

**THE PEARL EDUCATIONAL CONSULT KAMPALA
SCHOOLS 2024**

**PRIMARY SIX ENGLISH LANGUAGE
REVISION WORK BOOK**

Name: _____

School: _____

Disritict: _____

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word
in the brackets**

1. The waiter.....the cups every morning. (wash)
2. The heads of state were given a warm.....at African hotel. (receipt)
3. Have you.....my receipt, please? (write)
4. The waitress is.....the table for lunch. (lay)
5. The cashier gave me aafter receiving the money. (receive)
6. Who.....the customers tomorrow. (to serve)
7. Has anybody.....your order, please? (take)
8. The old man.....for chips and chicken yesterday? (order)
9. Having.....for the meals, I was served by the waiter. (pay)
10. The customers are.....lunch now. (have)

Arrange the vocabularies in ABC order.

1. What is the.....between a hotel and a restaurant?(different)
2. The head of state was given a warm.....at Serena hotel.(receive)

3. Were you given a.....after clearing the bill (receive)
4. The waiter is.....the table for lunch.(lay)
5. Having.....for meals, I was served by the waiter.(pay)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in the brackets.

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2. The heads of state were given a warm.....at African hotel. (receive)
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8. The old man.....for chips and chicken yesterday? (order)
9. Having.....for the meals, I was served by the waiter. (pay)

Write the plural forms of the words.

1. waitress _____
2. tooth pick _____
3. menu _____
4. table knife _____
5. tooth brush _____
6. dish _____
7. bar of soap _____
8. a piece of meat _____
9. spoonful of sugar _____

10. tomato _____

Re-write the following sentences using one word for the underlined group of words.

1. At school, the middle meal of the day is served at 1:00 o'clock.
-
-

2. Our teacher taught us how to use spoons, knives and forks while eating.
-
-

3. That man who serves customers is very cheerful.
-
-

4. In my opinion, the list of food and prices should be placed on the table.
-
-

5. The manager told the people who prepare meals to keep time.
-
-

6. We sat in the room for waiting or relaxing in for one hour.
-
-

7. We were not given any sweet food after the meal.
-
-

8. The waitress forgot to provide us with a piece of paper for cleaning our lips and fingers.

.....
.....
Rewrite the following beginning: May I, please?

1. Pass me the sugar bowl.

.....
2. I would like a glass of cold water.

.....
3. I need some more salt

.....
4. Send me a tooth pick.

.....
5. I want to see the chef.

.....
6. Where is the cashier?

.....
7. I need a bottle of soda.

.....
8. I wish to have a cup of milk.

.....
9. Pass me a serviette.

.....
10. I need some more sauce.

.....
Rewrite the following sentences using: No sooner....."

1. Jessica followed her father immediately he left the hotel.

2. The waiter saw the customer. He stood up.

3. As soon as she laid the table, she served the guest.

4. Timothy paid the bill shortly after he finished eating breakfast.

5. Immediately the workers felt hungry, they went to the hotel.

6. The bell rang, the pupils lined up for lunch.

7. They washed the dishes as soon as the customers stopped eating.

8. We served the guest of honour immediately he arrived.

Re-write the following sentences using "in spite of" and "Despite" respectively

1. Although he was sickly, he was always active in class.

2. Children normally fear dogs although they don't bark at them.

3. They are poor but happily married.

4. Although the lion was strong, David killed it.

5. Mbidde is very rich. He doesn't pay school fees for his children.

6. It was a very stormy rainfall but no tree fell down.

7. He is a handsome boy although girls don't like him.

8. She is a good mathematician. She can't draw an acute angle.

9. She comes late but she follows what the teacher teaches.

10. Even though she was beaten, she didn't cry.

Rewrite the following using: Both

1. The waitress is tall. The waiter 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 uncle is a chef. His wife is also a chef.

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.

Rewrite giving the opposite of the underlined word

1. Is my handwriting **legible**?

2. Our teacher **proudly** talks about the importance of books.

3. I am sitting in a **comfortable** seat.

4. The shopkeeper is a **merciful** man.

5. Mvule is a **thin** tree.

6. Why do you use **ancient** styles of dancing?

7. Edith is a **faithful** servant.

8. The floating boat **appeared** yesterday.

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. Dinner will soon be ready.

2. There lay the object of our search.

3. The man walked slowly across the field.

4. The apples were quite good.

5. I once saw an eagle kill a rabbit.

6. Where did you find that knife?

7. He can certainly boast about his adventures.

8. We did not go to the concert.

Form adverbs from the following nouns.

Noun

Adverb

Noun

Adverb

1. accident -

10. centre -.....

