KABOJJA JUNIOR SCHOOL

PRIMARY SIX ENGLISH COMPREHENSION NOTES FOR TERM ONE

Topic: SAFETY ON THE ROAD

VOCABULARY

	New word	Meaning	Usage
1	spot	– A place especially on the road, where accidents often happen .	– That corner is a very dangerous black spot on that road.
2	road	– A hard surface built for vehicles to pass on. – Abbr (Rd)	
3	safety	– State of being safe and protected from danger. Plural- (safeties)	– The traffic police is concerned with the safety of all road users.
4	seat belt	– A belt attached to the seat in a car or plane that holds a person in a seat if there is an accident.	– The driver asked us to fasten our seat belts before he started the car.
5	signal (noun)	– A sign, movement, or sound that you make to show/ give the body information using an action or sound	– The motorist signaled before he turned left.
6	sign post	– (noun) a sign at the side of the road giving information about directions, features and distances	– That road is well sign posted

		places. (verb) passive to mark a road, or something with sign posts	– The signpost says it's ten kilometer to the city.
7	cross (verb)	– To go across – To move from one side to the other.	– She crossed the road carefully.
8	cyclist	– A person who rides a bicycle.	– The cyclist who caused the accident was drunk.
9	heavy	– More or worse than usual.	– There was heavy jam on all the streets in Kampala today.
10	helmets	– A type of hard hat that protects the head, when worn. – A hard hat that is worn to protect the head.	– All motorcyclists should have two helmets.
11	pedestrians	– A person walking in the street and not travelling in a vehicle. – A person walking on the street along a line.	– The two pedestrians were knocked at the black spot.
12	– pedestrianize	– To make a street or part of it for people who are walking.	
13	speed	– (noun) The rate at which some body or something travels.	– The car was moving at a high speed.

		(verb) speeding , sped, sped To move along quickly.	The driver sped us to the city
14	speed limit	– The fastest speed at which you should drive on a particular road.	– You should always keep to the speed limit.
15	junction/ intersection/ round about	– A place where two or more roads meet.	– The accident occurred shortly after passing the round about.
16	pavement (side walk)	– A flat part of the road for people to walk on.	– Two cars skidded on the pavement.

Activity

Complete the sentences with a suitable word or group of word.

1. Slow down! The …….. on this road is 40 miles per hour.
2. I always fasten my……..when driving because it can save my life if I get into an accident.
3. All cyclists should use……..while on the road.
4. We should ……..the road at a zebra crossing.
5. Agnes……the driver behind before she made a turn.
6. There were many vehicles on the road; the traffic was……..
7. If you don't read the……..you may lose your way.

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

8. Two…… were walking along the road .(pedestrians)
9. The ……who caused the accident had parked his motorcycle on the road. (cycle)
10. When my friend got an accident, father……. her to the hospital.
11. Road…….. is the first topic in p.6 .(safe)

Arrange the words alphabetically

12. sign, signpost, signal, seat belt, stop
13. bus, train, helmet, left, cross
14. speed, safety, junction, pavement, pedestrian

Vocabulary

word		meaning	usage
1	bus	A large road vehicle that carries passengers.	We travelled to Kasese by bus.
2	taxi	A car with a driver that you pay to take you somewhere. (plural taxis)	I'd rather take a taxi to the air port because it is getting late.
3	left	On the side of your body which is towards the west when you are facing north. **opp**- right	When you reach the junction, turn left. Look left, right, left and before cross the road

4	motorist	A person driving a car.	The motorist did not stop at the junction.
5	zebra crossing	An area of the road marked with broad black and white lines where vehicles must stop for people to walk across.	Pedestrians should cross the road at a zebra crossing.
6	traffic	Vehicles that are on a road at a particular time.	There is always a lot of traffic on the road at this time of the day.
7	traffic jam	Along line of vehicle on a road that cannot move or can only move slowly	We were stuck in the traffic jam for an hour.
8	traffic light	A signal that controls the traffic on the road by means of red, orange and green.	When the traffic light shows green, it tells you to go.
9	traffic police	A section of the police in charge of controlling traffic.	The traffic police always manages the traffic in the city.
10	parking lot (car park)	an area with many parking places.	There were many cars at the parking slot.
11	parking space	A place where you can park in the road.	There is no parking space at this place in the evening.
12	lane	A single path in the road.	That road has two lanes on each side.

