LEGIT EDUCATION CONSULTANT

P.5 ENGLISH

ZOOM CLASS

LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

TERM 1

ISSUE ONE

NAME:----------

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DAY ONE

VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

PARTS OF A VEHICLE

VOCABULARY

vehicle, repair, maintain, maintenance, engine, tyre, steering wheel, windscreen, head lamp, spokes, mud guard, reflector, bell, handle bar, driving mirror, wiper, boot, seatbelt, indicators, chain, saddle, brakes, pedal, carrier

Activity:

1. Fill in the missing letters to complete the given words correctly.

a) e__ng__ne

b) __ __ot

c) in__ic__to__s

d) w__pe__

e) ty__ __

2. Re – arrange the given letters to form correct words.

a) Esiegrnt _____

b) indwsrence_____

c) hwele_____

d) negeni_____

e) echilev_____

3. Re – write the sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

1. We found many cars, motorcycles, bicycles and lorrieson the road.

_____

2. When Jackson's car broke down, he took it to the woman who repairs vehicles.

_____

3. My father has taken his bicycle to the place where vehicles are repaired.

_____

4. Owembabazi has got a new box used for keeping hand tools.

   _____

5. The see – through screen which protects passengers in a vehcle is dirty.

   _____

6. My uncle is a person whose job is repairing machines especially engines of vehicles.

   _____

7. Jackson is a lady whose job is to repair things like TVs and radios.

   _____

8. Andrew studied the course that deals with how machines are designed, built and repaired.

   _____

9. The mechanic bought a new tool for raising a car before removing a flat tyre from the vehicle.

   _____

4. Re – arrange the words given in the brackets correctly to fill in the blank spaces.

a) My father takes his car to the _____for repair. (argega)

b) A _____uses a toolbox to keep his equipment.(chamenic)

c) All the school children put their luggage in the _____. (toob)

d) Juma's car was involved in an accident. His _____were faulty. (rabkes)

e) When the _____stops working, the car will immediately break down. (gienne)

f) Are all your _____ fastened? (eatsbltes)

g) The car can't move in the rain because the _____are faulty. (erwips)

5. Use the correct form of the word in the brackets to complete the sentences.

a) How many _____did the mechanic repair today?(vehicle)

b) My father's occupation is _____engineering. (machine)

c) When my bicycle _____down, I took it to Aisha for repair. (break)

d) That mechanic always _____vehicles. (repair)

e) Mr. Kapere's car has been _____to the garage. (tow)

f) Oh! All the _____have punctures. (tube)

VERBS

A verb is a doing word. It expresses an action. Some verbs express physical action while others express mental action. Verbs can be regular or irregular.

INFINITIVE / PRESENT SIMPLE		**PRESENT CONTINUOUS**	**PAST TENSE**	**PAST PARTICIPLE**
maintain	maintains	Maintaining	maintained	maintained
accelerate	accelerates	accelerating	accelerated	accelerated
steer	steers	steering	steered	steered
indicate	indicates	indicating	indicated	indicated

travel	travels	travelling	travelled	travelled
sweep	sweeps	sweeping	swept	swept
dream	dreams	dreaming	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed
feel	feels	feeling	felt	felt
kneel	kneels	kneeling	knelt	knelt
swerve	swerves	swerving	swerved	swerved
sleep	sleeps	sleeping	slept	slept
keep	keeps	keeping	kept	kept
speed	speeds	speeding	sped	sped
smell	smells	smelling	smelt	smelt
weep	weeps	weeping	wept	wept
brake	brakes	braking	braked	braked
lift	lifts	lifting	lifted	lifted
park	parks	parking	parked	parked
overtake	overtakes	overtaking	overtook	overtaken
build	builds	building	built	built
beat	beats	beating	beat	beaten
fall	falls	falling		

break	breaks	breaking	fell	fallen
drive	drives	driving	broke	broken
choose	chooses	choosing	drove	driven
eat	eats	eating	chose	chosen
forget	forgets	forgetting	ate	eaten
give	gives	giving	forgot	forgotten
hide	hides	hiding	gave	given
lie (body posture)	lies	lying	hid	hidden
lie (deceiving)	lies	lying	lay	lain
lay (eggs/ table)	laying	laying	lied	lied
smooth	smoothes	smoothing	laid	laid
prefer	prefers	preferring	smoothed	smoothed
say	says	saying	preferred	preferred
fly	flies	flying	said	said
cry	cries	crying	flew	flown
dirty	dirties	dirtying	cried	cried
	tidies	tidying	dirtied	dirtied
	digs	digging	tidied	tidied

tidy	hangs	hanging	dug	dug
dig	hangs	hanging	hung	hung
hang (pinning up)	repairs	repairing	hanged	hanged
hang (killing)	tows	towing	repaired	repaired
repair	bites	biting	towed	towed
tow	relies	relying	bit	bitten
bite	satisfies	satisfying	relied	relied
occupy	studies	studying	satisfied	satisfied
satisfy	buries	burying	studied	studied
study	knits	knitting	buried	buried
bury	pins	pinning	knitted	knitted
knit	occurs	occurring	pinned	pinned
pin	skids	skidding	occurred	occurred
occur	robs	robbing	skidded	skidded
skid	begs	begging	robbed	robbed
rob	stirs	stirring	begged	begged
	wrings	wringing	stirred	stirred
	clings	clinging	wrung	wrung

beg stir wring cling			clung	clung

Activity:
Complete the table below.

