four are done,

10. First, people should drive vehicles when it is necessary.

CORRECT ORDER

WRONG ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CORRECT ORDER	2	3	5	7	10	8	6	4	9	1



## CONTENT GUIDANCE

It is important that learners are trained not to interchange the arrangement of the wrong order in the question in the following ways;

-If they are figures, they should be left to be figures through out.(1-10)

-If they are letters, they should be left letters. (a-j)

**Note:** There are situations where some children arrange the correct order in the way which does not rhyme with the wrong order like in example below;

Wrong order	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct order	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

This above will be wrong, and it is in most cases misinterpreted by learners that they have to write the first letter or figure to be A/1 because they know they are beginning letters or figures respectively.

But when we are arranging, we shouldn't mind which letter or figure is the first in alphabetical or numeric arrangement but we must mind of which letter and figure comes first as numbered on the jumbled sentences as shown below.

Wrong order	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Correct order	2	3	5	7	10	8	6	4	9	1

**A MUST READ!**



**"2"** has taken the first position though it is the second number in the counting numbers but it is the first sentence to make our jumbled story correct.

**"3"** has taken the second position though it is the third number in the counting numbers but it is still the second sentence to make our jumbled story correct.

**“5”** has taken the third position though it is the fifth number in the counting numbers but it is the third sentence to make our jumbled story correct.

**“7”** has taken the fourth position though it is the seventh number in the counting numbers but it is the fourth sentence to make our jumbled story correct.

**“10”** has taken the fifth position though it is the tenth number in the counting numbers but it is the fifth sentence to make our jumbled story correct.

**“8”** has taken our sixth position though it is the eighth number in the counting numbers but it is the sixth sentence to make our jumbled story correct.

**“6”** has taken the seventh position though it is the sixth number in the counting numbers but it is the seventh sentence to make our jumbled story correct.

**“4”** has taken the eighth position though it is the fourth number in the counting numbers but it is the eighth sentence to make our jumbled story correct.

**“9”** has taken the ninth position though it is the ninth number in the counting numbers but it is the ninth sentence to make our jumbled story correct.

**“1”** has taken the tenth position though it is the first number in the counting numbers but it is the tenth sentence to make our jumbled story correct.

**Note:** Teachers must use the steps above to guide learner on how to deal with the jumbled story.

**53.**Below is a conversation about how Sarah and John spend their holidays. Complete it by filling in the missing parts.

Sarah: Good afternoon, John

John: **Good afternoon, Sarah**

Sarah: How do you always spend your holidays?

John: **I always spend my holidays by help my parents in the shop.**

Sarah: Helping your parents in the shop? Is it a retail or wholesale shop?

John: **It is a whole sale shop.**

Sarah: What device do you use to measure sugar in your shop?

John: **We use a weighing scale to measure sugar in our shop.**

Sarah: A weighing scale! How much does a kilo of sugar cost?

John: **A kilo of sugar costs three thousand shillings only.**

Sarah: Three thousand four hundred shillings only! That is expensive.

John: What about you? How do you spend your holidays?

Sarah: I always spend my holidays by visiting relatives and touring important places

John: Visiting relatives and touring important places! Do you usually travel alone?

Sarah: No, I always travel with my parents.

John: With your parents! How do you travel to Kasese?

Sarah: We travel by train to Kasese.

John: By train. For how long do you stay there?

Sarah: We stay there for a fortnight.

John: A fortnight! Goodbye, Sarah.

Sarah: Goodbye, John.

54. The following candidates sat PLE in Cabrine Primary School in 2010. Below is how they performed. Study the information carefully and then answer in full sentences the questions that follow.

CANDIDATE'S NAME	INDEX NUMBER	SEX	AGE	MTC	SST	SCI	ENG	AGG	DIV.
Angel Mary	001	F	15	1	2	2	1	6	I
Acan Gloria	002	F	12	X	X	X	X	X	CS
Nankya Dorcus	003	F	11	6	2	3	2	13	11
Kajubi Peter	004	M	17	2	1	1	2	6	I
Mukisa James	005	M	13	7	7	6	2	22	II
Najja Martha	006	F	15	2	3	3	1	9	I
Sentamu Davis	007	M	12	3	6	4	1	14	II
Mubiru Micheal	008	M	13	1	1	1	1	4	I
Nakiito Tabisa	009	F	14	9	8	8	9	34	U
Kaddu Junior	010	M	15	2	X	X	1	X	X

Key: F – Female

M – Male

X – Absent

CS – Changed School

U – Ungraded

Questions

a) What does the table show?

The table shows the performance of the candidates who sat their PLE in Cabrine primary school in 2010.

b) How many candidates sat all the papers?

Eight candidates sat all the papers.

c) Who was the best candidate in this class?

Mubiru Micheal was the best candidate in this class.

d) Which candidate could have gone to another school?

Acan Gloria went to another school.

e) Who was the youngest candidate in this class?

Nankya Dorcus was the youngest candidate in this class.

f) Which subject was done best?

English was the best done subject.

g) What do you think happened to Welishe Hadad not to be graded?

I think Kaddu junior did not do some papers

h) Which candidates got the same aggregate?

Angel Mary and Kajubi Peter got the same aggregates.

i) How many candidates were females?

Five candidates were female.

j) Who got grade nine (9) in Mathematics?

Nakiito Tabisa got grade nine (9) in mathematics.

55. Assuming you are a pupil at Saint Andrews nursery and primary school Box 209, Kayunga. Write a letter to the school librarian requesting for a book titled "A NARROW ESCAPE". In your letter, inform him or her the duration you wish to stay with the book. Use your school address.

