**EPMA**

**Name; Tr Calvin YEAR\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2022/2023\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**P.5 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES**

**TERM I**

**ASPECT ONE: PUNCTUATION**

**A. CAPITAL LETTERS**

A B C E F G H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

**Use of capital letters**

1. At the beginning of the sentence; e.g. My father is a good man in our village.
2. At the beginning of proper nouns; e.g. names of people, cities, lakes, mountains, countries, rivers, days , months , streets etc. e.g. Musoke , Kampala , Victoria , Elgon , Uganda , Nile , Sunday , February , William street respectively.
3. Writing abbreviations e.g. P.L.E. , U.P.E , D. E. O etc
4. Pronouns I e.g You and I are friends.
5. To begin in direct speech. E.g The teacher said, “ Go out!”
6. To begin word He, Him, His - If they are relating to God.

**EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

**Punctuate the following sentences correctly.**

1. a snake bit jenifer yesterday
2. the little boy drowned into lake kyoga
3. I was going to church when i met tumwine at lubaga.
4. Entebbe guitar singers with their play omuzira mu bazira are going to stage it at gombe.
5. out teacher mr. nkaayi is to wed tomorrow.
6. by Friday , she will have finished the homework
7. this soil has lost its fertility and I won’t plant in crops.
8. the oc would like to see the following persons engage anguye and bukane
9. the highest mountain in Uganda is mt. rwenzori
10. Tanzania is neighbouring Uganda in the south.
11. jane said, “I am very ill”
12. my brother told me to meet him on nkurumah street

**LESSON 2**

**b. Full stop ( . )**

i) Put at end of a complete sentence. E.g Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.

ii) Used in abbreviations e.g. U.P.E , P.S.V, Ms. Dr. etc

**EVALUATION**

**Punctuate the following sentences.**

1. That boy is my friend.
2. I don’t have any pen to use.
3. The OC old Kampala will visit our school next week.
4. Mary said, “ I am going to church”.
5. “I won’t attend the party,” said the angry man.
6. The thief ordered, “open the door”.
7. jesus loves us a lot
8. I once lived in tanzania and Nigeria
9. that car belongs to martin.
10. there are many islands in kampala district

**LESSON 3**

**Question mark**

Used at the end of a question or interrogative sentences .e.g. Where are you going?

**EVALUATION**

**Punctuate the following**

1. do you remember where she lives.
2. how do you do
3. where does your father work
4. is it time for lunch
5. how do you come to school
6. the teacher said, “why are you late”
7. did you see an accident on jinja road last Tuesday
8. which car does your father drive
9. are young children allowed to drive
10. how old is your youngest sister

**LESSON 4**

**Exclamation mark ( !)**

Used to show surprise, admiration or feare.g. My God! What a dirty plate that is!

**ACTIVITY**

1. What a lovely dress this is
2. Oh cried the girl
3. What an old man your father is
4. Hurrah I have got this number correct
5. How deep this hole is

**LESSON 5**

**Comma ( , )**

Used when listing things e.g. he bought a ball , pencil, pen and hut.

Used in address or date e.g. Sir Apollo School,

P.O.Box 4096,

Kampala

1. Used after “yes” or “No” at the beginning of the sentence. E.g. No, that you.
2. Yes, I shall go
3. Used in expressions like On the other hand, however, additionally, on top of that, for instance, by the way further more etc.
4. Used to set off the name of the person addressed e.g. Why do you come with us, Peter?
5. Used in speeches e.g., Mary said, “ I will help you”.

**EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

**Punctuate the following**

1. no she only owns a motor cycle
2. “I will come tomorrow” said john
3. Tuesday 11th april 2008
4. Sir apollo Kaggwa primary school

P.O.box 4321

Kampala

1. where are you going john
2. east africa is made up of uganda kenya tanzania rwanda and burundi
3. here is some chocolate . no thank you
4. she is a short bright brown girl
5. today is Monday 18th January 2009
6. The boy said “ I am eleven years old”

**LESSON 6**

**APOSTROPHE ( ’ )**

1. Used to replace an omitted letter e.g. can’t , don’t etc .
2. used to indicate ownership or possession e.g. Mary’s dress, Uganda’s etc
3. Use to form the plural of letters, signs and figurese.g. Mary writes her ts’ correctly

**EVALUATION ACTIVITY**

**Write out the following putting in the possessive case**

1. The man went to the ( chemist) shop.

2. The name of Mrs. ( Musoke) dog was Micky

3. Have you seen ( Henry) new bicycle

4. We heard the ( men) shouts in the distance.

5. My (sister) friend is coming to tea.

**Re – write changing the underlined to contractions**

6. Jane does not eat meat.

7. We cannot go with you.

8. My parents are not happy with my performance.

9. I shall not come to school tomorrow.

10. You will not watch TV if you do not complete the homework.

**LESSON 7**

**Quotation marks ( “ ” )**

Used to enclose words of a direct speech. E.g. “Come in,” said the teacher. “Where us your pen?” Said Mary.

**EVALUATION**

**Punctuate the following sentences**

1. my teacher said I am very good at english.
2. how do you come to school asked the headmaster
3. where is your homework said mummy
4. my father said I will buy you a present is you do well
5. the teacher said I have taught you for a long time.
6. he has been playing volleyball said ivan.
7. we have been digging said the girls
8. I broke my friend ruler said my brother
9. she was lying to me said namulesa
10. our aunt said I had taken my watch for repair

**WEEK TWO**

**LESSON 8**

**ASPECT: NOUNS**A noun is a name of anything. It can be a name o f a person, animal, place or things. Nouns are in four kinds i.e. proper nouns and common nouns. Abstract nouns and collective nouns.

**Proper nouns**

A proper noun is a particular name of a person or thing. Names of people , books, places etc. are examples of proper nouns, All proper nouns are written beginning with a capital letter.

**Examples**

Gloria, Nakitende, Junior English, Bwaise , Rwenzori, Nile, Kenya, Africa, Nairobi, Sunday , October etc

**EVALUATION**

**Identify the proper nouns and punctuate correctly**

1. My father will go to Nairobi next week.
2. Mr. buyondo teaches English in primary five.
3. river nile is the longest river in the world.
4. nairobi , kampala, Kigali, dodoma, Bujumbura are cities in east Africa.
5. Mr. hills is a Briton by nationality
6. my eldest brother is busy at makerere university.
7. treasure island is a very interesting book.
8. musa, wabwire and nakanjako are friends.
9. when will you go to kasese to visit the queen Elizabeth national game park?
10. my brother is very poor at mathematics.

**LESSON 9 AND 10**

**COMMON NOUNS**

Common nouns are used to name only one class, people, place or things e.g girl , tree, town , etc

They are sub – divided in singular and plural, countable and un countable nouns. Nouns that mean “only one” are singular number. Nouns that mean “more than one” are plural number.

1. most nouns form their plural by adding “s” e.g. animals, houses , dogs, books, spaces etc
2. **Some nouns form their plurals by adding “ es”**
3. **Nouns that end in a hissing sound e.g.**

dress - dresses box - boxes torch - torches

brush - brushes church - churches branch - branches

inch - inches fox - foxes

1. **Nouns that end in “o”**

Potato - potatoes mosquito - mosquitoes

Hero - heroes cargo - cargoes

1. **Nouns that end in “f” or “fe” form their plurals by changing “f” or “fe” to “ves”**

leaf - leaves hoof - hooves wife - wives thief - thieves

half - halves wolf - wolves knife - knives

1. **Nouns that end in “Y” make their plurals by changing “y” into “ies”**

baby - babies army - armies factory - factories

lady - ladies city - cities party - parties

fly - flies body - bodies

1. **There are one or two nouns that don’t follow any of these rules.**

**Examples**

Man - men child - children ox - oxen

Woman - women foot - feet tooth - teeth

Goose - geese mouse - mice sheep - sheep

Deer - deer dozen - dozen furniture - furniture

**EVALUATION 1**

**Write the plural of the underlined words.**

* 1. The child came into the room
  2. A lady gave the girl the key
  3. The cat caught the mouse.
  4. The leaf fell from the tree
  5. The ox pulled the cat.
  6. The army went into the battle.

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

* 1. The nurse carried a baby.
  2. A thief stole watches and the boxes of jewellies.
  3. A wolf killed a sheep.
  4. This furniture is very expensive.

**EVALUATION 2**

**Write the singular form of the underlined words.**

* 1. The gentlemen filled the glasses with soda.
  2. We saw geese and foxes.
  3. The boys have nice watches.
  4. The armies fought a hard battle.
  5. The at caught some mice.

**Rewrite the sentences giving the singular forms of the underlined words.**

* 1. The feet of the deer crushed the flower.
  2. Birds sang on the braches of a tree
  3. A boy was tending some sheep in the field.
  4. The man put the books on top of the shelves
  5. the women had knives.

**LESSON 11**

**COMPOUND NOUNS**

These are nouns with more than one noun. Some of the compound nouns take a hyphen while others don’t.

**Egs of compound nouns that don’t take a hyphen**

Blackboard - blackboards employment - employments

Armchair - armchairs homework - homeworks

Spoonful - spoonfuls handkerchief - handkerchiefs

Handful –

Headmaster

**Compound nouns that take a hyphen**

Step – son - step –sons

Step – mother - step – mothers

Co – workers - co – workers

X – ray - X- rays

Mouse – trap - mouse – traps

Bye – law - bye - laws

Tooth – brush - tooth brushes

Girl – guide - girl – guides

Check – point - check – points

Cob - web - Cob – webs

He – goat - he – goats

Egg – plant - egg – plants

Foot – path - foot – paths

Check – up - check – ups

**Compound nouns which affect the first word only**

Passer – by - passer – by

Sister – in – law - sister – in – law

Head – of - state - heads – of - state

Prefect – on – duty - prefects – on – duty

Master – on – duty - masters – on – duty

Commander - in chief - commanders – in – chief

Guest - of – honour - Guests - of – honour

Father in – law - fathers – in – law

Office – in – charge - Officers – in – charge

Master – of – ceremonies - masters – of - ceremonies

**EVALUATION**

**LESSON 12**

**Write the plural of the underlined words.**

1. The rebels are fought by the commander – in – chief.

2. The baby was given a spoonful of medicine.

3. This passer – by has escaped from prison.

4. The classroom block was measured with a tape – measure.

5. A – tug – of – war is an interesting game.

**Rewrite the sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words**.

6. Our head – of – department is very hardworking.

7. A toothbrush is sold in our shop.

8. That member – of – staff is going to be transferred.

9. Who is the prefect – on – duty this week.

10. We saw many head – of – cattle at the road side.

**LESSON 13**

**COLLECTIVE NOUNS**

These nouns stand for a lot of things individuals. We call them collective nouns because refer to collections of things, people, items etc.

**Examples**

A gang of thieves

A packet of cigarettes

A flock of sheep

A fleet of cars

A team of oxen

A heap of soil

A troop of lions

A heap of soil

A swarm of bees

A bouquet of flowers

A set of furniture

A brood of chicken

A forest of trees

A leap of leopards

A troop of monkeys

A crowd of people

A troupe of dancers

A company of actors

A choir of singers

A gang of prisoners

A mob of disorderly people

A congregation of worshipers

A bundle / bunch of keys

A cluster of bananas

A mouthful of food

A pack of cards

A herd of cattle

A pocketful of money

A library of books

A queue of people

A flight of birds

**EVALUATION**

**Complete each of the phrases**

* 1. A .................................... of grapes
  2. A ....................................of matches
  3. A ...............................of clothes
  4. A ...............................of trees
  5. A ..............................of corn
  6. A .................... of drawers
  7. A ...........................of bees
  8. A ...................................of sticks
  9. A ............................of stamps
  10. A .................................of stars
  11. A ....................................... of birds
  12. A ....................... of cows
  13. A ...........................of angles
  14. A .................................of wolves
  15. ................................. of whales
  16. A ................................... of monkeys
  17. A ................................ of thieves
  18. A .............................. of pups
  19. A ....................................of slaves

1. A ...............................of beautiful ladies

**LESSON 14, 15, 16 AND 17**

**ABSTRACT NOUNS**

These are the nouns which cannot be seen or counted.

They are nouns of qualities o things, creatures or people. These qualities only exist in something. They don’t exist on their own. Abstract nouns can be formed from adjectives of verbs.

**Examples**

Width height

Length anger

Breadth behaviour

Truth love

Sadness heat

Happiness presence

Bitterness choice

a**) Abstract nouns from adjectives formed by adding “ness”**

**Adjective abstract noun**

1. eager eagerness

2. clever cleverness

3. proud proudness

4. clean cleanliness

5. sad sadness

6. handsome handsomeness

7. kind kindness

8. heavy heaviness

9. smart smartness

10. good goodness

11. rich richness

12. quick quickness

13. happy happiness

14. strange strangeness

15. bright brightness

16. mad madness

17. slow slowness

18. ugly ugliness

19. lazy laziness

20. fat fatness

21. shabby shabbiness

22. stubborn stubbornness

23. foolish foolishness

24. rude rudeness

25. quiet quietness

26. polite politeness

27. sick sickness

28. ill illness

29. new newness

30. cold coldness

b. Abstract **nouns formed by changing the last “t” or “te” to “ce” or “cy”**

**Adjective Abstract noun**

Distant distance

Innocent innocence

Lenient lenience

Important importance

Patient patience

Adundant abundance

Silent silence

Absent absence

Ignorant ignorance

Present presence

Violent violence

Urgent urgency

Efficient efficiecy

Intimate intimacy

Constituent constituency

Expectant expectancy

Agent agency

Accurate accuracy

Accountant accountancy

Pregnant pregnancy

**Abstract nouns formed when the adjective changes to other forms**

**Adjective Adjective nouns**

Powerful power

Truthful truth

True truth

Harmful harm

Painful pain

Faithful faith

Merciful mercy

Anxious anxiety

Curious curiosity

Poor poverty

Dangerous danger

Old age

Dead death

Healthy health

Coward cowardice

Punctual punctuality

Greedy greed

Loyal loyalty

Pure purity

Cruel cruelty

Able ability

Envious envy

Difficult difficulty

Original origin

Possible possibility

Superior super

Rapid rapidity

Rigid rigidity

Supreme supremacy

Jealous jealousy

Noble nobility

Wise wisdom

Free freedom

Broad breadth

Just justice

High height

False falsehood

Warm warmth

Proud pride

Humble humility

Long length

Wide width

Deep depth

Angry anger

Hungry hunger

Timid timidity

**d. Abstract nouns ending with “TION” formed from verbs.**

**Verb abstract noun**

Explain explanation

Repeat repetition

Classify classification

Congratulate congratulation

Accommodate accommodation

Introduce introduction

Complete competition

Administer administration

Oppose opposition

Complete completion

Continue continuation

Revolve revolution

Elect election

e. Abtract **nouns that end in “SION” from verbs**

**Verb abstract nouns**

Decide decision

Conclude conclusion

Invert inversion

Confuse confusion

Divide division

Explode explosion

Express expression

Discussion discussion

Impress Impression

Provide provision

Convert conversion

Expel expulsion

Posses possession

Confess confession

**f. Abstract nouns ending with “MENT” from verbs**

**Verb Abstract**

Develop development

Govern government

Pay payment

Punish punishment

Excite excitement

Require requirement

Advertise advertisement

Entertain entertainment

Achieve achievement

State statement

Measure measurement

Enlight enlightment

Refresh refreshment

Move movement

Assign assignment

Embarrass embarrassment

g**. Abstract nouns that don’t change verbs at all.**

**Verb Abstract nouns**

Process process

Record record

Progress progress

Demand demand

Duplicate duplicate

Rest rest

Pool pool

Fish fish

Love love

Retreat retreat

Race race

Drive drive

Dream dream

Knock knock

Ride ride

Sleep sleep

**EXCEPTIONS**

**Verbs which form abstract nouns without following any of the above rules**

**Verb Abtract nouns verb Abstract nouns**

Depart departure mix mixture

Arrive arrival fix fixture

Avail availability assemble assembly

Choose choice

Fail failure advise advice

Succeed success practice practice

Sit seat refuse refusal

Lend loan lose loss

Speak speech

Just Justice sell sale

Serve service

i**) Abstract nouns formed from other nouns**

**Nouns abstract nouns**

Neighbour neighbourhood

Free freedom

King kingdom

Child childhood

Man manhood

Brother brotherhood

Poet poetry

Friend friendship

Relation relationship

Slave slavery

War warrior

Martyr martyrdom

Pot pottery

Baker bakery

Butcher butchery

Grocer grocery

**EVALUATION**

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

* 1. John’s .....................................was misleading. ( advise)
  2. Our teachers get their ...............................at the end of every month. ( pay )
  3. We had a lot of ..............................during holidays. ( entertain)
  4. The .............................i had last night almost came true. ( dream)
  5. What caused your ..................................yesterday? ( absent )
  6. Due to .................................they did poorly in their examinations. (ill)
  7. Do you know the ................................... of your mother? ( high)
  8. There was no ............................ for most of the guests. ( accommodate)
  9. There is a lot of ................................in Smoking. ( dangerous)
  10. My elder sister is reading an ..................................course. ( accountant)

**ARTICLE**

Article is used before singular countable nouns.

These are ‘a’, ‘an’, ‘the’

**Article “a”**

The singular common nouns which start with consonants take the article “a” before them.

These consonants are b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z

**Examples**

A kite, a boy, atree, amango, a car

Exceptions; a European , a university , a one way street.

**Article “an”**

The singular common nouns which start with vowels take the article “an” before them. These vowels are; a, e, i , o, u

**Examples**

An example, an orange, an ant , an elephant , an ox

However, some words which begin with a consonant but sound like a vowel also take “an” before them.

**Examples**

An hour,an x – ray, an M.P , an honest man

**Article “the”**

This article is used for the class, definite things, superlative degree, some rivers and mountains, countries, islands and water bodies.

**Examples**

The kind, the poor, the rich

The moon, the sun, the soil

The biggest boy,the most beautiful girl

The Nile, The Amazon, The Red sea

The Rwenzori , The Himalayas , The United States of America.

**NB.**

“The” is used infront of all common nouns except proper nouns or when referring to something for second time and thereafter.

When the listener knows exactly what the speaker is talking about. E.g. shut the door

“The” is used before ordinal number like I was the first in the face.

“The” is used to refer to one thing or group of things commonly known e.g. the moon etc

**Evaluation**

**Use either “a’, “an” or “the” in each of the spaces below**

1. Muwanguzi eats ...........................................................egg every morning

2. .........................................chair is made of wood.

3. .......................................Nile is the longest river in the world.

