CREATIVE PRINTERS

PRIMARY 6-7

COMPREHENSION [DIALOGUE]



#CREATIVE-0703745068/0785681207

P7 COMPOSITION LESSON NOTES FOR .

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE.

Re-write the following sentences as instructed.

Exercise:--going to---.

Re-write the sentences below using "…going to……"

1. They will help their parents on the farm during the holidays.
2. I shall read through my notes next week.
3. Nambuya will travel to Kenya with her parents next month.
4. Teachers will prepare their pupils for the forth-coming exams.
5. The P.7 pupils will read for their Primary Leaving Examinations.
6. My sister will enjoy her holidays.
7. We shall sort out all the books in the storeroom.
8. They will go camping with their friends.
9. Amos will pay his school fees in the bank
10. Pupils will receive their bank pay-in slips before they break up for holidays.

Exercise: (if 1, 2, 3, unless).

Re-write as instructed in brackets.

1. I cannot bring her back to life. I am not God. (Join and begin: If…….)
2. John did not listen to his parents. John caught AIDS (join and begin: Had ……)
3. She ate bad fruits. She died of diarrhoea. (Join and use ……..if…….)
4. If you do not practise good farming methods, you will get poor crop yields. (Rewrite beginning: Unless)
5. We terraced the hill – sides, so we did not experience any soil erosion (Rewrite using beginning: If we had not.....)
6. Kabuye may apply for the job when he sees the advertisement. (Begin: If.....)
7. I may learn a lot when I tune to Radio One. (Rewrite and begin: Unless.....)
8. I may get money today and I repair the speakers of my radio. (Rewrite and begin: If.....)

9. We have to practise every day. We want to win the drama competition. (Join as one sentence using:-----must--------if---).

10. If you do not settle down and revise your notes, you will fail your exams. (Rewrite using…unless…)

Exercise: Active Voice.

1. Someone has killed my sister. (Rewrite beginning: My sister …….)
2. Nobody answered the telephone call. (Rewrite in passive voice)
3. Boys are mulching the tomato gardens. (Rewrite beginning: The tomato garden.....)
4. They will show you the way to the bus park. (Begin: You----------).
5. The teacher took her to the police forcefully. (Begin: She----------).
6. John eats mangoes every day. (Begin: Mangoes----------).
7. Hang the map on the wall. (Begin: Let----------).

Exercise:---likely to-----.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. Musa might suffer from cough (Re-write using .....likely to.....)

Exercise: "…look forward to…"

1. We are eager to see you playing the trumpet.

2. I am eager to act my part on the stage.

Exercise: "…hardly any…"

There is /was hardily any food in the dish.

Exercise: "...or else..."

Exercise: "Using " Although...../ .....although.....or..... despite.../ Despite....or...in spite / In spite...

Rewrite the sentences given using all structures learnt.

1. The examinations were difficult. Jane passed all the papers.
2. The Mathematics paper was easy. A number of children failed it.
3. Kaggwa joined Ntale Secondary. Kaggwa didn't pass his PLE.
4. The farmers made terraces but the soil was washed away all the same.
5. The farmers made terraces but the soil was washed away all the same.

Exercise: Whereas-----.

LETTER WRITING.

Points to consider when writing letters.

Write your address/writer's address at the top right hand corner; end each line of the address with a comma, except the last line, which ends in a full stop. Do not put your name above your address.

a). Skip one line and write date under the writer's address. There are different ways of doing this, but it is usually written as –day –month–year.

b). Begin the letter with Dear ____, (don't forget the comma). There is, however, no standard method of writing the final greeting- in a friendly letter. One may write Dearest Arthur or Dear Agnes etc.

c). Such a letter may end with yours affectionately, best wishes, with love, yours ever loving friend, your loving daughter, yours ever, yours etc...

d). Your may not need to sign a friendly letter as the case with a formal letter. Write only the first in lower case letters.

NOTE: Official Letters.

The letter begins with Dear sir/ madam because the writer does not know the gender of the addressee.

N.B. (a) If you know the gender, write either Dear Sir, or Dear Madam. If you are writing to more than one man of a particular or certain company, write Dear Mrs. Kasibante and Mawaggali.

The letter has a heading – the subject written about. This heading is usually underlined. The heading starts with Re: which means reference.

The body of the letter should:

(a). Have independent paragraphs with short, but meaningful sentences.

(b). Be well punctuated and each point in a sentence should have a supporting sentence.

The letter should have a closing sentence called a conclusion. This must be in its own paragraph after the body. e.g.

(a) I shall be pleased if my request/ apology is accepted.

(b) I shall be very grateful if my application is considered.

The letter ends with "yours faithfully or yours truly" when the greeting was Dear Sir/ Madam.

The letter ends with "yours sincerely" if the greetings had Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms/ Miss……

The letter is signed and in addition, the sender's name is printed clearly under the signature.

Activity.

Write an application for a place in Senior One at Mpya SSS. Include your hobbies and at least two referees.

Pre-composition.

Spelling exercise.

clothing, Medicare, education, food, abortion, marriage, protection, chores, obedient.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE.

Re-write the following sentences as instructed.

28. Pinto began collecting stamps four years ago. (Re write using: …..since….)

Omondi has spent one year without receiving any letter. (Rewrite using ….for

Jane started singing at the age of 20. Jane is thirty two years now. She is still singing.

29. "Would you like to play netball tomorrow?" Kamya asked Ruth. (Rewrite and begin: Kamya asked Ruth…)

30. The teacher wanted to know from Donald whether he had paid any money to Bamutaura. (Re write in Direct speech

Bob said that he could not forgive Mr. Mwambu for defiling his young girl.(rewrite using "....." said Bob.)

Using I like/ enjoy/prefer/am interested in.....

Examples**.**

1. Sarah likes listening to radio programmes.
2. We all enjoy watching Power Rangers on T.V.
3. They are interested in listening to Radio Simba between 5 pm and 7 pm.
4. Youth prefer watching talk shows on WBS to any other television programme.

Using....like/ enjoy/ more than/prefer....to../more interested in.....than.....

Examples.

a). Primary pupils liked watching teletabbies more than playing football.

- *Primary pupils enjoyed watching teletabbies more than playing football.*
- *Primary pupils preferred watching teletabbies to playing football.*
- *Primary pupils were more interested in watching teletabbies than playing football.*

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using all the three structures.

a). Sheilla likes listening to talk shows more than watching movies.

b). David and I enjoyed drinking juice more than eating food.

c). I am more interested in reading novels than reading newspapers

c**)``-----myself / herself / himself / itself / oneself/ themselves.** (Reflexive pronouns)

Examples;

1. You should keep yourself clean and your home clean too.(begin: one =------)

- ***One should keep oneself clean and one's home clean too***.

2. I dug the well without help. (using-----self.)

-***I dug the well myself***.

3. The hen incubated all the eggs without any assistance (ending ----self.)

- ***The hen incubated all the eggs itself***. (not it 'self---)

4. Bob built the wall without help. (end -----self)

- ***Bob built the wall himself***.

Exercise

Re-write and end all the sentences below with -self.

1.Mr.Ddumba supervised the work with help.

2.One should do all one's work without assistance.

3. We decided to construct the road without any advice from any body.

Form negative sentences as in the examples and supply the correct tags.

1. I will go to the garden instead of playing netball.
2. I will pay to the bank instead of pay to the school bursar

i) **"I am going to……." He / She said that ------** (reported)

Example

1. He said, "I am going to help my parents now."

He said that he was going to help his parents then.

2. They said, "We are going for holidays soon."

They said that they were going for holidays soon.

Exercise

Re write the sentences in reported speech.

1. Mariam said, " I am going to assist my parents when the holidays begin.
2. He replied, " I am going to visit Opio during holidays"
3. Musa said, " I am going to bank my school fees before the holiday ends."
4. They said, "We are going at Kamuli as soon as break up for holidays.
5. He said, "They having a trip soon at the beginning of the holidays."
6. "I am going to spend the holidays with my aunt " said Mr. Kiganda
7. " I am going to teach you during to tour Bwindi during the holidays," said Mr. Kiganda.
8. The girls answered, "We are going to stage a concert before the school closes."

Re-write the sentences below in direct speech

9. The candidates said that they were going to do their PLE the next/following day.
10. The headmaster asked David why he had arrived late that day.

d. ……must…if…/….so that…/… or else…. /…. in order…

(i). We have to practise every day. We want to win the drama competition.

- *We must practise every day if we are to win the drama competition.*
- *We must practise every day if we are to win the drama competition.*
- *We must / have to practise in order to win the drama competition.*
- *We must / have to practise so that we win the drama competition.*
- *We must / have to practise or (else) we will/ shall not win/ loose the drama competition*.

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

31. …)
32. She is quiet. Her sister is talkative. (Rewrite and join using "where as")
33. The thieves stole Ronald's new computer. (Rewrite using: "robbed")
34. Who set that examination? (Rewrite and end:…….set?)
35. This is the tallest man I have ever seen. (Rewrite using……never…….)
36. That's the boy. His friend lent me a bicycle. (Join using "whose")
37. Lung cancer is always caused by smoking. (Re write beginning; Smoking…)

38. Term II will end on 15th august 2009. We shall do our exams on 9th and 10th August 2009. (Join using….by the time….)
39. My son revised his notes and did all the work. My son did not pass his exams. (Join as one sentence using ….. in spite….)
40. I saw a girl. She was brown. She was ugly. She was young. (Join as one sentence without using; and, who, or, that)
41. Jane was given school fees. Jane went to school. (Join beginning. Having …..)
42. Immediately the guest went out, the people in the audience started shouting. (Rewrite using; No sooner.. …)
43. Kapere has not seen me for ten years. (Rewrite and end …..ago)
44. P.7 candidates packed macron. P.7 candidates packed juice. (Rewrite using "not only")
45. If she becomes the president of Uganda, she will rule for only one term. (Rewrite using …became….)
46. Nambi was intelligent. Walumbe was very intelligent. (Join and begin: Walumbe)
47. Betty stole food. Andrew stole food too. (Join and end……did Andrew.)
48. A few people were seen crossing the railway. (Rewrite and complete with a suitable question tag.)
49. He stole my pen yesterday. (Rewrite and begin: It……..)
50. P.7 candidates need counseling. (Rewrite and begin: What……)
51. We shall meet three days from now. (Rewrite and end ……time.)

Activity (1) Make a poster telling people how to avoid catching AIDS.

Activity (2): Make/Write a similar announcement.

Suppose you were Joyce Wanyana who has her dear mother, Deborah Mbiti, died of heart attack. Write a death announcement to your mother, brother, the deceased's work-mates at Roofing Limited, relatives and friends.

Inform them that there will be a funeral service in Hoima District at

2:00 p m. on Saturday.

a) Since –to introduce an event or time limiting clause.

– To introduce a clause of reason.

a) For- to introduce time limiting clause.

- To produce a clause of reason.

c) ago- to limit a clause of time .

1. e.g Jane has been singing since she was twenty years.

- It is twelve years since Jane started singing .
- Jane has been singing for 12 years now.
- Jane started singing 12 years ago.

2.Tom was arrested for stealing . He stole a hen from the neighbourhood.

- Tom was arrested for stealing a hen from the neighbourhood.

3. Mukasa should be called to treat the patient.. He is the only doctor in this villege.

- Mukasa should be called to treat the patient sice he is the only doctor in this village.

4. I saw my uncle last week.

- I have not seen my uncle sine last week.
- I last saw my uncle a week ago.
- I have not seen my uncle for a week now.

NB. Since and for, in some cases are used in the perfect tenses especially. Present.

- Since morning it has been raining.
- Since 1962 Uganda has been indepent.

Co-ordinate conjunctions.

1. " though" to introduce a contrast.
2. " although" to introduce a contrast.
3. "even though" to introduce a contrast.
4. " yet" to introduce a contrast.
5. "but" to introduce a contrast.
6. " much as .." to introduce a contrast.

E.g .

1. Sarah did not have enough money. She bought her mother a beautiful present.

- Although Sarah did not have enough money , she bought her mother a beautiful present.
- Sarah bought her mother a beautiful present though she did not have enough money.
- Even though Sarah did not have enough money, she bought her mother a beautiful present.
- Much as Sarah did not have enough money , she bought her mother a beautiful present.
- The weather conditions were favourable, but the farmers did not grow enough food.

7. " despite the fact" to introduce a contrast.

8." Despite + possessive pronoun +a noun.

9.to introduce a contrast.

10. "in spite of the fact" to introduce a contrast.

11. " in spite of + a participle phrase" to introduce a contrast.

12. " none the less" to introduce a contrast.

13. " never the less" to introduce a contrast.

14. " however" to introduce a contrast.

Use " despite the fact" to join two contrasting clauses.

Tom is lame. Tom won the race last Sunday.

Despite the fact that tom is lame, he won the race last Sunday.

Use **despite + a possessive pronoun+ a noun.**

- Sarah comes late to school. She performs well in class.

- Despite her coming late to school, Sarah performs well in class.
- Or Despite her lateness to school, Sarah performs well in class.

Use **despite + a participle phrase.**

- Joseph is a rich man. He does not pay.

- Despite being a rich man, Joseph does not pay.

Use **in spite of all in** the forms above as with despite.

Use **none the less**, **never the less** and **however**

- The pupils had good teachers; never the less, they failed the exams.
- The pupils had good teachers; none the less, they failed the exams.
- The pupils had good teachers; however, they failed the exams.

1. **" No sooner …than..**

2. " **Hardly .when**…

3. **" had hardly….when….**

4. **" …be + hardly any…."**

5. **" scarcely ….when….**

6. **" …..as soon as …"**

7 " Immediately"

E.g The boys entered the class. It started raining.

- No sooner had the boys entered the class than it started raining.
- Hardly had the boys entered the class when it started raining.
- The boys hardly entered the classroom when it started raining.
- Scarcely had the boys entered the classroom, when it started raining.
- The boys had scarcely entered the classroom when it started raining .
- As soon as the boys entered the classroom, it started raining.
- It started raining as soon as the boys entered the classroom.
- Immediately the boys entered the classroom, it started raining.
- It stated raining immediately the boys entered the classroom.

NB." …….be +hardly any…is used in negative sentences.

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8**…..neither …nor…**to connect two objects governed by a single verb.

9**…noun + a negative +and neither….**as an equivalent of ….neither…nor…."

10. **"…both …and…"** and its equivalents.

11**." noun + positive + and so..+ verb+ noun/pronoun**.

12**." Not only +verb….but also…..**

13. "N**either of …"** as an equivalent of …neither…nor…

14. **"Either ...or ...**"and its equivalents.

E.g

Tom did not bring his bag to school. Tom sis not bring his books to school.

Tom brought /did bring neither his bag nor his books to school.

English is taught at school. Mathematics is taught at school.

Both English and mathematics are taught at school.

Agnes did not come to school. Ronald did not come to school.

Agnes did not come to school and neither did Ronald

You did not eat food. I did not eat food.

Neither of us ate/did eat food.

Mary may escort me to the supermarket. Eddie may escort me to the supermarket.

Either mary or Eddie may escort me to the supermarket.

They will do English .They will do mathematics.

They will either do English or Mathematics.

Uganda has been selected to host the common wealth meeting next year. Uganda has been appointed a member of the security council.

Not only has Uganda been selected to host the common wealth meeting, but it has also been appointed a member of the security council.

Activity

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Spelling of vocabulary

- pollute	- protect	- garbage
- rotate	- reserve	- refuse
- erode	- drainage	- terraces
- dump	- drought	
- conserve	- mulch	

STRUCTURES

a). Using:.....so.....

Examples

1. The soil was poor. The farmer added manure to the soil.
   - *The soil was poor, so the farmer added manure to it*.
2. The air was polluted. A number of residents fell sick.
   - *The air was polluted, so a number of residents fell sick*.

b).

flora – plants

fauna – animals

grazers – animals that feed on mainly grass

COMPOSITION

Guided composition

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Spelling

- accuse
- arrest
- child abuse
- crime
- criminal
- convict
- witness
- rape
- imprison
- guilty
- innocent
- judge
- magistrate
- plead
- sentence
- try
- defilement
- freedom
- mistreatment

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in brackets

21. Kamalu was charged with defilement. (Rewrite using..... accused.....)
22. The sugar daddy was arrested. He was caught defiling a schoolgirl. (Join as one sentence using.....because.....)
23. The man was sentenced to twelve years in prison. He defiled a five – year - old girl.(Join using .....who.....)
24. Mugoya defiled his daughter. The daughter was seven years old. (Join and end..... daughter.)
25. If you do not understand your rights, you will be in trouble.(Rewrite beginning: If you had not....)
26. If your father is very cruel, should report him to police. (Rewrite and begin: Had.....)
27. If you plead guilt, you will not be excused. (Rewrite and begin: Unless.....)
28. "You will be arrested for giving false evidence," the judge told Mugaga. (Rewrite beginning: The judge told Mugaga that.....)
29. If you go into marriage early, you get many problems. (Rewrite using: The .....the.....)
30. joseph said childrens rights are very important (Rewrite and punctuate correctly)
31. 32. Stop blaming my wife; I put the defiler in prison without anybody's help. (Rewrite and end.....self)
33. The judge was very impartial. We had lunch with him. (Join and use .....whom.....)

34. The gentleman was taken to court. His son is also a criminal. (Join using.....whose.....)

35. Who lent you that book? (Rewrite and begin: From.....?)

41. Write a letter to the speaker of Parliament complaining about the way children's rights are abused in Uganda. Cite two examples of such rights abused and give two bad practices which adults do that hurt children. Suggest what the government should do to stop child abuse. Use your school address as your personal address.