BASE FORM	**PRESENT PARTICIPLE FPRM**	**PAST FORM**	**PAST PARTICIPLE FORM**
Repair	repairing		
tow	towing		
hang (pinning up)	hanging		
dig	digging		
tidy	tidying		
dirty	dirtying		
fly	flying		
prefer	preferring		
say	saying		
pay	paying		
ring	ringing		

cry	crying		
lie (body posture)	lying		
lie (deceiving)	lying		
lay	laying		
weave	weaving		
dye	dyeing		
die	dying		
beat	beating		
break	breaking		

TENSES

The Present Perfect Tense.

This tense points out an action finished in the past but still has something to do with the present. The action happened a few moments before the present time. The present perfect tense is formed with has or have+ past participle

Has represents singular while **have** represents plural

Has is used with singular nouns or pronouns.

Have is used with plural nouns or pronouns and pronoun I.

Examples

1. She has repaired the car properly.
2. The mechanic has gone out.
3. I have finished to clean the windscreen.
4. The driver has bought a tyre.

5. The pupils <u>have learnt</u> about the use of a mud guard.
6. The boy <u>has broken</u> the windscreen of this car.

<u>Examples of past participles</u>

<u>Verb past participle</u>

(i)	go	gone
(ii)	keep	kept
(iii)	teach	taught
	steal	stolen
(iv)	sing	sung

<u>Oral work.</u>

Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect tense.

1. Passengers are tying seatbelts.
2. You wear a lovely watch.
3. Anfield is checking the radiator.
4. The motorist replaced his exhaust pipe.
5. She is tearing my exercise book.
6. Birds are flying high in the sky.
7. Adeline is spraying the car.
8. The motorcyclist slows down to allow Kintu jump off.

Exercise one:

Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect tense

1. Peter_____ with a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering.(read)
2. Mary _____ the flat tyre himself.(remove)
3. My parents _____ to the coast.(travel)
4. Norah _____ hard to make sure that the engine gets fixed.(work)

5. Nobody _____ the fault in the engine.(see)
6. My sister_____ to town.(drive)
7. Someone _____ my car.(steal)
8. Has Suzan _____ my pair of pliers?(return)
9. Look , I _____ petrol in a diesel engine.(put)
10. One of the rear tyres of Samson's car _____. (burst)
11. He _____ the horn so loudly. (hoot)
12. Steven _____ the car tyre onto the rim without anyone helping him. (fix)
13. The driver _____ the rear – view mirror to see what is behind his car. (use)

Exercise 2

Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect tense.

1. Paul broke the side mirror.

_____

2. Mr. Kakooza is cleaning his toolbox.

_____

3. She replaced her old wipers with new ones.

_____

4. The cyclist is ringing the bell.

_____

5. I am putting water in the radiator.

_____

6. The cyclist didn't signal that he was turning left.

_____

7. The motorist is washing his car.

_____

8. He is panel beating his car.

_____

9. The repairmen are having their lunch in the new dining hall.

_____

10. We are taking our books to the teacher.

_____

The Present Perfect Passive

The passive form of this tense is formed by using …….has/have plus the past participle form of the verb.

Examples

1. The mechanic has repaired three vehicles today. (active)

Three vehicles have been repaired by the mechanic today.

2. They have stolenThomas' car from the garage. (active)

Thomas' car has been stolen from the garage.

3. I have bought two toolboxes this morning(active)

Two toolboxes have been bought by me this morning. (passive)

4. Someone has just taken my screw jack.

My screw jack has just been taken.

5. The teacher has taught me how to remove a flat tyre.

I have been taught how to remove a flat tyreby the teacher.

6. Has that mechanic eaten food?

Has food been eaten by that mechanic?

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect passive form.

1. The tube could not hold pressure.

_____

2. The mechanic has replaced all damaged parts.

_____

3. That stubborn boy has taken my rim.

_____

4. A policeman has shot a notorious car thief.

_____

5. Kateregga has lubricated the bicycle parts.

_____

6. Jack hasn't washed my car cushions.

_____

7. My niece has done an interview at Walusimbi's Garage.

_____

8. Has the mechanic fuelled your car?

_____

9. The Greenhill Staff Choir has sung a beautiful song about vehicles.

_____

10. They have stolen my new screw drivers.

_____

DAY TWO

COMPREHENSION

PARTS OF A VEHICLE

Review of the vocabulary

engine driving mirror
tyre boot
steering wheel seat belt
windscreen wiper
head lamp indicators
spokes chain
mud guard saddle
reflector brakes
bell pedal
handle bar carrier
mechanic chain wheel
motorcycle motorcyclist
kick start roll over

garage

Oral Practice

Activity 1

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the words given in the brackets.