4. She came ...................................hour late.

5. Makerere is ..........................oldest University in East Africa.

6. It was ...................................unwise act to sit on ......................broken chair.

7. I saw ..............................black African in ............................market.

8. .......................................garden fork is ...................................useful tool.

9. Bujumbura is .............................capital city of Burundi.

10. Seven is not ...............................even number.

11. Sir Edward Muteesa II was .....................................first president of Uganda.

12. Wambwa is ..............................ugly man.

13. I cut a branch off the tree ..................................was dry.

14. ..............................baby is crying because it is hungry.

15. My father got ...............................honourally degree from Makerere.

**GENDER**

**Nouns and pronouns belong to one or another of four GENDERS in grammar. These are; masculine feminine, common and Neuter**

**Examples**

**Masculine Feminine Masculine Feminine**

Boy girl boar sow

Actor actress buck doe

Conductor conductress bull cow

Lion lioness bullock heifer

Manager manageress cock hen

Master mistress colt filly

Mayor mayoress cob( swan) pen

Negro negress dog bitch

Poet poetess drake duck

Priest priestess gander goose

Prince princess ram ewe

Bachelor spinster stallion mare

Bridegroom bride steer/ bullock heifer

Brother sister billy – goat nanny – goat

Nephew niece buck – rabbit doe – rabbit

Male female bull – calf cow – calf

Shepherd Shepherdess boy scout girl guide

Tailor tailoress grand father grandmother

Traitor traitress he – goat she – goat

Waiter waitress landlord landlady

Sir Madam man servant maid servant

Son daughter son – in law daughter – in – law

Uncle aunt step – father step – mother

Wizard witch step – son step - daughter

Widower widow

**COMMON GENDER**

**Words which refer to creatures of either sex**

The same word may be used both of male and female

e.g. adult , animal , baby , bird , cat , cattle , teacher , doctor , child , cousin , relative , visitor , sheep, darling friend , passenger , pupil , pig , infant , guest, fowl guardian.

**Neuter**

Words which refer to things without life or sex. Bag , boots , box , bread , butter , chair , chalk , chimney , church , cocoa , coffee, desk , dishes, floor , house , jacket, kettle , knife , mirror, pencil , pillow , ruler , school eat , stairs, street , table.

**EVALUATION 1**

**Group the following in their respective genders**

Ewe , traitor , pen , sow , pupil , cousin , prince , lady , lad , floor , giantess, solder, orphan , postmaster , drake wizard , lord, she , bridegroom, mistress, spinster , cup, shoe , Billy – goat, gander, bullock , doe, window , daughter , mare , pen

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | common |
|  |  |  |  |

**EVALUATION 2**

**Change all masculines into corresponding feminines**

1. The bridegroom is my nephew

2. The instructor ordered him to jump

3. My landlord is a widower

4. The bull attacked the milkman.

5. The Duke chatted to the man .

6. “No Sir, “ he replied.

7. The waiter served his own brother.

8. “ He was indeed a hero,” said the emperor.

9. The son of a king is termed a prince

10. the son of a king is termed a prince.

11. The host was extremely puzzles by the twin brothers.

**LESSON 18**

**ASPECT: COMPREHENSION**,

**VEHICLE REPAIR**

**Vocabulary practice**

**New words**

Vehicle garage screw jerk

A break down truck mechanic spare parts

Repair pump tow

Engine puncture toolbox

Flat tyre rubber solution tube

A fuel pump tyre a screw driver

**Evaluation**

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

Reference: Mk Pr Eng Bk 5 Ex C pg 5

**STRUCTURES**

1. **Using “ ............................broke down”**

What happened to Ogwang’s cart ?

Ogwang;s cart broke down

Ref: Mk Pri Eng Bk 5 Exe Pg 6

2. **Using: “When did ................break down?”**

Examples

Qn: When did Okaya’s car break down?

Ans. Okaya’s car broke down last week

**EVALUATION**

From questions to the following answers

Ref: MK Pri Eng Bk 5 Exe Pg 8

**3. Using: “Who ……………………when it broke down ?”**

**Example**

Who repaired the bicycle when it broke down?

The mechanic repaired the bicycle when it broke down

**Use the structure to make sentences about the pictures**

Ref: Mk Bk 5 pg 9

4**. Joining the given sentences using “...............who..............”**

**Example**

That is the mechanic. He repaired our bicycle.

That is the mechanic who repaired our bicycle.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Bk 5 Pg 10

Dialogue : Kasadha repairs Ssali bicycle

Pre - comprehension exercise

1. How many people do you see in the car?

2. Do you think this car is new or second hand?

**Comprehension questions**

1. What else can Kasadha repair apart from bicycles?

2. What happened to Ssali’s bicycle?

3. How long had Ssali used the tube?

4. What is Kasaadha’s job?

5. What is a tool box used for ?

**A PLAY**

A tool box in the garage

Comprehension questions : Ref: Mk: Bk 5 pg 12

**COMPREHENSION**

Ssenyonga’s second hand vehicle

**EVALUATION**

Comprehension questions

Ref : Mk Bk 5 pg 14

**Guided composition**

Vehicle repair

Ref Mk BK 5 Pg 14

**Picture composition**

**LEO KIVUMBI THE MECHANIC**

**EVALUATION**

i) Arrange the given words correctly to make sentences about each picture.

ii) Study the pictures and write a short story about Leo Kivumbi the mechanic. Use the given words.

Ref: Mk Bk 5 pg 16

Revision exercises

Ref MK BK 5 pg 16 and 17

**TOPICAL QUESTIONS**

**Arrange the given words to form correct sentences**

1. broke Opi’s down last car week.

2. garage to did car your whose you take?

3. Driver the checks vehicle his way driving before

4. mechanic many are women day these

**Use the words in the brackets correctly in sentences**

5. Nekesa .......................................her bicycle now. ( repair)

6. there aren’t many ...............................in our village. ( vehicle)

7. I have ..............................that car for many years now. ( drive )

8. Two ................................were repaired by me last week,. ( lorry )

**Read the passage and answer the comprehension**

**Questions**

Omonding fell off the bicycle after knocking a goal that was crossing the road. Luckily, Omoding’s brother, Ojoke, found him lying by the roadside of the road. The bicycle was not badly damaged. Fortunately for Omoding, no bone was broken. With the help of Ojok, Omoding took the bicyle for repair and limped back home.

**Questions**

9. Who knocked the goat?

10. Why was Omoding lying by the roadside?

11. Who helped Omoding to take the bicycle for repair?

**JUNIOR ENGLISH**

Opposites

Absent – present danger - safety

Accept - refuse deep - shallow

Admit - deny defeat - victory

Ancient - modern difficult - easy / simple

Arrival - departure divide - multiply

Attack - defence drunk - sober

Beautiful - ugly dwarf - giant

Bent - straight empty - full

Bitter - sweet entrance - exit

Blunt - sharp exterior - interior

Bold - timid external - internal

Bravery - cowardice failure - success

Bright - dull false - true

Broad - narrow foolish - wise

Build - demolish found - lost

Capture - release future - past

Cheap - expensive / dear generous - selfish

Coarse - fine guilty - innocent

Contract - expand hatred - love

Coward - hero heavy - light

Hollow - solid humble - proud

Ignorance - knowledge inferior - superior

Junior - senior majority - minority

Noisy - quiet peace - war

Often - seldom opaque - transparent

Permanent - temporary plentiful - scarce

Poverty - wealth punishment - reward

Rough - smooth / calm

**Write the opposites of the underlined words**

1. That perimeter wall will soon be demolished.

2. Some roads in this country are very narrow.

3. The mathematics teacher punished me because I drew a bent line.

4. I denied having stolen Musa’s pen.

5. The sea was calm by the time our ship sailed.

6. The floor of our dining room is very rough.

7. Most girls in our school carry heavy bags.

8. Mathematics is the subject in which I hope for success.

9. My grandmother has constructed a temporary house.

10. Our fore fathers used not to go to school because of poverty.

**OPPOSITES USING PREFIXES**

A prefix is a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of the word to change its meaning.

**Using the prefix - un**

Armed - Unarmed wise - unwise equal - unequal friendly - unfriendly Certain - Uncertain dress - undress

common - uncommon happy - unhappy Healthy - Un healthy

suitable - unsuitable welcome - unwelcome grateful - ungrateful

Popular - Un popular willing - unwilling skilled - unskilled

reasonable – unreasonable True - Untrue reliable – unreliable

conscious - unconscious steady - unsteady

**Using the prefix in**

Capable - Incapable sane - insane visible - invisible

gratitude – ingratitude complete - incomplete direct - indirect

audible - inaudible expensive – inexpensive correct - Incorrect

curable - incurable attentive - inattentive dependent - independent

sincere - Insincere Justice - injustice efficient – inefficient

equality - inequality distinct - Indistinct decent - indecent

offensive - inoffensive sufficient - insufficient

**Using the prefix dis**

Appear - Disappear comfort - discomfort connect - disconnec satisfied – dissatisfied Loyal - Disloyal believe – disbelieve

courteous - discourteous advantage –disadvantage Honest – Dishonest

arm - disarm orderly - disorderly contented – discontented

Agree - Disagree obedient - disobedient allow - disallow

arrange – disarrange Like - Dislike continue - discontinue

pleasure - displeasure respectful - disrespectful

**Using the prefix im ...**

Movable - Immovable patient - impatient possible – impossible Proper - improper Perfect - Imperfect mortal - immortal pure - impure polite - impolite Penetrate- impenetrable

**Using the prefix il .. , ir...**

Legal - Illegal legible - illegible literate - illiterate

Regular - irregular resistible - irresistible

Responsible - Irresponsible reverent - irreverent

**Using non....**

Sense - Nonsense intoxicating - non – intoxicating

Existent - Non – existent essential - non – essential

**Opposite using suffix ful - less**

Hope - Hopeless care - careless cheer - cheerless

use - useless doubt - doubtless help - helpless

Thoughtless painless harmless pitiless powerless

Shameless restless thankless

**EVALUATION**

**Rewrite the sentences giving the opposites of the underlined words.**

1. Some people are efficient in their work.

2. You don’t have to bring complete homework with you.

3. There is a lot of justice in the judiciary.

4. AIDS is a curable disease.

5. I am capable of driving a car.

6. I would like you to connect that electric wire.

7. Why is your sister always happy?

8. Your house maid is a responsible person.

9. Smoking marijuana is legal in Uganda.

10. People who are not invited to this [arty are welcome.

11. What a useful book a dictionary is!

12. Most drugs are harmful.

13. That forest is penetrable.

14. You gave a thoughtful idea during the discussions.

15. The temptation to taste mother’s cakes was resistible.

**ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS**

**An abbreviation is a short form of a word. Full stops are used in abbreviations**.

Ag. – acting Mt. mountain

am - before noon ( ante meridian) O.K - all correct

Ave. - Avenue P.S.V - public service vehicle Co. - company Rev. - Reverend

C.O.D - cash on delivery Sec - secretary

Dr. - Doctor Vs. - Versus

i.o.u - I owe you Yr. Year

Ltd - Limited PAYE - Pay as you earn

Ms. - Miz Capt - Captain

P.P - On behalf of P.T.O - Please Turn Over

P.m - afternoon ( Post meridiem) C.A.O - Chief Administrative officer

P.O - Post office L.C - Local council

R.I.P - Rest in peace NARO - National Agricultural ResearchOrganization

R.S.V.P - reply if you can please ( Please reply)

Rd. - road St. Saint

U.P.E - Universal Primary Examination W.e.f - with effect from

URA - Uganda Revenues Authority Viz - namely

Ref. Reference Via - by way of

abbr - abbreviation Cf. – compare

a/c - account do - the same

assn - association dept - department

asst - assistant e.g. - except grata ( for example)

C/o - care of Gov’t - Government

i.e - that is ( id est) Jr. Junior

**CONTRACTION**

**These are also short forms. A word is shortened using an apostrophe**

Is not - isn’t It is - it’s I would - I’d

Cannot - can’t never - ne’ er ought not - ought’t

Will not - won’t he is - he’s Do not - don’t

Has not - hasn’t he will not - he won’t should not - shouldn’t

Have not - haven’t I am - I’m over - o’ er

Shall not - shan’t I have - I’ve of the clock - o’clock

Must not - mustn’t I will - I ‘ll wherever - where’re

That is - that’s they will - they’ll you will - you ‘ll

There is – there’s we have - we’ve you are - you’re

Let us - let’s All is - all’s

**EVALUATION**

**Abbreviate the following words.**

Thursday .................................... Road - .......................

August ............................. By way of - ...............................

Mistress ..................................... That is ................................

Limited .....................................

Gentlemen ...................................

afternoon .................................

Please Turn over ............................

**Write in full**

U.N.E.B ................................ R.S.V.P - ................................

M.P - ............................ Capt - ......................

I’m - ............................... B.C - ...............................

U.P.E - ............................... There’s - ................................

**Complete each sentence by using the correct word chosen from the brackets**

1. A dog wags .............................tall when .........................pleased. ( its , It’s)

2. The teacher asked .........................fountain pen it was. ( who’s , whose )

3. I .....................................got your cricket ball. ( haven’t, ain’t )

4. Tony thinks ............................... a lovely little puppy. (its, it’s )

5. That’s the boy ..............................father was injured. ( who’s , whose)

6. I hope you .....................................wet. ( ain’t , aren’t )

7. We want to know ..............................to pay for the outing. ( who’s , whose )

8. Robert ...............................like swimming. ( doesn’t , don’t)

9. ................................. to say ......................fault it is? ( who’s whose )

10. They ...................... come to our house very often now. ( doesn’t , don’t )

**SYNONYMS**

Abandon - leave denounce - condemn

Abbreviate - shorten desert - forsake

Abrupt - sudden diminish - lessen

Abundant - plentiful drowsy - sleepy

Accurate - correct edible - eatable

Ample - plentiful encircle - surround

Annual - yearly endeavour - attempt

Assistance - help energetic - active

Brief - short enormous - huge

Cease - stop excavate - dig

Centre - middle frigid - cold

Circular - round generous - kind

Commence - begin gratitude - thankfulness

Compel - force grave - serious

Comprehend - understand indolent - lazy

Conceal - hide industrious - busy

Courteous - polite insane - mad

Deceive - cheat intention - purpose

Deficiency - shortage interior - inside

Demonstrate - show intoxicated - drunk

Lubricate – oil peruse - read

Margin - edge procure - obtain

Maximum - most prohibit - forbid

Minimum - least prompt - quick

Moist - damp rare - scarce

Motionless - still reckless - rash

Necessity - need recollect - remember

Odour - smell regret - sorrow

Omen - sign reluctant - un willing

Option - choice reveal - show

Pathetic - pitiful scanty - scarce

Penetrate - pierce slender - slim

Perceive - see stationary - still

Sufficient - enough unite - join

Wealthy - rich youth - young

Pretty – beautiful tested – tried

Courageous - brave

**EVALUATION**

**Re – write the sentences using a simpler word in place of each underlined word.**

1. Her rings were abundant in the North sea.

2. A heavy meal tend to make one drowsy.

3. Every Saturday Dennis lubricates his bicycle.

4. The bungalow has been vacant for sometime.

5. The minister of finance reads the budget annually.

6. “Don’t conceal that information,” said the policeman

7. Last year’s P.L.E was very difficult.

8. What is the maximum temperature of a day in a desert?

9. AIDS has no remedy.

**Write the words similar in meaning to the following**.

11. Perceive 12. obstinate

13. reluctant 14. rare

15. prohibit 16. demonstrate

17. deceive 18. brief

19. ample 20. comprehend

**HOMOPHONES**

**Homophones are words pronounced in the same way but differ in meaning.**

**Example**

Break - brake right -write tail - tale

Meat - meet read - reed steal - steel

Bare - bear practice - practise weak - week

Blew - blue sell - sale through – threw

Cell - sell oar - ore their - there

Dairy - diary missed - mist pray - prey

Stationery - stationary fair - fare peace - piece

Scene - seen dear - deer sew - sow

See - sea led - lead

**Use the following words in your own sentences to show that you understand their meanings.**

1. peace 7. hour 11. sun 15. week

2. piece 8. our 12. son 16. weak

3. root 9. there 13. die 17. hymn

4. route 10. their 14. dye 18. him

5. knew

6. new

20. practice

**ANALOGIES**

**Analogies are word which show some similarity.**

**Example**

1. Cat is to kitten as sheep is to lamb.

2. Sheep are to flock as wolves are to pack.

3. Dog is to paw as horse is to hoof.

4. Food is to famine as water is to drought.

5. Uncle is to nephew as aunt is to niece

6. Husband is to wife as king is to queen.

7. Nose is to smell as tongue is to taste.

8. Knife is to cut as gun is to shoot.

9. Walk is to legs as fly is to wings.

10. Arrow is to bow as bullet is to rifle.

11. Father is to son as mother is to daughter.

12. Water is to food as liquid is to solid.

13. Rich is to poor as ancient is to modern.

14. Trees is to forest as sheep is to flock.

15. Whisper is to shout as walk is to run.

16. Hearing is to ear as sight is to eye.

17. Statue is to sculptor as book is to author.

18. Table is to wood as window is to plane.

19. Bee is to hive as cow is to byre.

20. One is to dozen as dozen is to gross.

**EVALUATION**

1. Boy is to girl as ...........................is to girl guide.

2. Kampala is to Uganda as Kigali is to ............................

3. Cow is to beef as pig is to ..............................................

4. Calf is to elephant as ................................is to goat.

5. Oval is to egg as ...............................is to orange

6. Steam is to ............................................. as smoke is to fire.

7. Eat is to ...................................as go as to went.

8. Day is to week as ..................................is to year.

9. Flock is to ....................................as herd is to cattle.

10. Drive is to car as ....................................is to aeroplane.

11. .............................is to cols as seldom is to often.

12. ....................................is to donkey as neigh is to horse.

13. ................................are to birds as scales are to fish.

14. Wing is to bird as fin is to ........................................

15. North is to .......................................as east is to west.

Using “ When did ......?

From questions to the given statements.

Examples

1. When did Musa pin up the information on the notice board?

Musa pinned up the information on the noticeboard on Monday.

Evaluation

Ref. Mk Bk 5 pg 28

9. Using: “When is .........?”

Study the table and form questions and answers about it.

**Example**

When is Agaba going for prayers?

Agaba is going for prayers at eight o’clock.

Evaluation

Agaba - going for prayers - 8:00am

Tiperu - cleaning the verandor - 9:00am

Onzi - collecting books - 10:00am

Akullo - washing his bicyle - 4:00pm

Kabiri - going for prayers - 9:00am

Nyanzi - feeding pests - 10:00am

Mugisha - shining shoes - 11:00am

Fatuma - emptying distbin - 1: 00pm

**Using was / were...............?**

Study the table and form questions and answers about it.