13	passenger	A person in a car who is not driving.	All the passengers shouted when the driver sped the car.
14	fine	Money you pay when you are caught breaking the law.	He was charged a heavy fine for overtaking at the corner.

Activity

Write in full

1. km……..
2. km/hr----------
3. UNRA----------
4. St----------
5. Rd----------
6. dept----------
7. arr.----------

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

8. The driver did not stop at the place where <u>two roads meet.</u>
9. He asked the young girl to cross the road at the <u>place on the road, marked for people to walk across it.</u>
10. I came late today because our car stuck in a <u>long line of vehicles on the road that does not move.</u>
11. Taxis are supposed to park in <u>an area with many parking spaces.</u>

12. Complete the sentences with a suitable word or group of words.

13. The motorcyclist was not injured in the accident because he was wearing a ----------

14. This way has two ---------- on each side

15. I have to pay a ----------of fifty thousand shillings for reckless driving

Structure

Using----------as soon as----------

We use the structure to show that one action happened shortly after another one

It has the same meaning as no sooner, immediately, hardly and shortly after ,but they differ in the rules of usage.

Examples

The driver stopped. He got to the zebra crossing.

- The driver stopped as soon as he got to the zebra crossing.
- As soon as the driver got to the zebra crossing, he stopped.
- Immediately the driver got to the zebra crossing, he stopped.
- The driver stopped shortly after he had got to the zebra crossing.
- Hardly had the driver got to the zebra crossing when he stopped.
- No sooner had the driver got to the zebra crossing than he stopped.

Activity

Re write the sentences as instructed in brackets

1. The school girl was rushed to the clinic. A motorcycle had knocked her. (Begin: as soon as…….)
2. The driver stopped. The traffic officer stopped him. (Use …….as soon as……)
3. The cyclist stopped. She saw school children crossing the road. (Begin: As soon as…….)
4. The girls kept to the right. They joined the main road. (use…….as soon as)
5. Mary turned right. She saw there was a traffic jam. (Begin: As soon as…….)
6. He knocked down the pedestrian. He drove on a pavement (use:….. .as soon as……)
7. We saw the signpost. We turned left. (Begin No sooner…….
8. The cyclist reached the junction. He gave a hand signal (Begin: hardly)
9. The cyclist and passenger put on their helmets immediately the boarded the motorcycle.(Begin: No sooner)
10. The vehicle moved. The traffic lights showed green (Begin: Hardly)

Poem

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

SAFETY ON THE ROAD.

Keep safe my child,
For you play on the road,
You make us carry the load,
As we mourn the loss.

Keep on the right as you walk,
Along the pavements as you talk,
With other pedestrians on the move,
Towards the big sign post,
Where people but not zebra cross!

Before you blame them all,
The careless motorists and the reckless cyclists,
Keep safe on the road my child,
For life is irreplaceable.

(RAJOB OKUNIT)

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. Who do you think is the poet giving his child?
3. What advice is the poet giving his child?
4. Mention two people in the poem who use the road.
5. What can one do to keep safe on the road?
6. What does the word irreplaceable mean and used in the poem?
7. Who wrote the poem?
8. Which stanza talks about mourning the loss?

Passage

Read the passage below and in full sentence answer the questions that follow.

One Saturday morning, I witnessed an accident at a zebra crossing. I was going with my mother to do weekly shopping and we had been caught up in the traffic jam. When we

approached the zebra crossing, we stopped to allow some pedestrians cross the road. In the meantime, I kept myself busy by studying the nearby signposts.

After some time, we heard the regular sounding of car horns. It was a fleet of bridal cars, all of them sleek Pajero's. Beep! Beep! They went as other cars gave way.

Suddenly a speeding taxi appeared from no where and knocked down a man who was crossing the road. The reckless driver had been talking on a mobile phone. In the process, he rammed into one of the bridal cars in the opposite direction.

Soon, a curious crowd had gathered at the scene and every one was talking at once. The taxi driver was trying to escape but some youths stopped him and started beating him up. In the midst of all the confusion, the police patrol arrived. One police officer who seemed to be the patrol leader asked what had happened. Everyone started talking in excitement. The police officer pointed at my mother and asked her to describe what had happened. My mother explained all that had happened. The officer thanked her and asked the other police officer to carry the victim on the police patrol pick up truck.