1. The _____was charged with reckless riding by the traffic police officer. (motorcycle)
2. The speeding cyclist knocked a dog and _____over two times. (roll)
3. The car tyre _____yesterday. (burst)
4. The indicators are used for _____that the motorist is turning either left or right. (signal)
5. The bicycle _____was covered with mud. (reflect)

Activity 2

Bosco Buys a Motorcycle (BN Primary English Pupil's Book Five page 40 – 42)

Bosco was a very happy man when he bought a motorcycle. It was a second hand motorcycle but this did not bother Bosco anyhow because he knew very well that aroung his home area, Rwashamire, there were very many mechanics who could help him repair his motorcycle once it broke down.

One Saturday morning, Bosco wanted to travel to his grandfather's home area in Kyamakanda Village which is about forty kilometres from Ntungamo Town. He feared to travel alone because of the many iron bar hit men known in that area. He asked his brother, Mwebesa to accompany him. He kick started the motorcycle and they rode off. The speed picked faster and faster, overtaking every vehicle that they met on the road. Meanwhile, Mwebesa became worried and reminded Bosco about the dangers of speeding one of which he said, was rolling over in case of sudden braking or after knocking something. "You should not ride so fast. It is not safe with

such an old motorcycle like this one." Said Mwebesa.Bosco**turned a deaf ear**. Instead, he answered, "This is not my first time to ride first, may be it your first time to sit on a motorcycle." As soon as Bosco said this, they heard a funny noise from the motorcycle. The chain had certainly gone off the chain wheel. Mwebesa looked at his brother and said, "You didn't pay attention to my advice, you see what I told you!" Luckily, there was garage one kilometer ahead. Bosco and Mwebesa pushed the motorcycle up to the garage. The mechanic at the garage asked, "What has happened to your motorcycle?" Bosco answered, "First, there was a funny noise, then the motorcycle stopped moving. I do not know what the problem is." The mechanic put back the chain on to the chain wheel and told Bosco that this problem is sometimes brought by speeding especially in very old motorcycles like his. He advised him to ride more carefully and responsibly.

Questions:

1. What is the story about?

_____

2. Why did Bosco buy a second hand motorcycle?

_____

3. What is the name of Bosco's home area?

_____

4. When did Bosco travel to his grandfather's home area?

_____

5. Where did Bosco's grandfather live?

_____

6. With whom did Bosco travel?

_____

7. Why did Bosco fear to travel alone according to the story?

_____

8. How far is Kyamakanda Village from Ntungamo Town?

_____

9. By whom was the motorcycle ridden?

_____

10. What advice did Mwebesa give Bosco?

_____

11. What do you think is the danger of speeding?

_____

12. Why did the motorcycle produce a funny noise?

_____

13. How was the motorcycle taken to the garage?

_____

14. How far was the garage from the point where the motorcycle broke down from?

_____

15. What did the mechanic adviseBosco to do?

_____

16. What is the title of the story?

_____

17. Where was Bosco's motorcycle taken after breaking down?

_____

18. Give a word or a group of words that means the same as **turned a deaf ear** as used in the story.

_____

19. Write down the opposite of **second hand**

_____

20. Suggest your own title to the story.

_____

Passage

Ssenyonga's Second Hand Vehicle (MK Primary English Pupil's Book Five page 13-14)

Ssenyonga was overjoyed when he bought a car. Although it was old, he liked it very much. He knew that there were a number of good mechanics around who could help him repair his car in case it broke down.

One day, Ssenyonga wanted to travel to his home area, Kabwohe. KabwoheVillage is about twenty kilometers away from MbararaTown. He did not want to travel alone. He asked his friend, Waboineki, to accompany him. Ssenyonga started the car engine. They drove off. The car picked faster and faster. He started overtaking other cars. Waboineki got worried and reminded Ssenyonga about the dangers of driving at such a high speed. “You should not drive so fast, It is not safe with an old car like this one,” said Waboineki. Ssenyonga did not pay attention. Instead, he answered, “This is not my first time to drive. May be it is your first time to travel by car.”

No sooner had Ssenyonga said this than they started hearing a funny noise from the engine. The car certainly had a mechanical problem. Waboineki looked at his friend and said, “You didn’t pay attention to my advice, you see what I told you.” Luckily, a breakdown vehicle came from the opposite direction. The driver of the breakdown got out and asked, “What happened to your car?” Ssenyonga answered, “First, there was a funny noise,then the engine just stopped all of a sudden. I do not know what the matter is.” The breakdown towed Ssenyonga’s car to a nearby garage. The mechanic repaired the vehicle and told Ssenyonga that travelling at a high speed, especially in an old car is not safe. He advised him to drive more carefully.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the story about?