**Examples**

When was Rose chairing the debate?

Rose was chairing the debate at 2:00 am on Tuesday.

**EVALUATION**

1. Girls at the swimming pool.

2. The boys attending music festivals.

3. All the pupils at the assembly.

4. The maids serving at the party.

5. The minister, chief guest at a workshop on Art and craft.

6. Pupils doing handwork.

7. The parents, attending the agricultural show.

8. The headmistress, that the concert.

**Passage**

**ADVERTISEMENT**

Study the advertisement and answer questions that follow

**Using “What is .....................used for ?”**

**Study the picture and form questions and answers as shown below.**

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk . Bk 5 pg 23

6. **Using: “When do .......? / When does ....?”**

**Study the pictures / the table and form correct questions and answers about them**.

1. When do you go to school?

2. When does Salim swim?

3. When do you watch TV?

4. When does Mukasa play games?

5. When does Naigaga do wearing?

6. When does Masiko go fishing?

7. When does Ayisu do digging?

8. When does Andrew do washing?

**COMPREHENSION: UNITS 3 AND 4**

**Print media**

Vocabulary practice

**New words**

Cartoon, puzzle, story, news, announcement, baskpage, frontpage, reporter, article, editorial, columnist, magazine, advertisement, newspaper, editor, journalist, column, crossword, media, pullout, newsletter.

**EVALUATION**

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

Ref: Mk Bk 5 pg 19

**Structures**

a. **Using: “ On what day ..............?”**

From questions using the given structure to answer questions about the table.

**Examples**

On what day did ireta recite multiplication tables?

Ireta recited multiplication tables on Monday.

**EVALUATION**

1. Watching TV

2. Writing English composition.

3. Doing agriculture and science quiz

4. Collecting marked papers.

5. Spelling words in groups.

6. Drawing maps.

7. Doing music practical

8. Competing in a quiz

**Guided composition**

b. **Using: “Do you ever .....?”**

Study the pictures and form correct questions about them.

**Examples**

1. Do you ever record information in your note book?

2. Do you ever play netball.

**EVALUATION**

Ref Mk Bk 5 pgs 21 & 22

Picture composition

**Study the pictures and answer questions about them as guided**

1. Mildred: I have to ..........( school)

2. Askari: I am already late ......( punishment)

3. Mildred: Excuse me...............( why)

4. Askari: Don’t you ................( public holiday)

5. Mildred: I wish .....................( written)

**Use the given questions to write a short story describing what happened to Mildred.**

Picture I : What was the first thing Mildred did before she went to school?

Picture II: Why did Mildred go to school?

Picture III: How did Mildred go to school?

Picture IV: Who did Mildred find at school?

Picture V: a) What did the askari tell Mildred?

1. Why did Mildred go to school on a public holiday?
2. What other public holidays do you know?

**TOPICAL QUESTIONS**

Ref: Mk Bk 5 Pg 37 , 38 and 39

**Read the following and answer the questions about it.**

There are many forgetful people. It is hard to keep reminding such people. The best thing they can do is keep a diary and record information daily. They can record names and addresses of people they meet or even appointments.

**Questions**

1. Which people are hard to remind?

2. What is the best thing forgetful people can do?

3. Why is it important for people to record information daily?

4. According to you, how important is a diary?

**JUNIOR ENGLISH**

**Young ones of gender nouns**

**Nouns - Young ones Nouns Young ones**

Cat - kitten eagle - eaglet

Cock(bird) - cockerel owl - owlet

Hen( bird) - pullet fowl - chicken

Deer - fawn goat - kid

Hare - leveret goose - gosling

Cow/bull - calf stallion - foal or colt

Horse - foal mare - filly

Ass - foal toad/frog - tadpole

Sheep - lamb trout/fish - fry

Swan - cygnet salmon(fish) - nestling

Dog - puppy hawk(bird) - bowet

Duck - duckling eel(fish) - elver

Pig - piglet lion / bear/ fox/ tiger/ leopard - cub

Rabbit - racks butterfly/ moth - caterpillar

Elephant/whale - calf

**EVALUATION**

**Complete the sentences correctly**

1. Cat is to kitten as a frog is to ................................................

2. Lambs are to sheep as .............................is to bears.

3. Eagle is to eaglet as a monkey is to ............................................... .

4. A ...............................is to a fish as a rack is to rabbit.

5. Piglets are to pigs as ................................................are to elephants.

**Use a suitable word to complete the sentences.**

6. The duck is swimming with its ......................................................

7. The goose has ten .....................................................................

8. The rabbit has given birth to six lovely .............................................

9. The bird built a nest for its ............................................................

10. The fox ran very fast to save its ......................................when it was attacked by a lion.

**ASPECT: ADJECTIVES**

**Adjectives are words which modify a noun**

**Examples**

Young , new, old , blue, beautiful , big, tall , short, long , loud , talkative , colourful , handsome, orange, dangerous.

**Forms of Adjectives**

1. Positive degree - ( one)

2. Comparative degree - Compare two things / people

( add –er or more to the adjectives)

3. Superlative degree - Compares more than two.

( add – est, most to the adjectives)

1. **Add “r” or “ st”**

fine finer finest pure purer purest

safe safer safest idle idler idlest

wide wider widest simple simpler simplest

rude ruder rudest brave braver bravest

large larger largest wise wiser wisest

white whiter whitest

2. **Double the last consonant**

big bigger biggest hot hotter hottest

thin thinner thinnest glad gladder gladdest

wet wetter wettest sad sadder saddest

fat fatter fattest

3. **Add ‘er” or “ est”**

tall taller tallest

small smaller smallest

thick thicker thickest

high higher highest

young younger youngest

long longer longest

strong hard

fast clear

new rich

clean poor

sweet deep

few soft

cold quick

clear proud

near loud

old short

clever

4. **Adjective which end with ‘y’ drop ‘y’ add ‘iest’ or ‘ ier’**

happy happier happiest

ugly uglier ugliest

lazy lazier laziest

heavy heavier heaviest

dry drier driest

busy busier busiest

easy easier easiest

dirty

early

pretty

healthy

merry

**Adjectives that take ‘more’ or ‘most’**

1. beautiful more beautiful most beautiful

2. careful more careful most careful

3. comfortable more comfortable most comfortable

4. ignorant more ignorant most ignorant

5. wonderful more wonderful most wonderful

6. handsome more handsome most handsome

7. interesting

8. industrious

9. studious

10. dangerous

11. difficult

**IRREGULAR ADJECTIVE**

**These change the original word.**

1. bad worse worst

2. good better best

3. well better best

4. far further furthest

5. little less least

6. much more most

7. many more most

8. ill worse worst

9. far farther farthest

10. old elder eldest

**EVALUATION**

**Use the correct degree of adjective given in the brackets to complete the sentences**

1. Micheal is the ......................................boy in our class. ( good)

2. Joseph is .........................................than Richard. ( heavy)

3. The box is .................................than that box. ( light)

4. My house is .................................than yours. ( near)

5. Which is the ..................................... building in Nairobi. ( tall)

6. Peter is ....................................than George. ( weak)

7. Mary is the ................................girl in our class. ( short)

8. Please give me ................................milk. ( much)

9. What is the ...............................news. ( late)

10. I came ..................................than you. ( early)

11. He is the ................................of the twins. ( old)

12. Show is the ................................cloth. ( fine)

13. This flower is .........................than that flower. ( beautiful)

14. His mother is ..............................today. ( well)

15. James is the ..........................................of the two boys. ( clever)

**ORDER OF ADJECTIVES**

1. In the order of adjectives, the adjectives have to come before the noun they are describing while in relative pronoun and “and’ the adjectives come after the nouns they are describing.
2. In the order of adjectives, the number or quantity adjective comes first while in relative pronoun and “and” the number of quantity adjective comes before the noun it is describing.
3. In “relative pronoun” and “and” when the answer has poor ending (incomplete) you create your own ending to have complete meaning.
4. In use of ‘relative pronoun” and “ad” we separate the adjectives with commas while in the order of adjective we don’t put commas. This is because the commas are used only when the last two adjectives are separated with “ and”

**Order of adjectives**

Number / opinion/ shape / size / age / colour / origin/ material . NOPSHACOM

**Examples**

1. One smart small young brown Ugandan girl.

2. Several good wide new black Korean T.V sets.

3. Three stubborn short horned new brown bullocks

**EVALUATION**

**Join the following sentences in order of adjectives without using “and”**

1. I solved numbers. They were good. They were fifteen.

2. The tree is large. It is green. It is wonderful. It was cut down.

3. She brought children. They were young. They were black. They were ignorant. They were slim.

They were from Uganda. They were several.

4. My father took a man. The man was brown. The man was from India.

The man was handsome. The man was fat.

5. The ladies are hardworking. They are ten. They are brown.

They are old. The are red – eyed. They are from Zaire.

6. The priest gave him stones. They were indigo. They were gracious. They were many.

7. He was given a shirt. It was red. It was cotton.

It was made from India. It was new. It was big.

**The use of positive degree with**

**as ....................as, not so ..................as**

**as ..............................as**

This as ...............as conjunction is used when comparing things or people in affirmative sentence.  
as ………as……… is used to illustrate the equality of the nouns being compared.

**Examples**

1. James is hardworking. Sarah is hardworking.

James is as hardworking as Sarah.

2. My sister is proud. I am also proud.

My sister is as proud as I am.

**NB.** After as ..........as , any pronoun used should be in a nominative case. e.g. I, they, she, he, it, you

Not so .....................as

It is used when one sentence is negative and another is am affirmative sentence.

In negative sentences we say .................not so .......as .......

**Examples**

1. This room is big. That room is not big.

That room is not so big as this one

2. I am not old. He is old.

I am not so old as he is

3. My father is tall. My mother is taller.

My father is not so tall as my mother.

**EVALUATION**

**Re – write using..............as................as or ............not so .................as**

1. Simiyu is very clever. Basibala is very clever.

2. Awino is very brave. She is like a lion.

3. Sanyu is bright. Her sister betty is brighter.

4. Wamanga is kind. I am also kind.

5. Mary is ten years old. Suzan is ten years old.

6. Wetaya is very fast. Maiso is very kind.

7. My hen lays 5 eggs in a week. James’ hen lays 3 legs in a week.

8. Weneloba is a cunning boy. He is like a fox.

9. The boys were active. The girls were more active.

10. Wesonga is tall. Wanjusi is taller.

**Using ...............so ...........that .............and ..........such a .............that.**

**Join using (a) ...........so ..............that .............**

**(b) ....................such a / an ..................that ....................**

**Examples**

1. He was a rich man. He bought the whole village.

a. He was so rich that he bought the whole village.

b. He was such a rich man that he bought the whole.

2. The woman was very old. She couldn’t walk on her own.

a. The woman was so old that she couldn’t walk on her own.

b. She was such an old woman that she couldn’t walk on her own.

**EVALUATION**

1. He revised very hard. He passed well.

2. The day was very old. We couldn’t rest in the house.

3. Peter is very tall. He can touch the ceiling.

4. The food was very cold. No body could eat it.

5. The examinations were very difficult. Most of the pupils failed them.

6. The school is very old. It may fall down anytime.

7. The bicycle is very cheap. Everybody can buy it.

8. Ofwono is very tall. He cannot sleep on that bed.

9. That novel is very difficult. No body can understand it.

10. He was very intelligent. He got a bursary from the district.

Using .................too..................to ...................

The structure is used in sentence with a negative e idea.

**Re – write the sentences using ....................too ..............to ................**

**Examples**

1. The lady is very fat. She cannot run.

The lady is too fat to run

2. It is very hot today. We cannot walk to the taxi – park.

It is too hot today for us to walk to the taxi – park.

3. The box is very heavy. Aidah cannot lift it.

The box is too heavy for Aidah to lift.

**EVALUATION**

1. The river is very fast. We could not swim across it.

2. Peter is very young. He cannot carry a jerrycan of water.

3. Maths is very hard. I failed to pass it.

4. The block is very heavy. Mary couldn’t see the thief.

5. It was very dark last night. We couldn’t see the thief.

6. The tree is very big. Young boys can’t climb it.

7. A hare is very fast. I can’t be caught by a dog.

8. It is very cold at night. You can’t go out without a coat.

9. The tea is so hot that we cannot drink it.

10. He was very wise and he didn’t go.

**Using: ......................ENOUGH TO ...............**

**Enough is usually used after an adjective or adverb.**

**Re – write the sentences using ...............enough to ..........**

**Examples**

1. You ran fast. You won the race.

You ran fast enough to win the race.

2. The shopkeeper was very foolish. He didn’t save any money.

The shopkeeper was not wise enough to save any money.

3. Tom is very young. He can’t go to school.

Tom is not old enough to go to school.

**EVALUATION**

1. He is now strong. He can walk without help.

2. They ran slowly. They didn’t catch the boat.

3. She came late. She missed the first examination.

4. The teacher explained very clearly. Everybody understood.

5. Tina spoke Kiswahili very well. The soldier understood her.

6. The tree is very big. Primary three people can’t climb it.

7. This food id not ready. We can’t eat it.

8. The teacher talked very quickly. The class did not understand what she was saying.

9. The dog was very big. It frightened them.

10. Our baby is very young. It cannot talk.

**COMPREHENSION**

**UNIT 5 & 6: Traveling**

**Vocabulary Practice**

**New words**

Further, about, fare, conductor, ticket, seat, cycle, speed, fast, reduce, arrive, reach, leave, departure, destination, luggage, travel, taxi, coach,

**EVALUATION**

Ref. Mk. BK 5pgs 41 and42 exercises C and D

**Structures**

**EVALUATION**

**Re- write the sentences in number 1 to 10 like in the examples above.**

Ref: Mk Bk 5 pg 43

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk 5 pg 44

c. Using “A .................is ...................but a ................is ............?

**Use the pairs of adjectives in box A to describe the geographical features in box B.**

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk. Bk 5 pg 45

**d. Using “ .........than ...........”**

Use the pairs of geographical features in box A to answer the corresponding questions in box B.

**Examples**

1. A river is bigger than a stream.

2. A mountain top is cooler than a valley.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Bk 5 pg 46

e. Using: “ While .................”

**Examples**

1. Some rivers are wide while others are narrow.

2. Some lakes are deep while others are shallow.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Bk 5 pg 46

**DIALOGUE**

**Brian and Maria**

Read the dialogue and the following comprehension questions.

1. Where was Brian going with his friends?

2. What does the word “peak” mean?

3. What is the difference between a stream and a river?

4. Why is it easier to cross a stream than a river?

5. Where was the forest?

**PASSAGE**

Read the passage and answer oral and written comprehension questions

**TRAVEL CHART**

Read the travel chart and answer the questions about it in full sentences

**COMPOSITION WRITING**

**(IMAGINATIVE)**

Write a composition about “my journey to the country side”

**Pre – Activity**

1. What is the girl and boy doing?

2. What are they looking at in picture 2?

3. Where are the children walking?

4. What do the children see in picture 4?

5. What do you see in pictures 5.

6. What activity is taking place in picture 6?

**Questions**

1. How long is the step road?

2. How far do the lowlands extend?

3. What are the lowlands well known for?

**ASPECT: JUNIOR ENGLISH**

**SIMILES**

When a description of something or someone is made in comparison to something else. We call that kind of comparison a simile. They shoe special characteristics and qualities of things.

**Examples**

As ageless as the sun as high as heaven

As agile as a money as hot as fire

As alike as two peas as ignorant as a child

As angry as a wasp as impatient as a lover

As bare as a stone as innocent as a lamb

As black as coal as jealous as a cat

As blind as a bat as large as life

As busy as a bee/ants as lazy as a toad

As bright as a new silver coin as light as a feather

As brittle as a glass as loud as thunder

As brown as a berry as low as the grave

As careless as wind as mean as a miser

As clean as a new pin as merciless as a grave

As cold as ice as abstinate as a mule

As cool as cucumber as old as the hills

As crafty as a fox as patient as job

As cunning as a fox as peaceful as sleep

As cruel as death as playful as a kitten

As cunning as a fox as poor as a church mouse

As dead as a door nail as proud as a peacock

As deaf as a door post as quick as lightening

As deep as the sea as quite as a mouse

As delicious as a forbidden fruit as rare as a blue rose

As dry as a bone as round as an orange

As dump as a mouse as secret as a thought

As easy as ABS as lifeless as stones

As empty as space as serious as a doctor

As fast as light as sharp as a razor blade

As fat as a pig as sick as a dog

As flat was a pancake as silent as a grave

As foolish as a calf as slow as a snail

As flesh as daisy as sober as a judge

As friendly as a puppy as solid as rocks

As glad as a fly as steady as a rock

As gloomy as night as strong as an ox

As good as gold as sweet as honey

As graceful as the swam as swift as a deer

As green as grass as tall as a giant

As hairless as an egg as timid as a rabbit

As hairy as a gorilla as thick as thieves

As handsome as paint as thin as a stick

As happy as a king as ugly as a sin

As harmless as a dove as useful as a cow

As hasty as a dove as voiceless as a tomb

As heavy as lead/elephant as warm as wool

As weak as water

As wise as an owl

As white as snow

As wise as king Solomon

**EVALUATION**

**Complete the following exercise**

1. as .....................as an owl. 11. as green as ..........................

2. as sweet as ........................ 12. as busy as ...............................

3. as soft as ................................... 13. as black as ................................

4. as sharp as ................................. 14. as ....................as a horse

5. as ..............................as a feather. 15. as warm as ..................................

6. as ...........................as a kitten 16. as ..............................as a grave.

7. as fat as ...................................... 17. as ............................as a giant.

8. as ........................as lighting 18. as happy as .......................... .

9. as blind as ................................. 19. as .............................as a snail.

10. as ..............................as ice 20. as hot as .............................. .

**PROVERBS**

**Proverbs are popular sayings in a clever brief manner.**

**Examples**

1. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

2. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

3. A drowning man will clutch at a straw.

4. A fool and his money are soon parted.

5. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

6. A hungry man is an angry man.

7. All’s well that ends well.

8. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

9. Any time means no time.

10. A miss is as good as a mile.

11. A penny saves is a penny gained.

12. A tolling stone gathers no moss.

13. A stitch in time saves nine.

14. A small leak will sink a great ship.

15. As you make your bed so you must lie in it.

16. A wild goose never laid a tame egg.

17. Half a loaf is better than no bread.

18. Better late than never.

19. Birds of the same feather flock together.

20. Charity begins at home but should not end there.

21. Cut your coat according to your cloth.

22. Don’t carry all your eggs in one basket.

23. Early to bed, early to rise.

24. Every cloud has a silver lining.

25. Every dog has its day.

26. Exchange is no robbery.

27. Fine feathers make fine birds.

28. First come , first served.

29. Forbidden fruit tastes sweetest.

30. Great minds think alike.

31. Half a loaf is better than non.

32. Little boys should be seen not heard.

33. Laugh and grow fat.

34. Habit is second nature.

35. Listeners hear no good of them selves.

36. Let not the pot call the kettle black.

37. Look before you leap.

38. Make hay while the sun shines.

39. Necessity is the mother of invention.

40. New brooms sweep clean.

41. No news is good news.

42. No smoke without fire.

43. One good turn deserves another.

44. One man’s meat is another man’s poison.

45. Out of sight, out of mind.

46. Out of the frying pan into the fire.

47. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gender.