2. anger	-.....	11. Economy	-.....
3. beauty	-.....	12. force	-.....
4. distance	-.....	13. peace	-.....
5. force	-.....	14. nature	-.....
6. hope	-.....	15. origin	-.....
7. law	-.....	16. pride	-.....
8. memory	-.....	17. Silence
9. music	-.....	18. skill	-

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the word in the brackets

1. They arrived muchthan we did. (early)
2. No one can run as.....as Charles (fast)
3. Of the three brothers, it is always Otieno who works.....(hard)
4. Kamau workedbut Njirige worked
5. My sister is..... interested in science than I. ((little)
6. Of the six children, Joe worked..... of all (little)
7. He did (badly) in English and even(badly) in history but it was in maths that he did (badly) of all.
8. Rono can run a long way. Rotich can run.....(far) than Rono.
9. Koech can run(far) of the three.
10. Which member of the class didin the exam. (well

Practice I

Re-arrange the group of words following the procedure discussed and form good sentences.

1. To his parents' home at weekends often goes he class he

.....

2. class this term every Saturday play, will he

3. to the clinic last month six times he went.

4. thoroughly last week cleared the rooms were.

5. hardly this year able be her education to complete she will.

6. he in class reminded last year was to pay attention often

7. to his office yesterday I went three times.

8. before had been we there never.

9. arrived last week on time never she for her classes.

10. get up he before seven O'clock never these days.

Put the adverb in a suitable position in the sentence without emphasizing it.

1. The builders have completed the house. (almost)

2. His parents arrived. (half an hour ago)

3. This student does good work. (generally)

4. I met him (in the library)

5. He doesn't refer to a dictionary. (often)

6. He has heard of Marconi (never)

7. We were able to hear what he said. (hardly)

8. She doesn't play volleyball. (still)

9. Our teacher has marked these books. (just)

10. He goes to see his parents. (five times a year)

11. He can beat me at tennis (nearly)

12. Have you glanced through the book. (merely)

13. He has explained the theory to me. (often)

14. His father got married. (twice)

15. Do you make many mistakes? (usually)

16. He has become fluent in Arabic. (already)

17. I have glanced at the newspaper. (scarcely)

18. Has her brother been a schoolmaster. (always)

Read the following passage and then answer the questions in full sentences.

HOTELS

A hotel is a commercial building which offers lodging or accommodation to travelers and tourists. Some hotels have conference rooms, banquet halls for official parties like wedding receptions, graduation parties and other services that are available to the general public.

There are other hotels which have multiple eating places known as restaurants. In these restaurants, meals are served in the premises which make it quite appealing to guests, tourists and other holiday makers. In such restaurants, waiters, waitresses serve customers with quality food which is prepared by well-trained chefs. These chefs prepare delicious meals which are served with a lot of customer care.

In most attractive hotels, hygiene is given the first priority. All rooms are air conditioned and are extremely neat. The gardens around the hotel are well kept. Every worker in such hotels must have high standard of customer care.

Some of the workers in hotels include; the manager, waiter, waitresses, receptionists, caterers, chefs, cashiers and cleaners, waiters and waitresses must be smartly dressed in corporate uniform. They should be speaking more than two languages in addition to English.

Hotels with restaurants have menus where lists of available food and prices are given to customers. All the bookings are done at the reception in case one needs lodging facilities. At the reception, a receptionist will always give necessary information about the hotel. If one needs permanent residence in a hotel, one is taken around the facilities such as washrooms, restrooms, sauna, gym, a swimming pool etc. If the customer is satisfied with the available facilities, he will be taken to the cashier to pay the agreed amount

of money and then be given a receipt. This kind of life is only fit for the millionaires.

Questions;

1. What is a hotel?

2. According to the passage, what are banquet halls used for?

3. Who serves food and drinks in a restaurant?

4. Why do you think waiters and waitresses need to know more than two languages?

5. According to the passage, who gives information to the customers in a hotel?

6. Why is it important for the customers to be taken around the hotel before booking?

7. Give another word to mean the same as that one underlined in the passage?

8. Why should a hotel have a swimming pool?

9. What name is given to a list of food items and prices?

10. What is the difference between a hotel and a restaurant?

Dialogue

AT THE HOTEL

Read the dialogue below and answer questions that follow in full sentences

Waitress: Hello, I am pleased to see you Dr. Kizito

Customer: Thank you, madam

Waitress: Good evening sir

Customer: Good evening madam

Waitress: May I take your order please?

Customer: That is good for you! I have a look at the menu please?

Waitress: Here it is sir, please?

Customer: You know as a doctor, I always prefer a balanced diet

Waitress: Don't mind doctor, please. Everything you want is available and very delicious

Customer: Okay madam, could you bring me some matooke, a piece of posho, chicken, a spoonful of gnuts and some greens

Waitress: Will you take a cold drink sir?