MARRIAGE

Spellings

- agreement
- customary
- engagement ring
- marriage certificate
- spouse
- flower girl
- bridegroom
- pledge
- bride price
- daughter – in – law
- fiance
- certifies
- best man
- pageboy
- bouquet
- matron
- bridesmaid
- high table
- brother – in – law
- dowry
- introduction
- bride
- wreath

Structures (learnt in P.6)

Rewrite as instructed in bracket

1. The bag that the matron was holding was a nice one. (End.....bag.)
2. The dress that the maid was wearing was very long.(End.....dress)
3. The suit that the bridegroom was wearing was an expensive one. (End .....suit)
4. The bag that the flower girl was carrying was a beautiful one. (End.....bag)
5. The bouquet that the bride was carrying was a white one. (End.....bouquet)

f). **.....prefer .....to...../ ..... enjoy.....more than/ ...liked.....more than..../....more interested .....than.....**

- Some people like drinking beer. They like drinking soda more.
  - *Some people like drinking soda more than drinking beer.*
  - *Some people prefer drinking soda to drinking beer.*
  - *Some people enjoy drinking soda more than drinking beer.*
  - *Some people are more interested in drinking soda than drinking beer*.
- The bride liked cakes. The bride liked chicken more.
  - *The bride preferred chicken to cakes.*
  - *The bride liked chicken more than cakes.*
  - *The bride was more interested in chicken than cakes.*
  - *The bride enjoyed chicken more than cakes.*

g). **..... so.....that...../ .....such.....that.....**

- She's got very good qualifications. She never sit another examination in her life!
  - *She's got so good qualifications that she never sit another examination in her life!*
  - *She's got such good qualifications that she never sit another examination in her life*!

h). **Verb + object + ing:**

- They heard them going out
- He saw Joseph leaving.

NB. When we see, notice, etc.....an action that takes place over a period of time, we use the ' –ing' form in the subordinate clause.

- Kagoro saw the men chopping down the trees. (The work of chopping down trees took place over a period of time)

i). **verb + object + infinitive without to:**

- *They heard them go out.*
- *He saw Joseph leave.*

NB. When we see, notice etc...an action that has been completed, we use the infinitive without to

- *Kagoro saw the men chop down the trees*. (The work of chopping down trees was completed)

NB Other words that are followed by gerunds include – enjoy, like, deny,interested in, succeeded in, accustomed in, used to, help, accepted, fond of, was found,.....

Revision test (marriage)

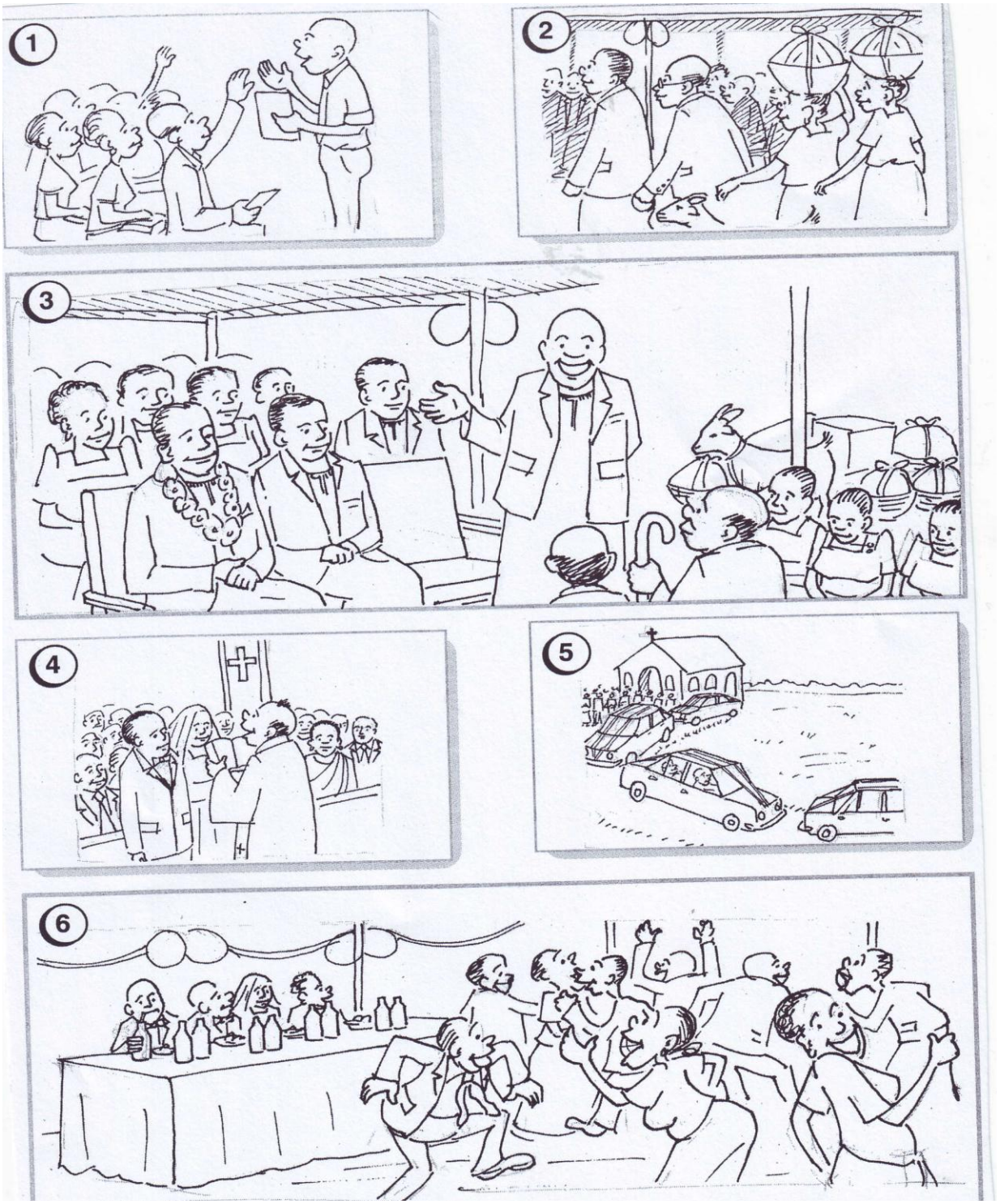
Rewrite the sentences given as instructed in brackets

24. The wind blew her hat down the street. (Begin: Her hat.....)
25. I did all the housework, then I went out for a walk.(Rewrite and begin: Having.....)
26. The journey was not interesting. The journey was not comfortable. (Join using "neither")
27. What has happened to the money? It was on my desk.(join using "which")
28. There are some pictures in this book.(Begin: Are there.....)
29. We must go now, if we don't, we shall miss the train.(Rewrite and use.....or.....)
30. " I am just going out, so I can't stop to speak to you now," said Maria. (Rewrite and begin: Maria said that.....)
31. I won't lend you the car if you don't promise to drive carefully. (Rewrite and begin: Unless.....)
32. The bride was not annoyed. The groom was not annoyed. (Join using "and neither")
33. The sheikh spoke aloud. The Reverend spoke aloud. (Join using.....and so.....)
34. Teo likes travelling by taxi. Teo likes travelling by bus more. (Join using .....interested...)
35. The car that my uncle was driving was a black benz. (Rewrite and begin: My uncle.....)
36. John said that he could not marry Jane because she was ill – mannered. (Rewrite using " " said John)
37. Brian sold all his cows so that he could marry the princess. (Write a question for which the sentence given is an answer)
38. Joan introduced her husband. The husband was born of Congo. The husband is tall. He is very handsome. (Join as one sentence without using any joining word)

39. All the brides in the church were happy. (Begin: Each of.....)

40. As soon as the bride and the groom reached the reception hall, it started raining heavily. (Rewrite using.....barely.....)

41. ***Study the story and construct a sentence explaining what is happening in each picture 1 – 6 Use the words below :****bride price carried, eating and dancing at the reception, taking vows in church, decorated cars move to the reception, introduction ceremony, preparatory meeting for the introduction function.*



1. Picture 1.(preparations / introduction meeting)
2. Picture 2. (introduction ceremony)
3. Picture 3 (bride price)
4. Picture 4 (church / priest / marriage vows)
5. Picture 5 (decorated cars)
6. Picture 6 (guests / reception / food)
7. What do you think the priest is doing in picture 4?
8. Where is the newly wedded couple seated in picture 6?
9. Who is wearing a wreath in picture 3?
10. Suggest a suitable title for the picture story.

c). **Using " Although...../ .....although.....or..... despite.../ Despite....or...in spite / In spite...**

1. The examinations were difficult. Jane passed all the papers.
   - *Although the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
   - *Jane passed all the papers although the examinations were difficult.*
   - *Despite the fact that the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
   - *Jane passed all the papers despite the fact that the examinations were difficult.*
   - *In spite of the fact that the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
   - *Jane passed all the papers in spite of the fact that the examinations were difficult.*

Rewrite the sentences given using all structures learnt in c

1. The Mathematics paper was easy. A number of children failed it.
2. Kaggwa joined Ntale Secondary. Kaggwa didn't pass his PLE.

d). **Using "If....., you will... (If 1)**

- When you read the instructions carefully, you will know how to answer the questions
  - If you read the instructions carefully, you will know to answer the questions.

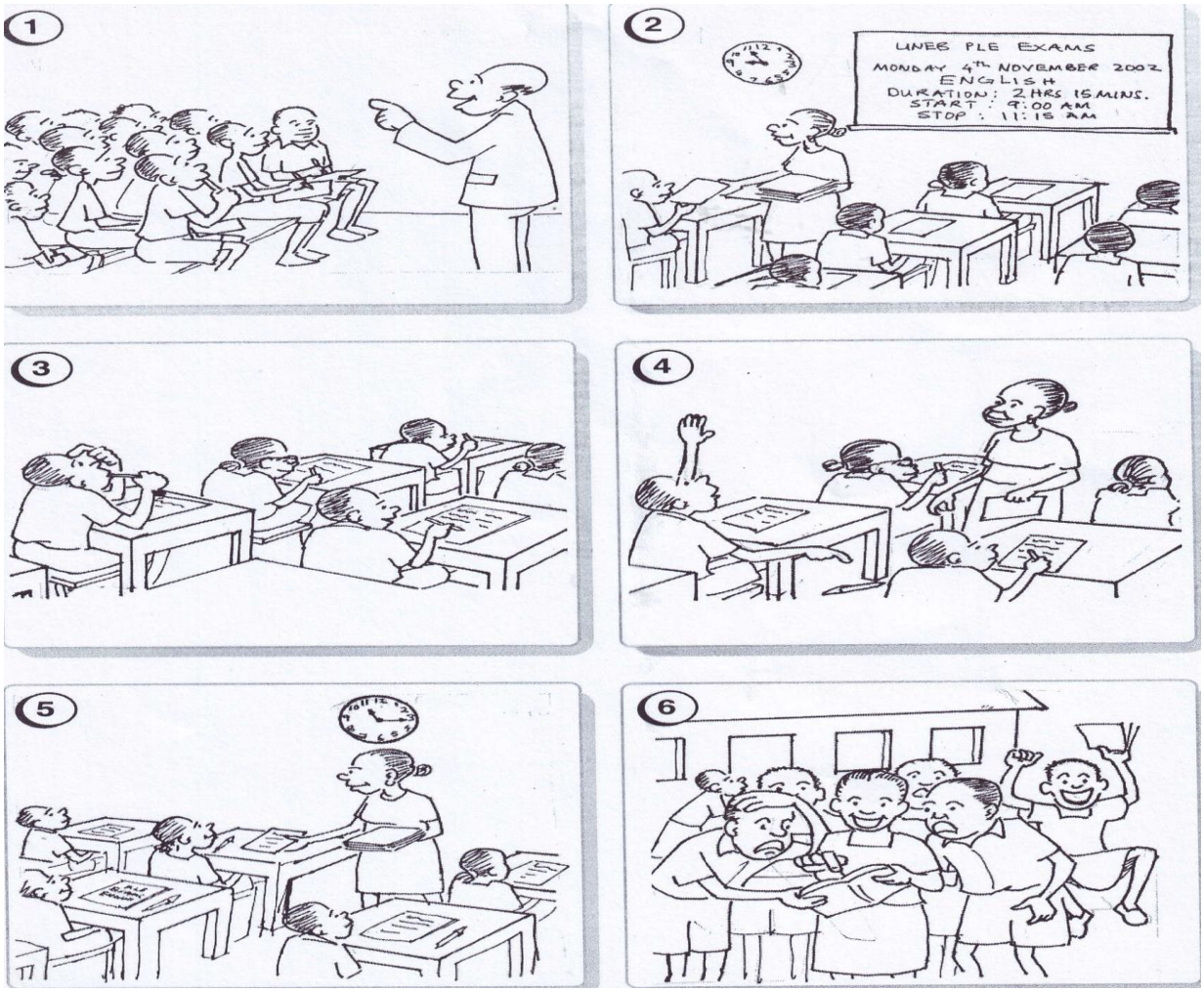
Rewrite the sentences given using structure (d).

1. When you are accurate, you can get the answers right.

- *If you are accurate, you will get the answers right*.

2. When you revise your work, you can pass the examination.
3. When you study hard, you may pass your examination.
4. When you score 90%, you are able to get distinction one.

invigilator, briefing, teacher, candidates lamenting, recalling the answers, headmaster, cheering, teaching, give out exams



b). Picture 2

c). Picture 3

d). Picture 4

e). Picture 5

f). Picture 6

g). Why do you think candidate in picture 3 has put his finger on the head?

h). At what time of the day did the examination end?

i). How long did the examination take?

j). Why do you think candidates in picture 6 are happy?

B. ***Draw diagrams to show the series of happening of the actions or what is happening.***

a)	b)
c)	d)
e)	f)

In picture A: Two pupils, a boy and a girl, *are going to school running*.
In picture B: The *two pupils are being wetted by rain* on their way to school.
In picture C: The pupils *are having their meal* at school.
In picture D: Pupils are *doing exams*.
In picture E: Students *are celebrating their victory / success in the exams.*
In picture F: The two a*re graduating*./ ……*have graduated.*

g). How did the children in the picture A use to go to school?
h). As a pupil at school, when would you advise other pupils to get involved in marriage relationship?
i). How can a school going pupil avoid catching HIV / AIDS?
j). Suggest a suitable title for the story.

PRIMARY SEVEN LESSON NOTES
ENGLISH COMPREHENSION.FOR TERM

RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND FREEDOM.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Spelling

- accuse
- arrest
- child abuse
- crime
- criminal
- convict
- witness
- rape
- imprison
- guilty
- innocent
- judge
- magistrate
- plead
- sentence
- try
- defilement
- freedom
- mistreatment
- right
- medication

Vocabulary and its meaning

1. ***to accuse****:* to blame a person by saying he/ she has done something wrong such as breaking the law. e.g. Arinaitwe was accused of teasing newcomers in the school.
2. *to* ***arrest*** *(v)* to get hold of someone for having committed or being suspected of committing a crime. e.g. The man who beat up a child was arrested by the police.
3. ***child abuse****:* (n) the act of denying a child his or her rights. e.g Starving a child is an example of child abuse.
4. a ***crime*** (n) an offence punishable by law e.g Rape is a serious crime.
5. **criminal** (n): a person who commits a crime. e.g. A rapist is a criminal.
6. *to / a* ***convic*****t** (v) to find someone guilty of having broken the law. (n) = Someone who is in prison because he/ she is found guilty of a particular crime. e.g John broke the law. Therefore, John was convicted for breaking the law. John is a convict.
7. ***be cruel*** (adj) causing pain or suffering to others, being unkind. e.g. Sandra is a cruel woman. she cut Kosodde's finger with a knife.
8. ***be guilty*** (adj): being responsible for having done something wrong. e.g. Arinaitwe was found guilty of murder.
9. ***to imprison*** (v): keep a person in a prison/ jail or place where one is not free to move at his / her own will. e.g. The guilty culprits were imprisoned for a year.
10. ***be innocent*** (adj) found not to have broken the law. e.g. The magistrate found Okello innocent and released him.
11. ***a judge*** (n): a person who works in court and has the power to decide whether the suspect is guilty or innocent. e.g. Mukisa a court judge.

12. ***to plead*** (v): to give an explanation or excuse for failing to do something or having done something wrong. e.g. The child pleaded with the parent for forgiveness. Cf – plea (n) e.g. The child's plea was not considered.
13. ***rights*** (n): expected requirements of a person. e.g. Children's rights include education and medicare.
14. ***a sentence*** (n): a ruling given after finding a criminal guilty. e.g. The man who defiled a girl was given a heavy sentence.
15. ***to try*** (v) to find out whether the accused person committed a crime or not. e.g. Mukasa will be tried at the High Court.
16. ***a* witness** (n) a person who is present when something happens. e.g. The witness wrote his statement before the police officer.

Activity

Write the plural forms of

1. court of law
2. witness
3. sugar daddy

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

4. All wrong doers should be _____ (punish)
5. The police _____ supposed to keep law and order.(to be)
6. _____ is a very serious offence.(defile)
7. Even children should have _____ of speech. (free)
8. Early _____ should be discouraged (marry)
9. Bikoko was found _____ because he forced his daughters into early marriage. (guilt)
10. The culprits were _____ for two years. (prison)

Structure

a). Using .....more interested in .....than……..

Examples

1. Girls are more interested in cooking than playing.

b). Using .....ought to.....

Example

1. All children ought to go to school.

Activity

c). Using.....in order to.....

Example

1. You should always move in groups in order to avoid child abuse.

d). Using.....either.....or…….

