PRIMARY WORK BOOK

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS IS A SERIES OF LEARNING THE SOURCE MATERIALS ORGANISED FOR USE AFTER THE TEACHER HAS INTRODUCED AND EXPLAINED THE CONCEPT TO THE LEARNER.

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS COVERS PRIMARY SYLLABUS FROM **PRIMARY ONE TO PRIMARY SEVEN** IN ALL SUBJECT ASPECTS THAT IS ENGLISH, SOCIAL STUDIES, INTEGRATED SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, LITERACY (FOR LOWER CLASSES) AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THIS TOOL IS WELL SUMMARISED WITH RELEVANT EXPLANATIONS, FOLLOW UP EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES IN LINE WITH TERM ONE WORK AS PRESCRIBED BY THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTER, UGANDA.

EACH OF THE ABOVE ASPECTS HAS A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE MASTERY.

THIS WORK BOOK IS ORGANISED BY MARKS GATE INTERNATIONAL (MGI) IN CORROBORATION WITH STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA (STAHIZA)

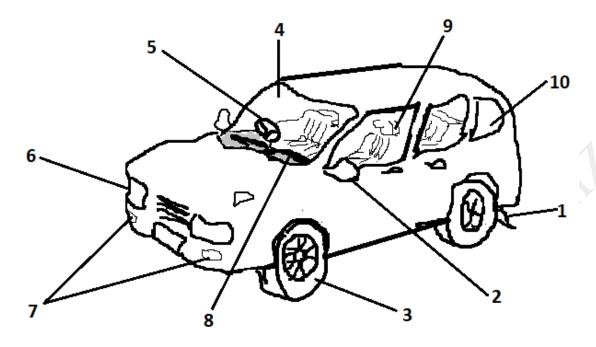
THIS TOOL HAS SERIES IN TERMS THAT IS (TERM ONE, TERM TWO, TERM THREE)

Here in is an extract of the material that compose a whole book. In case you are interested in the complete sets of books, contact; 0772511120/0705283741

ENGLISH WORKBOOK FOR PRIMARY FIVE - TERM ONE.

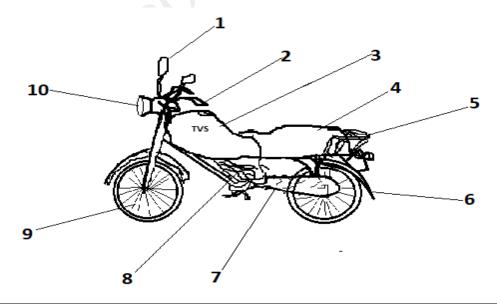
TOPIC 1:	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	
1A:	PARTS OF A VEHICLE.	
A:	VOCABULARY	
i) R	ead the passage below:	
looks at the to see if the times the driving mi	has nice car. When he starts the engine, he checks the brake e four tyres. He then takes his seat and turns the steering when e indicators are working. When it is at night he checks the windscreen is dirty. He uses the wiper to clean it. He then prors in position. These help him to see what is behind the ethen fastens the seat belt after he has put his bag in the content.	neel. He checks headlamp. At uts the side and car when he is
a) Write	e down ten words that we have learnt	_
		_
b) How	many times are tyres mentioned in the story?	
c) Who	t does he do when he takes the seat?	
d) At w	hat time of the day does a headlamp work?	
e) Who	t does a wiper do?	
f) Who	t does the driver use to see what is behind the car?	
g) Who	t is the use of a boot?	

ii) Use the words in the box to name parts of the car as below;



Indicators,	headlamp,	seat,	mudguard,	tyre,
Wiper,	steering wheel,	windscre	en, boot,	side mirror.

iii). Have you ever seen a motorcycle? It is also a vehicle. Name its parts and use words in the box below.



Engine,	reflector,	handlebars,	headlamps,	indicators,	carrier,	
saddle,	spokes,	mud guard,	chain,	fuel-tank,	tyre,	seat

iv) Can we use these words in the sentence? Number one is done for you.

1. Mud guard: I cannot ride my bicycle because its mud guard is spoilt.

	2.	windscreen:	
	3.	brakes:	
	4.	bell:	
	5.	seat belt:	
	6.	boot:	
	7.	carrier:	
	8.	tyre:	
	9.	wiper:	
	10	saddle:	
v)		Which part of the vehicle am I?	
•	a)	I clean the windscreen.	
	b)	Cyclists use me to turn the chain.	
	c)	I help vehicles to reduce speed.	
	d)	I help drivers to see where they are driving to at night.	
	e)	Passengers keep their luggage in me.	
	f)	Drivers use me to show that they are turning off the road.	
	a)	The cyclist sits on me as he rides	

h)	I protect the driver from wind and rain.	
i)	The cyclist puts luggage on me.	
j)	The cyclist uses me to tell pedestrian to give way.	

GRAMMAR

Auxiliary verb - 'has' 'have'

'Has' and 'have' are helping verbs. They are used in forming the present perfect tense. These are placed before the main verb in the past participle form.

Look at these sentences

- a) Juma has eaten a cake.
- b) We have ridden a bicycle.
- c) The boys have <u>written</u> a letter.
- d) I have drawn a picture.
- ❖ We use 'have' with: I, we, you, they, the boys, the drivers.
- ❖ We use 'has' with: he, she, it, my father, John, the cow.
- 'Have' and 'has' are also used to show possession.
- 'has' and 'have' can be used to ask questions.

