

NAMAGUNGA PRIMARY BOARDING SCHOOL
PRIMARY SIX ENGLISH WORK TERM 1 2021/ 2022

Set 2

Name: Stream:.....

Lesson Five

TOPIC: SAFETY ON THE ROAD

Sub-topic : Safety on the road

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentence.

1. The speeding lorry knocked him down as he was
the road. (cross)
2. The policeman arrested the careless after
he had caused a fatal accident. (motor)
3. We learnt about on the road in first term.
(safe)
4. “Fasten yourbelts , please,” the driver
ordered all the passengers. (sit)
5.should ride at the side of the road. (bicycle)
6. The taxi wasloaded. (heavy)
7. He is such a careless cyclist that he gives wrong
(signal)
8. When the bus stopped, all the pupils(alight)
9. Pedestrians are to walk across a busy road
at a zebra crossing.(courage)
10. Two dead bodies were trapped in the of
the taxi. (wreck)

11. The City Authority made up their mind to
Namirembe Road in Kampala. (pedestrian)

Fill in the blank space with the most suitable word or group of words.

1. Drivers should always keep to thelimit to avoid causing accidents.
2. A speeding car run a goat at the bend.
3. The cyclist who caused the accident jumped on his motorcycle and rode away.
4. Most vehicles in Uganda are in dangerous condition.
5. Whenever my mother returns home, she parks her car in the
.....
6. We must drive carefully,we?

Give the full form of the following abbreviations.

7. Rd -
8. PSV -
9. PMO -
10. arr. -
11. dep -
12. DMC -
13. ATV -
14. reg. -

Write the plural form of the following words.

15. taxi -
16. casualty -
17. black spot -
18. tax -
19. passenger vehicle -
20. helmet -
21. seat belt -

Lesson Six

Using: As soon as/as soon as.....

We use 'as soon as' when talking about two actions or events that happen one after the other in the shortest time possible.

As soon as works in the same way as:-

- immediately
- no sooner
- shortly after / soon after
- just as / after
- there and then
- without delay
- hardly
- scarcely
- barely
- the moment

Therefore, not any two of the structures mentioned above work together.

Rewrite the sentence beginning: As soon as

1. I will take my car to the garage when I reach town.
.....
2. There was diversion the moment the road construction work started.
.....
3. That kind motorist applied the brakes. He saw a school child crossing the road.
.....
4. The passenger took her seat. She fastened the seat belt there and then.
.....
5. I entered the bus and the conductor asked me for the fare without delay.
.....

Rewrite the sentence using:as soon as.....

6. The passengers boarded the bus. It stopped first.
.....
7. Immediately the bus stopped, we alighted.
.....
8. The motorist stopped the car. The traffic police officer signalled.
.....
9. Mary saw the taxi approaching. She stopped at that moment.
.....
10. The reckless driver was arrested. He caused the accident.
.....

Using: Immediately/.....immediately

Rewrite the sentence beginning: Immediately

1. The first bus arrived at the bus terminal. Everybody boarded it.

.....
.....

2. The trailer driver saw another vehicle coming ahead. He reduced the speed.

.....
.....

3. There were no more vehicles coming. The pedestrians crossed the road.

.....
.....

4. All the vehicles started moving as soon as the traffic lights showed green.

.....
.....

5. The motorist changed to another lane when he noticed that there was traffic jam.

.....
.....

Rewrite the sentence using:.....immediately.....

6. The car tyre developed a puncture. It started losing pressure.

.....
.....

7. The conductor pressed the bell. The driver stopped the bus.
.....
.....
8. As soon as the journalist reached Namayiba bus terminal, he started interviewing the passengers.
.....
.....
9. The conductress gave me my receipt. I paid the fare before.
.....
.....
10. The old car caught fire as soon as the driver parked it.
.....
.....

Lesson Seven

Using : No sooner hadthan.....
No sooner didthan.....

Rewrite the sentence beginning: No soonerthan.....

1. The conductor slapped the passenger. He was handcuffed.
.....
.....
2. Immediately the traffic police officer saw the speeding taxi coming, she signalled it to stop.
.....
.....
3. When the bus reached the humps, the conductor jumped off.
.....