Two breakdown trucks arrived. One towed away the damaged Pajero car. Another one towed away the taxi. The police confiscated the reckless driver's driving permit and arrested him.

Questions

1. When did the accident the writer witnessed take place?
2. Where did the accident take place?
3. Why did the writer and her mother stop at the zebra crossing?
4. What was the writer doing when the accident took place?
5. How did the accident happen?
6. Why do you think the driver was beaten by the youth?
7. Who described the accident to the police officer according to the passage?

8. Write another word to mean "victim" as used in the passage.

9. Which other car did the break down tow apart from the Pajero car.

10. How could the taxi driver have avoided the accident?

Traffic dangers

Vocabulary and practice

Word	**Meaning**	**Usage**
1. car accident (car crash)	A crash involving a car.	The old man died in a car accident.
2. bump	To hit someone or something by accident.	My car bumped into another car.
3. crowd	A large number of people gathered together in a public place like streets, sports/ game field etc.	The driver who knocked down a school girl pushed his way through the crowd.
4. unconscious	an able to use your senses because of an injury. **opp**- conscious	The victim remained un conscious for about twenty minutes.
5. casualty (victim)	A person who is killed or injured in a war or an accident . **synonym**-victim	All the casualties were driven to Mulago Referral Hospital.

	plural- casualties	
6. derail	The act of a train leaving the rails.	The train derailed into the river.
7. damage	A physical harm cause onto some thing which makes it less valuable.	My Uncle's car was badly damaged in the accident.
8. fracture	A break in the bone.	She got a fracture in an accident.
9. fatal	Causing or ending in death.	There was a fatal accident along Jinja road.
10. head on collision	A state in which a front part of one vehicle hits the front part of another vehicle.	The cars crushed head on.
11. lose control	To be unable to control something.	He lost control of the car before the accident.
12. speeding	The traffic offence of driving faster than the legal limit.	He was charged with speeding.
13. side swipe	To hit from the side.	The bus side swiped two parked cars.
14. road rage	A situation in which a	If a driver picks a road rage,

	driver becomes extremely angry with another driver on the road because of the way they are driving	he is likely to cause an accident.
15. reckless	Showing lack of care about the danger of your actions **synonym**-careless -rash	He caused a fatal accident because of his reckless driving
tow	To pull a car behind another vehicle	A break down truck towed our car to the garage.
highway	A main road for connecting through cities and towns, for travelling long distances.	Highway patrol officers blocked the road in search of the terrorists .

Activity

Write another word to mean the following

1) tow …….
2) reckless……..
3) casualty……

Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words

4) Drivers drive **recklessly** along the bridge

5) We were asked to **tow** the car

6) The casualty was **conscious** by the time we reached the hospital

Re-arrange the words to form correct sentences

7) casualty the to aid first given is first a help

8) know do road signs you which?

9) car his damaged in an badly accident was.

10. father is what careful a my driver?

Structure

Use of must and should (not)

Must is used when the speaker expects or orders something to be done. Must not is a strong way of saying something is against the rules.

Should and should not are also used in the name way but they are not strong. It can be also used with unless.

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in bracket.

1. Cyclists should wear helmets.(use……..must…….)

2. Drivers should stop at a zebra crossing.(use……must……)

3. Drivers should not drive on the left side of the road.(use……..must……)
4. Do not drive at night if the headlights are off.(use……..mustn't……unless….)
5. Do not drive long distances if you have no spare tyre.(use…….must not……..unless…….)
6. Do not drive a vehicle which is in a dangerous mechanical condition.(use…….should……)
7. Do not continue driving when the traffic officer signals you to stop.(use……..must…….)
8. Do not board a private vehicle lf you do not know the driver.(use……..must not…..unless……)
9. Start the journey only lf the vehicle is in good mechanical condition.(use……mustn't…….unless……)
10. Do not over take lf the road is not clear of vehicles.(use……..must…….)