48. Set a thief to catch a thief.

49. Still waters run deep.

50. The early bird catches the bird.

51. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

52. Two head are better than one.

53. Where there’s a will there’s a way.

54. When the cat’s a way the mice will play.

**The sentences in group A are the beginning of ten proverbs. Give each beginning in group A its correct ending in group B.**

A B

1. Prevention is without pain

2. Out of frying pan is no robbery

3. Better be alone according to your cloth

4. A rolling stone better than cure.

5. Exchange and spoil the child.

6. Spare the rod into fire

7. One good turn the mice will play.

8. When the cat is away gathers no moss

9. No gains than ill company

10. cut your coat deserves another

**Complete the following proverbs**

a. ...............................................saves nine.

b. Empty tins ............................................................

c. ...........................................................is enough.

d. ............................................makes perfect.

e. All is well ......................................................................... .

f. ......................................................seldom bite.

g. A fool and his money ............................................................

h. ....................................................................is the mother of invention.

i. Actions ............................................................................... .

j. ...............................................is better than riches.

**Find a suitable proverb to summarise each of the stories below.**

a. When Mary joined our school last term, she was very poor at spoken English. Although many pupils laughed at her mistakes, she kept on trying over and over again. After one year, she is now the best English speaker at school.

Proverb: ............................................................................................................

b. Mugisha started collecting used clothes give to the poor. He thought he would not get a big collection. He collected a few clothes each month but after to years, he now has a big collection of used clothes.

Proverbs: ........................................................................................

c. Obonyo used to steal our books and pens from our bags. When our class teacher talked to him about the evils of being a thief, he stopped the bad habit.

Proverbs: .....................................................................................................

d. Most of the girls in our class said thet Birungi didn’t know how to play netball. But Birungi said that she would not argue with them. “Let us go to the netball pitch and play, then you will see whether I know netball or not” said Birungi. At the end of the match, Birungi was selected as the best netball in the school.

Proverb: .......................................................................................................

**COMPREHENSION**

**UNIT 7 AND 8: LETTER WRITING**

**Vocabulary practice**

**New words**

Invite, letter, envelope, address, card, occasion, party, guest, host, hostess, ceremony, affection, sincerely, yours, dear, sender, receiver, writer, from, reply

**EVALUATION**

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

Ref: MK Bk 5 pgs 56 and 57

**EVALUATION**

Why do you turn these pages?

Ref: Mk Bk 5 pg 57 and 58

2. **Using: : Which .....................does ................likes best/ most?”**

**Examples**

a. Daddy likes the business page most.

b. Andrew likes Ekanya’s cartoons most.

c. Jackie likes the sports page best.

**EVALUATION**

Writing letters

Write a letter to your friend inviting him or her to your birthday party which will take palce on 25th June 2012 at 2:00pm

**COMPREHENSION**

Letter

Read the letter and answer the questions in full sentences

**GUIDED COMPOSITION**

Use the words given below to fill in the gaps

**TENSES**

**PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE**

Present simple tense is everyday. In this tense singular subjects of the sentence, you add “s” to the main verb. For the singular third person while with plural subjects and “I” you don’t add “s” .

**Examples: Affirmative sentences**

1. Robert eats cassava everyday.

Robert and Jane eat cassava everyday.

2. You play football every evening.

You don’t play football every evening.

**EVALUATION**

**Turn the following sentences into negative sentences**

1. Our teacher speaks English fluently everyday.

2. The baby cries everyday.

3. My mother draws water from the well everyday.

4. Joyce lies on the bed everyday.

5. The timekeeper rings the bell everyday.

6. She always fetches water.

7. Tom and Aaron do homework from home everyday.

8. The drivers drive cars everyday.

9. The children keep their books in the desks everyday.

10. Joseph and Mary study at Rubaga Primary school everyday.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**

Affirmative sentences can be changed into interrogative sentences.

To change sentences to interrogative, you ought to begin with a verb.

**Example**

1. Robert eats cassava everyday.

Robert does eat cassava everyday.

Does Robert eat cassava everyday?

2. I play chess every evening

I do play chess every evening.

Do I play chess every evening?

**EVALUATION**

**Change the following sentences from Affirmative to interrogative**.

1. Wesonga completes his homework before going to bed.

2. Our teacher of English marks our books daily.

3. That man washes cars in the washing bay.

4. Wefafa and Nafutali sit under that tree every evening.

5. Jesse cleans his house before leaving for work.

6. The porter pushes a wheel barrow every day.

7. The class monitor goes to the staffroom after every lesson.

8. He carries a school bag everyday.

9. They brush their teeth every after each meal.

10. Walumbe hits at each door once very month.

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE**

Active voice is a voice which clearly indicates the doer(subject) and the receiver( object) of the action of the verb. The passive voice shows or emphasizes the object and the action of the verb.

To change sentences from active to passive voice, we use:

is +

}perfect main verb

are +

**Example**:

1. Mr. Tusiime drives a corona car.

A corona car is driven by Mr. Tusiime.

2. Wegoye and Nantayi teach us everyday.

We are taught by Wegoye and Nantayi everyday.

**EVALUATION**

1. Masai fetches water every evening.

2. Walugaga and Massa play football very well.

3. Those boys eat chocolate in class every day.

4. Suzan sings a beautiful song on parade.

5. We draw pictures of frogs every afternoon.

6. The baby spoils your dress every day.

7. Sesanga and Nantaba play ludo daily.

8. They water plants during dry season.

9. The policemen often arrest wrong doers.

10. We pick mangoes from our grandfather’s tree.

**QUESTION TAGS**

There are two types of question tags i.e positive and negative question tags. Negative question tags are used in affirmative sentences while positive question tags are used in negative sentences and commands.

Examples

1. Mussime collects books every day.

Musiime does collect books every day, doesn’t he?

2. Musiime doesn’t collect books every day

**EVALUATION**

Supply suitable question tags to the following sentences

1. That boy washes his stockings everything.

2. Our teachers often advised us to behave well.

3. The headmaster doesn’t drive a white car.

4. George and Peter mop this room every Saturday.

5. Kwezi doesn’t boil water for drinking.

6. Our parents pay our school fees.

7. Luzze and Kamukma often disturbs us in class.

8. Waluzi types his work by himself.

9. Opio and Okia like playing in class.

10. It doesn’t rain everyday.

**Interrogative sentences( Questions)**

Affirmative sentences can be changed into interrogative sentences. To change sentences to interrogative, begin with a helping verb.

**Examples**

1. David is breaking a bucket.

Is David breaking a bucket?

2. I am looking at the flower.

Am I looking at the flower.

3. They are watching the match.

Are they watching the match?

**EVALUATION**

Re – write in interrogative

1. Jack is blowing the whistle.

2. They are buying a pen.

3. The lady is feeding a baby.

4. We are seeing a bird.

5. He is paying the pen.

6. My mother is preparing tea.

7. I am writing a letter.

8. You are eating apples.

9. We are making boxes.

10. Joan is singing a song.

**QUESTION TAGS**

**Examples**

1. The girl is breaking the glass, isn’t she?

2. They are not playing football, are they?

3. I am going to church, aren’t I ?

4. I am not going to school, am i?

**EVALUATION**

**Supply suitable questions tags**

1. The man is cutting a tree, ................................................?

2. he is not helping her, ......................................................?

3. I am eating food, .......................................................?

4. The dog is eating bones, ...........................................?

5. They are not reading novels, ...............................................?

6. Doris is carrying a basket, ...............................................?

7. The girls are not plucking flowers, ................................................?

8. The headmaster is meeting the scouts, .............................................?

9. She is not holding a stick, ......................................................?

10. Alice is cleaning the room, ..................................................?

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

It is also called the now tense. The helping verbs are “is” “am” and “are” when constructing a sentence, you add “ing” to the main verb.

**Note:** Main verbs with short vowels before the final consonant, double the final consonants and then take “ing” at the end.

e.g slap - slapping , sit - sitting

clap - clapping , mop - mopping

**Examples: Affirmative sentences**

1. She is working now.

2. They are swimming in the river.

3. My sister is putting the cup on the table.

**Affirmative sentences can be changed to negative sentences.**

1. She is working now.

She is not working now.

2. I am going with her.

I am not going with her.

3. My sister is putting the cup on the table.

My sister is not putting the cup on the table.

4. They are swimming in the river.

They are not swimming in the river.

**Turn the following sentences into affirmative**

1. John is cutting grass.

2. David is making a toy.

3. The girls are washing clothes

4. Mary is eating mangoes.

5. We are bringing the chairs.

6. The cat is killing the rat.

7. Phillip is hammering a peg.

8. The woman is driving a car.

9. I am mopping the house.

10. The women are driving cars.

**Active and Passive voice**

Helping verbs is being + participle

Are

**Examples**

1. They are making boxes.

Boxes are being made.

2. Alice is cleaning the room**.**

The room is being cleaned by Alice.

3. Bees are making honey.

Honey is being made by bees.

**EVALUATION**

Change to passive voice

1. The boy is kicking a ball.

2. John is watering the crops.

3. He is driving a car.

4. Monica is laying a table.

5. Martin is throwing a stone.

6. The mechanic is repairing a car.

7. We are painting our house.

8. The patient is examining the doctor.

9. The teachers are calling us.

10. We are reading books.

**PAST SIMPLE TENSE**

The past simple tense is yesterday tense. In past simple the main verb is distinct and always stands alone. It doesn’t matter whether the subject is plural or singular. The verb doesn’t change. The adverb of time for this tense is mainly “yesterday” and “last”

**Affirmative sentences**

**Examples**

1. The man spoke good English yesterday.

2. The cat chased the rat yesterday.

Turn the above affirmative sentences to negative form.

1. The man didn’t speak good English yesterday.

2. The cat didn’t chase the rat yesterday.

**EVALUATION**

1. The boy tore my shirt yesterday.

2. They chose the red colours only.

3. This coat cost me sh. 100,000/=

4. The wrongdoers swore not to do it again.

5. The men held the rope tightly during the tug – of – war.

6. The teacher punished those who didn’t complete the homework.

7. She swang her belt in air.

8. The whole class stood up to greet the visitor.

9. The newsmen broadcast sad news over the radio.

10. The pedestrians walked along the high street..

**Interrogative sentences**

Turn the given affirmative sentences to interrogative.

**Examples**

1. She took the food to the hospital yesterday.

She didn’t take the food to the hospital.

2. The stranger spoke French.

The strangers didn’t speak French.

**EVALUATION**

1. Jona and I played cards last morning.

2. Yowana clapped hands because of happiness.

3. The shepherd grazed in the bush yesterday.

4. They danced the whole day.

5. She began her homework late.

6. The spectators watched the match between Uganda Cranes and Harambe stars.

7. We shouted in class the whole day.

8. Your father smoked a pipe last evening.

9. Those boys quarreled over food.

10. The customer cheated the seller of meat.

**Active and Passive voice**

To change from active to passive voice in the past simple tense, we use: Was} + perfect of the main verb.

Were

**Examples**

1. The dog chased the goat yesterday.

The goat was chased by the dog yesterday.

2. Nakasongola raised legs up instead of hands.

Nakasolya’s legs were raised up instead of hands.

**EVALUATION**

1. Pupils learnt English lessons yesterday.

2. The policemen beat the thief to death.

3. He sought his books every time.

4. We ate mangoes form our grandfather’s tree.

5. The hen laid an egg in the basket.

6. They wove mats yesterday evening.

7. Jamirah beat the cats at home.

8. The bitch fed its puppies late evening.

9. My mother mended my shorts whenever they were torn.

10. Netballers played netball on Sunday.

**QUESTION TAGS**

**Examples**

Supply suitable questions tags to these sentences

1. The dog ate your hen.

The dog did eat your hen, didn’t it?

2. The bursar didn’t pay me, did she?

**EVALUATION**

1. You met him on the way home.

2. The doctor treated them last night.

3. The market burnt to ashes.

4. Mulongo washed your father’s car.

5. My parents left me in the park.

6. You failed the test last time.

7. Our guests arrived late.

8. They contributed greatly to our party.

9. You saw them in the church.

**TOPICAL QUESTIONS**

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

1. The porter is ............................the dinning hall now. ( mop)

2. Our teacher often, ..........................at school early. ( arrive)

3. The cook ..............................the crops in the draw now. ( put)

4. Who ............................this shirt of your.

5. The newsmen ..............................sad news over the radio yesterday. (broadcast)

6. Did those children .................................a lot? ( cry)

7. The teachers didn’t ...............................our exercise books. ( mark)

8. That cat ...................................because it has a broken leg. ( limb)

**Complete the sentences with correct questions tags**.

9. I am competing my mathematics homework, ............................?

10. You eat and drink everyday, .........................................?

11. The class monitress rubbed off this work, .................................?

12. They are eating porridge, .........................................................?

13. The teacher punished you for late coming, .........................................?

**Rewrite the given sentences as instructed in the brackets**.

14. The man threw our ball in the pit. ( Begin: Our ................)

15. Our teacher is marking exercise books now. ( Begin: Exercise books....................................)

16. A dog chased a hen in the field. ( begin: A hen .................)

17. Mr. Mukasa did not teach us English. ( rewrite without using: ...................not .....................)

18. The headmaster addressed the school on Friday. ( rewrite as negative)

19. Mr. Mandu is not teaching now. (Re- write as affirmative)

20. Our parents are teaching movies now. (Begin: Movies..............................)

**PRIMARY 5 TERM III**

MODAL VERBS (MK Precise PP 152)

Modal verbs are special groups of verbs which go before the main verb.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Modal verb** | **Main verb** |
| I | Can | Walk |
| You | Could | Come |
| He | Might | Leave |
| They | Will | Try |
| Suzan | Would | Drive |
| Shall |  |
| Ought to |
| Must |
| Need to |

Modal verbs talking about ability.

Examples

1. Minge can drive

Minge knows how to drive

2. I can speak French

I know how to speak French

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences in negative.

1. Tom can swim

2. The headmaster can play tennis.

3. He could play football when he was young.

4. Those boys can help us.

5. They should wash those plates.

Modal verbs talking about permission.

Examples

1. Can I use your pen, please?

Yes of course

2. Could I sit down here, please?

Yes of course

No, I am afraid not.

3. May I come in?

Yes, of course

No, I’m afraid not

Model verbs taking about request.

Examples

1. Can you help me please?

2. Could you answer the phone, please?

3. Would you post this letter, Please?

Activity

Revision English Pgs 44 - 45

**Modal verbs about obligation**

Obligation simply refers to rules, orders or duties.

We use: must, have to, should, ought to etc

Examples

1. It’s late. You must do your homework.

2. You should help me push this wheelbarrow.

3. You ought to get a job.

4. You must stay in bed.

5. If there are no rules, orders or duties use: You don’t have to.

**Modal talking about necessity**

If you want to talk about things it is necessary to use. “I have to ....,

I must .......or I need to .......

Examples

Sentences and their meanings

1. he has to walk to school.

(It is necessary for him to walk to school)

2. I must get a new passport.

(It is necessary to get a new passport)

3. I need to buy some petrol.

(It is necessary to buy some petrol)

4. He had to go to hospital.

(It was necessary to go to hospital)

NB If there is no necessity use: I don’t need to .....or I don’t have to ........

Examples

1. You don’t have to run, you are not late.

( It is not necessary for you to run because you are not late)

2. You don’t need to get there till 9 o’clock.

( It is not necessary to get there before 9 o’clock)

3a) We mustn’t run.

( We are not allowed to run)

b) We don’t have to run.

( It is not necessary for us to run)

**Modal verbs talking about probability**

If you want to talk about the chances(risks) of something happening or not happening you can use: may, could, might, but not can.

Examples

1. It could rain tomorrow.

2. It may crash.

3. We might win.

You may put not after may and might for the negative.

Examples

She may not come.

They might not like it.

ACTIVITY: Learners construct oral and written using

Modals talking about possibility

You use can / could to say that situations or events are / were possible.

Examples

1. It can be quite cold in April.

2. Smoking can damage your health.

3. It could be very lonely on the island in those days.

NB: You can ask question about how possible things are with can / could.

Can this be true? Could it happen?

You can also ask.

Do you think..............will..............?

Example

Do you think they’ll come?

**Modal verbs used when making offers.**

If you want to do something for somebody, e.g help somebody or buy somebody a drink, you can say:

I’ll...............

Shall I .....................?

Can I ......................?

Would you like ..................?

Examples

1. I’ll carry that for you.

2. Shall I do the washing up?

3. Can I give you a lift?

4. Would you like a cup of coffee?

You can answer these questions with

Thank you

Yes, please

No, thank you

No, thanks

More examples

1. I’ll pay for this - Thank you.

2. Shall I open the window? - Yes, please.

**Modal verbs giving advice**

If you want to advise someone what to do

Can say

You must ............

You should.....................

You ought to ......................

“Must is stronger than “should” and “ought to”

**Examples**

1. You must buy a new suitcase.

2. You should be more careful.

3. You ought to eat more fruit.

If you want to advise somebody not to do something you can say:

You must not .... ( mustn’t) ......

You should not ( shouldn’t) .....

**Examples**

1. You mustn’t smoke so much.

2. You shouldn’t ask so many questions.

NB: “Mustn’t” is stronger than “shouldn’t”

“Oughtn’t” is very uncommon.

If you want to ask for advice, you can say:

Should I ................?

Should we ................?

Example:

Should we call an ambulance?

ACTIVITY: Learners write affirmative to negative

Cain was jealous of his brother Abel.

I prefer posho to bananas.

She was absent from duty yesterday.

Activity: English Aid 5 Pgs 32 – 3

Mk: Precise Grammar 172 – 175

TOPICAL REVISION PREPOSITIONS

Fill in the blank spaces correctly.