4. I called my friend just after reaching the pelican crossing.

.....
.....

Rewrite the sentence using : had no sooner....than.....

5. Shortly after the passengers reached their destinations, they alighted the bus.

.....
.....

6. A traffic channel was created when the road works started.

.....
.....

7. The Ministry of Works put up road signs when the place became a black spot.

.....
.....

8. The bus will depart when all the passengers are on board.

.....
.....

Lesson Eight

Using : Hardly hadwhen.....

Scarcely hadwhen.....

Barely hadwhen.....

1. The bus stopped immediately it reached the railroad crossing.

.....
.....

2. The car stopped as soon as the fuel was used up.

.....
.....

3. The accident took place at the junction and the traffic police officers arrived immediately.

.....
.....

4. Abinia branched off the moment he read the signpost.

.....
.....

5. The motorist stopped soon after the traffic lights turned red.

.....
.....

6. The police diverted all the traffic. The accident occurred.

.....
.....

7. The driver lost control soon after the brakes failed.

.....
.....

Using :had hardly.....when.....

.....had scarcely.....when.....

.....had barely.....when.....

8. Abdul slowed down the speed immediately he reached the level crossing.

.....
.....

9. The cyclist put on the helmet after getting onto the motorcycle.

.....
.....

10. The driver drove carefully as soon as he approached the black spot.

.....
.....

11. Nabwami loosened the seat belt after reaching home.

.....
.....

12. The traffic police man stopped the bicyclist. He had just turned left.

.....
.....

13. As soon as the vehicles stopped, the pedestrians crossed the road at the zebra crossing.

.....
.....

14. Mr. Chula turned right when he reached the junction.

.....
.....

15. The motorcycle overturned. It bumped into a pothole.

.....
.....

16. The car developed an engine failure. It stopped.

.....

17. Crowds of people poured onto the road as soon as the rally car passed by.

.....
.....

18. The moment the ambulance arrived, the casualties were rushed to the hospital.

.....
.....

Lesson Nine

Use these words in correct sentences to show that you know the difference in their meaning.

1. taxi

.....

tax

.....

2. sit

.....

seat

.....

3. break

.....

brake

.....

4. fair

.....

fare

.....

5. park

.....
pack

6. road

.....
rode

.....
rod

COMPREHENSION

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

ELGON FLYER BUS SERVICES LTD MBALE

Head office	Solar House plot 15, Main Street, Mbale P.O.Box 708, Mbale (U) Tel : Office +256-414-255
Kampala Branch	0772-460-141
Jinja Branch	0392-886-354
Iganga Branch	0772-472-290
E-mail address	admin@elgonflyer.co.ug
Name of passenger	Mooka Fred
Amount paid	50,000/=
Ticket number	5421
Seat number	021
Bus reg. number	UAM 357D
Driver's name	Maleku Tim
Date of issue	5th May 2021
Destination	Soroti

Questions

1. Which bus company issued this information?

.....

2. What name is given to the above information?
.....
3. When did this passenger travel?
.....
4. What was his destination?
.....
5. How much did he pay for the journey?
.....
6. Who was travelling by this bus?
.....
7. Where is the main office of Elgon Flyer Bus Services Ltd?
.....
8. Which telephone number should one call for Iganga?
.....
9. By whom was Mooka Fred given this ticket?
.....
10. Give another word or words to mean destination.
.....

Activity

The information below appeared in the People's Voice Newspaper. Read it carefully and then answer the questions as instructed.

UGANDA POLICE

TRAFFIC SECTION

PROUDLY PRESENTS A SEMINAR ON SAFETY ON THE ROAD

EVERY LAST : SUNDAY OF THE MONTH

GUEST SPEAKER : POLICE SPOKESPERSON

VENUE : CONSTITUTIONAL SQUARE

TIME : 10: 15AM TILL NOON

ENTRANCE FEE : FREE

ALL ARE WELCOME

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE

a) What name is given to the information?

.....

b) What is the information about?

.....

c) Where is the seminar held?

.....

d) How long does the seminar take?

.....

e) Who wrote the information?

.....

f) To whom is the information addressed?

.....

g) Where did the information appear?

.....

h) How often is the seminar held?