You either provide food to your children or you risk going to prison.

c). Using.....is likely to.....

Example

Making wrong friends is likely to affect your studies.

(NB. Set a revision exercise from the structures)

COMPREHENSION [DIALOGUE]

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

Omonyo: Good morning, Bangi. You seem to be in a hurry. Where are you going this Monday morning?

Bangi: I am going to the police station. The Local Council officials arrested Mrs. Kapere last night.

Omonyo: Why was she arrested?

Bangi: The villagers say that she always mistreats her daughters. She beats and starves them every day. I want to find out how the police are going to handle the case.

Omonyo: That is a serious matter. She should know that it is a crime to mistreat children.

Bangi: It is unbelievable how cruel some parents and guardians can be. They punish their own children in such a cruel way. Other parents don't even send their children to school.

Omonyo: I will come with you. I want to know what action will be taken against her.

Bangi: In case she is found guilty, she may be sentenced to some years in jail. That will be a lesson for parents who don't respect the rights of children.

Questions

1. What part of the day did the dialogue take place?
2. How many people took part in the dialogue?
3. Where was Bangi going?
4. On which day of the week did the two friends have the dialogue?
5. Why was Mrs. Kapere arrested?
6. Who arrested Mrs. Kapere?
7. How did Mrs. Kapere mistreat her daughters?
8. Apart from Mrs. Kapere, how do other parents and guardians mistreat their children?
9. Why did Omony want to go with Bangi to the police station?
10. Which punishment will Mrs. Kapere get if she is found guilty?
11. Do you think children should be punished? Give a reason for your answer.

COMPREHENSION (POETRY)

Read the poem and, in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

Fight for your rights,
A child is any person,
Below the age of eighteen.
A child's rights means what,
A child must have to help in
His/ her proper growth and development.

Fight for your rights!
Like children of other countries,
A child in Uganda should,
Have the same rights,
Regardless of sex, religion, custom,
Rural or urban background, nationality,
Tribes, race and marital status of parents.

Fight for your rights!
Children's rights include:
The right to grow up in a peaceful environment,
The right to a basic education,
The right to medicare,
The right to a name and identity,
To mention but a few.

There are children in homes,
Whose lives are but sad stories,
Whose stories are never told,
Whose voices are never heard
Whose songs are never sung!

Fight for your rights!
However, these rights go with responsibilities,
Some children think they can do or have,
Anything they want in life.
Children should help their parents,
Do any piece of work given
To them even at school.
Not of any harm,
Must this work be to a child!

Questions

1. According to the poem, who is a child?
2. What is the poem about?
3. Why are children's rights important?
4. Must children's religion be considered when giving them their rights?
5. Give any two children's rights listed in the poem.
6. How many stanzas does the poem have?
7. According to the poem, what is not heard?
8. Which piece of work must children do?
9. Write any word that rhymes with peace in the poem.
10. Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

COMPREHENSION (PASSAGE)

Read the story and, in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

The following is a true story, written by Pamela.

Sometimes in 1995, I was sleeping in a hut with my grandmother. There was some noise in the compound. The door was forced open and torchlight flashed in my face.

Four men pulled me out of my bed. My grandmother pleaded with them to leave me since I was still young and an orphan. I struggled with them and tried to bite one of them, but he gave me a strong blow on the back of my head as they pulled me outside. In the compound, there were already a number of other children tied tightly together with sisal ropes around their waists.

I was given a load of groundnuts to carry with the warning that if it fell down, I would be killed. The following day, I was given mortar shells tied in a piece of cloth to carry. They were very heavy. I also feared that they might explode at any time. At this time, there was a man with a gun following me and watching me closely so that I didn't throw the shells. This quite frightened me. Two young girls caught attempting to escape were brought near us and chopped into small pieces by other children who were ordered to do so. The two girls cried in pain and pleaded for mercy as they were being chopped, but their cries were not considered.

As it approached evening time on the second day of my abduction we were walking in a single file; it was getting dark and rain clouds were starting to gather with thunder and lightning. I slid off the line and hid in an abandoned house near where we were passing. Luckily, the adult rebel in our group was still behind me but did not see me.

In the morning, I tried to retrace my way back home through the bushes. In the jungle I was alone, hungry and thirsty, with nothing to eat. For three days I was lost. I fed on wild fruits and I drank stagnant water. I was eventually escorted home by some kind people I met on the road.

Questions

1. When was Pamela sleeping?
2. How many men pulled Pamela out of her bed?
3. Why did the grandmother plead with the men to leave Pamela?
4. How had other children been tied?
5. What was Pamela told to carry on the first day?
6. Why were the two girls chopped into piece?
7. Who chopped the two girls into pieces?
8. Give another word that means the same as the following as used in the passage:

a). not considered b). attempted c). file

d). eventually e). escorted

9. How did Pamela manage to escape death?

ANIMAL NEEDS AND FREEDOMS.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE.

Capture, butcher, poach, protect, freedom, needs, responsibilities, reproduction, insemination, discomfort, injury, secure, thirst, hunger, hindrance, poacher, sanctuary.
Names give to the young ones of animals.

Structures.

Using" Much as…"
e.g.

Using ----need not have------.
Example.

Using Wheras------.
Example.

MUTEBIRE'S FARM.

READ THE DIALOGUE.

Balinda: Welcome back, Eddie.
Edward: Thank you.
Balinda: Were you able to get some milk?
Edward: Yes, I was, but it was not very easy.
Balinda: Not very easy, why?
Edward: Mutebire"s dogs were at the farm gate barking fiercely.
Balinda: Why doesn't Mutebire lock up his dogs in the kennel?
Edward: Well, he says that his fierce dogs help to protect the animals on his farm from being attacked by wild animals.
Balinda: Does he really keep many domestic animals?
Edward: I think so. saw a kennel, a sty, a byre, a stable and a few cages in his compound.
Balinda: Mutebire and his wife must be always busy looking after all those animals. In fact,I think the dogs help the to protect the animals from thieves as well.
Edward: Oh, yes. No thief would dare face those dogs. They are very fierce.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was Edward coming from?
2. Name two domestic animals from which milk can be got.
3. Was it difficult for Edward to get milk from Mutebire's farm?
4. Why doesn't Mutebire keep his dogs in the kennel?
5. What other animals does Mutebire keep on his farm?
6. *Name four products from a dairy farm.*
7. What shows that Mutebire keeps some birds as well?
8. Name two products from a poultry farm.
9. Why do you think that no thief would dare face Mutebire's dogs?
10. How many people are taking part in this dialogue?

POETRY.

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

ANIMAL VOICES.

Here we are at the farmer's farm,
Happily suckling our calves,
On the warm fresh milk from our teats,
Some flowing to the farmer's heart,
Who takes some of the milk,
The farmer takes care of us day by day,
As we feed on the rich pasture daily.

We stay with our friends,
The sheep bleat with their lambs,
The pigs grunt in the sty,
Piglets squeal nearby,
Nanny goats bleat with their kids,
Billy goats bleat with their kin,
As the goatherd takes them to the hills to graze.

Life is not always easy, you know,
For the farmer selects us one by one,
To the abattoir the farmer herds us,
Slaughters us and cuts us into pieces
For beef, mutton or pork,
To feed on and grow healthy,
After which we are soon forgotten.

Questions:

1.Which animals do you think suckle their calves?
2.What does the farmer get from the animals kept on a farm?
3.What name is given to meat from sheep?
4.When is life not good for the animals kept on a farm?
5.What do you understand by the word abattoir?
6.Name some of the animals kept on this farm
7.What is the food nutrient of beef and mutton
8.What do you understand by the word 'graze'?
9.How do farmers select the animals according to the poem?
10.What bleat with their kids?

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Spelling of vocabulary

-	pollute	-	protect	-	garbage
-	rotate	-	reserve	-	refuse
-	erode	-	drainage	-	terraces
-	dump	-	drought		
-	conserve	-	mulch		

Meaning of the vocabulary.

1. ***to conserve***: to use with care; without wasting/ sparingly. e.g. We must conserve our forests in order to get rainfall.
2. ***crop rotation***: method of farming whereby different crops are grown on the same piece of land seasonally. e.g. Farmers practice crop rotation in order to get better yields.
3. ***drainage:*** the system by which water is given outlets. e.g. Drainage trenches must not be directed into water bodies.
4. ***drought:*** a long period of dry weather without enough water for the crops and animals. e.g. A lot of crops in Mbarara District withered during the last drought.
5. ***dump:*** to throw, drop or unload unwanted material. e.g Students dumped the refuse in the pit.
6. ***environment*:** the condition that you work or live in and the way they influence how you feel or how effective you work. syn = surrounding. e.g. Our environment is beautiful because of the green grass and forests.
7. ***to erode***: to wash away/ to rub or be rubbed away gradually. e.g. Running water erodes fertile soil.
8. ***garbage*** (n): rubbish or waste material. e.g.This morning, the school compound was littered with garbage but the class on duty has cleaned it.
9. ***refuse***: unwanted waste material (rubbish). All the refuse from the market should be covered to avoid germ spread.
10. ***to pollute*:** to make water, air or soil unfit for human or animal use, especially by adding harmful chemicals to it. e.g. The huge amounts of chemical fertilizer and pesticides used on these farms are polluting the water supply.
11. ***drought*** (n) a long period where there is little or no rain. e.g. There was a prolonged drought last autumn.
12. ***terraces*** : a flat / levelled area that is dug for farming on a slope. e.g. There are a lot of terraces around the slopes of hills to stop/ control erosion.

Activity: Construct a sentence using each of the words discussed.

STRUCTURES

a). Using:.....so.....

Examples

1. The soil was poor. The farmer added manure to the soil.
   - *The soil was poor, so the farmer added manure to it.*
2. The air was polluted. A number of residents fell sick.
   - *The air was polluted, so a number of residents fell sick.*

b). Using "If ..... could/ would have .... (if - 3)

Examples:

1. Eddie did not dig the terraces because he did not bring a hoe.
   - *If Eddie had brought a hoe, he would have dug the terraces.*
   - *If Eddie had brought a hoe, he could have dug the terraces.*

Use the structures above and rewrite the sentences below giving two answers.

1. Aloyo did not buy the manure because he didn't have money.
2. Joy did not clean the drainage because she never had the tools.
3. Lule didn't remove the garbage, for he did not have a rake.

POETRY

Cry the youth, cry for nature,
Life has been destroyed,
Farms, buildings and roads,
Have replaced nature.

Rich forests that once covered the land,
Are green no more, no more food!
Erosion, pollution, degradation,
And destruction are the effects.

The valve in nature,
Flora for grazers and browsers,
Fauna for meat and tourism for nation,
All sacrificed in the name of " development".

The flora and the fauna,
Are no more,
Meaningful life will soon end,
Fellow Ugandans, let's conserve the environment by planting more trees!
For without the environment, we shall cease,
To receive rain in Uganda.

Vocabulary
flora – plants
fauna – animals
grazers – animals that feed on mainly grass
browsers – animals that feed mainly shoots.
degradation – destruction

Questions

1. Who should cry?
2. Why should they cry? / What should they cry for?
3. What has replaced nature according to the poem?
4. Write words to mean the same as "effect", "cease" and "conserve" as used in the poem.
5. According to stanza two, why has the destruction of forests been dangerous?
6. Why is fauna important to the nation?
7. Why will browsers suffer if all nature is destroyed?
8. How is the poet advising Ugandans to conserve the environment?
9. Give another word that rhymes with "meet" in the poem.
10. Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

Activity: A (Brain teaser)

- Draw and number your pictures from 1 – 5 showing the following: -

1. cutting tree down with a saw
2. chopping trees with axes
3. carrying firewood home and sawing tree – trunks into timber
4. making furniture at the workshop
5. construction of houses in deforested areas

B. Construct a sentence explaining what has happened in each picture drawn.

Read the passage given carefully and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

Passage reading

The water hyacinth is a green vegetation which grows on water. It is able to cover a wide area on the lake. It is a great hazard to fishermen because of the snakes which enjoy floating on the plant. The hyacinth hampers transport by boat and ferry.

One journalist, at one time, wrote this: " Everywhere the weed prospers, mosquitoes and water borne diseases multiply in the stagnant shallow water. Transportation stalls; distances of a few kilometres across the lake become epic journeys.

Today, we are happy to see different Organisations "fighting" the weed. Parseleto Kantai, a correspondent with the East African paper met Professor Joseph Odyambo of Lake Victoria Environment Management.

In the programme had on 24th July 2002, the correspondent reported, " We have managed to reduce the water weed significantly. Governments reacted at varying speeds. The Ugandans were the quickest off the mark, declaring war on the water hyacinth and throwing everything at it. They employed mechanical harvesters to shred and remove it. They introduced beetles to suffocate it. They also toyed briefly with the idea of spraying the lake with chemicals.

Questions

1. Where does the water hyacinth grow?
2. What happens when the water-weed grows on water?
3. Why is the hyacinth a hazard to fishermen?
4. Which correspondent reported in the East African paper?
5. How did the Ugandans try to remove the weed off Lake Victoria?
6. Which living organisms were used to suffocate the weed?

7. Besides using mechanical harvesters and introducing insects on water, how else was the water-weed fought?
8. Write another word that means the same as the following as used in the passage:

i). hazard ii). hampers iii). prospers iv). fighting v). shred

MARRIAGE

Spellings

- agreement
- customary
- engagement ring
- marriage certificate
- spouse
- flower girl
- bridegroom
- pledge
- bride price
- daughter – in – law
- fiance
- certifies
- best man
- pageboy
- bouquet
- matron
- high table
- brother – in – law
- dowry
- introduction
- bride
- wreath

Vocabulary and meaning

1. ***a groom / bridegroom*** (n) a man who is engaged to get married. e.g. My sister's groom collapsed at the pulpit because his ex- wife had disorganised the wedding.
2. ***agreement*** (n) a formal document written and signed by two or more people after agreeing on what to do. e.g. The bride signed the agreement as the groom looked on.
3. ***bride price*** (n) gifts that a man give to the parents of the bride - to – be in appreciation for bringing up the bride. e.g. Mr. Kawooya asked for bride price before he could give away his daughter in marriage.
4. ***dowry*** (n) money or property that a woman brings to her husband in marriage. e.g. Rehema took dowry to her husband/ fiance one month before the wedding ceremony.
5. ***introduction ceremony*** (n) a function when a woman shows her fiance to her parents and relatives. e.g Most guests at the introduction ceremony wore traditional clothes.
6. ***engagement ring*** (n) a ring given to a woman by a man after they have decided to get married. e.g. Mr. Kasiba gave his fiancee a gold engagement ring.
7. ***father- in – law*** (n) a father to one's husband or wife e.g Mrs. Mutwe has great respect for her father – in – law.
8. ***brother – in – law*** (n) a brother to one's wife or husband. e.g At my introduction ceremony, I gave my brother – in – law a huge cock.
9. ***sister – in – law*** (n) a sister to one's husband or wife. e.g Long ago in Buganda, if one's married wife died, he would be given a sister – in – law as a new wife.
10. ***a fiance*** (n) a man to whom a woman is engaged. e.g. Mariam smiled whenever she was talking to her fiance.
11. ***a fiancee*** (n) a woman engaged to be married e.g. You ought to be very faithful to only one fiancee till marriage.
12. ***a marriage certificate*** (n) a written agreement which a couple receives after getting married. e.g. Both the bride and the groom signed the married certificate.
13. ***spouse*** (n) a husband or a wife. All people attended the party with their spouses.
14. ***a couple***(n) two people who are married or romantically involved.
    b). two partners in a dance or game.
    c). a pair
    cf – ***couplex*** = two consecutive lines of verse, usually rhyming and of the same end.
15. ***beau*** (pl = beaux/ beaus) – boyfriend or admirer.

Activity

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

1. The couple's _____ was signed at the District Headquarters.(agree)
2. Kamukamu got _____ to Mutosi. (marry)
3. The manager asked all the _____to be on time.(serve)
4. Mary was given a _____ ring at the introduction ceremony. (gold)
5. Amuge made a very good _____. (choose)
6. Can you get married before the _____? (introduce)
7. If you wish to have a _____ marriage, contact the priest. (religion)
8. An _____ marriage is respected by many.(office)
9. The _____ will take place at Luwero Town Hall. (wed)

Structures (learnt in P.6)

Rewrite as instructed in bracket

1. The bag that the matron was holding was a nice one. (End.....bag.)
2. The dress that the maid was wearing was very long.(End.....dress)
3. The suit that the bridegroom was wearing was an expensive one. (End .....suit)
4. The bag that the flower girl was carrying was a beautiful one. (End.....bag)
5. The bouquet that the bride was carrying was a white one. (End.....bouquet)

b). **.....served by / with.....**

- We were all served with cakes and cold sodas.
- We were all served with cakes and cold sodas by the severs.

c). **.....delicious.....**

- The bride looked very tired. The bridegroom looked very tired.
  - *The bride looked very tired and so did the bridegroom.*
- The matron looked beautiful. The bride looked beautiful.
  - *The matron looked beautiful and did the bride.*

e). **" both .....and....."**

- The bride was smart. The groom was smart.
  - *Both the bride and the groom were smart.*
- The matron ate a cake. The matron ate chips.
  - *The matron ate both a cake and chips.*

f). **.....prefer .....to...../ ..... enjoy.....more than/ ...liked.....more than..../....more interested .....than.....**

- Some people like drinking beer. They like drinking soda more.
  - *Some people like drinking soda more than drinking beer.*
  - *Some people prefer drinking soda to drinking beer.*
  - *Some people enjoy drinking soda more than drinking beer.*
  - *Some people are more interested in drinking soda than drinking beer.*
- The bride liked cakes. The bride liked chicken more.
  - *The bride preferred chicken to cakes.*
  - *The bride liked chicken more than cakes.*
  - *The bride was more interested in chicken than cakes.*
  - *The bride enjoyed chicken more than cakes.*

g). **..... so.....that...../ .....such.....that.....**

- She's got very good qualifications. She never sit another examination in her life!
  - *She's got so good qualifications that she never sit another examination in her life!*
  - *She's got such good qualifications that she never sit another examination in her life*!

h). **Verb + object + ing:**

- They heard them going out
- He saw Joseph leaving.