Customer: Yes madam, I would prefer a glass of passion juice to soda

Waitress What will you have for a dessert sir?

Customer: A slice of water melon, please

Waitress: Okay, sir let me.....

Questions

1. What is the name of the customer?

2. Where did the dialogue take place?

3. When did the dialogue take place?

4. Which meal of the day had the customer gone to eat?

5. Do you think a customer had a balanced diet?

6. Who served the customer according to the dialogue?

7. What does the term "dessert" mean

8. Why is it necessary for one to take a drink or water after eating?

9. Write "Dr. in full.

DIALOGUE

Read the dialogue and in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

Waiter : Good morning sir, can I help you?

Customer : Good morning to you, can I have the menu?

Waiter : Yes sir, here it is.

Customer : I want four plates of chips and chicken.

Waiter : okay sir, which parts of the chicken can I serve you?

Customer : I prefer the chicken wings and my wife, twins prefer the drumsticks.

Waiter : Drumsticks! Sir, what are drumsticks?

Customer : Oh sorry, the drumsticks are the chicken thighs.

Waiter : Chicken thighs?

Customer : Yes, chicken thighs. Excuse, how long will it take for the food to be ready.

Waiter : About ten minutes from now. It will be served.

Customer : Can we have some soft drinks?

Waiter : Yes sir, what brands do you want?

Customer : I want Novida apple and my wife.....

Woman : I want Novida pineapple

Paddy : I want mountain dew.

Passy : I also want mountain dew.

Waiter : Can I please have the money?

Customer : How much does each cost?

Waiter : Each is at three thousand shillings only.

Customer : Get the money, we are waiting.

Waiter : Okay sir, thank you very much. I'll be back soon.

Questions;

1. Where do you think the dialogue took place?

2. How many people went to eat food?

3. Which type of drink did the children ask for?

4. How long did the food take to be served?

5. How much money did the customer spend on sodas?

6. If the plate of chips and chicken costs eleven thousand shillings, how much was spent on the food?

7. What type of cutlery do you think was used to eat the food?

8. What does the term "drumsticks" mean?

9. What type of soft drink did the couple order for?

10. Give a suitable title to the dialogue.

MENU

Study the menu below carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences

LATINO'S RESTAURANT LABOR- GURU

OFFICIAL MENU

DRINKS

Item	price
Item	price
1. Sodas	1000 each
2. Passion/ orange juice	2000-a glass
3. Cold milk	2000aglass
4. Black coffee	1000/=-a cup
5. Black tea	1000/=-a cup
6. Milk tea/coffee	1500/=-a cup.

SNACKS

Item	price	item	price
Samosa	1,000/=-a pair	Omelette	1000/=-
Chapatti	500/=- each	Doughnut	500/=-
Boiled eggs	300/=- each	Bread	1000/=-two slices

FOOD (PRICES INCLUDED ON THE SAUCE)

Matooke yams

Rice pumpkin

Potatoes irish potatoes

Cassava chips

SAUCE (PRICE OF FOOD INCLUSIVE)

Liver	4000/=-	Mushroom Soup	2500/=-
Fresh Beans	3000/=-	Peas	3000/=-
Ground nuts	3000/=-	Chicken Luwombo	6000/=-
Chicken Stew	5500/=-	Beef Luwombo	3500/=-
Fish	5000/=-	Chaps	2500/=-
Beef Stew	4500/=-	Sausages	3000/=-

DESSERT (GIVEN FOR FREE)