_____

2. Who bought a second hand car?

_____

3. Why did he buy a second hand car?

_____

4. Where is Ssenyonga’s home village?

_____

5. With whom did Ssenyonga travel?

_____

6. How far is Kabwohe Village from Mbarara Town?

_____

7. By whom was the car driven?

_____

8. What advice did Waboineki give Ssenyonga?

_____

9. What do you think is the danger of driving fast?

_____

10. Why did the engine produce a funny noise?

_____

11. How was the car taken to the garage?

_____

12. What did the mechanic adviseSsenyonga to do?

_____

13. What is the title of the story?

_____

14. Where was Ssenyonga's car taken after breaking down?

_____

15. Suggest your own title to the story.

_____

16. From which book was the story above extracted?

_____

17. Give the opposite of **second hand**

_____

COMPOSITION (FILL IN COMPOSITION)

PARTS OF A VEHICLE

Review of the vocabulary

engine driving mirror
tyre boot
steering wheel seat belt
windscreen wiper
head lamp indicators
spokes chain
mud guard saddle
reflector brakes
bell pedal
handle bar carrier
mechanic chain wheel
motorcycle motorcyclist
kick start roll over
garage

Oral activity:

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

a) The passengers are busy _____their seatbelts. (fasten)

b) Where are the _____which Mr. Oloya keeps here?(toolbox)

c) After _____my aunt's car, the mechanic drove to town. (repair)

d) The mechanic _____all the nuts using a spanner. (tight)

e) Immediately the mechanic repaired my mother's vehicle, she was _____. (pay)

f) Mechanics use _____to fix nuts. (spanner)

g) The mechanic _____his overall before repairing the lorry. (wear)

h) The road was closed and left only for _____traffic. (vehicle)

i) Although the taxi rolled four times, it was _____. (repair)

Practice activity 2:

Use the words in the box below to complete the passage sensibly.

car jack	hammer	painted	mechanic	toolbox
sandpaper	file			

I live with my uncle who is a _____. One day, I escorted him to his garage. I carried his _____which had some equipment. There was a damaged car which he was going to work on. He opened his toolbox and used the _____to lift the car. He then got a _____to smooth the damaged part. He got a _____and a nail. He hit the nail in one of the metals. Then he got a _____to rub the metal to make it smooth. Finally, he _____the vehicle.

Written activity 3:

Use the words in the box below to complete the passage sensibly.

steering wheel	diesel	engine	brakes	seath
damage	headlight			
indicators	vehicle	driving mirror		

A car is a good _____with many parts working together. It has _____that control the speed of the car. The _____is used to turn the car in any direction. The _____is for seeing vehicles that are coming from behind. The _____provides power for the car to run. Some of them use petrol while others use _____as fuel. When the

_____flash, it may be a warning to other drivers. We have two lights in a car. They are called _____. They show other drivers when we want to make a turn to either the right or the left side. _____are used in cars and earoplanes because if there is an accident, you will not fall forward and _____any part of your body.

DAY THREE

Vocabulary review

(a) Vocabulary

spare parts lubricant
sand paper tow track
tester toolbox
saw screw driver
rubber solution spanner
screw jack file
hammer grease
exhaust pipe

Activity:

11. **Re –write the following sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words.**

a) A <u>motorist</u> should buy a new tyre for his car.

_____

b) Every <u>passenger</u> must ensure that his or her seatbelt is fastened before departure.

_____

c) Walusimbi Auto Garage ordered for a <u>lorry</u> from Japan.

_____

d) The mechanic bought a <u>toolbox</u> from Akwata Empola Auto Parts Limited.

_____

e) Vincent bought a pair of pliers from Ndeeba Auto Garage.

_____

f) The rear tyre developed a puncture on our way to the airport.

_____

g) The garage which we visited did not have a standby generator.

_____

h) A taxi is an example of a motor vehicle.

_____

i) Every mechanic has an operational license.

_____

j) A spanner is used for tightening nuts and bolts.

_____

12. **Re – write each of the following sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words.**

a) The motorcycle was repairable.

_____

b) Mr. Olupot's car was new.

_____

c) The mechanic is very polite to his customers.

_____

d) Mrs. Baziliyo is a proud repairer.

_____

e) All the mechanics were present by the time we left the garage.

_____

_____

f) We were prepared to go by the conditions given to us by the management of Ndeeba Auto Garage.

_____

_____

g) Is it practical for a mechanic to replace a flat tyre in ten minutes?

_____

_____

h) It is <u>possible</u> to finish all the repairs by midday.

_____

_____

13. **Fill in the blank spaces with a suitable word or a group of words.**

a) Mr. Kanyamunyu's car was towed to the _____where it will be repaired from.

b) Mrs. Kalema is the _____who repaired my car.

c) A car jack is _____expensive as a windscreen.

d) Balinya is skilful _____to fix the engine problem.

e) The engine is _____heavy for human beings to lift.

f) Both a spanner _____ a screw driver are important tools.

g) Godfrey is fond _____of moving with his toolbox.