NB. When we see, notice, etc.....an action that takes place over a period of time, we use the ' – ing' form in the subordinate clause.

- Kagoro saw the men chopping down the trees. (The work of chopping down trees took place over a period of time)

i). **verb + object + infinitive without to:**

- *They heard them go out.*
- *He saw Joseph leave.*

NB. When we see, notice etc...an action that has been completed, we use the infinitive without to

- *Kagoro saw the men chop down the trees*. (The work of chopping down trees was completed)

NB Other words that are followed by gerunds include – enjoy, like, deny,interested in, succeeded in, accustomed in, used to, help, accepted, fond of, was found,.....

Revision test (marriage)

In questions 1- 5, use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. The young boy could not help _____ when he saw a naked man.(laugh)
2. _____ marriage is witnessed by relatives and village elders.(custom)
3. My daughter – in – law is a very _____ person. (help)
4. It is unlawful for parents to force their daughter into _____before she is 18 years of age. (marry)
5. Many _____ were introduced at the wedding function. (relate)

In questions 6 – 10, use the most suitable word or words to complete the sentences below.

6. Jack is a son to my aunt, so he is my _____.
7. Both the bride and the groom signed the _____ certificate.
8. Ronald is the doctor _____ my sister got married.
9. The President's daughter's wedding function was presided _____ by Pastor Kayanja.
10. Since Vicent had failed to pay all the _____ to parents of the bride, he never married her.

In question 11 – 13, replace the underlined words with a single word.

11. The aunt to the bride slapped her <u>without any mercy</u> for refusing to say her vows.
12. Jackson was <u>off and on</u> during my wedding meetings.
13. The <u>young of a fox</u> is as cunning as its father.

In questions 14, rearrange the words given in the English alphabetical order.

14. chase, crust, castle, caste, crib, club

Re – arrange the words given to form meaningful sentences.

15. man / to/ married/ which/ are/ getting/ you?
16. dress/ how/ your/ beautiful/ was/ gown!

Give the opposite of the underlined words.

17. The river is <u>deeper</u> near the source
18. Maria is a <u>responsible</u> class monitor.

Use the words below in your sentences to show you know their meaning.

19. steal 20. still

In questions 21 – 23, rewrite the sentences, giving the plural form of the underlined words.

21. A mouse took my cheese without being caught in the mousetrap.

22. The police called for the eye – witness to give evidence in court.

23. The doll was placed on the shelf by the child.

Rewrite the sentences given as instructed in brackets

24. The wind blew her hat down the street. (Begin: Her hat.....)

25. I did all the housework, then I went out for a walk.(Rewrite and begin: Having.....)

26. The journey was not interesting. The journey was not comfortable. (Join using "neither")

27. What has happened to the money? It was on my desk.(join using "which")

28. There are some pictures in this book.(Begin: Are there.....)

29. We must go now, if we don't, we shall miss the train.(Rewrite and use.....or.....)

30. " I am just going out, so I can't stop to speak to you now," said Maria. (Rewrite and begin: Maria said that.....)

31. I won't lend you the car if you don't promise to drive carefully. (Rewrite and begin: Unless.....)

32. The bride was not annoyed. The groom was not annoyed. (Join using "and neither")

33. The sheikh spoke aloud. The Reverend spoke aloud. (Join using.....and so.....)

34. Teo likes travelling by taxi. Teo likes travelling by bus more. (Join using .....interested...)

35. The car that my uncle was driving was a black benz. (Rewrite and begin: My uncle.....)

36. John said that he could not marry Jane because she was ill – mannered. (Rewrite using " " said John)

37. Brian sold all his cows so that he could marry the princess. (Write a question for which the sentence given is an answer)

38. Joan introduced her husband. The husband was born of Congo. The husband is tall. He is very handsome. (Join as one sentence without using any joining word)

39. All the brides in the church were happy. (Begin: Each of.....)

40. As soon as the bride and the groom reached the reception hall, it started raining heavily. (Rewrite using.....barely.....)

41. ***Study the story and construct a sentence explaining what is happening in each picture 1 – 6 Use the words below :****bride price carried, eating and dancing at the reception, taking vows in church, decorated cars move to the reception, introduction ceremony, preparatory meeting for the introduction function.*

Picture 1.(preparations / introduction meeting)
2. Picture 2. (introduction ceremony)
3. Picture 3 (bride price)
4. Picture 4 (church / priest / marriage vows)
5. Picture 5 (decorated cars)
6. Picture 6 (guests / reception / food)
7. What do you think the priest is doing in picture 4?
8. Where is the newly wedded couple seated in picture 6?
9. Who is wearing a wreath in picture 3?
10. Suggest a suitable title for the picture story.

COMPREHENSION (DIALOGUE)

Read the dialogue and answer the questions in full sentences.

Cissy: I Understand you are going to wed soon.

Ayo: That's right. I thought I would inform you when all the preparations are done.

Cissy: Who is the lucky lady?

Ayo: Susan, my schoolmate. We were together at school in Lira District.

Cissy: You have kept in torch for all these years, haven't you?

Ayo: Not quite. After Senior Six, we met at the University. Now that we both have jobs and still like each other, we decided to get married.

Cissy: What is the plan for the wedding ceremony?

Ayo: I paid the bride price. We hold weekly wedding meetings every Sunday after service.

Cissy: Who is your bestman?

Ayo: Irumba Ben. He has also pledged to buy all the drinks.

Cissy: I pledge to pay for your wedding cake.

Ayo: Thank you very much. I hope 28th April will be a memorable day in my life.

Questions

1. Who was going to wed?
2. How many characters are taking part in the dialogue?
3. When did Ayo want to let Cissy know about his wedding?
4. What is the name of Ayo's fiancee?
5. Where did Ayo and his fiancee meet?
6. On which day of the week does Ayo hold wedding meetings?
7. How often does Ayo hold wedding meetings?

8. Besides being the bestman, what else is Irumba planning to do for Ayo?

9. Why do you think Ayo and Cissy were great friends?

10. Why was 28th April a memorable day in Ayo's life?

Read the poem given and, in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

When to have Marriage

Once upon a time.....
A young girl barely fifteen years of age,
From sunset to sunrise,
Became the talk of Busaalwa Village,
Because of her stunning beauty.

Men wanted to marry her right away,
Boys knew that the dream was far away,
She is still very young, parents said,
She was sent to school, the parents paid.

The young girl, two years later,
Had grown big, humble and more beautiful,
Marry the girl off, many thought,
Men proposed, the parents still opposed,
No, Nekesa is still young, the parents said again,
Let her complete her studies,
After that, we can bargain.

Years went by, now she had turned twenty,
Men could hardly wait, suitors were plenty,
Parents insisted, educating our girl comes first,
The whole village can't marry me, Nekesa knew,
Men who can keep their promise,
And be patient are few.

The wedding day was a feast in Busaakwa Village,
From far and near, people came to witness,
As Nekesa said in her own voice " I do".
Mukuye too replied, " I do" and that was a seal,
Holy matrimony is more than just a deal.

Ever since that memorable day in January,
Nekesa and Mukuye have kept their vows,
For seven long years, day by day,
To care and respect each other,
For good, for worse, in poverty and wealth.

Seven long years down the road,

Two beautiful kids everybody loves to hold,
A warm home, where visitors are welcome,
Marriage is about patience, tolerance, forgiving and sharing.

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. How old was the girl when men starting dating her?
3. Why was the young girl always the talk of the village?
4. On which village did the girl use to stay?
5. When did Nekesa's parents want her married off?
6. Who married Nekesa?
7. In which month did the Mukuyes get married?
8. How many children do the Mukuyes have?
9. According to the poem, what two qualities make marriage warm and peaceful?
10. What lesson do you learn from the poem?

COMPREHENSION (PASSAGE)

Marriage

Marriage is a legal relationship between the husband and wife. One has to be mature in order to maintain a family.
It is therefore recommended for one to marry at the age of eighteen and above in Uganda.

People marry to get companions and to produce children who continue the family lineage. Children can also help their parents when they become old.

In Uganda, there are three types of marriage. These are: religious, civil and customary marriages. Religious marriages are based on one's belief and faith. It can be Christian, Muslim or Hindu. All these carry out weddings either in churches, mosques or temples.

In customary marriage, the families of both the man and the woman have to reach an agreement. Bride price is accepted as the value of the bride and without it, marriage is not legal. Registration of the marriage can be done at the sub – country headquarters.

If it is a civil marriage, the district representative performs the ceremony after the spouses have fulfilled the requirements by law. These include being eighteen or above and with the parents' consent. The notice of marriage should be put on notice boards three weeks before the wedding. It should take place during the day i.e. between 10:00 am and 4:00 pm. Like with the other marriages, both the husband and the wife, two witnesses and representatives from the districts should sign certificates.

Questions

1. According to the passage, what is marriage?
2. Why do people marry?
3. Apart from continuing the family lineage, how else are children useful in a family?
4. Who presides over a civil marriage?
5. Explain the following words a). monogamy b). polygamy
6. Why do you think it is wrong for a girl of thirteen years to get married?
7. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

Study the marriage certificate and, in full sentences, answer the questions about it.

All Saints Church

Marriage Certificate

I Rev. father : Bamuze Edward
Certify that : Mukasa Richard
of : Kampala
and : Nabbanja Betty
of : Gomba
have been legally married this 12th day of April In the Year of our Lord 1999
and thus received Holy Matrimony under the catholic Church.
Signed Bride : Nabbanja Betty
groom : Mukasa Richard

Questions

1. What is the information shown?
2. Where did the function take place?
3. Write the abbreviation of the following: In the Year of our Lord.
4. When did the Mukasas get married?
5. Who presided over Mukasa and Betty's wedding?
6. For how long have the Mukasa's been in marriage?
7. Write the names of the bride and the groom.

a). bride b). groom

FUNERAL

Spelling activity

1. funeral
2. coffin
3. condolences
4. sympathy
5. grave
6. mourn
7. mourners
8. orphans
9. respects
10. homage
11. shock
12. wail
13. widow
14. widower
15. will
16. accompany
17. heir
18. announcement
19. cemetery
20. grave yard
21. mortuary
22. corpse
23. deceased
24. burial
25. bereaved

Vocabulary:

1. ***funeral*** (n) a ceremony or act of burying a dead person. e.g. A lot of friends attended the funeral.
2. ***corpse*** (n) a dead body, usually of a person. The corpse was laid to rest at the ancestral ground.
3. ***mortuary*** (n) a.k.a ***morgue*** (Am E): a room or building in a hospital where dead bodies are kept so that they are examined before the funeral. It's also a funeral ***parlour***. e.g. Getting a corpse from the mortuary/morgue / parlour is free of charge.

4. ***grave***: A place where a dead person or dead people are buried esp. under the ground and marked by a stone. e.g. She visits her mother's grave every Saturday.
5. **grave- yard**: a place where dead people are buried it's also known as the ***cemetery***.
6. ***grave – yard shift***: a period, especially in a factory, which begins late at night and ends early in the morning.
7. ***deceased*** (adj) a person or people who has/ have recently died. The family of the deceased were the first to be told.
8. ***bury*** (v) to put (a dead body) into the ground or into a hole in the ground and cover it. e.g. I came to bury Caesar, not to praise him.
9. ***a coffin*** (n): a box in which a dead body is put.
10. ***condolences***: message of sympathy to the bereaved person(s).
11. ***the bereaved***: people whose relatives or friends have died.
12. ***to mourn***: to feel or express great sadness esp. because someone has died. e.g. I mourned my father's death for a week.
13. ***mourners*** (n) people present at a funeral e.g. The mourners walked behind the coffin in the funeral procession. She looked at him with mournful eyes.
14. ***orphan*** (n) a child whose parents are dead. She become an orphan / was orphaned at the age of 18 years and she was brought up by her old sister.
15. ***orphanage***: a home for children whose parents are dead. (or whose parents are unable to take care of them) e.g He had grown up in an orphanage because his mother could not take care of him.
16. ***homage*** (n) deep respect and often praise shown for a person or God. We all paid the last homage / tribute/ respects to our parents.
17. ***widow*** (n): a woman whose husband is dead but has not got married yet. The money was paid to Mr. Ddamba's widow. She was widowed after the death of her husband.
18. ***widower*** (n): a man whose wife has died but has not married yet.
19. ***shock*** (v): a bad feeling caused by an unpleasant pain or event. e.g. I was shocked when I heard that my father had passes away.
20. ***a will*** (n): a document showing the wishes of a dead person as recorded during his lifetime.
    e.g. Lukanga kept his will in Barclays Bank.
21. ***to wail/ weep/yell*** (v): to cry expressing grief or pain especially at the death of a person. e.g. The old woman yelled / wailed / wept when her son died.
22. ***a wreath*** (plural wreaths): an arrangement of flowers and leaves in a circular shape used as a decoration or a sign of respect and remembrance for the person who has died. e.g. A group of children placed/ laid brightly coloured wreaths around the coffin of late Iddi Amin Dada.
23. ***heir / heiress*** (n): male/ female person who legally receives money, property or a title from another person, esp after the death of the other person (owner) e.g He was the rightful heir to the Duke.

24. ***Demise*** (death) / the late / the living dead.

Structures

a). **" Whenever....., there is/ are.....**

i). ***A member of a family dies. People wail.***

- *Whenever a member of a family dies, there is wailing.*
- *There is wailing whenever a member of a family dies*.

ii). What happens if there is a funeral service?

- *Whenever there is a funeral service, there are prayers*.
- *There are prayers whenever there is a funeral service*.

b). **.....who.....**

i). The patient was my father. The patient had.

The patient who had AIDS was my father.

ii). The thief was shot dead. He broke into a shop.

- *The thief who broke into a shop was shot dead*.

c). **" neither.....nor" / .....and neither.....**

i). My father did not attend the burial. My aunt did not attend the burial.

- Neither my father nor my aunt attended/ did attend the burial.

ii). Kato did not buy the coffin. Wasswa did not buy the coffin.

- Kato did not buy the coffin and neither did Wasswa.

iii). Mugizi will not dig the grave. Mugizi will not attend the burial.

- Mugizi will neither dig the grave nor attend the burial.

d). **" both....and"**

i). The doctor sympathised with the widow. The nurse sympathised with the widow.

- Both the doctor and the nurse sympathised with the widow.

ii). The priest bought the coffin for his son. The priest bought the back- cloth for his son.

- The priest bought both the coffin and the back – cloth for his son.

e). **" either.....or" / .....either**.

i). ***My sister wants to be a doctor. My sister wants to be a nurse***.

- My sister wants to be either a doctor or a nurse.

ii). Daddy didn't bury my sister. Daddy did not buy the coffin.

- Daddy didn't bury my sister and he never bought / did not buy the coffin either.

f). **" although"**

i). The casualty was rushed to the hospital. He did not survive death.

- Although the casualty was rushed to the hospital, he did not survive death.
- The casualty did not survive death although he was rushed to the hospital.

COMPREHENSION

Read the poem below and, in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

Isabirye died,
When he was only thirty – two,
And full of pride,
Like a cyclist on ride,
Hiding the hands,
Off the bicycle,
With the teeth in the air.

Isabirye died,
Causing his eighty-year old mother,
To mourn and weep,
Neighbours also wept,
As if they had been paid to do so.

Isabirye died,
Death cause by AIDS,
Transmitted to him through blood transfusion,
The widow surviving by four children,
Three daughters and one son.
Let's join hands and wipe – out the deadly- cancer, AIDS.

By Ronnie Mukwaya .K.

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. Who wrote the poem above?
3. What caused Isabirye's death?
4. How old was the deceased's mother?
5. According to stanza one, who was proud?
6. Apart from Isabirye's mother, who else mourned Isabirye's death?

Read the conversation carefully and, in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

AIDS Prevention and Transmission.

The late Philly Bongole Lutaya's composition on AIDS "Alone and Frightened".

Presenter: Dear listeners, tonight am interviewing Dr. Kamagu of Mulago Hospital to discuss the prevention and transmission of the killer disease, AIDS. As you are fully aware, AIDS has claimed the lives of both old and young in many parts of the world. I hope Dr. Kamagu will be able to answer some of our questions tonight. Dr. Kamagu, most listeners don't understand much about AIDS. Can you tell them briefly what AIDS is?

Dr. Kamagu: AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, where Acquired means to get from other people, Immune means protected, Deficiency means lack of, or insufficient and "Syndrome" a number of symptoms appearing together.

Presenter: Can you please tell us in simple terms exactly what you mean, Doctor?

Dr. Kamagu: AIDS is caused by the HIV virus, which is passed between people having unprotected sex when one of the partner is infected with the virus. You can also get it when you are given infected blood during blood transfusion, by using unsterilised piercing instruments for tattoos or ear piercing, or using unsterilized needles for injections.

Presenter: I understand some have the virus, but do not look sick. How would one know if someone is HIV positive?

Dr. **Kamagu**: Yes, it is true that infected people can appear completely healthy, and therefore can pass the virus to their sexual partners without knowing it. To avoid getting the virus, you need to make sure that you and your sexual partner have had an HIV blood test before starting a sexual relationship.