1. We did not agree .................................the policeman.

2. The bird flew ..............................our house.

3. Don’t lean .....................................our house.

4. She is good ...........................mathematics.

5. I am not interested ..........................football.

6. Please, smile ...................................me.

7. Wait .........................the teacher is class.

8. James is recovering ....................................Malaria.

9. My sister is married ...................................a white man.

10. We shall leave ..........................................Nairobi next year.

11. I am proud ...............................my hair.

12. Stop escaping .......................................school.

13. I don’t believe..................................demons.

14. I am used ...............................writing on my shirt.

15. The man was guilty.....................theft.

Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech.

9. “We do our work,” said the pupils.

10. Joan said, “I buy sweets.”

11. The teacher said, “I have taught you fro a long time.”

12. “He has been playing volley ball,” said Ivan.

13. “He is abusing me,” said Arthur.

14. Mukasa said, “I am doing homework.”

15. Irene said, “We have bought sugarcanes.”

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are used to show the relationship between the subject and the object.

Examples

Accustomed to

Agree to/with

Acquired with

Believe in

Congratulate on/ for/ upon

Concentrate on

Activity: Learners do exercise 57 page 69 D.E.H

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Past simple tense changes to past perfect tense.

Example:

1. She said, “The hen laid this egg last week.” (DIRECT)

She said that the hen had laid that egg the previous week. (INDIRECT)

ACTIVITY: Exercise 58 page 70 d.e.h

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

1. Moses said I am very hungry.

2. Juliet said we are going home.

3. What is your name Tom asked me.

4. Allen says I must pass my exam.

5. I want food said Peter.

6. I don’t eat beans Annette said.

7. The moon appears at night said the teacher.

8. Mother said the sun sets in the west.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

(Present continuous tense)

Present continuous tense changes to past continuous and “now” changes to “then” “today” changes to “that day”

Examples

1. He said, “I am drinking this water now. (DIRECT)

He said that he was drinking that water them. ( INDIRECT)

2. “I am taking these books home now,” Jane said. (INDIRECT)

Jane said that she was taking those books home then.

Activity: Learners do exercise 56 pg.68

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.

Examples:

1. The teacher said, “I have spoken to you about your dressing.” (DIRECT)

The teacher said that he/she had spoken to her/him/me about her/his/my dressing. (INDIRECT)

SPEECHES

i) Direct

ii) Indirect speech

Direct speech made of two parts

i) speech tag

ii) Actual words

Examples ( Direct) PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

1. I said, “I drink water everyday.”

Speech tag actual words

2. Indirect speech has three parts.

i) Speech tag

ii) Conjunction

iii) Said word in past tense

Example

1. I said that I drank water everyday.

Speech conjunction said words

tag

2. Indirect speech has three parts.

i) Speech tag

ii) conjunction

iii) said words in past tense

Example

I said that I drank water everyday

Speech conjunction said words

tag

Changes involved

Direct Indirect

This that

These those

Here there

Now then

Ago before

Today that day

Tomorrow the next day/ following day

Yesterday precious day/ day before

Last previous

Come go

Bring take

I he/she

We they

My his/her

Our their

Am was

Will /shall would

May might

Can could

You her/they/him

Are were

Must had to

Must not was not to/ were not to

Me her/him

Us them

Activity: Learners do exercise 55 D.E.H (One) pg 67

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

A relative pronouns is a pronoun that begins a subordinate clause and relates to an idea in the sentence.

These pronouns are;

That, who, whose, whom, which

a. Using “who”

It is used for people.

Examples

1. That is the boy. The boy hit me.

That is the boy who hit me.

2. Mary is the girl. She caused the accident.

Mary is the girl who caused the accident.

Evaluation

Join using.....who.......

1. The man was taken to the hospital. The man was seriously injured.

2. The house girl was taken away. The house girl was a fool.

3. The sweepers will re-sweep today. The sweeper swept yesterday.

4. The lazy boy will do the punishment alone. The lazy boy is lame.

5. The lady was carrying a beautiful bag. The lady was ugly.

6. The beggar is poor. The beggar is dressed in rags.

7. The pupil was ashamed. The pupil gassed in the class.

8. I saw the man. The man saved the girl from the lion.

9. That is the teacher. The teacher teaches us mathematics.

10. Those are the men. They snatched my bag yesterday.

Using .......whose........

“Whose” refers to people or things it shows possession.

Examples

1. He married a girl. Her father was rich.

He married a girl whose father was rich.

2. They gave her a horse. Its legs were very short.

They gave her a horse whose legs were very short.

3. We saw a house. Its windows were all broken.

We saw a house whose windows were all broken.

Join using .........whose.........

1. That is the man. His cat was stolen.

2. That is the car. The car’s tyre was stolen.

3. I met a Dutch. The Dutch’s name was Adams.

4. Jane is the girl. Her book was stolen yesterday.

5. The cow died. The cow’s tail was cut off.

6. Doreen is the girl. Her leg got broken.

7. Those are the desks. Their legs broke off during our play.

8. Joel is the pupils. His money has been stolen.

9. Those are David’s shoes. Their soles are worn out.

10. She is the girl. Her father died in the accident.

Using “whom”

When a pronoun is the object of the clause, you can use whom, instead of who. Whom is used after a preposition for people.

Examples

1. You spoke to the man. The man is the manager.

The man to whom you spoke is the manager.

2. The person will be back soon. You have an appointment with him.

The person with whom you have an appointment will be back soon.

Evaluation:

Jin using......whom........................

1. My Cousin is a candidate already. I beat him by age.

2. The land was favoured by most of the men. The judge wanted to remand her for 2 years.

3. That is the librarian. I got reading books from him.

4. The man was about seven years old. The policemen were moving with her.

5. The child was bout seven years old. The policemen were moving with her.

6. The rich man said it was no good. The butcher took the meat to him.

7. The Zairwa gave him some water to drink. The Rwandan was begging from him.

8. The thief was arrested by the passerby. The defence forces were looking for it.

9. The officer bought him a pancake. Robert delivered the message to him.

10. The disease was a scourge. The minister died of it.

11. The two girls didn’t like him. Tom used to sit between them.

Use of “which” or “that”

Which and that are used for things and animals

Examples

1. The dog was killed. The madman was chasing it.

The dog which the madman was chasing was killed.

The dog that the madman was chasing was killed.

2. That is the tree. The tree fell over the house last week.

That is the tree which fell over the house last week.

That is the tree that fell over the house last week.

Join suing .........”which” ........and .....”that” .................

1. The rabbit was later trapped. The rabbit had run.

2. The money was stolen. The money was in the bank.

3. The puff- adder was running down the river. The puff adder was killed.

4. The mat was not very strong. The mat was mad of banana leaves.

5. The book has a poor cover. The book has good material.

6. The tree had very good timber. The carpenter cut it.

7. The house was really weak. The thieves broke into it.

8. The buffalo later killed all of them. The hunters were chasing it.

9. The hospital was a long way. The patient went to it.

10. The stone has to cut off my nose. The stone was thrown at me.

TOPICAL TESTING.

Complete the following sentences with the correct word.

1. That is the teacher ..........................................teaches us Mathematics.

2. This is the cow .....................we bought from Kenya.

3. ..............................car was it.

4. I injured my leg ...........................got broken last week.

5. Denis is the boy to .......................l lent my notebook.

**Re-write the given sentences as instructed in the brackets**

6. The dove quickly flew into the air. The boy was aiming his stone – sling at it. (Join using......at which ....)

7. Mr. Rwomushana was elected as the constituent assembly delegate.

8. Mr. Rwomushasa displayed good leadership at the university. (Join using.......who......)

9. The snake was a cobra. The witch was playing with it. (Join using.....which.....)

10. The textbook is misplaced. The teacher lent it to me yesterday. (Join using.....that.....)

11. The bigboy failed primary six. They laughed at him. (Join using.......whom.....)

12. Mr. Musoke is the man. His son graduated yesterday. (Join suing.....whose.....)

13. This is the house. Musa lives in this house. (Join using......where.....)

14. Friday is the day. We go for prayers on Friday. (Join using......when...........)

**COMPREHENSION: UNIT 1 AND 2**

**PEOPLE AND THEIR NATIONALITIES (culture / nationalities)**

1. **Vocabulary practice**

**New words**

Citizen

Ugandan

German

Tanzanian

French

Foreign

Foreigner

**Evaluation**

a) Study the countries and their citizens

b) Use the correct form of words in brackets to complete the sentences

Ref: Mk Primary English Pg 139 – 140

2. **Structures:**

a) Using: “I am from ..........I am a ................

Write the answers given by different people to the officer’s questions below.

**Examples**

1. Officer: Lumu, where are you from and what is your nationality?

Lumu: I am from Uganda. I am a Ugandan.

2. Officer: Richard, where are you from and what is your nationality?

Richard: I am Britian. I am British/ a Briton.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 140 – 141

b) Using: “Am I a ......................or a...........?”

Use the words in the brackets to form correct questions

**Examples**

1. France/ Egypt
2. Questions: Am I a French or a Egyptian?
3. Morocco/ Britain

Am I a Moroccan or British?

**EVALUATION**

Ref: MK Primary English P 5 pg. 141

c. Using: “.....is from.....”

“He/She is ....”

Study the sentences and write the nationalities of the people in the exercises.

**Examples**

1. Elfi is from Turkey. She is Turk/ Turkish

2. Bandeko is from Congo. She is a Congolese.

Write the names of the nations where the people are from.

**Examples**

1. Auorole is a Nigerian

Nigeria

2. Shakira is an Indian

India

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 pg. 142 – 143

d. Using: “I am not a ......................but a ...........”

Give correct answers to the questions.

**Example**

1. Are you a Kenyan? (Tanzanian)

I am not a Kenyan but a Tanzanian

2. Are you a Libyan? (Egypt)

I am not a Libyan but an Egyptian

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 144

e) Using: “Do ......come from.......?”

“Yes, they do/ No, they don’t.

Answer questions using: Yes, they do or NO, they don’t.

Note: A comma must be used after yes or no.

**Examples**

1. Question: Do Moroccans come from Morocco?

Answer: Yes, they do

2. **Questions**: Do Ugandans come from Kenya?

Answer: No, they don’t. They come from Uganda.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5Pg. 144 – 145

3. **DIALOGUE**

Read the dialogue and answer questions that follow.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary and answer questions that follow.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English P5 pg 145 – 146

4. **COMPREHENSION**

A feast for all nationalities

**Pre – Activity**

1. Mention games which you enjoy playing or watching most.

2. Talk about the matches you have watched.

3. Describe the players from your favourite teams.

Read the passage silently and answer the following comprehension questions.

**EVALUATION**

Ref Mk Primary English PB Pg 147

5. **GUIDED COMPOSITION**

Use the given questions to write a composition.

**Points to note**

1. Title (Not more than 6 words and in capital letters)

2. Introductory paragraph in more than one sentence

3. Body in paragraphs.

4. Conclusion in one paragraph

**Other important points**

1. Punctuation marks.

2. Spellings

3. Language flow i.e. sentence construction

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 148

6. **TOPICAL QUESTIONS**

Read the passage and answer questions that follow.

There were pupils of different nationalities in Kitemu Primary school. Some were Ugandans, others were Kenyans. There were a few Rwandans and Indians. Ugandan pupils often quarreled with the Rwandans and the Kenyans often quarreled with the Indians. One day the headgirl talked to the pupils. She said, “Although we are of different nationalities, we are brothers and sisters. We should love one another.” The pupils took her advice and stopped quarrelling.

**Questions**

1. Which school had pupils of different nationalities?

2. Why should pupils love one another?

3. Who stopped the quarrels at Kitemu Primary school?

Revision Exercise

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 151

**COMPREHENSION: UNIT 3 AND 4**

**Examples**

1. Linda is sick. She cannot attend the party.

Linda is sick, so she cannot attend the party.

2. Gidongo didn’t invite me. I did not attend the party.

Gidongo didn’t invite me, so I didn’t attend the party.

Write the requests to the given statements using the words in brackets.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 158 – 159

3. **DIALOGUE**

Hamya’s Birthday Party

Pre – Activity

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 160 for the tongue twister.

**EVALUATION**

Read the dialogue and answer questions about it.

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 pg 160

4. **COMPREHENSION**

Personal letters and Invitations

**Pre –Activity**

**Points to remember when writing a personal letter**

1. The Writer’s address

2. Date

3. Greeting

4. Body

5. Ending the letter

6. Name and signature

7. **TOPICAL QUESTIONS**

Read the passage and answer questions about it.

Moses Ongu received the following letter. Dear Moses, I shall be very pleased if you can come to my birthday party on Saturday. We shall have lunch at 2:00 p.m and thereafter uncle Tom will take us to the beach in his van. I have invited a few classmates and friends too. You then.

Yours, Noah Opio

**Questions**

1. Who received the letter?

2. What is Moses being invited for?

3. Where will uncle Tim take them?

4. Who else are invited?

5. Revision exercise

Ref: Mk Primary English PB5 Pg. 167 – 168

**COMPREHENSION UNITS 5 AND 6**

**PEACE AND SECURITY**

**Vocabulary**

**New words**

Peace, security, judge, magistrate, report, statement, offence, offend, handcuff, crime, cell, arrest, court, police station, police post, army, barracks, case, court, witness, defense, gun, arrows

**EVALUATION**

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

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 pg 170

1. **Structures**
2. a) Using: “What did ....? “ .......was......”
3. Use the words in the brackets to answer given questions.

**Examples**

1. What did you see?

a) Steal / a man/ a hen

b) a child/ A woman/ beat

a) A man was stealing a hen.

b) A woman was beating a child

3. **CONVERSATION**

**Pre – Activity**

Refer to tongue and answer questions that follow in full sentences

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 175

4. **POEM**

**Pre – Activity**

1. Where does the police work?

2. Why is the police stationed at the places you have mentioned?

**EVALUATION**

Read the poem and answer questions that follow.

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 pg 177

5. **COMPREHENSION**

The work of the police

**Pre – Activity**

Refer to page 177 and learn the given words used in the passage

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 179

6. **COMPOSITION**

Imagine that thieves broke into your home last night. Write a statement at the police starting the details of what happened as follows:

1. What is your name?

2. When did the incident take place?

3. Who was in the house?

4. How were the thieves dressed?

5. What did the thieves carry?

6. Who were injured?

7. Did they live anything behind.

7. **TOPICAL QUESTIONS**

Read the story passage and answer questions that follow.

I was going to school early in the morning when I heard the alarm. A man had stolen a radio and a woman was chasing him. On hearing the alarm, people surrounded the thief and eventually he was caught. The mob beat him severely. He was saved when the LCI chairperson appeared. He ordered them to take him to the police station. At the police station, the thief made a statement before he was taken to the police cell.

**Questions**

1. Where was the writer going?

2. Who chased the thief?

3. What did the thief do before he was taken to the police cell?

**Revision Exercise**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 182 – 183

**COMPREHENSION UNIT 7**

**POST OFFICE**

**EVALUATION**

**Write questions and their answers from the table.**

Ref: Mk Primary English Pg 186

b) Using: “May I have ....., please?”

“Yes, of course”

“ I am sorry, we haven’t any.”

Use the structures to make requests and their answers.

**Example**

May I have three envelopes, please?

I am sorry, we haven’t any.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB Pg 187

c) Using: How many do you want?” “......, please.”

From questions and their responses from the table

**Example**

1. How many stamps do you want?

Five please

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 188

d. Using “Will you ..................please?”

“ Can I .........please?”

“Yes, of course”, “No thank you”.

From questions and answers from the table.

**Example**

1. Will you post this letter, please?

Yes, of course.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg. 189

3. **ADDRESSING LETTERS**

**EVALUATION**

Draw envelopes and arrange the given addresses correctly.

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 190

4. **POST OFFICE FORMS**

1. Registered letter

2. Money order

3. Telegrams

4. The directory

**EVALUATION**

Study one page from the telephone directory and answer questions that follow.

**EVALUATION**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 pg 193

5. **DIALOGUE:** The post master’s visit

Pre – Activity Refer to tongue twister on page 195 and read it fast.

**EVALUATION**

Read the dialogue and answer questions that follow .

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg. 194

6. **COMPREHENSION**

**POSTAL SERVICES**

**Pre – Activity**

1. Discuss activities done at the post office.

2. Of what importance is the post office to a country?

**EVALUATION**

Read the story and answer questions that follow.

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 197

7**. COMPOSITION**

Write a composition listing down activities which the post office provided in your area. Suggest how those services may be improves up.

8**. TOPICAL QUESTIONS**

a) **Read the passage and answer questions that follow:**

Tulidwa wanted to send a telegram to his uncle. He decided to go to the post office and see the postmaster about it. When he reached there, he found that it was closed. He asked the “askari” what the matter was. The askari told him that it was a public holidays that day. Tulidwa was then advised to come the next day if he wanted to see the postmaster.

1. Why did Tulidwa go to the Post Office?

2. Why was the Post office closed?

3. What was Tulidwa advised to do?

b. Revision exercises

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 199

**COMPREHENSION**

**9. SERVICES (BANKING)**

**Vocabulary practice**

**New words**

Account, accountant, balance, credit, deposit, forge, safe, sign, withdraw, bank, bank manager, passbook, teller, cheque, cashier, ATM card, ATM machine, deposit, bounce

**EVALUATION**

The table below shows owners of accounts at different banks. Study the information and answer the questions that follow.

MK Bk 5 pg 203

2. Using “ has / have ........money ( some , a lot of )

**Examples**

a. Kulubya has a money left in his account.

b. Mr. Kato has a lot of money left in his account.

**DIALOGUE. OJURU AND KWIZERA**

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

**Questions**

1. Why should Ojuru open up a bank account?

2. Why does Ojuru refuse going to the market?

3. What sill the money be used for?

4. When is a signature necessary?

5. How will Ojuru send the money?

6. How much money did Ojuru win?

Mk Bk 5 pgs 207 and 208

**COMPREHENSION**

**MADI GOES TO THE BANK**

**EVALUATION**

Read the passage and answer the questions in full sentences.

Mk Bk Pg 209

**BANK SLIP**

Study the bank slip and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Ref: Mk Bk 5 Pg 210

**PICTURE COMPOSITION**

**MY FIRST TIME AT THE BANK**

a) Write complete sentences describing what activity is taking place in each picture.

b) Write a short story about “My first time at the Bank”

The following questions should guide you.

1. Whom did you escort in the bank?

2. Why did the person go to the bank?

3. What book did he sue to withdraw money?

4. To whom did the person you escort talk?

5. How much money did he withdraw?

6. Which other people did you see in the bank?

7. Where did the person you escorted put the money?

8. Why is it good to keep money in the bank.

**Evaluation**

Writ a short story about how you will spend you money when you grow up. Explain why you would like to keep some of it in the bank.