<u>THE USE OF SINCE, FOR, AND FROM</u>

<u>Since:</u> This is used when a point of time from which an action began is given. It means that something began from some definite point of period in the past till now. It is commonly used in the **past perfect** or **present perfect tenses**.

(a) He hasn't bought tyres since the end of January

(b) He had been composing songs since he joined the choir.

(c) They have been fitting tyres since morning.

(d) The present perfect continuous is used when the action is still existing.(it started raining yesterday and it is still raining)

<u>For</u>: This refers to a fixed period. It is used when the length of time an action has spent or spent in existence is indicated.

<u>Examples.</u>

(a) Ospina has repaired that car for three hours.

(b) They have played for two hours.
(c) I have not been at the garage for the last three years.
(d) I have been waiting for spare parts for a while.

From: This is used to show relationship.

Examples.

(a) He hasn't taken anything from the garage.
(b) The child fell down from the third floor.

Exercise

Complete the following sentences using: since, for or from.

1. He waited for the new engine _____two months.
2. I haven't been to Ndeeba Auto Garage _____yesterday.
3. I haven't seen Mr. Kigozi, the mechanic engineer ____a long time.
4. _____8.00 o'clock, the garage has been closed.
5. Do you want to take anything _____from my tool box?
6. Where have you been _____morning?
7. John has been sitting there _____more than an hour.
8. Our driver has been away _____a week.
9. I haven't received any letter _____him _____the beginning of this month.
10. I am leaving this country _____good.
11. She has been studying mechanical engineering_____1994.
12. Juma has been spraying the car _____8:00 o'clock.

Re – write the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. John started repairing my car at 7:00a.m. It is now midday and he is still repairing it. (Join the sentences using: …….since……..)

_____

_____

2. Tom started tightening the nuts in the morning and he is still tightening them. (Use: …….since……..)

_____

_____

3. I have not gone to that garage for two years now. (Re – write using: ……..since……)

_____

_____

4. I last visited Ndeeba Auto Garage five months ago. (Re – write and use: ……for……)

_____

_____

5. Mathew has been working in Walusimbi's Garage since 2010. (Re – write and use: ……for……)

_____

_____

(Must and mustn't)

Must is used to say what someone should do or what should be done. Study the following examples.

(a) A good driver must have a spare tyre in the car.
(b) We must always repair our cars.
(c) All vehicles must have an engine to move properly.

Mustn't is the direct opposite of must

Examples:

(i) We mustn't drive cars in dangerous mechanical condition
(ii) You mustn't play on the road.

Exercise 1

Use must or mustn't to complete the following sentences

1. Drivers _____drink and drive.

2. We _____respect one another.

3. Pedestrians _____ chew sugar canes along the road.

4. We _____ use worn-out tyres on our car.

5. Mechanics _____ be rude to customers.

6. We _____respect other road users.

7. Garage owners _____ protect people's vehicles while in their garages.

8. We _____ give chance to the physically handicapped to study mechanical engineering.

9. All mechanics _____ be honest.

10. We _____ make noise while at the garage.

Exercise 2 (structures)

Use….must or….mustn't in the following sentences.

1. He needs to clean the car boot before putting in the luggage.

_____

_____

2. They needn't worry about their car.

_____

_____

3. We needn't go by air.

_____

_____

4. I needn't borrow my neighbour'sbicycle.

_____

_____

5. John needs to go to church tomorrow afterreturning his father's car.

_____

_____

6. There is heavy traffic jam in the city. There _____be an important visitor.

7. She is looking unhappy. Her car _____have broken down.

8. She can't be preparing for marriage because she is still paying for the car she took on loan.

_____

_____

9. I can't buy that car now. It _____be very expensive.

10. No, the manager is a tall man. You _____be talking about a different man.

11. Stewart _____use a pair of pliers to cut the wire.

12. You _____write on your father's car.

13. He _____ be a thief. Where does he get all these spanners?

14. He is not a Ugandan. He _____be a Presidential Candidate.

15. She is cleaning the windscreen. Her father _____ be very happy.

16. He _____be at the University. He is still young.

17. She wears a very expensive overall. She _____be a very rich woman.

18. He _____be coming from Kira. His car is covered with dust.

DAY FOUR

EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR

Conditional sentences

The use of IF1.

It is used when we want to say that something is going to happen if a certain condition is fulfilled.

Examples

1. I will go to Kampala if I get time. OR If I get time I will go to town.
2. If he doesn't hurry, I will leave him. OR I will leave him if he doesn't hurry.

We normally use a future simple tense in the Main Clause and a present tense in the IF Clause. However, we don't use a future tense after if.

When the IF Clause comes first, it is followed by a comma. If the main Clause comes first, no comma is required.

NOTE

(a) If I get time, I will visit my uncle's garage.