Presenter: Doctor, you have explained the commonest way through which someone can acquire it, but what about babies who have it?

Dr. **Kamagu**: Babies get the virus from their mothers. If the mother has the AIDS virus in her blood, she can pass it on to the unborn baby. An infected mother who breastfeeds may also transmit the AIDS virus to her child.

Presenter: Dear listeners, we have only a few minutes left before the end of the programme, but perhaps Dr.Kamagu can tell us how we can avoid this deadly disease.

Dr. Kamagu: This is not easy to answer but the first thing to remember is that if one is married, one should stick to one's marriage partner; i.e. Avoid <u>poaching</u> outside legal marriage.

Presenter: But Dr. Kamagu, I am quite sure you are aware that some men have many wives

Dr. **Kamagu**: Dear listeners, if a man has many marriage partners, all these people can be safe as long as the husbands and the wives do not have sex with other people outside the marriage. Secondly, people who hope to marry or get married should both have HIV blood test before having unprotected sex. Remember, some people look healthy when they are already infected. Don't take the risk.

Presenter: Doctor, there are lots of adverts on TV's and radios about having safe and protected sex by using condoms. What's your advice about this?

Dr. Kamagu: It's true that there are lots of adverts on the media about safe and protected sex, but people should not believe that condoms are 100% safe. Using condoms just lowers the chances of contracting AIDS, but people should still take care.

Presenter: Well listeners, we've come to the end of our programme on the prevention and transmission of AIDS. Please tune in next week, same day, same time for yet another discussion on health matters. Good night.

Music: "Alone and frightened.**"**

Activity (1) Make a poster telling people how to avoid catching AIDS.

Activity (1) Answer, in full sentences the questions about the conversation / dialogue.

1. Who took part in the conversation?
2. How many characters took part in the dialogue?
3. What was the topic of the conversation?
4. When was the dialogue had?
5. According to the dialogue, what does the term "poaching" mean?
6. What is the commonest way through which AIDS is spread?
7. Why wouldn't you advise the two marriage partners-to-be to have unprotected sex before they have their blood tested?
8. How would you advise school-going children to avoid catching AIDS? (Give 1 way)
9. Apart from having unprotected sex with an infected person, give any other way through which the virus may be contracted.
10. How can one tell that one has AIDS or not?
11. According to the dialogue, how can a baby born without the virus contract it?
12. Write AIDS in full.

A Death Announcement. (1)

Musa Kibom, with deep sorrow announces the untimely death of his elder sister Martha Kapere, who was a teacher at Masindi Town School. She was gunned down by car robbers yesterday, 13th August, 2007 on her way back home.

Informed are members of staff, Masindi Town School, her sister, Betty in Muyenga, the DEO Masindi District, relatives and friends.

There will be a funeral service at Masindi Church of Uganda on 15th August, 2007 at 10:00am and thereafter the burial will take place at 2:00 pm at her ancestral burial ground in Kavule Zone. May her soul rest in internal peace.

Activity (1): Answer in full sentences all questions about the announcement read.

1. Who was the deceased?
2. What was the deceased's profession?
3. How did the deceased's die?
4. What does the phrase "gunned down" mean?
5. Where was the deceased heading to?
6. When was the announcement written?
7. Who wrote the announcement?
8. Why do you think such announcements are written?
9. How can one access such announcements?
10. Write the short form (non-English) for rest in eternal peace.
11. Write the full forms of the following:
    a) a.m.
    b) p.m.
12. Where was the body of deceased laid to rest?

Activity (2): Make/Write a similar announcement.

Suppose you were Joyce Wanyana who has her dear mother, Deborah Mbiti, died of heart attack. Write a death announcement to your mother, brother, the deceased's work-mates at Roofing Limited, relatives and friends.

Inform them that there will be a funeral service in Hoima District at

2:00 p m. on Saturday.

Brain teaser: Guess what it is.

-Nobody likes it. It's the last house and home for everybody.

Complete the sentences below using the words given.

orphan, funeral, died, condolences, saddened, widower, grave, sympathies, shocked, coffin, tribute, homage, corpse, sad.

1. A …… is a husband of a woman who has died.
2. The widow watched his son put the dead body in the …….
3. Many people came to offer their …… to the widow on the sad death of her husband.
4. Jane was left an ……. when both her mother and her father died.
5. There was a lot of weeping and wailing at the ……
6. The mourners sang …….. hymns at the funeral.
7. We were all ……. by the news about our father's death.
8. The man lowered the coffin into the ……..
9. Many people have …….. of AIDS in Africa.
10. My friend wrote to …… me on the death of my father.
11. My brother was …….. to hear that my uncle had been shot dead.

Use the words below correctly to complete the questions below

Who, Which, Where, What, Why, How.

1. …… of these materials do you need to make a bark-cloth?
2. …… do you use the coffin for?
3. …….. can you buy bed sheets from?
4. …….. many times must we advise you on protecting yourself against AIDS?
5. …….. makes coffins out of wood?
6. …….. does a carpenter need a plane?
7. …….. colours of thread are in this carpet?
8. …….. does papyrus come from?

Re-write as instructed in brackets.

1. I cannot bring her back to life. I am not God. (Join and begin: If…….)
2. John did not listen to his parents. John caught AIDS (join and begin: Had ……)
3. She ate bad fruits. She died of diarrhea. (Join and use ……..if…….)
4. Someone has killed my sister. (Rewrite beginning: My sister ……..)
5. Nobody answered the telephone call. (Rewrite in passive voice)

Re-write giving a single word for what is underlined.

6. He was so tired that he could not remember his address.
7. Why don't we go to lectures this afternoon?

END OF THE YEAR.

ELECTRONIC MEDIA.

RADIO, TELEVISION.

Vocabulary practice

(a). *Spellings:*

1.	programme	6.	advertisement	11.	knob
2.	broadcast	7.	talk show	12.	aerial
3.	announcement	8.	record	13.	presenter
4.	channel	9.	studio	14.	guest
5.	volume.	10.	tune	15.	host

Meaning of the vocabulary

1. ***programme***: a planned broadcast on radio or television. e.g. My favourite radio *programme* is local sports in Uganda.
2. ***to broadcast***: to transmit radio or television programmes. e.g. The news about Obama's victory as the first Black African American president was widely *broadcast* on radios and televisions.

3. ***announcement:*** a statement to inform the public about something. e.g. I heard the radio *announcement* about Saddam Hussein's death.
4. ***advertisement***: a notice or message to the public especially through the newspaper, radio or television. e.g. The job of a secretary was *advertised* on WBS television.
5. ***volume;*** the amout of sound that is produced by a television, radio etc. e.g. May you turn down the volume of your radio, please?
6. ***to record***: to register sound on a disc or tape. e.g. Our choir *recorded* their favourite songs from Radio Simba Studios.
7. ***to tune***: to adjust a radio, television or cassette player so as to receive a programme or station. e.g. Please, *tune* to Capital Radio for the football commentary.
8. ***an aerial***: a structure that transmits or receives radio or television signals. e.g. Please, could you move the aerial/ pull out the *aerial* so that we can get the pictures clearly?
9. ***a knob***: a round button on a machine for adjusting it. e.g I was told not to touch the *knob* because my father was listening to the morning news.
10. ***studio*** (pl - s): a room from which radio or television programmes are broadcast or recorded. e.g. I was hosted in Beat FM *studio* for a talk show.
11. ***presente*r**: a person who introduces and appear in a television or radio programme. e.g. He has never worked as a radio *presenter*.
12. ***a moderator***: a person who presides over a debate on/ in a the studio. e.g. Medi Nsereko, the *moderator* of "Kiriza oba gaana programme", was interrogated by the police.

Activity.

a). Construct a sentence using each of the new words learnt.

b). Write the following in full form:

CD, DVD, FM, AM, TV, DJ

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentence given below.

1. The orchestra played only African _____. (musician)
2. A remote control is used to _____ a television or radio. (fine - tuned)
3. A cassette player uses _____ to play music. (tape)
4. The video deck is not fixed _____(proper)
5. I heard Saddam's death _____ on Radio One. (announce)
6. Tugume's _____ musician is Silvesta Kyagulanyi.(favour)
7. Our teacher likes _____ to WBS television on Thursdays. (tune)
8. This radio station _____ pop music every day. (broadcast)
9. Quiet! There is some _____ going on now. (record)
10. Television and radio _____are always busy. (studio)

STRUCTURES

Using " If....., I/he/she/you/they/Deo.....will.....(if 1)

Example

1. Davis may get money and buy a radio.
   - *If Davis gets money, he will buy a radio.*
2. I may go to Kampala and buy a record player.
   - *If I go to Kampala, I will buy a record player.*

Activity

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

1. Kabuye may apply for the job when he sees the advertisement. (Begin: If.....)
2. Nafuna has to adjust the aerial when the sound is not clear. (Rewrite and use.....if.....)
3. I may learn a lot when I tune to Radio One. (Rewrite and begin: Unless.....)
4. I may get money today and I repair the speakers of my radio. (Rewrite and begin: If.....)
5. Daddy increases the volume whenever he wants to hear clearly. (Rewrite using.....if.....)

Using .....if I /you/he/spoke/were/took/did/came.....,.....would.....(If - 2) – impossibilities.

Examples

a). (having money, buying a radio)

- *If I had money, I would buy a radio.*

b). (being the president, stop people from paying NSSF.

- *If I were the president, I would stop people from paying NSSF.*

c). (becoming an angel, flying to heaven)

- *If I became an angel, I would fly to heaven.*

Activity

Construct sentences in if 2 using the following.

1. leading Uganda, being very happy
2. making a radio stadio, having a studio
3. having money, making radio announcements.

Using ……and so.....

Examples**.**

1. Joan is a good presenter. Amina is agoood presenter.

   Joan is a good prente and so is Amina.
2. Sarah likes listening to radio programmes. Swabula likes listening to radio programmes.

   Sarah likes listening to radio programmes and so does Swabula.

Using....like/ enjoy/ more than/prefer....to../more interested in.....than.....

Examples.

a). Primary pupils liked watching teletabbies more than playing football.

- *Primary pupils enjoyed watching teletabbies more than playing football.*
- *Primary pupils preferred watching teletabbies to playing football.*
- *Primary pupils were more interested in watching teletabbies than playing football.*

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using all the three structures.

a). Sheilla likes listening to talk shows more than watching movies.

b). David and I enjoyed drinking juice more than eating food.

c). I am more interested in reading novels than reading newspapers

COMPREHENSION 1

Read the following passage and, in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

A radio is also known as the wireless. It is a machine that is used to send and receive programme broadcasts to the public through sound waves.

The radio was invented by a man called Marconi in the year 1912. The invention of the radio brought the people in the world closer to each other. Spoken words could be heard thousands of kilometres away. The ideas of great men, songs of great singers and speeches of important statesmen could reach every home which owned a radio set.

Compared to the situation twenty year ago, today many homes, both in urban and rural areas have radio sets. There are different types, shapes, sizes and colours of radio sets. Some radios use electricity, while others use cells or batteries.

The radio has been improved upon over the years. Many radio sets have a cassette part where tapes can be played. Radio sets which have cassette players are able to use compact tapes that have recorded music or any other information. Some radio sets have disc players. What is special about these complex sets is that they have special buttons to play, stop, forward, rewind, record and eject the tapes and discs with recorded messages. When you have a radio set, you are able to listen to different radio programmes such as news bulletins, pop and traditional music, education, politics, current affairs, sports, religion, talk shows, children's programmes, announcements and advertisements. A radio, therefore, plays a big part in people's lives.

Questions

1. What is a radio used for?
2. How does a radio send and receive programmes?
3. Who invented a radio?
4. When was a radio invented?

5. How has a radio helped people?
6. According to the passage, write one type of radio.
7. Why do you think people prefer using phones to using radios in sending messages?
8. What is the importance of a cassette part on a radio?
9. Why is an aerial important on a television set?
10. Write the plural forms of the following:

a). radio b). battery

COMPREHENSION

Read the radio broadcast below as presented by Ignatius Tendo and use it to answer all questions about it.

Good evening listeners. This is Jinja Greater Radio on FM 106.5. The time is exactly 6:00 pm East African Standard Time. I am Ignatius Tendo presenting your popular programme " Sports News Special".

This is a programme that brings you highlights of local and international sports events.

Last Tuesday, Bugembe Football Stars beat Wairaka Young Lions seven goals to two, in an exciting match played at Bugembe Stadium. However, the match ended prematurely because spectators threw flying objects to one another. Many people were injured. Those critically injured were rushed to Jinja Hospital. Local Administration Police helped to prevent further chaos.

During the wrestling match, a sixty – year - old man, Kibuto, amazed everybody in Magamaga trading centre where a wrestling competition was staged over the weekend. He stunned the fans when he threw Kanyama off his feet.

In the women football league, Jinja Greater Radio has learnt that Iganga Women's Football Club will play against Kamuli Tough Ladies at Iganga Stadium. This will be in 20th February, 2002. Gateway Bus Company has offered free transport to all Kamuli Supporters.

Questions

1. Whose radio programme is written in the passage?
2. At what time was the programme broadcast?
3. Which programme did Ignatius broadcast?
4. How important is Tendo's programme?
5. Where does Tendo work?
6. When did Bugembe Football stars beat Waibale Young Lions?
7. Construct a sentence using each of the following words a) beat and b)win c) further and d) farther
8. How did the football match between Bugembe Football Stars and Waibale Young Lions end?

9. Why did the match between Bugembe Football stars and Waibale Young Lions end the way it ended?
10. How were the people who were critically injured helped?
11. Write another word to mean the same as:

a). amazed b). stunned c). fans d). critically

12. How did the gateway help the supporters of Kamuli Tough Ladies?
13. Write the following abbreviations in full

i). FM ii). pm iii). AM iv) am

A TV PROGRAMME

WBS TV, FEBRUARY 26TH, 2013(DAILY MONITOR)

1:00 Pm:	Generations
2:25 pm:	Religious moments
3:05 pm.	State address (Barack Obama))
3:40pm:	Gospel soul
4:20 pm:	Woman of my life
5:30 pm:	New investment destination
6:00 pm:	New highlights
6:05 pm:	Oprah Winfred
7:00 pm:	Week in focus
7:05 pm:	News headlines
7:30 pm:	Amawulire
8:05 pm:	La Revancha

Questions

1. For which TV station is the above programme?
2. Write in full
    a. TV
    b. p.m.
3. At what time was woman of my life telecast? (In word)
4. Which programme was telecast immediately after Oprah's?
5. How long did gospel soul programme last?
6. When was the programme written?
7. Which programme took the longest time?
8. What was the third last programme to be telecast?
9. In which newspaper was the programme published?

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

(Holiday Plans)

(Vocabulary practice)

1. holidays
2. travel
3. plan
4. break off
5. prepare for
6. vacation
7. relatives
8. pen pals
9. birthdays
10. programme.

Revision exercise on vocabulary practice

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in bracket.

1. At the _____ of the holidays, we had good time. (begin)
2. Our teachers gave us our_____before going for holiday. (report)
3. My parents and I usually _____ to Mombassa for a holiday in December when I was still in primary. (travel)
4. The scouts and girl guides_____at kaazi for training last month (camp)
5. We_____ (pass) our exams by_____ (read) and _____seriously. (revise)
6. There were two sticks, but the_____one got broken.(short)
7. Leila is _____ in France. (Study)
8. Third term holidays are usually the_____ holidays in Ugandan school. (long)
9. _____ our parents is a good thing to do.(help)
10. The motor accident that _____ on Masaka Road left ten people dead and four injured.(occur)
11. President Museveni denied _____ UPDF soldiers to Kenya.(send)
12. The young girl was found _____ her mother's box.(empty)

Structures

i) **"……going to……..."**

Examples.

1) What are you going to do at the beginning of the holiday? (help mother in the garden)

- ***I am going to help mother in the garden***.

2. How are you going to pay your school fees? (bank pay-in slips)

- ***I am going to pay my school fees using bank pay- in slips***.

N.B: take note of the prepositions to be used.

Exercise

Use the words in brackets and answer the questions asked beginning: "I am going……."

1. How are you going to travel to Nairobi? (air)
2. What are you going to do in town?(I buy baking powder)
3. How are you going to be nice to your parents? (help)
4. What are you going to prepare for? (end of term debate)

ii) **``You won't ------? / ``No ----**(question tags)

Examples.

1 . I will go for my holidays instead of staying at school.

a. You won't go swimming, will you?

b No, I am going camping.

Exercise

Form negative sentences as in the examples and supply the correct tags.

1. I will go to the garden instead of playing netball.
2. I will pay to the bank instead of pay to the school bursar

iii) **"I am going to……" He / She said that ------** (reported)

Example

1. He said, "I am going to help my parents now."

He said that he was going to help his parents then.

2. They said, "We are going for holidays soon."

They said that they were going for holidays soon.

Exercise

Re write the sentences in reported speech.

1. Mariam said, " I am going to assist my parents when the holidays begin.
2. He replied, " I am going to visit Opio during holidays"
3. Musa said, " I am going to bank my school fees before the holiday ends."
4. They said, "We are going at Kamuli as soon as break up for holidays.
5. He said, "They having a trip soon at the beginning of the holidays."
6. "I am going to spend the holidays with my aunt " said Mr. Kiganda
7. " I am going to teach you during to tour bwindi during the holidays," said Mr. Kiganda.
8. The girls answered, "We are going to stage a concert before the school closes."

Re-write the sentences below in direct speech

9. The candidates said that they were going to do their PLE the next/following day.
10. The headmaster asked David why he had arrived late that day.

iv) **"------Shall-----/ will-----"/--------going to------** " (future simple)

Example

1) I shall go to Jinja for holidays next week.