**Revision exercise**

Mk Bk 5 Pgs 212, 213

5. **COMPREHENSION**

Football the most popular Game

**Pre – Activity**

1. Which games do you enjoy?

2. Who officiates a football game?

3. How many players make up a football team?

**Read the passage and answer questions on it.**

**Questions**

1. When was the world cup played?

2. Which team scored a golden goal?

3. Who could not believe that their team had lost the match?

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

4. Our school .......................to the visiting team in the match played last Friday. ( lose)

5. We shall .........................your team if we train hard. ( to beat)

6. One of the ......................was so happy that he ran round the field. ( spectate)

7. The ..................lost his voice because of talking a lot. ( Comment)

8. Who scored the ............................goal in yesterday’s match? ( win )

**Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.**

9. I prefer watching football to volleyball. (Use: ......more than .....)

10. My school team and your school team played football last Thursday. (Use: .......against.....)

11. Sir Apollo Kaggwa Primary School Mengo might win the match. (Use: .....likely ....)

12. KCC football club beat Villa in football last week. (Use: .....win.....)

**Underline adverbs in these sentences**

1. The twins behaved well.

2. Do your home today.

3. The ball rolled fast to the goal post.

4. Adam talks slowly.

5. Last week we had a meeting.

C. Complete the following sentences using the right form of the given word in brackets.

1. The boy left the dormitory at night.......................... . ( stealthy)

2. I got the answer to that question .................. ( accident)

3. The workmen ......................protested against their working conditions. ( angry)

4. The headmaster was ...........................seated in his arm chair. ( comfortable)

5. On hearing the noise, the doctor went to the theatre........................ . ( immediate)

D. Use an adverb in place of the bold words.

1. The thief was beaten without mercy.

2. The president left the rally in a hurry.

3. The cup was broken with force.

4. She welcomed her mother by cheering.

5. He shouted at her with anger.

**COMPARISON OF ADVERBS**

To make comparative form, we have to add – er to the adverb and it is used to only two things or persons.

To make superlative form, we have to add - est to the adverb used in comparison of three or more things or persons.

2. **Adjectives which end in “y” drop Y and add**

Adjectives Adverbs

Angry angrily lazy

Lucky luckily noisy

Steady steadly hungry

Easy easily merry

Heavy heavily clumsy

3. **Adjective which end in “le” drop “le” ad add “ly”**

Adjectives adverbs

Humble humbly possible suitable

Sensible sensibly terrible probable

Simple simply gentle

True truly miserable

4. **Some adverbs are in same as adjectives**

e.g hard, fast, well, late, well, early, next, better

**Adverbs from nouns**

Nouns adverbs Nouns adverbs

Act actively danger dangerously

Beauty beautifully distance distantly

Centre centrally force forcefully

Cheer cheerfully haste hastily

Credit creditably nature naturally

Courage courageously office officially

Wonder wonderfully

**EVALUATION**

a. Form adverbs from each of the following words.

a. horrible f. whole

b. Able g. worth

c. nice h. hard

d. bad i. careful

e. cruel g. cheer

**ADVERBS**

Adverbs are words that explain /modify / tell us more about verbs.

**Types of adverbs**

1. Adverbs of manner

These adverbs tell us how something happens or happened. They are commonly formed from adjectives by add - ly. E.g Nicely, beautifully, badly, simply.

2. **Adverbs of time**

This class of adverbs tell us when something happens or happened. E.g now, since, before , today , already . last, well etc.

3. **Adverbs of duration**

These adverbs tell us about the period an action lasted e.g an hour , a week, a year, a moment etc. Express duration of an action. E.g They waited for three hours.

4. **Adverbs of frequency**

This class of adverbs tells us when something happened. E.g rarely, often. Always, ever, usually, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, normally, frequently, commonly.

e.g She often shouts in class.

5. **Adverbs of place**

These adverbs tell us where something took place. E.g everywhere, here, there, outside, inside, etc

My aunt lives in Kenya.

**6. Adverbsof degree**

These are adverbs which tell us the extent to which something happened. E.g much , almost , only, rather, why, quite, e.g That composition is very easy.

**ORDER OF ADVERBS**

The order of adverbs is how( manner), where ( place) , when ( time.

e.g He hardly read books at home last week.

Hardly - how

At home - where

Last week - when

2. The prefect spoke carefully at the parade yesterday.

Carefully – manner – How

At the parade – place – where

Yesterday - Time - when

**Evaluation**

**Complete these sentences suing the correct adverbs order**

1. Will you run ( in the field, at 8:00 am, fast, tomorrow)?

2. The congregation prayed ( in the church, very hard, last Sunday)

3. The couple moved ( to the reception hall, smartly, after the church ceremony)

4. I shall take the ball( outside, today, stealthily)

5. The candidates go ( to school ,at 7:00am)

6. Take it ( silently, there, now)

7. Our teacher spoke to us( in class, very rudely, this afternoon)

8. The latecomers stayed( all day, quietly, there)

9. Jimmy Katumba played( last Christmas; beautifully< in Collins Hotel)

10. Let’s go (tonight, to the film, last)

**FORMATION OF ADVERBS**

Most adverbs are formed out of adjectives by simply adding “ly”

Adjective adverb

Clear clearly pain accidental

Proud proudly sudden skillful

Quick quickly anxious royal

Poor poorly grateful annual

Fair fairly careful mental

Cheap cheaply equal hopeful

Clever cleverly practical

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk Primary English PBK 5 Pg 75

4. Using: “This is/ These are ...............who.................

Join the sentences using the above structures.

**Examples**

1. This is the lady. She helped my brother on Saturday.

This is the lady who helped my brother on Saturday.

2. These are the gentlemen. They organized the wedding.

These are the gentlemen who organized the wedding.

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk Primary English PBK 5 Pg 76

5. Using: “ .........during ..........”

Join the sentences 1- 10 using the above structure.

**Examples**

1. Many people mourn during the burial.

2. Many people dance during the wedding after party

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk Primary English PBK 5 Pg 77

6. Using: “This / That is the ........whose....”

Use the above structure to join the sentences.

**Example**

1. This is the widower. His grandson gave him all the help.

This is the widower whose grandson gave all the help.

2. That is the lady. Her husband preached last Sunday.

That is the lady. Her husband preached last Sunday.

**Evaluation**

Mk Primary English PBK 5 Pg 78

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

1. I saw a ............................bride at the church. ( beauty)

2. Alipo has had a happy .................................through out her life. ( marry)

3. The wedding Mrs Konde attended was very ................................. . ( colour)

4. The ........................to which he is going is colourful. ( receive)

5. The ................................dug a shallow grave. ( mourn)

**Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.**

6. These are the boys. They helped the window at the time she lost her husband. ( Use: ......who.....)

7. Where are the gifts? We are going to give then to the wedded couple. (Join using: .....which.....)

8. The brass band will perform. It will be at Arnold’s graduation party. (Join using: .........which.......)

9. Where is the lady? Her daughter was a flower girl at my wedding. (Join using: .......whose........)

10. We are assisting the preacher. The preacher is not so helpful. (Begin: The .....we ......is.......)

**Use the words below correctly to complete the story.**

It was Asiimwe’s eleventh............................... Her parents ...................a birthday cake. Some drinks and ....................................... and .................................sent them to Asiimwe’s school. Asiimwe invited all her ............................................... and a few members of the teaching staff to her party. There was a lot of ................... . Asiimwe was very ..............................and all her friends too. They kept singing “Happy Birthday to you”. ( bought , birthday, friends, cookies, happy, fun )

7. Using: The ..................I / we/ he ..........is / was. Were ...........................................

Join the following sentences using the given structures.

**Example:**

1. We attended the party. It was very colourful

The party we attended was very colourful.

**Evaluation**

Mk Primary English PB K 5 Pg 79

8. **DIALOGUE**: Funeral Rites in my home area.

**Evaluation:**

Read the dialogue and answer questions that follow.

Ref: Mk Primary English PBK 5 Pg 80.

9. **POEM**: Meeting for a purpose

Read the poem and answer the questions on it.

**Evaluation**

Mk Primary English PB K 5 Pg 82

10. **COMPREHENSION:** Working together.

Read the story and answer the questions about it.

**Evaluation**

**MK Primary English PB 5 Pg 83**

11. COMPOSITION: Graduation ceremony

Study the pictures and answer the questions on it. Use the given words.

A. Picture 1 ( parents)

Picture II ( chancellor)

Picture III( Photographer)

Picture IV ( Jalaludin)

Picture V ( speech)

Picture VI ( traditional dance)

B. Answer the questions about the picture.

Ref. Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 85

**Graduation ceremony**

**Pre – Activity**

Describe any function you have ever attended.

1. Were you invited?

2. What was the ceremony about?

3. How did you feel when you got the invitation card?

4. What did you dress in?

5. Whom did you go with to the function

**TENSES**

**Present perfect tense**

Present perfect tense is the already tense. The use of “has” and “have” are the helping verbs. “has” is is used with singular subjects and ‘have” for plurals and “I” (First person singular)

The main verb is in the past participle.

**Examples of affirmative sentences**

1. The baby has cried for several hours.

2. James has taken your book.

**NEGATIVE SENTENCES**

**Affirmative sentences can be turned to negative sentences as follows:**

1. The baby has not cried for several hours.

2. James has not taken your book.

**Evaluation**

**Rewrite the given sentences as negative**

1. Mwanje has sown seeds in the garden.

2. The tailor has sown seeds in the garden.

3. They have sawn my clothes already.

4. We have seen the teacher just now.

5. Mr. Wakilo has bitten his friend’s hand.

6. The stubborn boys have torn your books.

7. The house girl has hung clothes on the wire.

8. The animals have heard the thunder.

9. The teachers have already marked our exams.

10. The headmaster has taken our sweaters.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**

To write interrogative sentences in the present perfect tense, you begin with the helping verbs - has or have.

**Examples**

**Rewrite the given sentences in interrogative**

**Examples**

1. I have seen your new house.

Have I seen your new house.

2. She has done her work.

Has she done her work?

**Evaluation**

1. The policeman has shot a thief dead.

2. They have hidden something under the carpet.

3. The mango has fallen from the tree.

4. The teacher has become very angry.

5. My parents have bought me new shoes.

6. Kingo has written a good composition.

7. Our teachers have taught us a lot of English.

8. The hen has laid many eggs.

9. Lumonde has eaten all your sauce.

10. The housefly has dirtied your food.

**Active and passive voice**

To write sentences from active to passive voice, you use has / have been + past participle of the main verb.

**Examples**

1. George has taken your ruler.

Your ruler has been taken by George.

2. Mary has washed the clothes.

The clothes have been washed by Mary.

3. Some body has just broken a plate.

A plate has just been broken.

**Evaluation**

**Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.**

1. Chemonges has hidden your dictionary.

2. The teacher has given you this exercise book.

3. The lion has eaten all your pigs.

4. We have learnt a lot of English this year.

5. Ugandans have invented a new car.

6. The house maid has hung clothes on the wire.

7. The teacher has torn all your books.

8. The tailor has sown the sweaters.

9. The porters have dug many pit latrines.

10. The pilot has flown the plane very high in the air.

**Questions tags**

**Complete the sentences using suitable questions tags.**

**Examples**

1. That man has taken my handkerchief, hasn’t he?

2. Mr. Musiime hasn’t come today, has he?

**Evaluation**

1. He has hidden your books in the cupboard, .........................?

2. The headmaster has forgiven you for your wrong deeds, .......................?

3. My parents have not gone abroad, ...........................?

4. My shirt has been torn, ......................?

5. Those boys have not gone to school today, ........................?

6. Jemba has not done the homework, ..........................?

7. he has built a permanent house, ..........................?

8. You have not carried your set with you, ..........................?

9. he has not lost his way, ..........................?

10. The pupils might not complete their work in time, .......................?

**FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE**

It expresses what will happen in future/ tomorrow.

Helping verbs are – will and shall

I shall it will

We He will

She

They

**Affirmative sentences**

**Examples**

1. We shall help you.

2. You will pay for this.

3. He will bring a car.

**Affirmative sentences can change to negative sentences.**

Shall not in short is shan’t

Will not in short is won’t

**Examples**

1. We shan’t help you.

2. You won’t pay for this.

3. He will not bring a car.

**Re- write the sentences in negative**

1. The woman will sell her car.

2. He will play very well.

3. We shall win the match.

4. I shall come to school tomorrow.

5. He will tell you everything.

6. The child will cry in the room.

7. My father will go to Kampala.

8. They will bring soft drinks,

9. She will sing a nice song.

10. I shall wash my feet.

**Interrogative sentences**

**Affirmative sentences can be changed to interrogative.**

**Examples**

1. The dogs will run on the ground.

2. Will the dogs run on the ground?

2. We shall write a good letter.

Shall we write a good letter?

3. She will break the mirror.

Will she break the mirror

**NB: The helping verb begins the sentence while writing in interrogative.**

**Evaluation: Change to interrogative**

1. I shall do my work.

2. Joyce will write on the blackboard.

3. My father will know this.

4. She will keep her promise.

5. Your mother will come to school

6. They will put you in trouble.

7. This ;ay will stay here.

8. We shall go there.

9. They will help you in this game.

10. I shall go to his house everyday.

**Active and passive voice**

**Example**

1. The doctor will examine him.

He will be examined by the doctor.

2. I shall climb the tree.

The tree will be climbed.

3. Your father will know this.

This will be known by your father.

NB: Will be + perfect of main verb.

**Evaluation**

**Change to passive voice**

1. He will bring a knife.

2. We shall play games

3. Jane will help me.

4. She will sing a song.

5. My father will buy a car.

6. Boys will take tea.

7. You will return it.

8. Dick will spoil the toy.

9. Your father will punish you.

10. I shall draw the picture.

**Evaluation 2**

**Change these sentences into active voice.**

**Example**

1. Flowers will be brought by him

He will bring flowers.

1. The hole will be dug by Isaac.

2. You will be given a ruler by Anthony.

3. The child will be looked after by the nurse.

4. The window will be opened by me.

5. Grass will be eaten by animals.

6. The man will be taken by the police.

7. The machine will be repaired by Hilary.

8. Books will be printed by them.

9. Your hair will be cut by the barber.

10. Milk will be drunk by the children.

**Questions tags.**

**Example**

1. They will bring vegetable, won’t they?

2. I shall eat mangoes, shan’t I?

3. You will not make a mistake, will you?

4. Jane will not give you sweets, will she?

**Evaluation**

1. Joyce will tell her friend, ....................................................?

2. He will lose money, ............................................?

3. They will keep a dog, .......................................?

4. Dick will spoil the toy, ..........................................?

5. I shall mend you shoes, ..........................................?

6. the lion will kill the man, ..........................................?

7. We shall make the garden, .............................................?

8. They will complete the checking, ................................?

9. The police will take the man, ..................................?

10. Duncan will call you, ................................?

**Topical testing**

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

1. The timekeeper has already ..................................the bell. ( ring)

2. As I ...............................to school, I saw Dikula. ( come)

3. They .........................nice eats and drinks at my birthday party next week. ( prepare)

4. The reverend .........................this child by the time tomorrow. ( baptize)

5. Our teacher has ..................................to Nairobi. ( fly)

**Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.**

6. Teachers have sung a beautiful song. (Begin: A beautiful.............)

7. The mechanic will be repairing the car. (Begin: The car......)

8. They will be coming this afternoon, ...............? ( Complete using a suitable tag)

9. Will your parents be coming with you? (Begin: Your parents......)

10. The headmaster has driven that car for many years. (Rewrite using......not ......)

**Supply correct question tags.**

11. You haven’t done homework, ......................?

12. They are kneeling on the mats for prayers, ......................?

13. These children won’t finish the work, ....................?

14. They were washing plates when the bell rung, ....................?

15. You won’t be forgetting your ruler tomorrow, ...............?

**Evaluation**

**Change the following sentences into passive voice.**

1. The carpet will be making a box.

2. I shall be filling the box.

3. The boy will be washing the dog.

4. We shall be swimming in the pool.

5. She will be making biscuits.

6. They will be arranging the chairs.

**Change to active voice**

7. An elephant will be drawn by him.

8. You will be paid by us.

9. The table will be polished by him.

10. A camera will be seen by us.

**Question tags**

**Examples**

1. She will be cleaning the classroom, won’t she?

2. We shall be collecting the rubbish, shan’t we?

3. The dog will be guarding our home, won’t it?

**Evaluation**

**Supply suitable questions tags.**

1. He will be taking an oath, .....................................?

2. They will be fixing the poles, ................................?

3. Angella will be arranging flowers, ...............................?

4. Victor will be washing the car, ....................................?

5. We shall be paying you, ..........................................?

6. She will be closing the door, .................................?

7. The child will be tearing the book, .............................?

8. You will be telling her, ............................................?

9. I shall be calling him, ........................................?

10. The baby will be crying, .....................................?

**FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**

It also behaves as the future simple, the difference is one, it used “be” and ......ing on the main verb.

**Examples**

i. I shall be coming to visit you tomorrow.

ii. She will be eating food when hungry.

iii. We shall be kicking the ball next Sunday.

**Evaluation**

**Complete the given affirmative sentences in future continuous tense using the given verbs.**

1. It ...............................heavily tomorrow. ( rain)

2. The priest .........................mass in the cathedral next Sunday. ( offer)

3. My father .........................up very early in the morning. ( wake)

4. The referee .........................the whistle at the end of the match. ( blow)

5. Everybody ............................a vote for the constituent Assembly on March 28, 2011. ( cast)

6. The carpenter ............................down trees for timber the next season. ( cut)

7. We ................................the jerrycan with water at 4:00pm. ( fill)

8. I ..................................to London by aeroplane next week. ( fly)

9. The hens ...............................eggs at midday. ( lay)

10. He ........................the trip on Thursday next week. ( begin)

**Affirmative sentences to negative sentences**

**Examples**

1. The lion will be killing the man.

The lion will not be killing the man.

2. I shall be breaking the glass.

I shall not be breaking the glass.

**Change the following sentences into negative sentences**

1. The boy will be eating grapes.

2. The manager will be calling you.

3. James will be closing the door.

4. Harry will be taking a car.

5. We shall be making a mistake.

6. They will be completing the checking.

7. I shall be speaking English.

8. The policeman will be arresting the thief.

9. She will be informing the manager.

10. The man will be making a model.

**Interrogative sentences**

**Examples**

1. They will be speaking swahilli.

Will they be speaking Swahili?

2. I shall be taking a chair.

Shall I be taking a chair?

**Change the following sentences into interrogative**

1. Ruth will be preparing coffee.

2. I shall be giving you money.

3. Dick will be spoiling the toy.

4. You will be returning it.

5. He will be losing money.

6. We shall be going to school.

7. Yusuf will be drawing a picture.

8. The man will be a model.

9. We shall be finishing this work.

10. The gold – smith will be making a ring.

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE**

Use shall be + being + perfect of the

Will be main verb

**Examples**

1. The man will be cutting the tree.

The tree will be being cut by the man.