If clause main clause

(b) I will visit my uncle's garage if I get time

Main clause if clause

(c) In part (a) above, a comma is very important whereas in part (b) no comma is needed.

(d) **Oral work**

Complete the following sentences correctly.

1. John will remove the flat tyre if

_____

_____

2. If I get my salary,

_____

_____

3. My brother will buy a new tool box if

_____

_____

4. Andy will take his bicycle for repair if

_____

_____

5. If Madina learns driving, _____

Exercise 1

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. If the driver applies grease on the chain, the friction _____(to reduce)
2. The mechanic will find the problem if he _____the vehicle.(check)
3. If the air pressure _____ down, the nail will prick your tube. (go)
4. If he _____ carefully, he will not cause any accident. (drive)
5. I will wash the car if I_____ time. (get)
6. If Kato gets a car jack, he will _____ the tyre. (remove)
7. He will buy a car if he _____money.(get)
8. If Luzinda comes back early, he will _____ the car. (repair)
9. If you _____ Nanyonjo for a hammer, she will lend it to you. (ask)

10. The luggage will fall down if you _____ the boot. (open)

STRUCTURE …….if……)

It is used in sentences if there is a condition to fulfill.

Examples:

1. My getting money today, my buying a car tomorrow.

- I will buy a car tomorrowif I get money today.

2. His being absent from school, his missing the examination.

- He will miss the examinationif he is absent from school.

EXERCISE 2

1. Construct five sentences using "If" at the beginning of the sentence

a) _____
_____

b) _____
_____

c) _____
_____

d) _____
_____

e) _____
_____

2. Construct five sentences using "if" in the middle of the sentence

a) _____
_____

b) _____
_____

c) _____
_____

d) _____

_____

e) _____

_____

TOPIC:VEHICLE REPAIR

VOCABULARY

chain

mudguard

carrier

saddle

reflector

brakes

bell

pedal

handlebar

tow

tube

garage

mechanic

pump

chain

steering wheel

windscreen

driving mirror

boot

seat belt

seat

wiper

headlamp

indicator

toolbox

spare parts

Oral work (Ref:MKbk 5 pp 6-7)

Structure: -----must---------

------mustn't-------

Guided composition

Use the words below to complete the passage correctly

steering wheel	damage
diesel	headlight
engine	indicators
brakes	vehicle
seat belts	driving mirror

A car is a good_____ with many parts working together. It has_____ that control the speed of the car. The_____ is used to turn the car in any direction. The _____is for seeing vehicles that are coming from behind.

The _____provides power for the car to run. Some of them use petrol while others use_____as fuel. When the_____flash, it may be a warning to other drivers. We have two lights in a car. They are called_____.They show other drivers when we want to make a turn to either the right or the left side._____ are used in cars and aeroplanes because if there is an accident, youwill not fall forward and _____ any part of your body.

COMPREHENSION

EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR

Vocabulary review

(a) Vocabulary

spare partslubricant
sand paper tow track
tester toolbox
saw screw driver
rubber solution spanner
screw jack file
hammer grease
exhaust pipe

(b)Oral practice: Activity 1

Give the plurals of the following:

a) tester b) saw c) screw jack d) tow track e) toolbox f) spanner g) exhaust pipe h) hammer i) spare part

Practice activity 2

Jordan took his car to the garage for repair. Below is the conversation he had with the mechanic. Read it and in full sentences,answer the questions about it.

Mechanic: Good morning, Sir.
Jordan: Good morning, Madam.
Mechanic: How can I help you?
Jordan: My car has got a problem.
Mechanic: Which problem has your car got?
Jordan: My car brakes are working well.
Mechanic: For how long have your car brakes not been working?
Jordan: My car brakes have not been working for three days now.
Mechanic: Three days! Why have you taken long to bring it?
Jordan: I did not have money to bring it early enough.
Mechanic: Even if you didn't have money, you should have brought itand plan to pay later.
Jordan: So, how much are you going to charge me to fix the brakes?

Mechanic: I am going to charge you fifty thousand shillings to fix thebrakes.

Jordan: That sounds rather high! Can't you reduce it for me?

Mechanic: No, I can't reduce for you because fixing brakes takes a lot of time.

Jordan: Will you also consider checking for any other faults?

Mechanic: Yes, I will also check for any other fault but you should always bring this car for servicing.

Jordan: How often should I bring it for servicing?

Mechanic: You should bring it for servicing at least three times a month.

Jordan: I don't have any cash at hand unfortunately, can I send you the money via mobile money?

Mechanic: Yes, you can send me the money via mobile money on 0773 919092. I have received it, thank you very much.

Jordan: You are welcome.