I am going to Jinja for holidays next week.

2) Jane will help her parents on the farm next holiday.

Jane is going to her parents on the farm next holiday.

Exercise:

Re-write the sentences below using "…going to……"

1. They will help their parents on the farm during the holidays.
2. I shall read through my notes next week.
3. Nambuya will travel to Kenya with her parents next month.
4. Teachers will prepare their pupils for the forth-coming exams.
5. The P.7 pupils will read for their Primary Leaving Examinations.
6. My sister will enjoy her holidays.
7. We shall sort out all the books in the storeroom.
8. They will go camping with their friends.
9. Amos will pay his school fees in the bank
10. Pupils will receive their bank pay-in slips before they break up for holidays.

Passage Reading

School holidays

Children from all types of schools break off for their holidays when the term has ended. Students in institutions of higher learning also go for holidays. When our parents and guardians get "leave" from work, they spend more time at home because they are on holidays.

When the children of Hare and Leopard got holidays, each of them made up his mind to have it at his granny's home.

One day, Hare's son who had stayed with his granny for two weeks, decided to pay a visit to his friend, Leopard's son having walked for a long time, Hare's son rested a bit under the shade because it was shining too much. After two hours of rest, Hare's son continued with his journey till he reached his destiny .

On reaching the Leopard's home, Hare's son called out "buddy-buddy!" No response anywhere. So, Hare's son thought nobody was in. He bravely entered and met leopard's two young one lying beside their mothers bed. Without wasting time, Hare's son put the young ones in his bag and walked away in a reverse form.

On leaving the house, Hare's son encountered Leopard at the entrance. Leopard smelt a rat on seeing Hare's son carrying a bag, which looked heavy. Leopard welcomed him, but asked him what he was carrying. Clever Hare said he had brought something from them market and decided to visit them briefly. Clever Hare requested to leave immediately. Leopard let him go without checking the bag.
Hare's son took the young ones of the Leopard and ate them with his mother.

Questions

1. Who are the parents mentioned in the parents?
2. What do we call the young ones of a leopard?
3. How did hare's son walk out of leopard's house?
4. Give another word or words to mean the following as used in the passage.
    a. buddy
    b. encountered
    c. made up his mind
    d. two weeks
5. Write the plural form of "granny's home"
6. For how long did Hare's son rest?
7. Re write the sentence below ending…rest.

- ***Hare's son rested for two hours***.

8. Which of the two parents had a very bad holiday? Why?
9. Which pupil is said to be a clever one?
10. What do you think Leopard did afterwards?
11. What lesson do you learn from the passage?

Re-write the sentences as instructed in brackets.

12. I went to town to buy some chicken.(Write a suitable question for the answer above)
13. Ddikuula is a very fat man. He cannot enter our house.(Join as one sentence using…too…a…to…)
14. Abdu travelled by taxi. He wanted to reach the town early.(Re-write as one sentences beginning: In order….)
15. I managed to pass my exams in first grade.(Re-write using "succeed")
16. If I get 90 in English, I will be the happiest in our class.(Change the sentence to conditional sentence 2)
17. My parents will buy (for) me a toy car if I perform well this term.(Re-write beginning: Had…)

A BANK PAY-IN SLIP

Bank copy
DFCU bank
Acacia Avenue Kololo branch
A/C no 33-200005-4
No –0567

School copy
DFCU bank
Acacia Avenue Kololo branch
A/C no 33-200005-4
No –0567
Mukono Parents School

Name: Kirabo Grace

Class P.7 term: 1

Name: Kirabo Grace

Class P.7 term: 1

	Note		Note		
Cashiers stamp	50000	200000		50000	200000
	20000	100000		20000	100000
	10000	50000		10000	50000
	5000	100000		5000	100000
	1000			1000	
	Coins			Coins	
	500			500	
	100			100	
	50			50	
	Total	450000		Total	450000

Total amount in words

Total amount in words

_____ _____

Payee's signature
Nakyejwe Betty

Payee's signature
Nakyejwe Betty

Questions

1 In which bank does Nakyejwe pay school fees?
2 Whose school fees does Nakyejwe pay?
3 What work does a cashier do?
4 To which school does the grace go?
5 How many fifty thousand shilling notes did Nakyejwe pay for term one?
6 How much money altogether did Nakyejwe pay as school fees? (Write in words)
7 How many coins of five hundred did Nakyejwe pay?
8 Write in full
a. a/c _____ *b. no.* _____

Re-write the following sentences as instructed in brackets

9 Why did you asked the doctor drink poison winnie (Punctuate correctly)
10 (Re-write sentence (9) above in reported speech)
11 The doctor came quickly after I had called him.(Re-write beginning As soon as……..)
12 Sanyuka is a bright girl. She is always a shabby girl.
   a) Re-write beginning: Although……
   b) Re-write using…..although……
   c) Re-write beginning: Despite the fact…..
   d) Re-write using…in spite of the fact that …….

A REGISTER

VICTOR PRIMARY SCHOOL- PRIMARY SEVEN, USED BY Mr. BISASO

					Mon		Tue		Wed		Thur		Fri		Sat		Sun		Tot
	Name	Sex	Age		M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A			
1	Nagaba Trevor	M	12		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**P**	√	13
2	Muyingo victor	M	14		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**R**	√	13
3	Lumala Anthony	M	10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**A**	√	13
4	Sebunya Keith	M	13		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**Y**	√	13
5	Male Solomon	M	12		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**E**	√	13
6	Kyokunda Esther	F	12		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**R**	√	13
7	Nantumbwe Joan	F	11		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**S**	√	13
8	Nanfuka Sylvia	F	11		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	13
9	Nampewo Jude	F	11		**L**		**E**		**F**		**T**								
10	Nantaba Diana	F	11		√	√	√	√	√	√	o	o	o	o	o	o	**&**	√	07
11	Nansubuga Maram	F	11		o	O	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		O	00
12	Igala Faith	F	11		√	√	√	√		**D**	**I**	**E**	**D**				**R**		04
13	Achiro Linah	F	12		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**E**	√	13
14	Wole Winnie	F	11		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**S**	√	13
15	Namata Viola	F	16		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	**T**	√	13

Key: - v = present
o =absent
A =afternoon
M =morning

Questions

1. For which school is the registered above?
2. How many male pupils are in P.7?
3. What is the difference between female and male pupils?
4. Why do you think Nansubuga is absent?
5. Who is the oldest pupil in P7?
6. How many days was Faith present?
7. What was the average age of the pupils?
8. Write in full
    a. Wed
9. Of what importance is a register in a school?
10. By how many years is Ssebunya older than Lumala?
11. What do you think is responsibility of Mr. Bisaso in P.7?
12. What type of primary school do you think Victor is?

    Re-write as instructed in brackets

13. I was born at 6:00pm. I was born on a Sunday. I was born in Mulago Hospital.(Join as one sentence without using any joining word)
14. Brenda Nabiryo read Prime News two weeks ago.(Begin: Prime News……..)

Calendar

April 2013

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Questions

1. How many days did the month shown on the calendar have?
2. What is the position of the above month in a year?
3. What was the first day of the month?
4. How many Sundays were in this month?
5. On which day of the month was seventh ?
6. For which year was the calendar shown?
7. What was the third month after the above on the calendar?
8. What day of the week was 30^{th}?
9. Write the following in full
    a. Wed
    b. Sat

Re-write the following as instructed in brackets

10. Francis doesn't like dancing. Francis doesn't like singing.(Join using: "neither")
11. The teacher slapped the boy. The teacher slapped the girl.(Join using: "not only")
12. The boy hid himself under the bed. He feared to be killed by the thieves.(Join using …..lest…..)

POETRY

We the youth
Proud we are today
For tomorrow is ours
We are the leaders
To take decisions
Decisions of our time, tomorrow

Wake up fellow youth!
Prepare now for the great task
Work hard at your class work,
Be disciplined, oh youth!
For people to respect us
And entrust us with tomorrow

Keep healthy, oh youth!
Say no to diseases,
Reject drugs and bad company.
Remember the Almighty, oh youth,
The source of strength and wisdom
Our guide to success, tomorrow.

Questions

1. Who is the writer of the poem?
2. Why are the youth proud today?
3. What is the duty of the leaders of tomorrow?
4. How should the youth aim at tomorrow?
5. What type of youth will people respect?
6. How should the youth keep healthy?
7. Mention one way in which God is helpful
8. Give another word with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the poem:
a) task
b) wisdom
9. Suggest a suitable to the poem.

Advertisement Reading

MAKERERE STATIONERS'

FOR SCHOLASTIC MATERIALS
STATIONERY & OTHER SCHOOL EQUIPMENT AT REDUCED PRICES
EXHIBITORS BOOK SPACE NOW!(12^{th} _ 15^{th} Mar. 2013)
LIMITED SPACE-AVAILABLE
CONTACT :0754668875 OR 0412168875

MS. TINA SSUNNA

MARKETING CO-ORDINATOR

Questions about the advertisement

1. What is the advertisement about?
2. Where will the function take place?
3. When will it begin?
4. For how long will the it last?
5. What items are to be exhibited?
6. What is the advantage of buying things from there?
7. Why shouldn't exhibitors delay to book space?
8. What do you think head teachers will mainly buy from the exhibition?
9. Who wrote the advertisement?
10. In case one wants to get more information about the function, how easily can one get it?
11. Write plural form of the word "equipment".

Re-write as instructed in brackets

12 Mbwa is a cobbler. Nfudu is a cobbler. (Join using …as well as….)
13 Unless you work hard, you won't pass the examination.(Re-write beginning: If…)
14 She revised English. She understood it better. (Join using: The….the….)
15 You will meet the teacher tomorrow. I will meet the teacher tomorrow.(Join beginning: Both….)

INFORMATION ABOUT THE TEACHERS' ATTENDANCE OF STAFF MEETING AT BYUMA P/S. THE MEETING STARTED AT 9:15-11:30 am. 14 TEACHERS WERE EXPECTED.

Name	Sex	Arrival	Comment
Zziwa Gerald	M	8:46am	P
Inzikuru Florence	F	-	A.W.A
Oladapo Fred	M	-	A.WO.A
Akankwatsa God	M	9:00am	P
Inzikuru Agnes	F	9:05am	P
Fumuka Grace	F	9:35 am	P
Lule Faisal	M	8:05am	P
Jjakira Sarah	F	-	A.W.A
Mugagga Joseph	M	7:28am	P
Mukuba Moses	M	9:30am	P
Nabaasa Hilda	F	1:45am	P (baby cried at night)

Key
A.W.A = absent with apology
A.WO.A = absent without apology
P = present

Questions about the table

1. What is the table about?
2. How many teachers' names never appeared on the table?
3. Who was the first teacher to arrive?
4. How many teachers were present for the meeting?
5. How many teachers arrived before the meeting started?
6. Why do you think Hilda arrived late for the meeting?
7. Do you think Nabaasa found the meeting? Give your reason?
8. At what time did Jakira arrive?
9. Which teacher arrived latest?
10. What do you think happened to Oladapo after this meeting?

Complete the sentences below using the correct form of the words in the brackets

11 It is important to have a high standard of _____ in a home. (clean)
12 Sironko is one of the _____ districts in Uganda.(mountain)
13 She told him not to _____ her book.(dirty)
14 He _____ on the old man's face immediately.(spit)
15 She got a _____ from the shopkeeper after paying for the dress.(receive)
16 John locked the room and counted his money _____ .(private)
17 A lot of water that _____ along Kampala Road left many gullies on it.(flow)
18 Victor's daddy _____to the U.S.A yesterday.(fly)

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

1. **assemble** bring or gather people together e.g. The pupils will assemble in the main hall for the head teachers' briefing.
2. **ceremony** a special event or function e.g. The prefects were sworn in on a colourful ceremony
3. **concert** a music or drama entertainment performed by one or many performers e.g. Our class presented a "ding ding" dance at the school concert.
4. **depart** :same as leave to go away, to start a journey eg The guest departed when the concert was over.
5. **education week**: This is the week during which parents and other guests visit the school to see what their children do.
6. **entertainment:** They are activities such as dance,drama,plays,sports that are exciting and amusing
7. **fundraising:** to collect money for a particular purpose.
8. **guest of honour**(plural = guests of honour):This is the most important or special guest who presides over/on a function.
9. **invite** to call or ask some one to attend a function.
10. **prepare**: to make something or somebody ready for any event.
11. **programme**: a list of the order of activities taking place during a function.
12. **speech day:** a special day on which parents and guests visit a school to see different activities taking place, and to hear reports on the performance of their children.

Revision activity on vocabulary practice

Study the table and write out sentences from it that are sensible and meaningful beginning: On a….

A	B
-Speech day -Sports day -Science exhibition day -General assembly day -Parents day -Prayer day -School harvest day -End of term entertainment day -Inter class music, dance and drama day	-the priest and the Imam were invited to attend. -parents discussed the pupils performance with teachers -we put up a concert. -several speakers addressed the pupils. -our class emerged winner in creativity -there were football and netball competitions -prefects were presented to the pupils -pupils demonstrated that light travels in a straight line. -a variety of foodstuffs were prepared.

Re write the sentences below giving one word to mean the underlined group of words

1. The LC 111 was the main guest at speech day
2. The head master made up his mind to have an education week.
3. All prefects are in charge of preparing the school concert.
4. Mr. Kasibante was the person in charge of ceremony
5. The guest of honour reached the main hall at 8:00 am.
6. All parents had left the school compound by 6:00 pm
7. The board of governors organized a ceremony to collect money for building a school library.
8. The secretary typed a list of activities to take place on sports day.

IBITION DAY PROGRAMME

Saturday 12th April 2013 at Godwins Primary School

8:00am-8: 30am: All pupils assemble in front of the main block for a briefing from the Director of studies, Mr. Corrupt James

8:30-900 am: Pupils finalize the displays in their respective departments.

9:00-9:45 am: Parents arrive at school

9:45-10:00 am: The head teacher welcomes the chief guest, the District Inspector of Schools, Mr.Kagodo singing of the national and the school anthems.

10:00-1:00 pm: Visit to various departments where pupils work is exhibited.

1:00-2:00 pm : Lunch (guests to be entertained by school choir)

2:00-2:20 pm: Head teacher addresses the invited guests, parents and pupils.

2:20-3:30 pm: The chief guest addresses the gathering and gives prizes to pupils with the best exhibitions

3:30-4:00 pm: Entertainment by the school band singing of the national and the school anthems.

4:00-6:00 pm: Departure of all guests.

Questions

1. For which school is the above programme?
2. When is the exhibition expected to take place?
3. When will the pupils assemble?
4. Who will address the assembly?
5. When are the parents expected to arrive?
6. Who will be the chief guest?
7. What will take place between 10:00am-1:00pm?
8. How long will lunch break take?
9. What else took place after the invited guests had had their lunch?
10. What did the chief guest give the pupils with the best exhibitions?

11. For how long did the choir entertain the guests?
12. Write the plural form of the following:-
    a. chief guest
    b. master of ceremonies
    c. guest of honour
    d. exhibition day
13. Write "master of ceremonies" in short form

PASSAGE READING

"School concert at Kivvulu"

My name is Bitama Edwin I am in P7 at Kivulu Primary School. Our school usually holds functions such as speech day, sports day, open days, parents'days, education week and concerts. On such days parents and other invited guests visit the school to see the pupils' work.

Last year, our school organized an end of year concert. All pupils were encouraged to take part in various activities. The activities included songs, poems, plays, speeches and dances. Every class was supposed to present at least two items. The teachers were responsible for helping the pupils in their rehersals.We rehearsed for a month.

When all was ready, the head teacher sent invitation letters to the parents. The concert was held on the last Saturday of term 3. Very many parents attended. The schoolteachers and prefects welcomed the parents. The programme for the concert which took place at Did's world Kasanga read as follows.

11:00a.m- Pupils assemble in the main hall
11:10a.m- Arrival of the invited guests.
12:10pm- Arrival of the chief guest
12:15pm –Singing of the national and school anthems.
12:30pm – Concert begins (reciting poems, western choral singing, traditional folk songs, creative dance, traditional dances and other activities)
3:20 pm- Head girl's speech
3:30 pm -Head teacher's speech
4:00 pm -Trophy and certificate presentation
4:25 pm -National anthem
4:30 pm- Departure

Questions

1. What are some of functions that take place at school?
2. In which school was Bitama last year?
3. Who trained the pupils?
4. In which class do you think Bitama is this year?
5. What activity took place at 3:20 pm?
6. At what time did the guest of honour arrive?
7. When was the concert held?
8. For how long did the pupils rehearse?
9. Where did the concert take place?
10. In which term of the academic year was the concert held?
11. Give another word to mean the same as "schedule".

LETTER WRITING

Spelling activity

signature
address
affectionate
conclusion
mail
referee
e-mail
reply
aerogram
ordinary
resignation
postage
envelope
reference
introduction
carbon copy
posted
faithfully
received
sincerely
application
apology
stamp
parce

Vocabulary

1. an aerogram (n) / aerogramme (n): ero = air travel or air movement. Therefore an aerogramme/aero gram is a letter sent by air. E.g. I received an aerogramme from my friend in America.

2. an address (n) the location of the writer or receiver if the letter it my address include the number of the house of the road and town where a person lives or works and where letters or parcels can be sent.

3. a parcel (n) An object or a collection of objects wrapped in paper so that it can be sent by post. e.g. she got a parcel and lots of cards or her birthday.

4. affectionate (adj) from affection which means feeling of liking (someone or something). She gave her daughter an affectionate kiss and put her to bed.