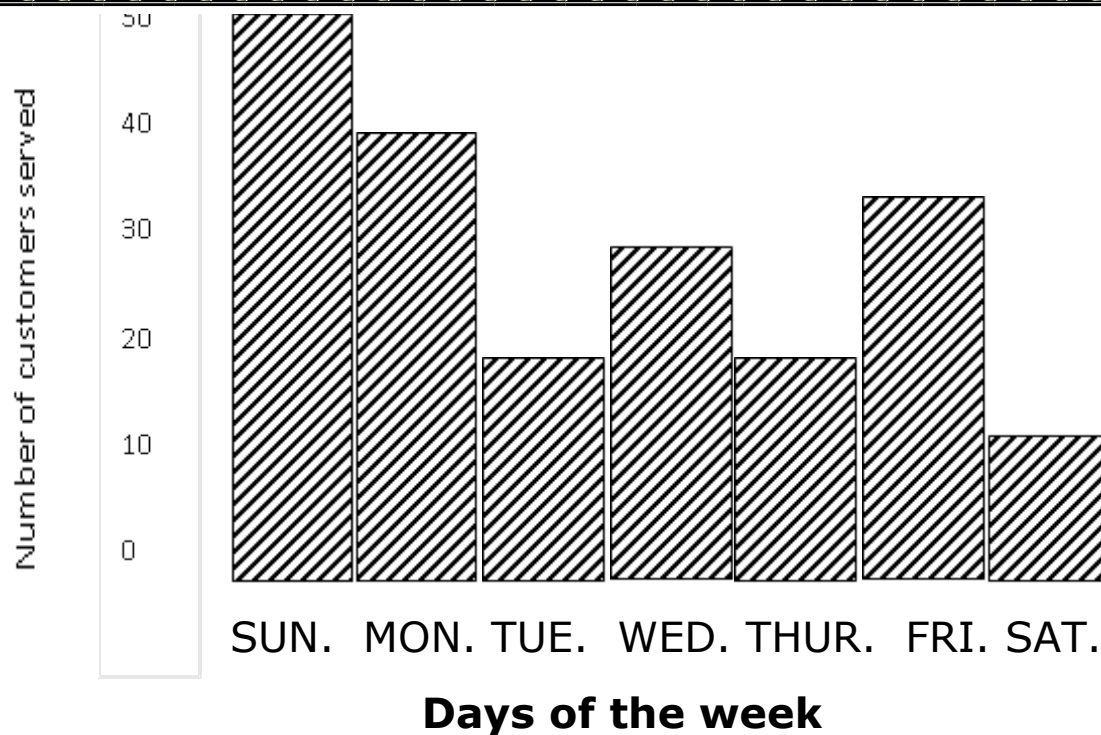
- Fruit Salad Yellow Bananas

Questions;

1. For which restaurant is the menu above?
.....
2. What snack costs the least amount of money?
.....
3. How many types of drinks are shown on the menu?
.....
4. How much would you pay for a pair of samosa and a bottle of soda?
.....
5. How much would you pay for a plate of liver and chips?
.....
6. John placed order for two plates of fish with irish potatoes. How much money did he pay?
.....
.....
7. What is a dessert?
.....
.....
8. How much would one pay for a plate of matooke , rice and fresh beans?
.....
.....
9. How much are the yellow bananas served as dessert?
.....
.....
10. What is the importance of a menu in a restaurant?

COMPREHENSION

The graph below shows how Josh Restaurant served its customers in the first week of July 2024. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.



Questions:

1. What does the graph show?

.....

.....

2. For which restaurant was the information recorded?

.....

.....

3. On which day of the week did the restaurant serve the least number of customers?

.....

.....

4. How many customers did the restaurant serve on Thursday?

.....

.....

5. Why do you think many customers flocked the restaurant?

.....

.....

6. When did this restaurant take a record of the customers served?

7. How many customers were recorded in the week?

8. How many more customers were served on Wednesday than Tuesday?

9. What was the total number of customers served on Sunday and Monday?

10. Write Sat. in full.

COMPREHENSION

NOTICES

Below is an extract of a menu from Baguma's Restaurant in Nyendo, Masaka

Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

BAGUMA'S RESTAURANT

Item	Price
Milk tea	500@
Coffee	500@
Juice (variety)	700@
Soda (300ml)	3500/=

Chips and chicken	2800/=
Matooke and meat	7500/=
Rice and meat	2000/=
Rice and fish	4500/=
Rice and beans	1500/=
Grilled chicken	9000/=
Deep fried fish	1200/=
Cassava and beans	800/=
Boiled eggs	250/=
Greens	500/=
Mineral water	800 @
Pan cake	200/=

ALL ARE WELCOME

MANAGER

Questions

1. Who is the owner of the restaurant above?

2. Where is the above restaurant found?

3. Which item is the cheapest according to the menu?

4. Why do you think hotels or restaurants should have menu?

5. Who wrote this menu?

6. If Mr and Mrs. Sseninde had lunch composed of two plats of matooke, chicken and two bottles of soda, how much would they pay?

.....

.....

7. How much is a bottle of mineral water?

.....

8. Which item is the most expensive on the menu?

.....

.....

9. Suggest an order that would make a balanced diet.

.....

.....

10. What is a menu?

.....

.....

Read the advertisement below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

**GREAT LAKES HOTEL
VACANCIES**

One waitress and one chef

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Ugandans for the post of a Waitress and a chef at Great Lakes Hotel. Applicants should be between 18 – 25 yrs old.

Qualifications: At least a certificate in catering

Salary : Very attractive and includes free medical care and free accommodation.