Questions:

1. What is the dialogue about?

_____

_____

2. How many people are taking part in the dialogue?

_____

_____

3. Where did the dialogue take place?

_____

_____

4. At what time of the day did the dialogue take place?

_____

_____

5. What problem had Jordan's car got?

_____

_____

6. Why did Jordan take long to take his car to the garage according to the dialogue?

_____

_____

7. Who are the people taking part in the dialogue?

_____

_____

8. Why did the mechanic refuse to reduce the charges for fixing the brakes?

_____

_____

9. Why doesn't the mechanic want old cars to be scrapped off the roads in the city?

_____

_____

10. What else did Jordan want the mechanic to do apart from fixing the brakes?

_____

_____

11. How often should Jordan take his car for servicing according to the mechanic?

_____

_____

12. Why did Jordan pay the mechanic via mobile money?

_____

_____

13. Suggest a suitable title to the dialogue.

_____

_____

14. Whose telephone number is 0773 919092?

_____

_____

Written activity:

Dialogue

One day, Tom went to the garage with his mother. Below is a dialogue between Tom and the mechanic at the garage. Read it carefully and answer the questions in full sentences.

Tom: Good morning, sir,

Mechanic: Good morning Tom

Tom: You are a mechanic and you repair vehicles. Do you enjoy your job?

Mechanic: Yes, I enjoy my job because I get a lot of money from it

Tom: But it makes your clothes dirty. Is there a way you can keep yourself clean in the garage?

Mechanic: No, old vehicles have dirty, black oil and grease which make me look dirty all the time in the garage.

Tom: I see! Now, you have many tools like spanners, pliers and hammers. How do you keep them?

Mechanic: I keep all these tools in a tool box after cleaning them.

Tom: By the way, why do old cars cause accidents?

Mechanic: Old cars have a lot of mechanical problems. For example when I repair the engine, the battery may fail to work. And when the battery is put right, the car may need wheel alignment.

Tom: Is it okay to scrap all old cars off the roads especially here in the city?

Mechanic: No, I don't think so because I will not get vehicles to repair. How else will I earn a living?

Tom: But sir, even new cars have challenges which you can take care of and earn a living.

Mechanic: My dear son, these new cars are not my daily customers. Their problems are minor and may not necessarily need a mechanic.

Tom: But you can create a washing bay and a private parking yard with maximum security and there you can earn a lot of money.

Mechanic: I think you are an intelligent boy. You have very wonderful ideas. May the Good Lord bless you.

Questions

1. What is the dialogue about?

_____

_____

2. How many people are taking part in the dialogue?

_____

_____

3. Where did the dialogue take place?

_____

_____

4. At what time of the day did the dialogue take place?

_____

_____

5. What makes the mechanic's clothes dirty?

_____

_____

6. Why does the mechanic enjoy his job according to the dialogue?

_____

_____

7. Who are the people taking part in the dialogue?

_____

_____

8. Why do old cars cause accidents according to the mechanic?

_____

_____

9. Why doesn't the mechanic want old cars to be scrapped off the roads in the city?

_____

10. What else does Tom want the mechanic to do apart from his usual job?

_____

11. Why do you think that Tom is a clever boy?

_____

12. With whom did Tom go to the garage?

_____

13. Suggest a suitable title to the dialogue.

_____

14. What shows that Tom is still young in the poem?

_____

DAY FIVE

EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR

Vocabulary

toolbox

carjack

hammer

file

oil

spanner

saw

wire

grease

sandpaper

tester

handtool

pliers

screwdriver

Oral work

a) Read and pronounce the new words correctly.

b) Construct meaningful sentences using the words

c) Mention/identify some of the equipment used to repair a vehicle.

Re-arrange the following sentences to make a good story.

1. That is why I was late for school on that day.

2. My mother thanked the mechanic and gave him fifty thousand shillings.

3. He then fixed the spare tyre.

4. Last Wednesday, I woke up very early and prepared myself for school.

5. After fastening the spare tyre the mechanic asked for some money.

6. After preparing, I called my mother so that she could drive me to school.

7. When the mechanic came, he used a carjack and a spanner to remove the flat tyre.

8. My mother couldn't' remove the flat tyre so she called the mechanic.

9. But when we opened the garage, our car had a flat tyre.

10. The tyre had been damaged by a nail.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

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_____

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_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

COMPOSITION

Picture Composition

VOCABULARY

spare partslubricant
sand paper tow track
tester toolbox
saw screw driver
rubber solution spanner
screw jack file
hammer grease
exhaust pipe

(b)Oral practice: Activity 1

Give the plurals of the following:

b) tester b) saw c) screw jack d) tow track e) toolbox f) spanner g) exhaust pipe h) hammer i) spare part