5. affectionately (adj) with love liking she smiled (adj) with love liking. She smiled affectionately at him.

6. mail (n) letters and parcel that are transported and delivered by post she spent the morning reading and answering reading her mail.

7. e-mail (electronic mail) a system of using computers for sending messages from one place to another. An electronic mailbox is the place where the computer stores messages.

8. referee (n) a person who know you and who is willing to support you when you are trying to get a job. e.g. She gave her college tutor as her referee to the interviewer.

9.signature (n) the act for writing you name written by yourself in the same way usually to show that something has been written, read, etc… by you.

10. conclusion (n) the way a letter/ mail ends e.g. I found the conclusion of her letter rather irritating.

11. to reply (n)/v to make or answer / an answer e.g. She received the letter from the parents, but she never replied it.

12. resignation (n) to resign means to give up a job or position by telling your employer that you are leaving. He resigned (from the company) in order to take a more challenging job. I sent in /hand in/ gave in my resignation letter.

Reading a friendly letter

Matale Primary School,
P.O. Box 202,
Masaka.

4th January, 2013

Dear Mother,

How are you? This is just to let you know that I arrived safely at school on Monday.
The taxi driver dropped us right at school. Thank you for accompanying me to the taxi park. The taxi broker tied our luggage very securely and nothing fell off on my way.

Thank you for the provision that you bought for me. The shoes and stockings make me look like a real boarding school student. The eats you gave me have helped me to get a lot of friends. Even "the bullies" have not troubled me. I am a "useful newcomer". The roast ground nuts, popularly known here as Busolo, go very fast especially during tea breaks and just before lights go out.

I have found here a few of my former schoolmates who have also joined this school. Cousin Keeya and Mukiibi, who is Mr. Semakula's son, are here. We have formed a working group of three. Unfortunately, my best friend Kayoga didn't pass the Primary 5 end of year examinations well enough to get into boarding school. I was reliably told that he has joined a day school in Kampala!

We haven't done any very serious class work yet. We met our class teacher yesterday. He told us we had to work very had. We shall have to study subjects like Biology, Chemistry, Physics, instead of merely Science. We gave in the pay-in- slips to the bursar and we got our stationery and school uniform. We also cleaned the dormitories and the compound.

Once again I thank you and father for all that you've done to get me into this very good school. I promise I'll study hard and I won't let you down.

Greetings to sister Nalubowa and aunt Nakintu,

Your affectionate son,
Fred

Questions.

1. To whom did Fred write?
2. Did Fred travel alone to school?
3. What was Fred's main reason/purpose of writing a letter?
4. What type of school has Fred gone to?
5. Why was Fred's best friend not at school?
6. Which subjects are new to Fred?
7. Which punctuation mark followed the;

(a) Last line of the address?
(b) Final greeting?

8. Write 4th in full.

Match the information in-group A with that in B.

The writer	Number 3
The introduction	Number 1
The final greeting	Number 5
The writer's address	Number 4
The date	Number 6
The body	Number 7
The receiver of the letters	Number 2

Writing a friendly / personal letter.
When it's written: when one is writing to a friend or a relative.

Points to consider when writing personal letters.

a). Write your address/writer's address at the top right hand corner; end each line of the address with a comma, except the last line, which ends in a full stop. Do not put your name above your address.
b). Skip one line and write date under the writer's address. There are different ways of doing this, but it is usually written as –day –month–year.
c). Begin the letter with Dear ____, (don't forget the comma). There is, however, no standard method of writing the final greeting- in a friendly letter. One may write Dearest Arthur or Dear Agnes etc.
d). Such a letter may end with yours affectionately, best wishes, with love, yours ever loving friend, your loving daughter, yours ever, yours etc...
e). Your may not need to sign a friendly letter as the case with a formal letter. Write only the first in lower case letters.

Reading an official letter

Otubo Primary School,
P.O. Box 334,
Soroti.

20th January, 2013.

The Headmistress,
Kitante S.S,
P.O. Box 7102,
Kampala.

Dear Madam,

Re: Admission to Senior One

I wish to apply for a place in S.1 of your school this year.

I am a male Ugandan aged fourteen years. I sat the Primary Leaving Examination last year and obtained the following results:

Subject	Results
English language	3
Mathematics	2
Science	3
Social studies	4
Total aggregates	12
Division	1(ONE)

In addition to my academic performance, I am very good at music, drama, pottery and storytelling. Throughout my primary education, I have tried to put Otubo Primary School on the Ugandan map.

For further information, madam, I refer you to the head master, Otubo P.S.
I shall be grateful if my application is considered.

Yours faithfully,
Martin Okware
MARTIN OKWARE

The letter begins with Dear sir/ madam because the writer does not know the gender of the addressee.
N.B. (a) If you know the gender, write either Dear Sir, or Dear Madam. If you are writing to more than one man of a particular or certain company, write Dear Mrs. Kasibante and Mawaggali.

The letter has a heading – the subject written about. This heading is usually underlined. The heading starts with Re: which means reference.

The body of the letter should:
(a). Have independent paragraphs with short, but meaningful sentences.
(b). Be well punctuated and each point in a sentence should have a supporting sentence.

The letter should have a closing sentence called a conclusion. This must be in its own paragraph after the body. e.g.

(a) I shall be pleased if my request/ apology is accepted.
(b) I shall be very grateful if my application is considered.

The letter ends with "yours faithfully or yours truly" when the greeting was Dear Sir/ Madam.
The letter ends with "yours sincerely" if the greetings had Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms/ Miss……

The letter is signed and in addition, the sender's name is printed clearly under the signature.

Activity: Apply for job below.
Sales assistants wanted Bargain Supermarket.

Applications are invited for two posts as sales assistants at the above new supermarket. Applicants must be over 18years and must have completed p.7. They must be able to read and write good English. Attractive salary. Apply in your own handwriting by the end of this month to:
The General Manager,
Bargain Supermarket Ltd,
P.O Box 8989,
Jinja.

After applying for the job in question, Jane was called for an interview.
Jane went to the interview room at Pope-Paul Memorial Hall on the 15th September 2007. She arrived at the venue at 2:00p.m, ten minutes before the time for her interviews with the general manager, Mr. Lumbuye; A secretary gave her this form to fill first.

Complete the form in block capitals.

Job applied for: _____

Name in full: _____ Age: _____

Date of birth: _____ Marital status: _____

Name and address of schools you have attended, with dates/ years

_____Years _____

_____ Years _____

_____ Years _____

Qualifications:

Previous employment:

Name of the referee: _____

Signature: _____ Date _____

Interview session

Mr. Lumbuye: Come in, Ms Jane. Good afternoon sit down, please.
Jane: Good afternoon, Mr. Lumbuye.
Mr. Lumbuye: I see from your letter of application that you have already had some experience as a shop attendant .What sort of shop are you working in?
Jane: It's a general shop.
Mr. Lumbuye: How long have you been working there?
Jane: I have been there for three years.
Mr. Lumbuye: Oh, so you've quite a lot of experience. How do you find the job?
Jane: I enjoy it very much, I like dealing in business with people.
Mr. Lumbuye: so, why are you applying for this job?
Jane: I won't to get more experience working in a bigger shop. And I'd also like to work in a place where I could get a promotion.
Mr. Lumbuye: And would you be prepared to take further training?
Jane: Oh yes, I'd like that very much.
Mr. Lumbuye: Would you have any problem getting to work?
Jane: I live quite near here, so I could walk
Mr. Lumbuye: Well, Jane that seems very satisfactory. Thank you very much for coming for this interview. We'll write to you in due course.
Jane: Thank you, sir. Good afternoon.
Jane got the job and worked in the supermarket, she studied part time at a business college and she was eventually made the manager of a new supermarket in Kampala District.

Questions:

1. At what time did the interview take place?
2. What was Jane before she got a new job?
3. Why does Jane want to change her job?
4. Why do you think Jane was given the job?
5. At which time of the day did the interview take place?
6. Where did the interview take place?
7. What lesson do you learn from the time Jane arrived?

ACTIVITY 2. Apply for a vacancy in Soroti Car Company as a sales representative.
1 You must have some experience in selling cars.
2. Age 20-30
3. Must speak English and at least one Ugandan mother tongue.
4. You must be hard working.
5. You must be holding a Uganda Certificate of Education.
Apply in writing to:
Mrs. Mukole,
P.O BOX 6512,
Soroti.

NB Get to know the duties performed by the person holidays the post / jobs you are to apply for.

Reading a friendly letter

Kifampa Primary School,
P.O Box 274,
Kabale.

14th February,2013

Dear Charles,

Let me take this opportunity to write to you about our school sports day. It was on 10th December 2012 I won both the 400 meter –race and high jump competition in intermediate group. My dad and mum were watching. You can imagine how nice it was for me and proud my parents were!

We had practised for this event for three months. We were therefore fit for it. The master of ceremonies was Mr.Benz, our teacher of English. He made the ceremony so exciting because of the way he commented on the events.

The house in the last position was Red with 180 points. The 2nd last Yellow with 240 points. The second was blue with 340 points and my house, Green emerged winner and took the trophy with 400 points. We got a lot of gifts. The chief guest Mr.Kadomala promised to give us a bull. We shall go on a trip to lake Mburo National Park. The games master is the chief organizer of the trip. The music department will entertain us at the bull roasting function. Mr. Maddu, our L.C III chairperson will be the guest of honour.

I am writing to invite you to this party. It will take place on the last Saturday of the term. Please, let me know whether you will attend or not.

Your friend,
Ronald

Questions

1. Who wrote the letter?
2. In which school is the writer of the letter?
3. When was the letter written?
4. To whom was the letter?
5. Why was the letter written?
6. When was the sports day at writer's school?
7. What do you think enabled Julie to win in those events?
8. Who was the master of ceremonies at the ceremony?
9. By how many points did yellow house beat blue house?
10. For how long did the choir entertain the guests?
11. Write the following in full:
    a. am
    b. pm

Complete the sentences below using the most suitable answer

12 I can't remember _____ I put his pen.
13 _____ teacher did you give your book last Monday?
14 Moses has been sick _____ last week.
15 One of the books was borrowed _____ Tom yesterday.
16 The candidate _____ I gave my book scored aggregate 4 in PLE.
17 The _____ could not sell the meat to me because I didn't have enough money.

LETTER READING

(Official)

C/o Kabojja Junior School,
PO Box 27199,
Kampala.

9th February, 2008

The Secretary,
Public Service Commission,
PO Box 21161,
Kampala.

Dear Sir,

Re: Security Guard

Following your advert in the New Vision of 26th January, 2008, I hereby submit my application for the post of security guard.

I am 26 years of age. I completed my Primary Seven 10 years ago, but I could not continue with my secondary education due to lack of school fees. I first worked as a postman with the Fedex courier, and there after joined the police force. I currently work as a security guard at Mirembe Primary School.

I shall be very grateful if my application is considered.

For more information, I beg to refer you to:

1. Mr. Okiror Richard,
   Headmaster,
   Kabojja Junior School.
   Kampala.
   0774-474-424

2. Mrs. Jembe Barbara,
   Chairperson,
   L C1 Mulago Zone,
   0712-400-444

I will be very grateful if my application is considered.

Yours faithfully,
Kamya Brian
KAMYA BRIAN.

Questions:

1. By the whom was the letter written?
2. Briefly give the reason why the letter was written.
3. When was the letter written?
4. To whom the letter was written?
5. Who is the current employer of the writer?
6. What is the writer?
7. Write in full. a. L.C b) c/o
8. Give another word to mean grateful
9. Write the number 9th in words.

Below is a letter. Read it carefully and use the information to answer all questions about it.

Buloba College,
P.O. BOX 3411,
Kampala.

30th June, 2008

The Director,
Dual Finance Company Ltd,
P.O Box 3411,
Kampala

Through:
The Director,
Kampala Modern School,
P.O. BOX 421,
Kampala.

Through:
The Headmaster,
Kampala Modern School,
P.O. BOX. 421,
Kampala.

Dear Sir,

Re: Application for a Loan

I submit my request to you consideration for a loan of shs.200.000
This could be recovered in the end of June and July, 2008. The purpose of this letter is to authorize the school administration deduct 100.000 plus the interest per month from my salary.
I should be very grateful for your support.

Yours faithfully,
Mukaabya Simon
MUKAABYA SIMON
Class teacher p.7

QUESTIONS

1. When was the letter written?
2. What type of letter was written?
3. Who was to endorse the writer's letter first?
4. Why was the letter written?
5. How can one write back to the writer?
6. What is the writer of the letter?
7. In how many months will the writer pay the loan?
8. To whom was the letter written?
9. Give another type of letter?
10. Write Re in full.

EXAMINATIONS

Spelling Exercise

- timetable
- aggregate
- briefing
- disqualify
- examiner
- instructions
- invigilators
- percent
- supervisor
- seal
- division
- cheat
- malpractice
- temptation
- revision
- candidate
- leakage
- aggregate
- accurate
- examination
- pass mark

Vocabulary practice

1. ***accurate*** (adj) – being without mistakes. e.g. All my answers were accurate. I scored 100% in the examinations.
2. ***aggregate*** (n) – total point or marks scored in an examination. e.g. My brother got four points/ aggregate four in PLE.
3. ***briefing*** (n) instructions given to candidates before their examinations. e.g. We had a briefing with the headmaster two days before the examination started.
4. ***cheating/ malpractice*** (n) – a dishonest act/ unethical or illegal or misconduct during an examination. e.g. Cheating during an / the examination is a punishable act.
5. ***examination centre*** (n) a place, normally a school from where candidates sit their examinations.
   e.g Our school is an examination centre for four other schools.
6. ***examiner*** (n) – a person charged with a responsibility of setting or marking an examination. e.g. Our teachers of English in P.7 are examiners of PLE and Mock examinations.
7. ***instructions*** (n) guidelines to follow during an examination . e.g. All candidates ought to read all the ***instructions*** carefully before answering any question.
8. ***invigilator*** (n) – a person who supervises an examination. e.g. Mrs. Emesu was our invigilator during the Mock examinations.
9. ***supervisor*** (n) a person chosen to oversee or be in charge of an examination centre. e.g. The invigilators gave the sealed return examination envelops to the supervisor.
10. ***scrutinise*** (v) to have a close look at something examine closely. e.g. (strutiny (n) close examination)
    syn = examination / perusal/ study/ analysis/ investigation

Brainstorming exercise

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

1. It is very _____ to fail a simple examination. (easily)
2. When an _____ is difficult, it is easy for candidates to fail it. (examiner)
3. There must be silence in all the _____.(examination room)
4. Candidates should use blue or black ink when _____examinations. (to write)
5. Correct answers are _____ marked with a red tick. (usual)
6. _____ examinations becomes interesting when candidates have used a good and legible handwriting. (mark)
7. Everyone waits _____ for the results from the markers.(eager)
8. Pupils should do the _____ exercises after every lesson. (revise)
9. The _____ asked the candidates to stand up. (invigilate)
10. Examination _____ should always be very clear. (instruct)
11. Ronah _____ her examination with flying colours. (pass)
12. All the results for the pupils of Kivu Primary School were _____ for indulging themselves in examination malpractice. (cancel)

STRUCTURES

a). Using: -----or else-----.
You must revise your notes **or else** you will fail the examinations.

Activity.

b). Using: ------ looking forward to----------.
We are **looking forward to sitting** our final examinations.

a). **Using "whereas"**

1. Whereas many candidates passed, Okello failed the examination.

Activity.

Join the sentences given using "whereas:

b) **using:-----could-----.**
Cheating **could** lead to closure of the examination center.

Activity.

c). **Using "....ly" (adverbs of manner)**

1. Etima does his work with great care.
   - Etima does his work carefully.
2. The teacher responded to the pupil in a rude way.
   - The teacher responded to the pupil rudely.

Replace the underlined words with one word.

1. Oundo does all exercises with ease.
2. Epenu wrote his answers in a legible way.
3. The teacher advised us to write the answers with accuracy.
4. You should write your work in a clear way.
5. Candidates sat for Primary Leaving Examination with confidence.

c). **Using " Although...../ .....although.....or..... despite.../ Despite....or...in spite / In spite...**

1. The examinations were difficult. Jane passed all the papers.
   - *Although the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
   - *Jane passed all the papers although the examinations were difficult.*
   - *Despite the fact that the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
   - *Jane passed all the papers despite the fact that the examinations were difficult.*
   - *In spite of the fact that the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
   - *Jane passed all the papers in spite of the fact that the examinations were difficult.*

Rewrite the sentences given using all structures learnt in c

1. The Mathematics paper was easy. A number of children failed it.
2. Kaggwa joined Ntale Secondary. Kaggwa didn't pass his PLE.

TABLE INTERPRETATION

The table shows the number of candidates who registered for different language in u c e exams.

Year	Kiswahili	German	Luganda	Arabic
1993	20	103	5527	164
1994	58	96	6443	139
1995	128	106	7720	280
1996	129	109	7966	273
1997	251	97	8540	325

Question

1. What is the table about?
2. How many languages are listed in the table?
3. Which language do majority candidates do?
4. In which class were the candidates who sat for the languages?
5. How many candidates sat for Arabic in 1996?
6. In which year did the least candidates register for Germany?
7. When did UNEB register the highest number of candidates for Kiswahil?
8. Which two languages have had the number of the candidates increasing steadily for the whole period?
9. How many candidates sat for all the languages in 1994?
10. Where was this information got?
11. Write UCE in full.

Re-write as instructed in brackets

12. All the pupils were present.
    (Begin: Every…….)
    (Begin: None….)

We arrived at the airport early at 7:00a.m.(Re-write using …reach….)