.....

Give another word which has the same meaning as:-

i) venue -

j) Why do you think the above seminar is organised?

.....

Lesson Ten

Grammar

Adjectives

An adjective is a word which explains, qualifies, talks about or describes a person or thing.

Positions of adjectives

a) An adjective can be placed before a noun.

Examples

an old vehicle , older , elder

- The police impounded all the old vehicles.
- My elder sister is a pilot.
- John is three years older than Amos.

b) **after a noun**

The police officer was kind and humble.

- c) **after the verbs:** be , look , smile , sound , feel , taste , seem , appear , become , get , stay etc .

Examples

- She is thin.
- He seems tired.
- This mango tastes sweet.

Kinds/ classes of adjectives

1. Number /Quantity / determiner

These are adjectives which show how much or many a noun is.

Examples

many, few , little , much , one , two , a lot of , some , plenty , several , enough , handful , million etc.

There were very few buses at the bus terminal.

Compound adjectives formed with past participles.

Examples

a self-employed driver , a candle-lit table , a horse-drawn cart, a two-legged stool , a tree-lined avenue etc.

Compound adjectives formed with present participles.

Examples

a long-serving car , a long-playing record , a long-suffering conductor , a fuel-consuming engine etc.

Compound adjectives of measurements

Examples

a three-year-old bicycle , twenty-year-old driver , a two-day journey , a thirty-litre car , a second-hand motorcycle , ten-man delegation , a two-tyre machine etc

2 . **Opinion /Quality**

These show how good or bad a person or something is.

Examples

good, bad , beautiful , strong , interesting , clever , dull , nice , lazy , ugly , cold , hot , warm , cool , hardworking etc

The mechanics provide good services to their customers.

3. **size**

These adjectives show how large or small a person or a thing is.

Examples

small, big , giant , dwarf , little , fat , thin , large , thick , enormous , wide , big-headed , narrow , tiny , slim etc

Kagge's little brother enjoys playing with toy cars.

4. **age**

These adjectives show the state of being old or young of a person or a thing.

Examples

slender , new , old , young , ancient , modern, two-year

Stress is a major problem of modern life.

5. **shape**

These adjectives show the form of the outer edges or surfaces of something.

Examples

square , circular , rectangular , oval , spherical , angular , round , cylindrical etc

Tyres are circular.

6. **height**

These adjectives show the measurement of how tall or short a person or thing is.

Examples

tall , short , high , low , long

The driver was a short man.

7. **colour**

These are adjectives that stand for the colours of the nouns.

Examples

red , green , orange , light - skinned, dark - skinned , brown , yellow , indigo , purple etc

My father bought a yellow shirt.

8. **origin(proper adjectives)**

These are adjectives that show a person's or an object's family background.

Examples

Italian, Ugandan , Chinese , Japanese, etc

Many people like buying Japanese cars.

9. **material**

These are adjectives which show a substance that something is made out/of

Example

cotton , sand , glass , metallic , wooden , golden , plastic , papery , clayey , steely , silvery , leathery , leather , woolen , nylon , silk , silky , soft-feathered , hard-bodied , soft-bodied , soft-hearted , rubber

10. **purpose**

These adjectives show the intention, aim or function of something.

Examples

walking , milking , sports , bathing , swimming , dancing etc.

Our grandfather uses a walking stick because he is very old.

11. **demonstrative adjectives**

These are adjectives which show or point out the nouns.

Examples

this , these , that , those

That conductor works with Gateway Bus Company.

12. **personal pronoun adjectives**

These are adjectives used in place of persons.

Examples

his, her , my , your , our , its, their , one's

One should mind one's road sense while walking on roads.

Lesson Eleven

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Most adjectives are formed from nouns and verbs.