The table below shows accidents that were registered in different towns during the Christmas festival and in full sentences answer the questions about it

District	Number of accidents	No of people who lost lives	Cause of the accident
Jinja	17	42	– Speeding – Over loading
Kampala	4	–	Road rages
Masaka	60	80	– Speeding – Vehicle in poor mechanical conditions – reckless driving
Mbarara	26	2	– un trained drivers – Bad weather – Bad roads – speeding

Questions

1) What does the table above show?
2) When was the above information compiled?
3) From how many districts was the information recorded?
4) In which district was the highest number of accidents?
5) Why do you think no one lost a life in Kampala district?
6) How many accidents were registered in Masaka district?
7) What was the commonest cause of accidents according to the table?
8) What caused accidents in Kampala district?
9) How many people lost their lives all together?
10) In which district were seventeen accidents recorded?

Using…….so…..that…..

It is an adjective qualifier. It is used to show the degree/extent at which something was done.

It is used following the order

….so (t) adjective (t) that (t) result

Examples

1. The vehicles are so fast that the children can't cross the road.
2. The driver was so drank that he could not even see where he was going

Activity

Join the following sentences using …….so……that…….

1. Musa was very tired. He could not drive the car.
2. The traffic was very heavy. The vehicle could not move.
3. The drivers were very careful. None of them caused any accidents.
4. The traffic officer was very strict. He arrested all careless drivers.
5. Musa could not drive the car because he was very sick.
6. The road was very narrow. Five cars would not pass there at once.
7. The weather was too bad for the driver to see what was a head of him.
8. Angella drove the van very carefully. All the passengers praised her.
9. My aunt was driving very fast. She could not read the signposts.
10. The bus was so heavily loaded that some luggage was left at the park.(write as two separate sentences)

Debating

Vocabulary practice

argue	<u>Meaning</u> To give reason why you think something is right	<u>sentence</u> They argued for a right to be left with phones in class.

argument	A reason or set of reasons somebody uses to show that something is right	Her main argument was that children should not own phones.
audience (s)	A group of people who have gathered to watch or listen to something. Pl- audiences	The audience clapped for over ten minutes after the judge had announced the winner.
audible	Clearly heard	Her voice was audible enough for the audience to hear her.
chairperson **plural -** chair persons	The person in charge of a meeting or debate.	The chairman of the debate introduced the speakers.
conclude conclusion	To come to an end . The end of something e.g. debate.	It was concluded that children should not carry phones to school. In conclusion, the chairman thanked all the speaker after the debate.

current	Of the present time.	The current speaker is not audible enough.

motion	A formal proposal that is discussed and voted on at a meeting. syn-topic	All girls are going propose the motion.
opinion	Something your feeling or thoughts about something or somebody . **synonym** -view	We were asked to give our opinion about doing homework at school.
oppose	To disagree strongly with somebody's plan or policy	We are going to oppose the motion during the next debate.
point of order pl-points of order	A question about whether the rules of behavior in a formal meeting or discussion are followed correctly.	His point of order was not properly answered.
point of information	An official/formal way to tell someone about something especially in a debate .	My point of information was denied.
point of enquiry	A request for information about something or somebody.	He enquired from the speaker if he had read the motion.
propose	To suggest something at a formal meeting or discussion and ask people to vote on it .	We are going to propose a motion.
proposer	Someone who suggest at a formal discussion	The proposers won the debate .
secretary	One who takes note of what the speakers in a formal discussion have said.	She was elected the secretary of the debate yesterday .

time keeper	One who controls time during a debate.	The time keeper did not give the speaker any extra minutes.

Activity

Complete the sentences with a suitable word or group of words

1) The role of a……. is to control time in debate.
2) Isoke will not speak for the motion; he will……. it.
3) All speakers are expected to express their……..freely in a debate.
4) If the……..is not clear, pupils may not express their views freely.
5) All debaters are expected to be…… enough during a discussion.
6) Kugonza made a…… ,but she did not get any response from the speaker.

Arrange the words below alphabetically.

7) opposer, opposers, oppose, opposition
8) argument, argue, agree, disagree
9) speaker, conclude, chairperson, audience
10) opinion, motion, debate, secretary

Activity

Give one word that has the same meaning as the underlined words.

1. What is the motion of the debate?

2. Will you disagree with the motion during the debate?

3. Ten people participated in the debate yesterday.

4. All people expressed their views clearly.

5. She concluded her speech nicely during the debate.

6. He enquired if the speaker had understood the motion.

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

7. Your point of …….has been understood.(enquire)

8. The chairperson gave a very good……when opening the debate.(speak)

9. We were asked to take up our…….after singing the anthems.(sit)

10. Her……..was so clearly made.(conclude)

11. I liked your……during the debate.(audible)

Write the opposite of the underlined words.