Handwritten applications with copies of certificates should be addressed to:

The Manager,

Great Lakes Hotels,

P. O. Box 723, Kasangati.

To reach him not later than 30th Sept. 2020

Questions:

1. Which hotel has put this job advertisement?

2. How many vacancies are available at this hotel?

3. What type of applications are needed?

4. Will a Congolese woman with a certificate in catering be given a job at this hotel? Give your reason.

5. How old should the applicants be?

6. What qualification is required for the advertised jobs?

7. Where is this hotel located?

8. To whom should all the applications be addressed?

9. Which posts are being advertised?

10. What is the closing date for receiving applications?

JUMBLED SENTENCES

The sentences below are in a wrong order. Re-arrange them in the proper order so as to make a good composition about "Mr. Okwera Goes to Muyenga Hotel."

- a) Finally, Mr. Okware paid the bill and left the hotel.
- b) The waitress quickly showed him the menu.
- c) He went to Muyenga Hotel.
- d) He took an order which included posho, chicken, rice and orange juice.
- e) The food was so delicious that he even requested for more.
- f) He therefore decided to go to the hotel.
- g) "Yes, May I see the menu, please?" replied Mr. Okware.
- h) When he reached there, the waitress warmly welcomed him and offered him a seat.
- i) One day, Mr. Okware felt hungry at lunchtime.
- j) Then she asked, "May I help you sir, please?"

SOLUTION TABLE

Wrong order	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
	g.	h.	i.	j.		

Correct order

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct words chosen from the list to complete the composition.

In developing towns, there are always special places where people go to have_____.

These places are called.....or restaurants. They usually prepare delicious meals for the customers.

At the hotel or restaurant, there are people who are employed to offer services to the _____. One of the most important workers in the hotel is a _____. The chef is an expert cook in a hotel or a restaurant. Other workers include, waitress, waiter, the _____ who receives money at the counter and the manager.

A hotel or restaurant with a clean environment always attracts a good.....of customers. The arrangement inside also matters a lot. For example the person to.....the tables should do it in an orderly manner. He must also ensure that there is enough Here I mean forks, spoons and knives used for eating. Radios and television sets can offer extra services to the customers to avoid boredom.

In addition, the waiters and waitresses have to be smart and polite to the customers. The smartness can easily be noticed depending on thethey wear. They should alsocustomers cheerfully. Lastly when the customers take their orders, they ought to be served as soon as possible

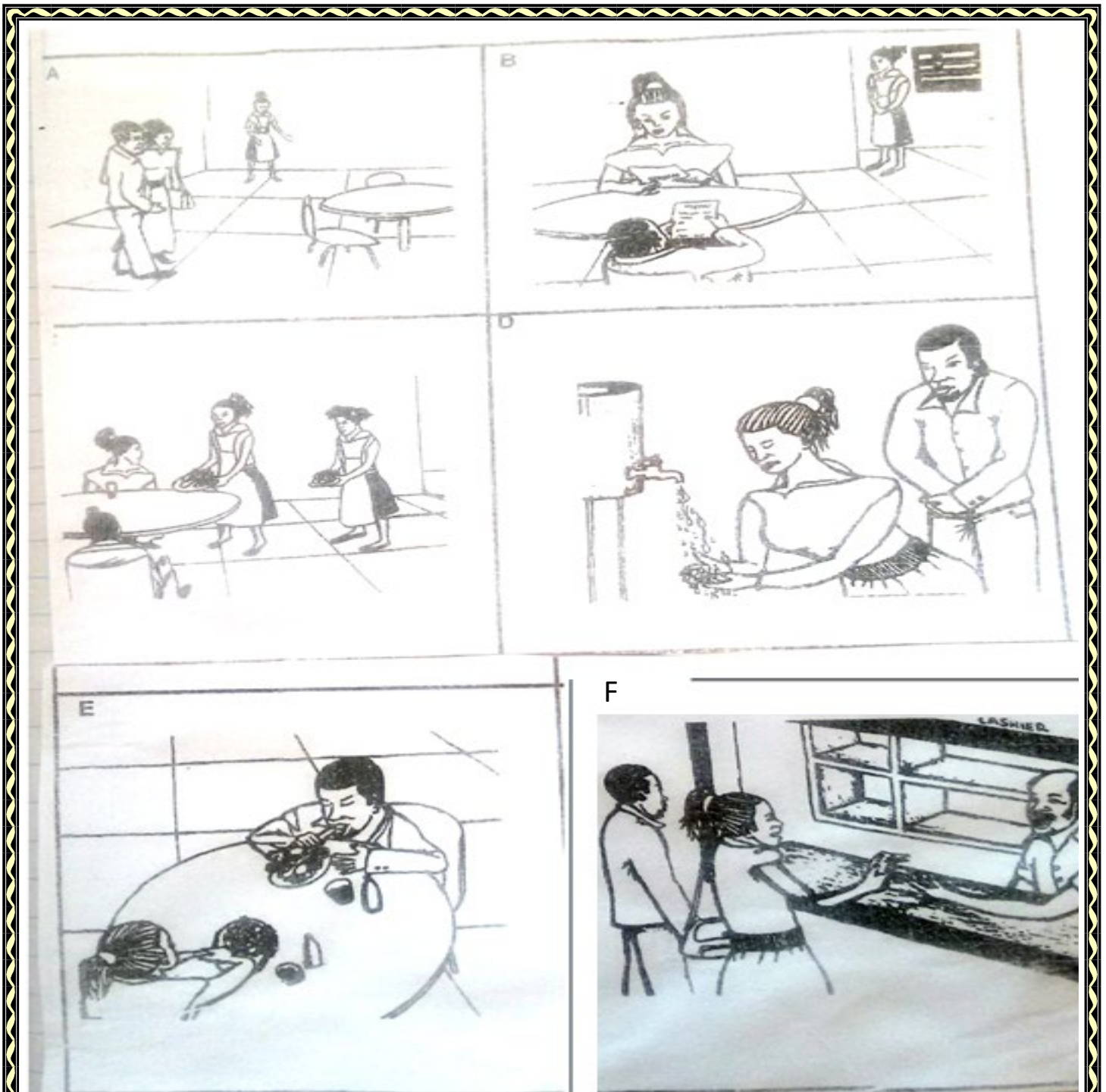
If all this is done, there is no doubt for one to.....your hotel a place to be for breakfast, lunch, dinner, or supper. This means that the bigger the number of customers is thethe profits the owner of the business will take