When we use "has" and "have", some words change. E.g.

eat	-	eaten
ride	-0	ridden
write	-	written
draw	-	
play	-	
begin	-	
see	-	
dance	-	
take	-	
sweep	-	
lose	-	

close	-					
dance	-	_				
sing	-					
drink	-					
go	-					
Making	g sentences	s with the pro	esent perfect te	nse		
Subjec	t + have/ho	as + particip	le + object			
Subjec	:t ł	nas/have		participle	object.	
Opio		nas		washed	the car.	
Maria	r	nas		repaired	the engine.	
We		nave		removed	the tyre.	
I	r	nave		driven	the van.	
EXERC	ISE I					
Fill in '	has' or 'hav	e'				
a) I			_ closed the bo	ook.		
b) S	ihe		woven a b	asket.		
c) J	lohn		gone to the	market?		
d) _		yo	u seen my book	ζŚ		
e) _			John eaten a co	ake?		
f) V	Ve		_ washed our c	clothes		
g) V	Vilson		taught us abou	t parts of a b	cycle.	
h) (Oponyo		drawn a go	od picture.		
i) Y	ou and I_		left our bod	ks on the tak	ole.	
EXERC	ISE II					
Use the	e correct for	rm of the wo	ords in bracket to	o complete t	he sentences.	
a) N	Mary has _		home. (go)		
b) B	Binta has		a letter. (write)		
c) V	We have _		a book.	(buy)		
d) H	Have they_		the plate	es? (wash)		
e)	Has Peelowo	a	his pe	en? (see)		

f)	I have		a fly. (catch)			
g)	The shopke	epers have	sor	me soap. (sell)	
h)	Jamil and I	Kamil have	c	ırat. (kill)		
i)	The old wo	man has	her	stick. (bre	ak)	
j)	The dog ho	as	the small bo	oy. (bite)		
k)	That bad b	ooy has	me.	(beat)		
I)	Mulosi has		the old cup.	(break)		
	MMAR: use of:	must, mustn't				
a) b)	'Must" is us	g verb. sed to indicate tho ed to express obliq ust' when we wan	gation or the nee	ed to do so		
a) b) c) The s a) b)	John has to entences al You <u>must</u> g You <u>must</u> h	have a rest. o stop playing. bove can be writte go home.	en as:			
Rewr	ite the follov	wing sentences usi	ng;must			
1.	We have to	o clean our bicycle	es.			
2.	John should	d write well.				
3.	The boys no	eed to come early	/ .			
4.	School chil	dren have to be c	lean.			
5.	The dogs h	ave to eat every o	day.			

6. Kaposi will replace the headlamp.	
7. The old man has to go back today	
8. I have to stop here.	
9. You have to clean part of a bicycle.	
10. He has to repair his bicycle now.	

'Mustn't

'Mustn't' is used to express undesirable actions or to say that something is unacceptable. It is used to talk about actions which should never be done.

Read the sentences.

- a) We should not play with fire.
- b) I cannot stay alone.
- c) Don't tear that book.
- d) We needn't play on the road.

The sentences above can be written as:.

- a) We mustn't play with fire.
- b) I <u>mustn't</u> stay alone.
- c) You mustn't tear that book.
- d) We <u>mustn't</u> play on the road.

NB: mustn't is the short form of must not

EXERCISE III

Rewrite the following sentences using mustn't

a) Don't look at me.

b)	You should not ride a bad bicycle.
c)	We cannot climb this tree.
d)	The pupils should not lose their books.
e)	Jackson doesn't abuse elders.
f)	It is bad for Jane to cry.
g)	The cat needn't drink baby's milk.
h)	You don't need to write on the wall.
i)	Simba should not play with a motorcycle.
j)	Don't enter a dirty room.
COM	IPREHENSION
Last v	the passage below and, in full sentences answer the questions that follow: week, on Friday, our school had a football match with St. Anna Junior School, The ch took place at that school. So we had to go to St. Anna Junior school. Some of alked. Those who had some money took a taxi. The rest rode their bicycles.
had i not n	't have my own bicycle. My friend Sansa gave me a ride on his. That morning it rained seriously. There was a lot of mud on the way. At one time the wheels could nove. The mudguards were covered with mud. The brakes could not work. The dles were hard to use. They were all mud. We decided to roll the bicycle. This was

There was a group that travelled by a taxi. Half way the journey, the tyres could not move. The mud was very much. The windscreen couldn't be seen through. The wipers were faulty. Before they reached the venue, the vehicle stopped. The engine had developed a problem and the steering wheel failed to work.

because the saddle was wet.

	Which school had a football match with your school?
b)	Where did the match take place?
c)	How did the team move from school to the match ground?

d)	Why did the wheels of the bicycle fail to move?
e)	Which part of the bicycle was covered with mud?
f)	Which part of the taxi was faulty?
g)	Why did the taxi steering wheel fail to work?
Read	the poem below and, in full sentences answer the questions that follow.
With t There	a proud vehicle wo wheels and an engine is no peddle to move me by chain uses the engine.
There My M	e two indicators on the front are other two at the back aster, the motorcyclist uses them time he wants to change direction.
They Wher	rakes are very strong obey my master's order never he wants me to stop every time he wants to lower speed.
The m Peop	e a great friend and relatives nan with only three wheels le have called him tuk-tuk noney maker in most villages.
Ques a)	By Zona Nte itions How many wheels does the vehicle in the poem have?
b)	How many indicators does the vehicle have?
c)	When does a motorcyclist use the indicators?

d) Which p	art of the vehicle is used to slow it down?	
e) Name c	ny four parts of the vehicle mentioned in the peom.	
i		
ii		
iii		

NB: What you have finished is a **small part** of the material that compose a **whole book**. In case you are **interested** in the complete set of this book, contact; 0772 511 120/ 0705 283 741