2. He will be eating cassava.

Cassava will be being eaten.

**Comparison of adverbs shows comparison of actions.**

**Adverb comparison superlative**

Fast faster fastest

Hard harder hardest

Long longer longest

Near nearer nearest

Soon sooner soonest

Wise wiser wisest

**By adding more and most**

Bravely more bravely most bravely

Briefly more briefly most briefly

Clearly more clearly most clearly

Easily more easily most easily

Freely more freely most freely

Happily more happily most happily

Loudly more loudly most loudly

Quickly more quickly most quickly

Slowly more slowly most slowly

**Exceptions**

Badly worse worst

Far further furthest

ill worse worst

late later latest

much more most

well better best

**EVALUATION**

**Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete each sentence.**

1. My father is ................................. than yours. ( old)

2. That girl write very ................................. . ( slow)

3. An owl is the ...............................of all the birds. ( wise)

4. I did my work .......................because I was in a hurry. ( bad)

5. How ...................will you be available. ( sooner)

6. J.A.Bright explains adverbs ...............................than John Bugembe. ( clearly)

7. Wgich town is .................................Kampala , Jinja or Mpigi? ( near)

8. My brother broke one of his ........................bones during the accident. (long)

9. That boy can run very ............................................. . ( fast)

10. The headmaster explained ..........................than the rest of the teachers. ( briefly)

**Interrogative sentences**

Change positive sentences to interrogative.

**Examples**

1. Mwasame was helping his parents.

Was Mwasame helping his parents?

2. Our parents were advising us.

Were our parents advising us?

**Evaluation**

1. They were sleeping at that time.

2. I was taking a bath when you came.

3. They were working in the garden at six o’clock.

4. People were fighting when the police came.

5. It was raining when I went out.

6. I was working in the garden yesterday.

7. We were coming to school when the bell rang.

8. The sun was rising when we started the journey.

9. He was laughing when you were teaching.

10. The boy was sleeping when the mother went in.

**Rewrite the given sentences to affirmative.**

11. Was the headmaster addressing the school?

12. Were you parents constructing a new house?

13. Were you going to school when I met you?

14. Was he talking to your mother last night?

15. Were your friends paying you a visit?

**Past continuous tense**

In the past continuous tense, we use “was” for singular subjects and “were” for plural subjects then followed by a main verb ending in “ing”

Affirmative sentences to turn to negative sentences as follows

**Examples**

1. My father was breeding hens for meat.

My father was not breeding hens for meat.

2. Teachers were marking our exams yesterday.

Teachers were not marking our exams yesterday.

**Evaluation**

**Rewrite the given sentences from affirmative to negative/**

1. Lydia was helping her mother last night.

2. They were slashing the school compound yesterday.

3. Our teacher was reading a newspaper.

4. Musa and Abdul were riding their bicycles down the slope.

5. Kengwa was planting trees in his garden.

6. I was transplanting tomatoes from the nursery to bed.

7. Girls were knitting table clothes in the school compound.

8. Old women were teaching us how to weave mats.

9. Ssesanga and his friend were mending a bicycle.

10. Jonathan was drawing pictures in his book.

**Turn sentences from Negative to affirmative**

11. The boys were not attending to the teacher.

12. Moya was not listening to news.

13. Opio and Seera were not dancing well.

14. Oloka and his friends were not going to the party.

15. Lamock was not teaching us well.

**Active and passive voice**

We use: was / were being + Perfect main verb.

**Examples**

1. Juliet was clapping her hands yesterday.

Juliet’s hands were being clapped yesterday.

2. The dogs were chasing the goat yesterday.

The goat was being chased by the dogs yesterday.

**Evaluation**

1. Nalumansi was dropping a pot down.

2. The bay was taking milk yesterday.

3. Daphine was singing a song last Sunday.

4. The musician was winding his video tape.

5. Maoureen was beginning a journey to the western.

6. We were drawing the pictures of frogs.

7. Birabwa was tying the goats on trees yesterday.

8. The gatekeeper was keeping the keys.

9. The bees were stinging the robbers.

10. the young children were making kites last Saturday.

**Question tags**

Supply suitable questions tags to the given sentences.

**Examples**

1. Jalia was plaiting my hair, wasn’t she?

2. The baby was not taking milk yesterday, was it?

**Evaluation**

1. The wasps were stinging the boys, ........................?

2. The gatekeeper was not keeping the keys, ................?

3. Mwalimu was not attending Juma prayers, ........................?

4. Arnold was making kites last year, ....................?

5. The cooks were serving meals in the rain, ............................?

6. The porters were not carrying tables, .....................................?

7. Omonya was not reading the novels, ....................?

8. Tiperu was writing a letter to the headmaster, ......................?

9. The boys were eating porridge at break, ................................?

10. Samson was not repairing my father’s car, .......................................?

**COMPREHENSION**

**UNIT: 5 AND 6 DISTANCE AND DIRECTION**

Vocabulary practice

New words

North North West

East South East

South SouthWest

Compass North East

Cardinal points

**Evaluation**

Use the correct form of words in the brackets to complete each sentence.

Mk primary English PB 5 Pg 105

2. **Structures**

a) Using: “How far is it from ......to ....?

Study the chart and answer questions about it.

**Example:**

1. How far is it from Kampala to Iganga?

It is 119 km from Kampala to Iganga.

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 pg 106

b. Using: “It is .................from .............to ..........than to ...................

Use the distances on a map of Uganda and form sentences using he above structure.

**Examples**

1. Which is farther from Mbale, Soroti ot Tororo?

It is farther from Mbale to Soroti than to Tororo.

**Evaluation**

Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 108

c. Using: “Is it ........................from ..................to .............than ...............?

Study the distance shown on page 107 and answer that follow.

**Example**

1. Is it farther from Jinja to Mbale than to Tororo?

Yes, it is.

2. Is it nearer from Kampala to Iganga than to Jinja?

No, it is not

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk Primary English Pb 5 pg 108 - 109

d. Using: “Which is ...................from .............?

Refer to the map on page 107 to answer the given questions.

**Example**

1. Which is farther from Kampala, Jinja or Fort portal?

Fort portal is farther from Kampala to Jinja.

2. Which is nearer from Mbale, soroti or Emulu?

Sororti is nearer from Mbale than Emulu

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk primary English PB 5 pg 109 .

3. **SCHOOL MAP**

Study the school map and answer questions about it in full sentences.

**Pre – Activity**

1. How many points does the compass show?

2. A flag and windvane , which one is in North?

3. Where are the teachers’ houses from the H.M’s house?

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 110

**DIALOGUE:** Which place is farther?

**Pre – Activity**

1. Discuss different parts of Uganda.

a) What food crops are grown in Buganda, Ankole, Gulu?

b) Which cash crop is got from Buganda region?

c) How are different kinds of food stuffs transported to Kampala?

**Read the dialogue and answer questions that follow.**

**Evaluation**

Ref” Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 111.

5. **COMPREHENSION:** Byakika visits his grandmother.

Read the passage and answer the questions

**Oral comprehension questions**

1. In which class is Byakika?

2. Where did his grandmother live?

3. What work did Byakika’s grandmother do?

4. How did Byakika travel from Jinja to Kamuli?

5. Write one term Byakika got from his bag.

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 pg 113.

1. **GUIDED COMPOSITION**
2. Study the pictures and answer questions that follow.

**Pre – Activity**

Imagine you are Kamoga visiting Matuga primary school, how would you go from the round bout where Kamoga is standing to the said place.

**Evaluation**

Write correct sentences about each picture using the guiding words on pg 115.

**Evaluation**

Mk primary English PB 5 pg 115

**TOPICAL QUESTIONS**

Revision exercises

Ref: Mk primary English Pb 5 Pg. 115 – 117

**ADVERBIAL CLAUSES**

**The use of Both ........and .......**

Both .....begins a sentence is the subject of the sentences are different.

Both is written in the middle when subjects are similar.

It cannot stand on its own to join two sentences. It works hand in hand with “and”

**Examples**

1. The teacher is going on a tour. The pupils are going on a tour.

Both the teacher and the pupils are going on the tour.

2. The drink was sour. The drink was expired.

The drink was both sour and expired.

3. Mary has a red bag. Sarah has a red nag.

Both Mary and Sarah have red bags.

**EVALUATION**

**Join the following sentences using .......both ......and...... or Begin: Both ......and .......**

1. Peter is a lazy pupil. Mary is a lazy pupil.

2. The fruit was juicy. The fruit was delicious.

3. Stella was a bright pupil. Atim was a bright pupil.

4. The dog drinks milk. The ct drinks milk.

5. She is my guardian. She is my benefactor.

6. Brenda prepared tea. Brenda prepared food.

7. I don’t eat meat. I don’t east fish.

8. My parents were absent. I was absent.

9. Janet was my friend, Sarah was my friend.

10. Musa is going to the market. Ali is going to the market.

**Using Either .......or**

This conjunction is used to show that one of the things will happen. It is used in affirmative sentence.

We begin with Either when the subjects are different use ........either.......or when the subjects are similar.

**Examples**

1. He must laugh. He must cry.

He must either laugh or cry.

2. Sarah may go and watch a movie. Deborah may go and watch a movie.

Either Sarah or Deborah may go and watch a movie.

3. They will win. They will be defeated.

They will either win or be defeated.

**Evaluation**

**Re- write using .........either .......or**

**Begin: Either ........or ```**

1. James will go to church. Alex will go to church.

2. You may go to Namakata next month. I may go to Namakata next month.

3. My friend will attend the party. My enemy will attend the party.

4. He will greet the visitors. He will smile at them.

5. The teacher is coming. The pupils are coming.

6. He can eat. He can drink.

7. I shall play a piano. I shall play a guitar.

8. Daddy drove the car. Mummy drove the car.

9. The pupils will sing. The pupils will dance.

10. The maid must cook supper. Mother must cook supper.

**Using .....neither .............nor**

**Neither ................nor is used to show that none of the two will happen, It is in negative.**

**Examples ( same subjects)**

1. He did not greet the visitors. He didn’t smile at them.

He neither greeted the visitors nor smiled at them.

2. She cannot fly. She cannot swim.

She can neither fly nor swim.

**Different subjects: Begin: Neither**

3. Peter did not greet the visitor. Mary didn’t greet the visitor.

Neither Peter nor Mary greeted the visitors.

4. The teacher has not come. The pupils has not come.

Neither the teacher nor the pupils has come.

**Evaluation:**

**Rewrite using......neither ......nor or begin Neither: ................nor .................**

1. Suzan will not dance. Suzan will not sing.

2. He doen’t eat. He doesn’t drink.

3. He didn’t eat. He didn’t drink.

4. The visitors have not greeted. The hosts have not greeted.

5. He failed mathematics. He didn’t pass.

6. It is not deep. It is not salty.

7. My grand mother cannot read. My grandfather cannot read.

8. They will not win the battle. They will not lose the battle.

9. Tom is not watching T.V Sarah is not watching TV.

10. It couldn’t fly. It couldn’t move.

**Using ..........................and neither......................**

**Used to join negative sentences**

**Examples**

1. They didn’t understand the speech. They did not welcome it.

They didn’t understand the speech and neither did they welcome it.

2. Ntege is not a girl. Lwanga is not a girl.

Ntege is not a girl and neither is Lwanga.

3. Peter does not eat fish. He doesn’t eat meat.

Peter does not eat fish and neither does he eat meat.

**Evaluation**

**Join using......and neither ......**

1. The cars must be allowed to overtake at a traffic jam.

The motorcycles must not be allowed to overtake at a traffic Jam

2. The cats didn’t win the race. The dogs didn’t win the race.

3. Joy didn’t understand this topic. I didn’t understand this topic.

4. My father will not go to town. My mother will not go to town.

5. My grandmother doesn’t know how to read. She doesn’t know how to write.

6. Mother has not cooked food. The maid has not cooked food.

7. We couldn’t go to the cinema. John couldn’t go to the cinema.

8. The headmaster will not punish us. The teachers will not punish us.

9. We didn’t go to the village. Our parents didn’t go to the village.

10. They cannot walk. They cannot run.

**Using ....................and so ...................**

**Used in affirmative sentences**

**Examples**

1. I was punctual for the lesson. Alice was punctual for the lesson.

I was punctual for the lesson and so was Alice.

2. Joel will understand this lesson. Alice will understand this lesson.

Joel will understand this lesson and so will Alice.

3. My uncle is a bachelor. He is a bachelor.

My uncle is a bachelor and so he is.

**Evaluation**

1. My grandmother told an interesting story. My grand father told an interesting story.

2. He was very intelligent. The bursar was also intelligent.

3. I may go to Namakata primary school. You may go to Namakata primary school.

4. Ntege is a boy. Lwanga is a boy.

5. Maria is a singer. Aneet is a singer.

6. All Kenyans speak Swahili. All Tanzanians speak Swahili.

7. We may go to Gulu. We may go to Lira.

8. He could run. He could swim.

9. Mary is a smart girl. Joan is a smart girl.

10. Jane had ten sweets. Rhoda had ten sweets.

Using: Although

**Used to show both negative and positive in a sentence**

**Examples**

1. She is beautiful. She is unmarried.

Although she is beautiful, she is unmarried.

2. She is a Ugandan. She doesn’t speak Uganda language.

Although she is a Ugandan, she doesn’t speak Ugandan language.

**Evaluation**

Re- write using 1. .................although .......................

2. Begin: Although...........................

1. She ailed her exams. She copied.

2. Some Africans are poor. They work hard.

3. They are sure of their answers. They are wrong.

4. They were sincere. No body believed them.

5. James lives near the church. He seldom go to church.

6. Bo body helped them. They were friendly.

7. He had good behaviour. He was dull in class.

**COMPREHENSION**

**UNITS 7 AND 8 : TRAVEL**

**Vocabulary practice**

**New words**

Arrive reduce

Conductor ride

Cycle seat

Fare ticket

Fast tout

Ferry by rail

Luggage passenger

**Evaluation**

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

Ref: Mk Primary English Pb 5 pg 120

2. **Structures**

a) Using: “How will you travel to ......?” “.......by......”

Construct questions and answers from the given work.

**Example**

1. Busses, going to Kamuli.

How will you travel to Kamuli?

A: I will travel to Kamuli by bus.

**Evaluation:**

Ref: Mk primary English PB 5 Pg 121

b) Using: “ I prefer ..............to .............”

**Rewrite the sentences using the above structure.**

**Example**

1. I like traveling by bus more than by taxi.

I prefer traveling by bus to traveling b taxi.

2. I like traveling by bicycle more than by motorcycle.

I prefer traveling by bicycle to traveling by motorcycle.

**Evaluation :**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 pg 122.

c) Using: “ went to ....”

Construct sentences using the structure above.

**Examples**

1. Nakitto went to Lira by air.

2. Murungi went to Mbarara by taxi.

**Evaluation**

Reg: Mk primary English PB Pg 123

d) Using: “When does......?”

From questions from sentences ( 1- 10 ) using the above structure.

**Examples**

1. The bus to Kampala leaves at 1:00 p.m

When does the bus leave for Kampala.

2. The taxi to Kapchorwa leaves at 6:00 0’clock.

When does the last taxi to kapchorwa leave?

**Evaluation**

Ref: MK Primary English PB 5 pg 124

e. Using: “When did ......./ when will....?

From questions using the above structures.

**Examples**

1. The plane will leave for Cairo at 11:00 p.m

When will the plane leave for Cairo.

2. The taxi left for Kisoro at 5:00 a.m

When will the taxi leave for Kisoro?

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 125

Using: “ .....is .....than.....”

**Join the sentence using the above structure.**

**Examples**

1. Traveling by water is cheap. Traveling by train is cheaper.

Traveling by ship is cheaper than traveling by road.

2. Traveling by train is slow. Traveling by ship is slower.

Traveling by ship is slower. Traveling by road is slow.

It is slower to travel by ship than by road.

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk primary English Pb 5 pg 127

3**. TRAVELING**

Study the time table for some of the buses at the Bus park in Kampala and questions about it.

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk primary English Pb pg 128 – 129

Read the dialogue and answer question that follow.

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 130

6. **Comprehension: A journey by bus.**

Read the passage and answer oral and written comprehension questions.

**Oral questions**

1. Who got a letter from John Onyango

2. Where does John Onyango work?

3. Where does Mr. Onyango stay?

4. How did the writer travel to Kampala?

5. Which bus did the writer use?

6. Where did Mr. Onyango meet his brother?

7. How did Onyango and his visitor travel to Kasubi?

8. What do you know about Kasubi tombs?

**Evaluation**

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 133.

7. **Guided composition**

Most of you might have made journeys from your homes to different places.

**Evaluation**

Write a composition by answering the guided questions.

Ref: Mk Primary English PB 5 Pg 134.

**Note:** 1. Introduction sentence

1. paragraphing
2. Conclusion
3. Proper punctuation

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

1. **Conditional sentence one( If 1)**

When we want to say that something is going to happen id a certain condition is fulfilled, we normally use a future simple tense in the main clause and a present tense( simple, continuous or perfect) in the if clause. We do not use a future tense after If. Verbs used in the results part of the sentence are will and shall.

**Note:** When you start with If , there must be a comma used.

**Example**

1. If I go home, I will wash my stockings.

2. If daddy buys me a bike, I shall be very happy.

3. I shall be pleased if you send me a gift.

4. They will complete their work if they get time.

**Complete the following sentences in any way you like.**

1. If I go home early, ................................

2. If you complete your home in time, .............................

3. If we get there on time, we .............................

4. If she sees him today, she ..................................

5. if my father comes tomorrow, I ...........................

6. They will come and see us if, .............................

7. George will pass the examination if .........................

8. I will go tomorrow if ..................................

9. Musoke will be happy if ...............................

10. We shall stop the game if ............................................

2. **Use of: Unless**

Unless means If not ...................

**Examples**

1. if it doesn’t rain, I shall go swimming.

Unless it rains, I shall not go swimming.

2. If I don’t come early. I shall not enter the classroom.

Unless I come early, I shall not enter the classroom.

**Evaluation**

**Rewrite the given sentences using unless.**

1. If Peter does not pay my money, he will end up in prison.

2. If it doesn’t rain soon, farmers will not plant crops.

3. If James does not drive carefully, he will cause an accident.

4. If those boys don’t wash the car, I won’t give them food.

5. If Joseph does not come, we shall ring him.

6. If you don’t see him, he will go away un happy.

7. If I don’t hear from you, I will not do anything about it.

8. If I don’t get a first grade, I shall repeat the class.

9. If Opio and Okia are not late for school, they will be permitted in class.

10. If we don’t reply to their letter, we shall not be considered good people.

**Using: If No 2**

We use If(2) when we are imagining what would happen if the impossible came true. In If (2), the condition cannot be fulfilled. It is just day dreaming.