12. He opposed the motion.

13. He was the chairman of the debate last week

14. The current speaker is audible

Write in full

15. sec ……

16. min ……..

17. Hon ……

18. Mr. …….

Structures

Using even though, although

They are subordinating conjunction. They mean the same as "in spite of" and "despite" they only differ in usage.

They are used both at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence. They are used to introduce a fact regardless of their position in the sentence.

Examples.

(a) Namulo spoke clearly. The audience did not understand what she said.

i. Even though Namulo spoke clearly, (fact) the audience did not understand what she said.

Or

ii. The audience did not understand what Namulo said.(even though/ although) she spoke clearly.

iii. In spite of the fact that Namulo spoke clearly, the audience did not understand what she said

Or

iv. In spite of speaking clearly, the audience did not understand what Namulo said.

Activity.

<u>Re- write the sentences as instructed in brackets.</u>

1. Some people did not understand what Hamza said. Hamza spoke clearly. (Begin: even though……)

2. The main opposer had sufficient time. The main opposer did not conclude the discussion (Begin: though…….)

3. Shamsa is a good speaker. Her side may not win the debate. (use……although……)

4. The motion is good. The motion is not fit for that class.(Begin: in spite……..)

5. Oulanya was shouted at. He continued with his argument.(Begin: Despite)

6. The judge was a faithful boy. People did not agree with his judgment. (Begin: Although)

7. Lohana academy cannot win this debate despite the fact that it has confident speakers. (Write as two separate sentences.)

8. Although we came late, the teacher did not punish us. (Begin: In spite.)

9. Our school had a strong debating group. We failed to beat the visiting team.(use……although……..)

10. The motion was hard but we understood it. (Begin: Even though…….)

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

Motion: Science Has Made Life Easy

Chairperson: Good afternoon to you. We have four speakers; two opposers and two proposers. Each of them will be given five minutes. The first speaker is Honourable Mukisa.

Mukisa: Thank you chairperson, Science has made life easy for all of us. Take computers, for example: They store information. We can access Internet using computers. Through the Internet, we can communicate to the rest of the world in just a few minutes. Computers are also used in factories to control machines. It is because of science that people go to the moon, fly aero planes, use mobile phones and broadcast live events. Modern house hold equipment like cookers, washing machines and many others have made house work very easy. Thank you.

Chair person: We may now hear from the first opposer. Yes, Honourable Florence.

Florence: Thank you chair person. Science has done us great harm. Take an example of the noise machines make in factories. They also emit toxic gases. We also need to consider the accidents caused by vehicles on roads and machines at places of work

Owor: Point of information.

Chair person: Point of information granted.

Owor: Chair man, doesn't the speaker know that modern machines have been fitted with silencers? There are also good methods for disposing off harmful introduction of Automated Teller Machines; one can get banking services without having to go inside the bank. Thank you.

Chair person: I now call upon the second opposer Honourable Nabirye.

Nabirye: Thank you sir. The Automated Teller Machines (ATM) have encouraged a lot of theft. Science has promoted pornography, which is not good. I am sure we would be a better society without science. Thank you.

Chair person: The debate is now open to the floor. You can contribute to the debate in only two minutes. Yes, Shamim.

Shamim: Chairperson, I am here to support the motion. What better entertainment can the owner get without modern stereo system, the TV and computer games? The whole world is relying on science. Who does not appreciate the cooling and heating system in vehicles and buildings? Thank you.

Chair person: One more speaker. Yes, Ruyonga

Ruyonga: Chair person, sir, dangerous products are destroying human hair and skin. The use of chemicals should be discouraged. Thank you.

Chair person: This is the end of the debate. I request the secretary and the judge to announce the scores.

Turomwe: Thank you, chairperson. The opposers have scored 30 marks and the proposers have scored 42 marks.

Chair person: I would like to thank all the speakers. The proposers were able to convince us on the motion. Let's clap all the speakers.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the main points made by the speakers on the proposers' side?
2. Write the role of each official in the debate.
3. Why did the proposers win the debate?
4. Which side would you take in this debate? Give two reasons for your side.
5. Where else do debates take place?
6. How useful are debates to societies?

Notice

Study the notice below and then answer questions about it in full sentences.