Customers, meals, lay, serve, more, choose, cashier, aprons, chef, number, cutlery, hotels, Hotels

PICTURE COMPOSITION

The picture A- F tell a story, study them carefully and write one sentence to describe what is happening in each picture.

The words in brackets may help you.



CASHIER

1.(i) Picture A (welcoming, customers)

(ii) Picture B (looking, menu)

(iii) Picture C(serving, waitress)

(iv) Picture E(food, eating)

(v) Picture F(paying, bill)

2.i) How is a customer able to identify the food available at the hotel?

.....
.....
ii) Who served the customer in picture C?

.....
.....
iii) What did the customers do in picture D before eating their food?

.....
.....
iv) Suggest a suitable title for this picture story?

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

1. The teacher told the pupils to mind the _____ of all the given words.(pronounce)
2. The teacher arranged our names _____.(alphabet)
3. What is the _____ of the word "Acting"? (abbreviate)
4. After the teacher had taught the new words, we _____ their meanings (lookup)
5. It is important to read the _____ of the dictionary.(introduce)
6. The names of the candidates are always arranged in _____ order (alphabet)
7. A dictionary is a very _____ book.(use)
8. Samson is good at _____ words.(spell)
9. What is the _____ letter in the word "stress"?
10. Have you _____ to the dictionary for the right spelling of the word?(refer)

Arrange the words in alphabetical order.

5. say, said, sad, hay.

6. hear, heard, here, hare.

7. hazard, hazel, hazy, lazy.

9. read, near, write, kite.

10. eat, catch, ewe, you.

10. dictionary, pronounce, abbreviation, alphabet.

Rewrite the following sentences beginning: Not only...but also.....

1. My brother has a dictionary. He also has an atlas

2. The teacher taught us the meaning of the new word. He also taught us its spelling

3. Mary is a good netballer. She is also a good musician.

4. The pupils spelt the word ewe. They also used it in their own sentences

5. The lesson was interesting. The lesson was educative.

6. Peter is very clever. He is also hard working.

7. The girls attended the reading completion. The boys attended the reading competition.

8. The dictionary was new. The dictionary was new.

9. I did a spelling game. I also filled in a puzzle.

10. Grace won the reading competition. She also won the prize

Rewrite the following sentences using.....not only.....but also

1. Peter arranged the words alphabetically. He also gave the book to the teacher to mark.

2. Inzikuru won the race. She also won the gold medal.

3. The teacher gives us spelling exercises. He also marks our work.

4. The girls go to the library. They also do research.

5. Mr. Musana will help the girls. Mr. Musana will help the boys.

6. The song was interesting. The song was educative.

7. Robert came late. Robert escaped from school.

8. She is a good speaker. She is a good writer.

9. Miss Mariam is a netballer. She is also an athlete.

Use whenever in the sentence below.

1. Every time my father looks at my books he praises.

2. When he comes to school late, he always apologies.

3. All the pupils in class clap their hands every time a lesson has ended.

4. That stubborn boy annoys everybody every time he comes to our class.

5. When he visited me, he would bring some bread.

6. We get a lot of money every time we organize a trip to Mombasa.

7. When we do an exercise about alphabetical order, I find it very challenging.

8. If you visit him, please, carry something.

9. Every time she calls me , I know there is some money.

Join the following sentences beginning Whenever.....