Common endings when adjectives are formed from nouns and verbs include:

ful/less

y

ous

ive

al

able

lar

ish

en

some

Forming adjectives from nouns by adding-----ful or -----less

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
care	sin	.....
wonder	fruit	.....
help	bash	.....
truth	play	.....
law	shame	.....
harm	fault	.....
deceit	job	.....
peace	skill	.....
speech	mercy	.....
meaning	beauty	.....
spoon	thank	.....
hand	respect	.....
faith	joy	.....
guilt	end	.....
need	forget	.....
waste	worth	.....
pain	cheer	.....
use	seed	.....
pity

Forming adjective from nouns by ending with ----y.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
sun	sleep	.....
shine	ease	.....
flesh	fat	.....
flower	filth	.....
rain	noise	.....
juice	hill	.....
spice	water	.....
ice	salt	.....
flour	scale	.....
soap	scare	.....
dirt	taste	.....
fault	sugar	.....
grease	slip	.....
fur	dust	.....
hair	wealth	.....
guilt	anger	.....
length	hunger	.....
thirst	need	.....
stone	smell	.....

Forming adjectives from nouns/verbs by ending with---ous

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
mountain	rebel	.....
danger	victory	.....
generosity	mischief	.....
religion	mystery	.....
courage	space	.....
disaster	joy	.....
fame	study	.....
industry	luxury	.....
fury	poison	.....
injury	miracle	.....
labour	continue	.....

Forming adjectives from nouns by ending with-----al

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
centre	music	.....
practice	marry	.....
ancestor	nature	.....
zone	culture	.....

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
tribe	editor/edit	.....
exception	educate	.....
person	president	.....
nation	deny	.....
region	prefect	.....
option	government	.....
parent	minister	.....
face	medicine	.....
tradition	dentist	.....
mechanic	man	.....
crime	coast	.....
remedy	office	.....
globe	form	.....
inter nation	inform	.....
abdomen	secretary	.....
topic		

Lesson Twelve

Forming adjective from nouns/ verbs by ending with-----ble.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
honour	terror	.....
capability	value	.....
comfort	perish	.....
possibility	cure	.....
ability	misery	.....
suit	sense	.....
answer	response	.....
humility	question	.....
move

Adjective formed from nouns by ending with-----lar.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
circle	triangle	.....
muscle	rectangle	.....
angle	single	.....
regularity		

Forming adjectives from nouns by ending with-----tic.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
magnet	democracy	.....
sympathy	energy	.....
fantasy	fan	.....
system		

Forming adjectives from nouns by ending with-----t.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
presence	brilliance	.....
absence	elegance	.....
importance	eloquence	.....
resistance	difference	.....
ignorance		

Forming adjectives from nouns/adjectives by ending with-----ish.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
child	yellow	.....
fool	blue	.....
boy	white	.....
baby	grey	.....
red	purple	.....
book		

Forming adjectives from nouns by ending with----ic.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
ocean	base	.....
angel	hero	.....
satan	acid	.....

Forming adjectives from nouns/verbs by ending with----en.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
wood	strike	.....
wool	forbid	.....
gold	sink	.....
hide	rot	.....
swell

Lesson Thirteen**Forming adjectives from nouns/verbs by ending with----some.**

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
hand	worry	.....
trouble	lamp	.....
flavour	lone	.....
tire	quarrel	.....
whole	bother	.....
tooth	cumber	.....
awe		

Forming adjectives from verbs by ending with-----ive.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
educate	argue	.....
abuse	create	.....
expense	innovate	.....
support	talk	.....
destroy	attend	.....
persuade	act	.....
co-operate	attract	.....
mass			

Forming adjectives from verbs by ending with-----ing.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
amuse	bore	.....
interest	milk	.....
promise	last	.....
encourage	excite	.....
appetite	income	.....
outgo	tire	.....

Forming adjectives from nouns by ending with----ly.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
love	year	.....
friend	coward	.....
low	day	.....
fortnight	week	.....
sick	order	.....
disorder		

Forming adjectives from cardinal numbers.

Cardinal	Ordinal	Cardinal	Ordinal
one	nine	.....
two	twelve	.....
three	eight	.....
four	forty	.....
five	twenty-three	.....
six		

Adjectives formed by putting letter 'a' before the word.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
wake	like	.....
sleep	blaze	.....
lone	shame	.....
live	fright	.....
light		

Adjectives formed by changing spelling.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
stranger	depth	.....
difficulty	height	.....
length	honesty	.....
width	maturity	.....
strength	stupidity	.....
bravery	truth	.....
wisdom	smartness	.....
foolery		

End