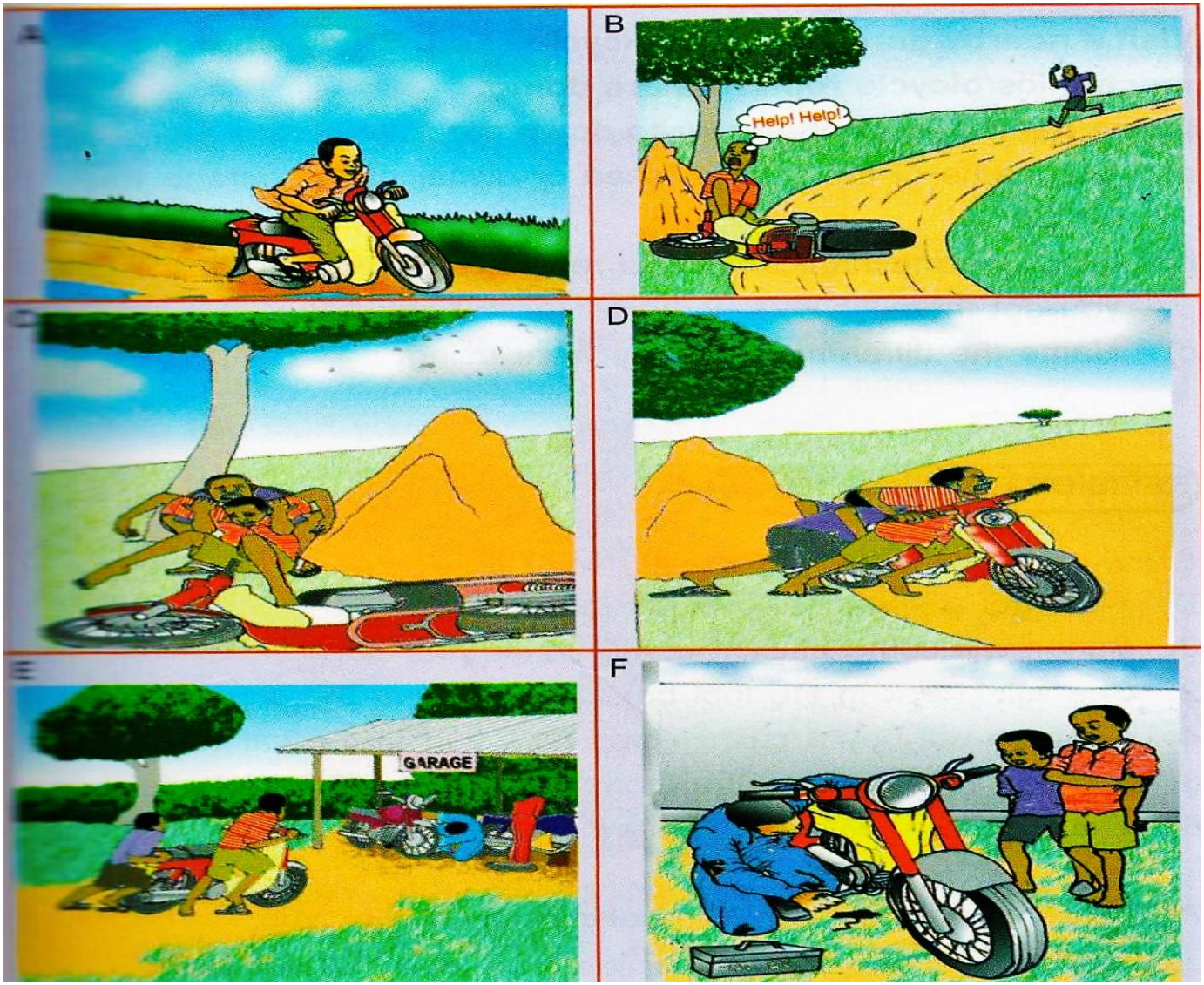
Use the correct form of the word in the brackets to complete the sentence.

1. Mr. Kagina has _____a new spanner.(buy)
2. My uncle bought five _____yesterday. (exhaust pipe)
3. My mother's car was _____to the garage. (tow)
4. Sand paper is used for _____metals before they are sprayed. (smooth)

Oral activity:

Pictures A – F tell a story about Meddie. Study them and describe what is happening in each.

Speeding knocked friend taking anthill garage help repairing



A

_____

_____

B

_____

_____

C

_____

_____

D

_____

_____

E

_____

_____

F

_____

_____

h) What did Meddie knock in picture B?

_____

_____

i) How did Meddie's friend know about the accident?

_____

_____

j) Where do you think the boys are taking the motorcycle in picture E?

_____

_____

k) What lesson do you learn from the picture story?

_____

_____

l) Suggest a suitable title to the picture story.

_____

_____**Wri**

tten activity:

The pictures below tell a story about a man who replaced his car tyre that had got a puncture. Use them to describe what is happening in each picture.

Picture A:

_____

_____

Picture B:

_____

_____

Picture C:

_____

_____

Picture D:

_____

_____

Picture E:

_____

_____

Picture F:

_____

_____

g) What do you think the man is removing from the car boot in picture C?

_____

_____

h) What did the man use to lift the vehicle from the ground in picture D?

_____

_____

i) Suggest a reason why you think the car in picture E has no number plate.

_____

_____

j) Where do you think the man put the spoilt tyre in picture D?

_____

_____