Key points to note,

It's important for our learners to know that the first step in managing letter writing is to identify the kind of a letter we are about to write. So in this case, we are going to write an official letter although they had given us one address, but the person who is the school librarian is owning an office. So for that reason we are to address to the office not the person, the writer is also to use the same address because he/she is in the same school under the same address with the receiver of the letter.

Saint Anderws Academy school,  
P.O Box 209,  
Kayunga.  
7thOctober,2024.

The school Librarian Sanit Andrews Academy,  
P.O Box 209,  
Kayunga.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Ref: REQUESTING FOR A BOOK TO READ

I humbly wish to submit in my request for the above mentioned reason, I am Ssentongo Jimmy in primary five green, we were asked by our class teacher mister Simon to read book titled " A NARROW ESCAPE".I am planning to read for one week and since today is a Friday, if I get it then I will be returning it to the school library next Friday.

I am looking forward to seeing your positive response.

Thanks

yours,

Approved  


Ssentongo Jimmy

TRY TO CHECK THE VARIOUS WAY ON HOW TO DEAL WITH LETTERS BELOW

**THE PRACTICAL PART OF LETTER WRITING**

**LETTER WRITING**

In the previous classes, you might learn how to play around with a pen, papers and your minds to put down your thoughts. In this very concept we explore more about letter writing.

Letter writing is the communication between two parties called the addresser and the addressee, in simple terms the writer and the receiver.

### FORM OF LETTERS:

We have two major categories of letter as listed below.

(a) Friendly letters (informal letter)

(b) Official letters (formal letter)

#### (A) FRIENDLY LETTERS

These are letters which we write to people whom we know.

These people include;

(a) Relatives

{  
Brothers  
Sisters  
Parents  
Guardians  
}

(b) Friends

{  
Classmates  
Village men  
Colleagues  
}

Vocabulary associated with letter writing and what they mean.

(a) **Address of the Addresser**

This describes the residence of the writer.

#### **Address of the Addresser.**

This answer question of where was the letter written from. in case such a question was asked, then just check the address mentioned to get a quick answer, but this mostly work when dealing with informal type of letters.

(b) The date

This is in most cases the second part of the informal letter and it answer questions of when the letter was written.

This part is written just below the address.



**Note:** In most cases, this is how the proper dating should look like,

**20th February, 2023.**

When you put the ordinal number, the month must be written in full word and since months are proper nouns, they must begin with capital letters.

**(c) The salutation:**

This is the third part of a friendly letter.

Note: This part answer questions of to whom was the letter addressed.

Examples

Dear Dad,

Dear Sister,

Dear Uncle,

All the above shows how related the writer is to the receiver of the letter.

In friendly letter writing, we are allowed to greet since we are taking to people whom we know which is not the case when it comes to official letters.

**(d) The body:**

This is the fourth part of the friendly letter.

This part answer questions of why was the letter written.

**(e) Conclusion**

This is the fifth part of a friendly letter and it answer questions of which relationship is between the writer and the receiver of the letter.

Example

Thanks,

Your loving son,

**(f) Signature**

This is the last part of a friendly letter and it answers questions of who wrote the letter

Example

It always come after the conclusion as in "f" above.

Kato Masiga

**Note: By suggesting the name above, we shall have known who had written the letter**

## **PROPER PUNCTUATION OF A LETTER**

### **HINTS**

**What you should know.**

**(i)Where and when to punctuate**

**(ii)How to punctuate.**

**(A)Address**

**This always have three comas and three full stops as in example below.**

**Divine Nursery and Primary school,**

**P.O BOX 1077,**

**Kayunga.**

**20th January, 2023.**

### **COMMAS OBSERVED**

**We can observe only 3 commas as below**

**(i)The first one is behind the name of the school**

**(ii)The second one is behind the box number**

**(iii)The last one is between the month and the year.**

### **FULL STOPS OBSERVED**

**We can observe only three full stops as described below**

**(i)The first one is between P and O (P.O BOX)**

**(ii)The second one is behind the word Kayunga which is the district**

**(iii)The last one is behind the year**

### **THE MOST THREE EXAMINABLE STYLES OF LETTTERS:**

**It should be well noted that letters are mostly examined in three forms.**

**(1)Being told to write letter:**

Here we must be very careful in answering this question and below are some hidden criteria's of how the questions are posed.

You may be told to.....

{ Assume }

{ Imagine }

**As in example below**

Assuming you a pupil at Kato Junior School, write a letter to your mother reminding her to come along with your black pair of shoes that you forgot when you were reporting to school, mention what you would like her to bring on the visitation day. Mention the date when the visitation will take place.

Use your school address.

Note: Remember you are not a pupil at Kato junior school, and you are prompted to use your school address, since the question began by either assuming or imagine, we are strictly going to use the address mentioned in the question above although it's not where we are schooling from.

### **OUR RESPONSE**

We skip one line just on the left which is the opposite of the right where our address was written, that's where we put our second part which is the salutation.

**As in example below.**

Dear mom,

Note: we have written dear mom as our salutation and we must put a comma after the word mom as in example above

### **CONTINUATION**

How are you nowadays, on my side I am doing well.

Here we have greeted because we are writing to someone whom we know or related and it's only done in informal or friendly letters but not official.

I have written this letter reminding to come along with my black pair of shoes as you will be coming to attend our school visitation day on 28th June, 2020.

Here is where we have put our reason of writing our letter and it's always put in a separate paragraph.

## CONCLSION

I will be happy seeing you then.

Thanks

Your loving daughter,

Signature      Babirye Mukwana.

***THE DREAM WISHES YOU SUCCESS IN YOUR PLE 2024***

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