1. I write to my parents. They reply.

2. A person dies. People feel sad.

3. They always go to the zoo. They see many elephants.

4. The teacher pronounces the words. The pupils repeat after him.

1. The teacher enters the class. The pupils stand up to greet him.

2. Jane wakes up in the morning. She greets her parents.

3. Peter goes to the library. Peter borrows a dictionary.

4. You find difficult words. Refer to the dictionary

Join the following sentences using as ---- as ---

1. A novel is small. A text book is also small.

2. Babirye is 10kgs. Nviri is 10kgs.

3. Sekabembe is four metres tall. Bonita is also four metres tall.

4. Mathematics is easier. English is easy.

5. That wall is 5 metres high. This wall is also 5 metres high.

Change the following sentences into reported speech

1. "When will lunch be ready?" she asked.

2. The waitress said, "I am going home now."

3. "Can you do me a favour? Asked the cashier.

4. The old man said, "I am very hungry.

5. "Would you like a bottle of soda?" asked the waiter.

6. Mary says, "I am sick."

7. The girl said, "My dress is torn."

8. He asked, "What is she looking for?"

9. The doctor said, "The patients have been discharged."

10. "Did the prisoners slash the bush?" the manager asked.

Supply questions tags to the given statements

1. She listens to her mother,?
2. They are good boys,.....?
3. Namusoke doesn't play netball.....?
4. I am beautiful?
5. There isn't any sugar in my tea.....?
6. That building has ten windows.....?
7. My uncle can ride a bicycle.....?
8. We are not lazy,?
9. Our teacher comes to school early,.....?
10. Moslems don't eat pork?

Supply question tags to the following statements.

1. I am revising my notes,.....?
2. We are not attending the meeting,.....?
3. The doctor is not attending to the patient,.....?
4. Schools are closing soon,.....?
5. The farmer is not harvesting the crops,.....?
6. Musa is climbing a tree,?

Complete the following sentences in if condition II

1. If I told my father.....
3. I would give him the book if.....
5. We would be late.....
6. If I had a bicycle.....
8. If I were a king.....
10. If I had two heads.....

Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentences using if condition II.

6. If I were sent to prison, youme. (visit)
7. Ishares in that company if, I had some money. (buy)
8. If Ia big prize in a lottery I would give up my job (win).
9. He would get fat if hesmoking. (stop)
10. I would tell you what this means if I Luganda. (know)
11. He..... a horse if he could afford it. (keep)
12. I could get a job easily if I a degree (have).

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

USEFULNESS OF A DICTIONARY

A dictionary is a book which gives the spelling and meanings of words in their alphabetical order. A dictionary is a very useful reference book to learners of English language and other subjects. It helps them to look up the meanings and spellings of words and phrases they don't understand.

However, in order one to be able to use the dictionary, one must learn the alphabet and acquire dictionary skills first. This is because the words are arranged alphabetically in a dictionary ; ABC.....Order. Therefore, check words beginning with A at the front pages, with M and N in the middle, with Z at the back pages.

The alphabet is a set of letters in a fixed order used for writing a particular language. For instance the English alphabet has twenty six letters.

A dictionary identifies the words with their respective word families or classes and purposes. For example using abbreviations and grammar labels such as abbr. for abbreviation, adj for adjective, adv, for adverb, conj for conjunctions, prep for

preposition, sing for singular, pl-for plural, sth for something,(n) for noun and many more. This prompts incidental learning and mastery of parts of speech.

Besides, a dictionary enriches the pupil's or student's vocabulary. It also gives the pronunciation and stress of words, consonants, vowels and diphthongs. A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sound or vowel letters. For instance the sounds/ei /ingate /get/

or the letters ou in the word about.

A dictionary should indeed be one's companion in all academic spheres.

Questions

a) What is the passage about?

b) How are the words organized in a dictionary?

c) What is a dictionary used for?

d) Why do you think each pupil should have a dictionary?

e) Where do you think children can borrow a dictionary while at school?

f) What should one learn before using a dictionary?

g) According to the passage, what are diphthongs?

h) If you came across a new word, what would you do?

i) Give another word or a group of words with the same meaning as:

i) alphabet.....

ii) besides.....

Look up the missing letters 'ie' or 'ei'

1. the____r

2. ____ther

3. bel____f

4. dec____ve

5. ch____f

6. for____gner

7. n____ther

8. the____f

Read the passage below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

Using a Dictionary

A dictionary is a reference book. We use a dictionary to look up the meanings of words and expressions which we do not understand well. A dictionary has the following:

Naming words (nouns), describing words (adjectives), words indicating actions(verbs), words describing verbs(adverbs).

When we want to know the correct way of reading a word then we refer to pronunciation. When we wish to understand grammar and any language, it is advisable to check the definitions, punctuation, and other explanations given.