DEBATE

Motion: Life in Urban Areas is Better than Life in Rural Areas.

Proposers : Kabaale Preparatory School

Opposers : Bright Grammar Primary School

Date : 8th November 2015

Time : 2:00pm-4:00pm

Venue : Kabaale Preparatory School Main Hall

Chair person : Hon. Mrs. Bankunda Doris (chair person bright grammar school council).

Proposers	**Opposers**
Natukunda Marion	Katooke Frank
Marilosi Daniel	Kerundongo Martha

Judges

Mr. Amaliku Jack (Bright Grammar P/S)

Ms. Nkwasibwa Esther (Kabaale Preparatory School.)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the notice about?
2. Which school supported the motion?
3. When did the debate take place?
4. How long did the debate take?
5. Who directed the debate activities that day?
6. How many main speakers were there that day?
7. Where was the debate to be held?
8. What point would you raise against the motion?
9. What would you raise against the motion?
10. What does the secretary do in a debate?

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

Norah: Hello Hassan, we have a trip to Mbarara next week.

Hassan: A trip? What is it for?

Norah: The debating society is to meet Aga khan Mbarara.

Hassan: What is the motion?

Norah: The motion is "UPE has Done more Harm than Good."

Hassan: That is very good. There are many points to make about that on both sides.

Norah: I've been chosen to the chair the debate. Two main speakers plus the time keeper are from our school.

Hassan: Your school will have to argue well and challenge Aga khan.

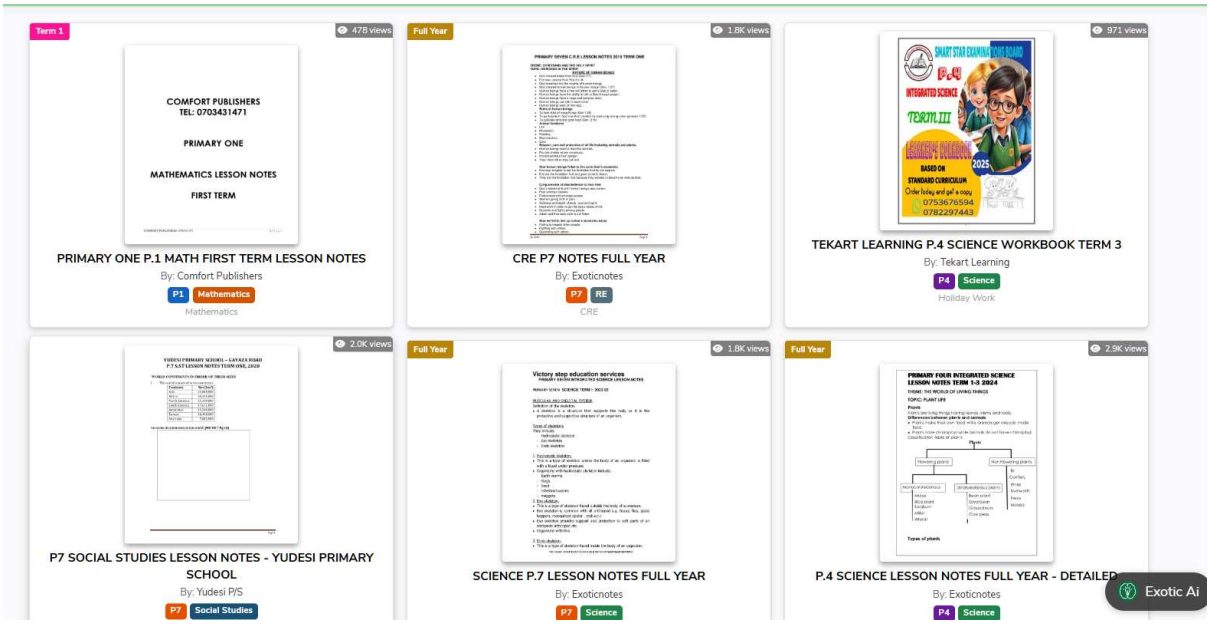
Norah: We shall try our best.

Hassan: I wish you the best o f luck

QUESTIONS

1. What is the conversation about?
2. Where will the debate take place?
3. What is the motion according to the dialogue?
4. Who is to chair the debate?
5. Give three points to support the motion.
6. Who are taking part in the dialogue?
7. Apart from the chair person, which other debate official will come from Norah's school?

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