**Examples**

1. If I was God, I would leave man to live for ever.

2. If I were you, I wouldn’t eat posho.

**Note:** In If ( 2) we use would in the result part of the sentence.

**Evaluation**

**Change the following sentences to If ( 2)**

1. If she writes to me, I will be happy.

2. If she doesn’t come, we shall go to her home.

3. If my problem is solved, I will grow fat.

4. If the bank is open, I will draw some money.

5. If it rains today, mother will sow her beans.

6. If my brother buys a car, I shall learn to drive.

7. If I am given enough text books, I shall pass my final exams.

8. If he misses the train, he will go by bus.

9. If they come back early, hey will fetch water.

10. If they don’t have money, they will not have anything to eat.

**TROPICAL TEST**

Topic: nouns

**Under the common nouns**

* 1. Nakato is peeling a mango with a knife.
  2. All the benches were inside the house.
  3. Uganda’s president is not here today.

Give the plural of these nouns:

* 1. Tape – measure
  2. Passer – by
  3. Sister – in – law

**Rewrite the sentences giving one word for the underlined words:**

* 1. Ndere goup of dancers has won
  2. The preacher shouted infront of a big number of worshipers
  3. All the knives, forks and spoons were thrown away.

**Give one word for**

* 1. A collection of keys
  2. A group of monkeys

**Fill in a/an/ the/ correctly**

* 1. ………………..honest person must say the truth.
  2. Three boys and …………………girl are absent today.
  3. ………………………..governor Bank of Uganda has arrived.

**Complete the sentences using the given word in brackets correctly**

* 1. We don’t know the …………………..of this medicine. (important)
  2. Give me a piece of …………………………..(advise)
  3. Only two ……………………..were shown on the television (advertise)
  4. We were alarmed by the ……………………….of her daughter. (lose)

**Rewrite the sentences giving the masculine of the feminines**

* 1. Her bullock was stolen by the landlady.
  2. All the bachelors must meet the princes.

Marking guide

1. Mango knife
2. Benches house
3. President
4. Tape – measures
5. Passers – by
6. Sisters – in – law
7. Ndere troupe has won the competition
8. The preacher shouted infront of a big congregation
9. All the cutlery were thrown away
10. Bunch
11. Troop
12. An
13. A
14. The
15. Importance
16. Advice
17. Advertisements
18. Loss
19. His bullock was stolen by the landlord
20. All the spinsters must meet the princesses

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

**Rewrite these sentences as instructed in brackets**

1. If they win the match, they will celebrate. (Begin: They will celebrate.....)
2. The fire will not burn if you don’t add firewood. (Begin: If...............)
3. If the lion saw me, it would eat me. (Begin: The lion..........)
4. The compound will be dirty if you don’t sweep it. (Begin: If..........)
5. If my cousin doesn’t come, I won’t leave this place. (Begin: Unless............)
6. I wonder how you will grow fat if you don’t eat. (Begin: How.......?)
7. If we wake up so early, we shall catch the bus. (Use: ....unless...)
8. Sit down or else you will chased out of this room. (Begin: If...............)
9. If the patient is resting now, she will improve on her health. (Begin: The patient will.............)
10. All the birds would escape if the gate was left open. (Begin: All the birds will....)

**MARKING GUIDE**

1. They will celebrate if they win the match.
2. If you don’t add firewood, the fire will not burn.
3. The lion would eat me if it saw me.
4. If you don’t sweep the compound, it will be dirty.
5. Unless my cousin comes, I won’t leave this place.
6. How will you grow fat if you don’t eat?
7. We shan’t catch the bus unless we wake up so early.
8. If you don’t sit down, you will be chased out of this room.
9. The patient will improve on her health if she is resting now.
10. All the birds will escape if the gate is left open.

**ADVERBS**

**Use the word in brackets correctly**

1. The president was ......................welcomed. (happy)
2. We were ..........................chased out of the room. (hurry)
3. .................the doctor entered, the patient died. (immediate)
4. The cat passed through the hole ....................... (steal)
5. The team was ...........................won. (able)
6. She ........................tells false stories. (usual)

**Rewrite these sentences replacing the underlined words with the suitable adverb**

1. We are writing well at this moment.
2. I should find you in that place.
3. The thief was stabbed without any mercy.
4. All motorists should drive with a lot of care.

**Fill in the most suitable word.**

1. December is the ....................month of the year.
2. Have you ...................seen an antelope?
3. Workers are paid salary on ..........................basis.

**MARKING GUIDE**

1. Happily
2. Hurriedly
3. Immediately
4. Stealthily
5. Ably
6. Usually
7. We are writing well now
8. I should find you there
9. The thief was stabbed mercilessly
10. Twelfth
11. Ever
12. Monthly / weekly

**TENSES**

**Use the verb given in brackets correctly to complete the sentences**

1. Juma always .......................his shoes every evening. (brush)
2. It is always difficult to ..................the word ‘dairy’ (spelling)
3. .....................she ever been to Sudan? (have)
4. ...................there any difference between a wolf and a fox? (to be)
5. We should .....................our belts for safety. (tight)
6. All the farmers have ...................a good type of seed. (sow)
7. Grandma has been .............................her hair. (dye)

**Rewrite these sentences as instructed in brackets**

1. Tereza has left some money in her pocket. (Use: ......any...)
2. She always carries a yellow bag to school. (Begin: Does.............?)
3. We wake up at 4:00pm everyday. (Use: .....not.....)
4. Did they paint their faces red? (Use: ...............didn’t ...............)
5. There wasn’t anybody eating posho. (Use .............some....)
6. I didn’t know the answer. I didn’t answer it. (Begin: Had I ........would have...)
7. John has driven the car away. (Begin: The car...............)
8. French is being taught by Mr. Kizza (Begin: Mr. Kizza ....................)
9. Cate and Perez couldn’t listen to their parents, ............................
10. I am older than you, ....................................
11. Girls shouldn’t shout like that, .................................
12. Mrs. Kasule lost her money purse......................................
13. All days aren’t Sundays .........................................................

**MARKING GUIDE**

1. Brushes
2. Spell
3. Has
4. Is
5. Tighten
6. Sown
7. Dyeing
8. Tereza hasn’t left any money in her pocket
9. Does she always carry a yellow bag to school?
10. We did not wake up at 4:00pm yesterday
11. They didn’t print their faces red?
12. There was somebody eating posho.
13. Had I know the answer, I would have answered it.
14. The car has been driven away by John.
15. Mr. Kizza is teaching French
16. Could they?
17. Aren’t I?
18. Should they?
19. Didn’t she?
20. Are they?

**PROVERBS**

**Complete these proverbs sensibly**

1. A friend ....................is a friend ............................
2. Half a loaf .......................................
3. .............................the mice will play.
4. One man’s meat ...................................................
5. New brooms sweep clean............................
6. Habit will sink a great ship.
7. Where there is a will while the sun shines
8. A small leak there’s a way
9. Make hay is the mother of invention
10. Necessity is second nature.

**Find the most suitable proverb for each phrase**

1. Henry felt sick and he went to hospital immediately. But when Jane felt sick, she took many days to go for treatment. Proverb: ..................
2. If you walk with a gang of thieves, you are suspected to be a thief as well.

Proverb: ...............................................................................................

1. Cathy had 7500/= in her pocket but her sister was boasting that she had a million shillings in her grandmother’s pocket.

Proverb: ...............................................................................................

Marking guide

Topic proverb

1. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
2. Half a loaf is better than no bread.
3. When the cat’s away the mice will play.
4. One man’s meat is another man’s poison.
5. New brooms sweep clean but the old ones know all corners.
6. Habit is second nature.
7. Where there’s a will there’s a way.
8. A small leak will sink a great ship.
9. Make hay while the sun shines.
10. Necessity is the mother of invention.
11. A stitch in time save nine.
12. Birds of the same feather flock together.
13. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

**TOPIC HOMOPHONES (JUNIOR ENGLISH)**

**Use these words in sentences to show the difference in their meaning**

1. there
2. their
3. hymn
4. him
5. stationary
6. stationery

**Pick the correct words from the brackets to complete the sentences correctly.**

1. The casualty started ......................... (breeding, bleeding)
2. Why didn’t you write that information in your .....................? (dairy, diary)
3. She has taken ...................the books (hall, all, hole)
4. The presidential guards always stand......................near him. (still, steal)
5. Grease is in a ...................form. (pest, paste)
6. Don’t ...................that cane. (brake, break)
7. He ........................his car in the garage. (packed, parked)
8. We haven’t ....................our bag yet. (seen, scene, sin)
9. You should not .............................sugar. (leak, lick)
10. Each child should bring a ............of papers. (rim, ream)

Marking guide

Topic homophones

1. there (used as an adverb of place0
2. their (used as an adjective)
3. hymn: (a noun)
4. him (as a pronoun)stationary (adjective)
5. stationery (as a noun)
6. bleeding
7. diary
8. all
9. still
10. paste
11. break
12. parked
13. seen
14. lick
15. ream

**TOPIC ABBREVIATIONS (JUNIOR ENGLISH)**

**Shorten these words correctly**

1. Let us
2. Government
3. Ought not
4. Afternoon
5. By way of

**Rewrite these sentences when all the abbreviated words are in full**

1. The sch. Capt. Has taken that rd.
2. Last ye. Rev. Kapale visited the sec.
3. Kimathi ave. Isn’t near any mt.
4. URA offices were closed on Fri.
5. The LC chairperson will be on leave w.e.f tomorrow

**Write the following in full.**

1. Won’t
2. o’clock
3. mustn’t
4. hon.
5. p.m
6. A dog wags ............tail when .............pleased. (its, it’s)
7. Tina and Betty ...................love their neighbour. (doesn’t, don’t)
8. ............................your best friend? (Iam, Am I)

**MARKING GUIDE**

**Abbreviations English**

1. Let’s
2. Gov’t
3. Oughtn’t
4. P.m.
5. Via
6. The school captain has taken that road.
7. Last year Reverend Kapale visited the secretary
8. Kimathi avenue is not near any mountain.
9. Uganda Revenue Authority offices were closed on Friday.
10. The local council chairperson will be on leave with effect from tomorrow
11. Will not
12. Of the clock
13. Must not
14. Honourable
15. Post meridiem (afternoon)

**TOPIC SYNONYMS (JUNIOR ENGLISH)**

**Give a word similar in meaning**

1. Sufficient
2. Intoxicated
3. Maximum
4. Courageous
5. Abrupt

**Rewrite these sentences replacing the underlined words with a word similar in meaning.**

1. My uncle’s sons is unable to speak.
2. Ten young ones of a pig were stolen.
3. The meeting will commence at 5.00pm
4. Mrs. Mafabi gave birth to twins.
5. We were prohibited from crossing that road at night.
6. The line of people waiting at the bank was long.

**Give a group of words to mean**

1. Elevator
2. Restaurant
3. Negotiate
4. Reckless
5. Triplets
6. Fortnight
7. Aerial

**MARKING GUIDE**

**TOPIC SYNONYMS**

1. Enough
2. Drunk
3. Most
4. Brave / heroic
5. Sudden
6. My uncle’s son is dumb
7. Ten piglets were stolen
8. The meeting will begin at 5.00pm
9. Mrs. Mafabi produced twins
10. We were forbidden from crossing that road at night.
11. Elevator: a moving platform or cage used to carry people or things up and down in a building or mine
12. Restaurant: a public place where meals are sold and served.
13. Negotiate: to try to reach an agreement by formal discussion.
14. Reckless: rash
15. Triplets: three children born at the time to the same mother.
16. Fortnight: a period of two weeks.
17. Aerial: wires or rods for sending or receiving radio or television signals.

Topic: Opposites (junior English)

**Write the opposites of the given words**

1. Minority
2. Traditional
3. Literates
4. Departure
5. Dwarfs

**Rewrite these sentences giving the opposites of the underlined words**

1. We were refused to enter the dining hall.
2. Her blunt knife was bent.
3. That wide entrance is penetrable
4. All the ice cubes froze as time went on.
5. Most helpful people are obedient.
6. The conductor collected his money hurriedly
7. Mrs. Kalule is an ugly lady

**Give the opposite of the underlined words**

1. Baganda women rarely eat chicken
2. Henry asked the easiest question
3. He made a big loss
4. Untrue stories were told long ago
5. The water in the sea is still calm
6. Division is easier than subtraction

Marking guide

Opposites

1. Majority
2. Modern / latest
3. Illiterate
4. Arrival
5. Giants
6. We were accepted (allowed) to enter the dining hall.
7. Her sharp knife was straight
8. That narrow entrance is impenetrable
9. All the ice cubes melted as time went on
10. Most helpless people are disobedient
11. That conductress collected her money slowly.
12. Mr. Kalule is a handsome gentleman
13. Always
14. Hardest
15. Profit
16. True
17. Rough
18. Multiplication

Topic: Adjectives

**Use the correct degree of adjective given in the brackets to complete the sentences**

1. James is the ..............boy in our class. (good)
2. This box is ..............than that one. (light)
3. Our school is ........................than yours (near)
4. Which is the ...............building in Uganda? (tall)
5. Show me the ..................cloth. (fine)
6. He is the .......................of the twins. (old)
7. Ruth is ...............than Jane. (beautiful)

**Join the following sentences without using ‘and’ ‘which’ or ‘that’**

1. He bought a shirt. It was red. It was made of cotton. It was made from India. It was new. It was big.
2. Here came a man. The man was brown. The man was from China. He was handsome. The man was short. The man was fat.

**Rewrite these sentences using : ...as....as... or ....not so.... as ...)**

1. Baku is very fat. He is like a pig.
2. The boys are active. The girls are more active
3. Mbusi is nine years old. Wekesa is nine years old.
4. Simon is very clever. Baker is very clever

**Rewrite as instructed in the brackets**

1. Cate is now old. She can go to school alone. (join using: ...enough...)
2. My father is very fat. He cannot run (join using: ...too................to...)
3. This school is very old. It may collapse anytime. (rewrite using: ...such a ..that.)
4. My grandmother is very old. She can’t walk without a walking stick. (use: ...so ...that...)
5. Muwonge is very short. He cannot touch teh ceiling. (join using: ...enough..)
6. The ball was very high. Rooney could not head it away. (rewrite using: ..too...to)
7. The box is very heavy. Birungi cannot lift it.

Expected answers

1. Best
2. Lighter
3. Nearer
4. Tallest
5. Finest
6. Elder
7. More beautiful
8. He bought a big new red Indian cotton shirt
9. Here came a handsome fat short brown Chinese man
10. Baku is as fat as a pig
11. The boys are not as active as the girls.
12. Mbusi is as old as Wekesa
13. Simon is as clever as Baker
14. Cate is old enough to go to school alone
15. My father is too fat to run
16. It is such an old school that it may collapse anytime
17. My grandmother is so old that she can’t walk without a walking stick.
18. Muwonge is not tall enough to touch the ceiling
19. The ball was too high for Rooney to head away.
20. The box is too heavy for Birungi to lift

**TOPIC**

**PUNCTUATION**

**Punctuate the following sentences correctly**

1. our teacher mr. tusiime is to wed this saturday.
2. the little boy drowned into lake victoria
3. i won’t attend the party said kabuusu
4. you ought to be more careful, ought you
5. the teacher asked me why are you late
6. how old is your mother
7. what a lovely day it was
8. why don’t you come with us james
9. our head teacher will leave for london on thursday
10. she was told to buy oranges pawpaws pineapples and pumpkins
11. today is monday 18th january 2012
12. joyce and jane go to sir apollo kaggwa primary school

**Write out the following putting in the possessive case**

1. The name of mrs. (Mulwana) dog is mickey
2. Those (lady) shoes are very expensive
3. My (brother) friend is coming to visit us tomorrow
4. Our (neighbour) salon has very skilled workers

**Rewrite the sentences changing the underlined to contractions**

1. My uncle was not happy with my performance
2. Mummy will not forgive you if you do not tell her the truth
3. We shall not go to the headmaster’s office unless we get permission
4. Jane does not eat pork

**EXPECTED ANSWERS**

1. Our teach, Mr. Tusiime is to wed this Saturday
2. The little boy drowned into lake Victoria
3. “I won’t attend the party” said Kabuusu
4. You ought to be more careful, oughtn’t you?
5. The teacher asked me, “why are you late?”
6. How old is your mother?
7. What a lovely day it was!
8. Why don’t you come with us, James?
9. Our head teacher will leave for London on Thursday
10. She was told to buy oranges, pawpaws, pineapples and pumpkins
11. Today is Monday, 18th January 2012
12. Joyce and Jane go to Sir Apollo Kaggwa Primary School
13. Mulwana’s dog
14. Ladies shoes
15. Brother’s friend
16. Neighbour’s salon
17. Wasn’t
18. Shan’t
19. Doesn’t

Topic: analogies (Junior English)

1. Far is to near as high is to ...........................
2. Eastern is to western as northern is to .................
3. Sister is to ................as brother is to his.
4. Below is to above as under is to .......................
5. Pedestrian is to foot as ...................is to bicycle.
6. Dormitory is to student as cell is to ........................
7. Mother in law is to .....................as son is to daughter.
8. True is to false as darkness is to ......................
9. Meter ruler is to distance as ...............is to direction
10. Pig is to sty as ......................is to stable
11. Advert is to ...............as Hon. Is to honourable
12. Centaury is to ..........as decade is to ten.

**MARKING GUIDE**

**TOPIC : ANALOGIES**

1. Low
2. Southern
3. Her
4. On
5. Cyclist
6. Prisoner
7. Father in law
8. Light
9. Compass
10. Horse
11. Advertisement
12. Hundred

Topic: prepositions

Complete the follwoign sentences with the correct prepositions

1. The dog ran...........the robbers.
2. We were congratulated ..............our success in the exams.
3. This chapter teaches us ...................discipline
4. It is difficult to differentiate ..................a hat and a plate
5. What is the time ...................your watch?
6. He leaned his walking stick.................the wall.
7. The mourners sat ................the corpse.
8. How far is it ............here to your home?
9. The driver signalled ..................the pedestrian
10. That information was reported ................the teacher.
11. My mug is full ...................porridge
12. Apart .................Namata, the rest are thieves.
13. Amina is not ...............need of any help
14. Drivers are boastful .................their new vehicles.

**MARKING GUIDE**

**TOPIC: PREPOSITIONS**

1. after
2. on
3. about
4. between
5. by
6. against
7. beside
8. from
9. to
10. by / to
11. of
12. from
13. in
14. of