A dictionary has regular and irregular verbs, compound words, comparatives and superlatives, synonyms and similes. The most interesting words are abbreviations like i.e, etc and acronyms like UNESCO, UWESO.

When you have a dictionary, your learning is made a lot easier.

Questions:

1. What is a dictionary used for?

.....

.....

2. What should one do if he or she does not understand a word well?

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3. What do you look for when you want to find the correct way to read a word?

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4. What are words which describe verbs in a dictionary called?

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.....

5. What is a naming word called in a dictionary?

6. What word describes a verb?

7. How are words arranged in a dictionary?

8. What are naming words?

Read the dialogue the answer the questions about it in full sentences.

USING A DICTIONARY.

Amanda : Good afternoon, Natasha.

Natasha : Good afternoon, Amanda.

Amanda : Will you lend me your dictionary, please?

Natasha : Sorry, Amanda. I am using it. Just wait a minute or two.

Amanda : Okay please.

Natasha : Here it is! What is puzzling your brain?

Amanda : A new word .I have failed to understand what it means.

Natasha : Let's look it up in the dictionary. Which word exactly?

Amanda : "Boon companion"

Natasha : Wow it is very strange to me, too.

Amanda : I have seen it, Natasha. It means a good friend".

Natasha : You mean you are my boon companion, Amanda?

Amanda : We should learn to check up words in a dictionary. It will help us even to acquire more vocabulary, Improve on spellings but above all to avoid being a laughing stock.

Natasha : Do you know how to pronounce the word "ewe"?

Amanda : No, I don't.

Natasha : Don't worry, it is "you". A dictionary can as well help you to improve your Pronunciation and articulation of word.

Amanda : Which of these words comes before the other in a dictionary, bin or bean?

Natasha : "Bean" comes before bin because it has 'e' in the second position whereas bin has 'i'

Questions;

1. How many people took part in the dialogue?

2. At what time of the day was the dialogue held?

3. Who are the people talking in the dialogue?

4. What should one do whenever one comes across a new word?

5. Give the opposite of 'strange'

6. Why do you think a dictionary is a useful book?

7. According to the dialogue, what does the term 'boon companion' mean?

8. Suggest any other title to the dialogue.

The sentences below are in a wrong order. Re- arrange them in the proper order to make a good composition.

- a) Do you mind lending it to me tomorrow?
- b) Oh yes, it is.
- c) Is it Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary?
- d) She wanted me to improve on my spellings and pronunciation.
- e) Of course I don't mind, Bridget so I will lend it to you.
- f) My mother bought it for me.
- g) Who bought it for you?
- h) "I am looking for my dictionary," replied Charlotte.
- i) Bridget asked Charlotte what she was looking for.
- j) Why did your mother buy it for you?

Correct order

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

POEM

Read the poem below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

A dictionary is a vital reference.

It teaches vocabulary,

It gives meanings and spellings;

It is really a teacher,

A way from school!

A dictionary is a vital reference.

In the library it lies,

With it I can learn parts of speech,

With it I can find describing words,

With it I can learn proverbs.

A dictionary is a vital reference,

With it I can learn pronouns,

With it I can master pronunciation,

With it I can write abbreviations in full,

With it I can guess the correct preposition!

By Mpindi Hope Rashim

Questions:

1. Which reference does the poem talk about?

2. Who wrote the poem?

3. How many stanzas does the poem have?

4. Where can you find the dictionary according to the poet?

5. What does the writer compare a dictionary to in stanza one?

6. Write one part of speech you learn from the dictionary.

7. What does 'it' refer to in the poem?

8. Why can the writer learn the parts of speech?

9. Give another word with the same meaning as 'vital'

10. Suggest a suitable title for this poem.

COMPOSITION

1. You have lost two school dictionaries and the headmaster threatens to expel you from school if you don't apologize. Using your school address, write a letter of apology. Promise him that you will buy the new dictionaries after talking to your parents.

[illegible]

Use the words in the word box to fill in the blank spaces correctly.

A dictionary is a _____ which gives the spellings and _____ of words in their _____ order.

A dictionary is a very useful reference book to learners of English language and other _____. It helps them to look up the meanings and _____ of words and phrases they don't understand.

However, in order for one to be able to use a dictionary, one must learn the _____ and acquire _____ skills first. This is because the words are arranged in a dictionary. The alphabet is a set of letters in a fixed order used for writing a particular _____. For instance the English alphabet is twenty _____ letters.

A dictionary identifies the words with their respective _____ families or classes and purposes. For example using abbreviations and grammar labels such as abbr. for abbreviation, adj. For adjectives, adv. for adverbs and many others. This prompts incidental learning.