Table interpretation

The class teacher of primary seven in Vumbula Primary School, Mr.Victor, made a revision timetable for his P7 class. This was to help them revise seriously in order to improve on their performance.

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri
4:00 pm-4:30 pm	Eng	Scie	Maths	Sst	Eng
4:30pm-5:00pm	Sst		Maths	Scie	Maths

Teachers responsible

Miss Patience - Mathematics
Mr. Victor - English
Mr. Dembe - Science
Mrs. Ttonto - Social studies

Questions

1. What school was following the above timetable?
2. Why do you think the above timetable was made?
3. What subject on the timetable was given most time than the others?

4. Who teaches English in this class?
5. Apart from teaching English, what else does Mr.Victor do?
6. Which class follows this timetable?
7. How long do the pupils take revising English on Friday?
8. Who put up this timetable?
9. Why do you think there is no subject to revise on Tuesday at 4:30 pm –5:00 pm?

COMPREHENSION

Read and study the information given carefully and in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index No.

2	5	0	2	6	3	0	2

Name: BIDANDI SWAIBU

Signature: Bidandi Swaibu

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU'RE TOLD TO DO SO

Read the following instructions carefully:

1. This paper has two section; A and B.
2. Section A, subsection I has 30 questions (30 marks) and subsection II has 20 questions (20 marks)
3. Section B has 5 questions (50 marks)
4. Answer ALL questions. All answers to both section; A and B must be written in the spaces provided.
5. All answers must be written using blue or black ball point pen or ink. Only diagrams must be done in pencil.
6. Unnecessary alteration of work may lead to loss of marks.
7. Any handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to loss of marks.

SECTION	MARKS	T/L MARKS	FOR OFFICE USE
A (I)	26	26	26
A (II)	23	24	24
B	47	47	47
TOTAL	96	97	97

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Questions

1. For what type of examination is the information given?
2. What was the index number of the candidate?
3. Who was the candidate shown in the information?
4. Why do you think an index number is very vital?
5. How many sections does a paper of English have?
6. When must a candidate write with a red pen?
7. How will a candidate who writes illegibly be punished?
8. Why is it important for a candidate to read instructions carefully before answering any question?
9. Which body in Uganda is responsible for setting national examinations?
10. Write PLE in full.

REPORT CARD

MONTHLY REPORT CARD

END OF MARCH EXAMS. *2013.*

DATE OF ISSUE: 24TH March, 2013.

NAME: Komu Simon CLASS: P.6. K

SUBJECTS	MARKS	AGGS.	REMARKS
ENGLISH	87	2	Good Results.
SCIENCE	68	5	Double your effort.
S.ST	81	2	Quite Good Results.
MATHS.	92	2	Good Results.
TOTAL.	**328**	**11**	

CLASS TEACHER'S COMMENT (S):

Double your effort in Science.

NAME:KAKAMA SAM. SIGNATURE:*S.Kakama.*

GRADING SCALE FOR 2013.

SUBJECT	MARKS	GRADE		SUBJECT	MARKS	GRADE
English	90 - 100	D1		Maths.	85 – 100	D1
Social	80 - 89	D2		Science	80 – 84	D2
Studies	75 - 79	C3		Agriculture	70 – 79	C3
Kiswahil	70 - 74	C4			65 – 69	C4
PAPE	65 - 69	C5			60 – 64	C5
IPS	60 – 64	C6			55 – 59	C6
RE	50 – 59	P7			50 – 54	P7
	40 - 49	P8			40 – 49	P8
	0 - 39	F9			0 – 39	F9

HEAD TEACHER'S COMMENT:

HEAD TEACHER SIGNATURE: _____

Kabojja junior school
P.O. Box 27199
Date: 23/03/2013
Sign:

QUESTIONS.

1. Which school uses the above report card?
2. Who is the owner of this report card?
3. When was the report card issued?
4. In which class is the owner of this report card?
5. What mark did he score in maths?
6. When did the head teacher sign this report card?
7. Why do think this pupil was promoted to the next class?
8. Write the motto of this school?
9. How many subjects are in the report card?
10. In which subject is this pupil required to double the effort?

END

NOTICE READING

MUSIC SHOW! MUSIC SHOW!
SIMBA BAND FROM KENYA WILL BE ON STAGE

Date: Saturday 8th April 2009
Venue: Theatre Labonita
Time: 8:00 am to 6:00 pm
Fee: Adult -shs 10,000
Couples –shs 15000
Note: first couple free
NOTE ONE FREE SODA FOR EACH
Come one come all

Questions

1. Which band is going to present the show?
2. Where will the show take place?
3. At what time will the show end?
4. Which people are allowed to attend the show free of charge?
5. What special gift will every body who attends the show get?
6. When will the show take place?
7. How long will the show last?
8. If Mr. Kinene, with his wife and their two children attended the show, how much money would he pay for all the family?
9. Give other words to mean.
    a. venue
    b. fee

Re-write as instructed in brackets

10 Daddy bought a blanket made of wool. (End ….blanket.)
11 Rich men usually buy clothes made of cotton. (End ….clothes.)
12 That plate is made of gold.(End…plate.)

Poetry

Poem reading

Road accidents! Road accidents!
Road accidents here, and road accidents there.
East to west, north to south
On every road they frequently occur
Cries and cries are everywhere
Sweeping across the whole country.

The sources of information in the country
All the radios and the televisions,
All the newspapers we read
Cover the same sad news
People are confused !

I suggest to all the pedestrians:
Be careful while crossing the roads.
To you the cyclists and motorists.
Stop speeding everywhere
It is the root cause of suffering.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen,
The young and the old.
Boys and girls, Let us join hands,
To wipe-out this road cancer.

Questions

1. How often do road and accidents take place?
2. Why are people confused?
3. What suggestion does the writer give to the pedestrians?
4. According to the writer, what is the main cause of accidents?
5. What does the writer advise all the people to do?
6. For the each the following words below, give a wo0rd all group of words with a similar meaning:

a) cccur
b) pedestrian

c) wipe-out
d) cancer

7. Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

Re-write as instructed in brackets

8 Musege will visit our school tomorrow. You met his son last week.(Join as one sentence using ….whose..)
9 The goat died. The goat was bitten by a snake.(Re-write as one sentence using:..which…)
10 The man passed away last night. You gave him your school bag.(Join as one sentence using….whom…)
11 My mother has flown to the U.S.A. We were talking about her yesterday. (Join using …whom…

Community work

(Vocabulary practice)

1. **community**: a group people of living and working together.
2. **committee**: a group of people to do a particular job / duty
3. **decision**: derivatives / noun from the word " decide`` which means to choose to do something or make up one's mind. Decision means a choice or judgment about something.
4. **develop**: to grow, increase or become larger.
5. **donate**: to give something, fore example, money or equipment for the good cause without expecting a refund.
6. **acquire**: to get something.
7. **explain**: to make clear by giving more information.
8. **important**: of great value.
9. **educate**: to teach somebody or people.
10. **build:** to set up something/put up.
11. **bridge**: a structure carrying a road, path or railway across a river, road etc…
12. **voluntary**: something done willingly, without payment or force.
13. **volunteer**: one who offers one's services or help without expecting any payment in return.
14. **supervise**: to keep watch over workers and make sure that they do the work as expected.

Revision exercise

Complete the sentences with the correct form of words in brackets (vocabulary)

1. The chairperson requested for_____ to build the old lady's kitchen. (voluntary)
2. The warden ____ the need to help orphans. (explain)
3. His _____to invite pupils was not good. (decide)
4. Non-governmental _____are very helpful, especially in rural areas. (organize)
5. Our trading center is _____ into a town (develop)
6. The government should make sure that all the youth are well_____ (educate)
7. The engineer _____the construction of the new well.(supervisor)
8. All _____were given to hospital staff. (donate).
9. Farmers _____the coffee farm yesterday.(weed)
10. The village bridge needs_____(repair)
11. Read _____is supposed to be annually (maintain)
12. My sister _____ getting married to studying last year.(prefer)
13. Our teacher has _____ to help all of us pass English.(offer)

Structures

a) "----sometimes / often /usually ------" (Adverbs of frequency)

NB: to be used / positioned / placed between subject and verb of the sentenc .
In case the sentence has a helping verb and the main verb, the adverb of frequency should be put between the first verb, (helping verb) and the main verb.

Examples

1. Mr. Apira sometimes supervises the construction of murram roads.
2. The teacher always marks our books
3. The youth often sweep all the roads.

Activity:

a)**Rearrange the words below to make sensible sentences**

1.usually/to/evening/the/in/go/I/my/place/mother's.
2.always/school/at/does/she/arrive/late/very?
3.Slaps/Mummy/me/rarely.

b) **Form seven correct sentences from the table below**.

Mr. Ddamba	- supervise the construction	
Makeeri	of murram roads	often
Nabwiso	-weed the coffee plantation	seldom
The perfect	-organize pupils to clean	sometimes
The youth	the well	usually
The scout	-assist the elderly in our	
The teacher	community	
	-sweep all the roads	

b) **"You / she / he / should-----``**

Example

1. Mary has to help to repair the road.
- ***Mary should to repair the road.***
2. The chairperson has to organize the village projects.
-***The chairperson should organize the village projects***.

Re- write the following using -------- should ------

1. Musa must educate the elders on how to prevent cholera.
2. Amuriate has to organize monthly community meetings.
3. You must did the well this weekend.
4. The youth have to volunteer to build the old woman's house.
5. The finance committee must attend to all matters concerning the bridge project.

.

c)**``-----myself / herself / himself / itself / oneself/ themselves**. (Reflexive pronouns)

Examples;

1. You should keep yourself clean and your home clean too.(begin: one =------)
- ***One should keep oneself clean and one's home clean too***.

2. I dug the well without help. (using-----self.)
-***I dug the well myself***.
3. The hen incubated all the eggs without any assistance (ending ----self.)
- ***The hen incubated all the eggs itself***. (not it 'self---)
4. Bob built the wall without help. (end -----self)
- ***Bob built the wall himself***.

Exercise
Re-write and end all the sentences below with -self.
1.Mr.Ddumba supervised the work with help.
2.One should do all one's work without assistance.
3. We decided to construct the road without any advice from any body.
4. The youth repaired the broken bridge without help.

iv) **"It is important -------"**

Examples:
i) The village well should be cleaned.
It is important to clean the village well.
2. The elders should be assisted in doing their housework.
It is important to assist elders in doing their housework.

Exercise
Re write the sentences below beginning: "It is important ---"

1. Every home should have a latrine.
2. All parents should educate their children.
3. We should always sleep under treated mosquito net.

PASSAGE READING

"BUILDING A POLICE POST"

Buloba, Buyala and Bujuuko are neighboring villages a long Kampala- Mityana Road. The three villages are surrounded by Mpanga Forest and River Mayanja. Residents in this area grow vegetables and keep animals for sale. There are some organized groups of farmers who work together on one piece of land.

Last year there were complaints that thieves broke into people's houses and stole property like chickens, rabbits and goats. There were reports on school dropouts and idlers who would play cards all day long. The boys and girls who had dropped out of school would tease the school children on their way to and from school. In one village meeting, one man said that he, at one time, saw a leopard chasing a rabbit. Those who knew of his `` night activities "did not believe him, of course.

The residents finally decided to build a police post. This was not a small project, so, residents had to look for assistance from as many well-wishers and local authorities as they could approach. In one local council meeting,a big - headed youth, Mubbi, poured cold water the idea of building a police post. He mentioned only disadvantages of keeping police guards around. The residents were not convinced with the kind of reasons he gave. Those who had attended the meeting pledged to do the following:

-Mr. Mukodo	- a plot of land
- Youth club	- making bricks
- Buyala church	- cement and poles
- School leavers	- collecting water and bricks
- Members Bujuko church	- 20 iron sheets
- Members Buloba mosque	- shutters

A building committee of six people was formed. The committee was chaired by Mr. Mazima, famous church leader, and an architect by profession.

A few days later, the committee started working on the project. In barely two months , the police post was inaugurated by the District Police Commander who was also the guest of honour. She donated furniture and stationery. She deployed six police officers at the new police post

Two weeks later, it was reported in the local newspaper that thieves who had long been terrorising the area residents had perhaps moved to other areas.

Questions

1. Name the three villages in the passages.
2. What is the major complaint in the three villages?
3. Name one economic activity the residents carried out.
4. Why do you think playing cards is dangerous?
5. Who is an architect?
6. Give other words or group of words to mean:
    a. inaugurated
    b. terrorising
    c. pledged
7. What did the youth club pledge?
8. Why do you think Mubbi poured cold water on the idea of having a police post in the area?
9. What meaning do you get from the phrase " poured cold water" as used in the passage?
10. Apart from inaugurating the police post, what role did the police commander play?
11. How many police officers were deployed at the inaugurated police post?
12. What did the District Police Commander give the police post?
13. Use the following words in your sentences:
    a. stationery
    b. stationary

POETRY

Here they come again
To fill people with anxiety
And fill opportunists with happiness.
The electorate finds it hard
To decide who to elect.

When zebi promises to end poverty
Fulu promises to end load shedding
While asana promises free education for all
But they have one thing in common.
They are fond of telling lies.

I was amazed in campaign meeting
When Mr. Weri promised a bridge
Where there's no river
Where as Mr. Biiso pledged
To make all Ugandans rich

But when will this madness end?
So that we can have peace of mind
This dream will come true one day
If almighty guides all Ugandans
Towards electing the right leaders.

By: Enock
: Adapted by Ronnie's book of poem.

Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. Who is filled with happiness according to the poem?
3. What does the electorate find hard to do?
4. Who promised to end load shedding?
5. What do all candidates have in common?
6. Why do you think Mr. Weri will not be able to construct a bridge?
7. In stanza four, what madness is the poet talking about?
8. Give another word or group of words to mean the same as:
    a. electorate
    b. pledged
    c. amazed
9. Who is the poet?
10. Suggest a suitable title for the poem above.

Re-write as instructed in brackets

11. The teacher asked her whether she had eaten any food that day.(Re-write ending "…… ?" the teacher asked her.
12. Mr.Bin was surprised to see a tall man like Badanga.(Re-write beginning: What….!)

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

(Vocabulary practice)

1. .**bank pay-in slip**: a form which one fills to deposit money on to a bank account.
2. **break up**: end.
3. **camp**: a place where holidaymakers and scouts carry out different activities together.
4. **beginnng**: commencing /starting / opening.
5. **help**: assist, aid, support making it easier for
6. **enjoy**: have pleasure time.
7. **sort**: separate things of one type.
8. **studying**: to read in order to get informed or to educate about some thing.

Revision exercise on vocabulary practice

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in bracket.

13. At the _____ of the holidays, we had good time. (begin)
14. Our teachers gave us our_____before going for holiday. (report)
15. My parents and I usually _____ to Mombassa for a holiday in December when I was still in primary. (travel)
16. The scouts and girl guides_____at kaazi for training last month (camp)
17. We_____ (pass) our exams by_____ (read) and _____seriously. (revise)
18. There were two sticks, but the_____one got broken.(short)
19. Leila is _____ in France. (Study)
20. Third term holidays are usually the_____ holidays in Ugandan school. (long)
21. _____ our parents is a good thing to do.(help)
22. The motor accident that _____ on Masaka Road left ten people dead and four injured.(occur)
23. President Museveni denied _____ UPDF soldiers to Kenya.(send)
24. The young girl was found _____ her mother's box.(empty)

Structures

v) **"I am……..."**

Examples.

1) What are you going to do at the beginning of the holiday? (help mother in the garden)

- ***I am going to help mother in the garden***.

2. How are you going to pay your school fees? (bank pay-in slips)

- ***I am going to pay my school fees using bank pay- in slips***.

N.B: take note of the prepositions to be used.

Exercise

Use the words in brackets and answer the questions asked beginning: "I am……."

5. How are you going to travel to Nairobi? (air)
6. What are you going to do in town?(I buy baking powder)
7. How are you going to be nice to your parents? (help)
8. What are you going to prepare for? (end of term debate)

vi) **``You won't ------? / ``No ----**(question tags)

Examples.

1 . I will go for my holidays instead of staying at school.

a. You won't go swimming, will you?

b No, I am going camping.

Exercise

Form negative sentences as in the examples and supply the correct tags.

3. I will go to the garden instead of playing netball.
4. I will pay to the bank instead of pay to the school bursar

vii) **"I am going to……" He / She said that ------** (reported)

Example

1. He said, "I am going to help my parents now."

He said that he was going to help his parents then.

2. They said, "We are going for holidays soon."

They said that they were going for holidays soon.

Exercise

Re write the sentences in reported speech.

11. Mariam said, " I am going to assist my parents when the holidays begin.
12. He replied, " I am going to visit Opio during holidays"
13. Musa said, " I am going to bank my school fees before the holiday ends."
14. They said, "We are going at Kamuli as soon as break up for holidays.
15. He said, "They having a trip soon at the beginning of the holidays."
16. "I am going to spend the holidays with my aunt " said Mr. Kiganda
17. " I am going to teach you during to tour bwindi during the holidays," said Mr. Kiganda.
18. The girls answered, "We are going to stage a concert before the school closes."

Re-write the sentences below in direct speech

19. The candidates said that they were going to do their PLE the next/following day.
20. The headmaster asked David why he had arrived late that day.

viii) **"------Shall-----/ will-----"/--------going to------** " (future simple)

Example

1) I shall go to Jinja for holidays next week.

I am going to Jinja for holidays next week.

2) Jane will help her parents on the farm next holiday.

Jane is going to her parents on the farm next holiday.

Exercise:

Re-write the sentences below using "…going to……"

11. They will help their parents on the farm during the holidays.
12. I shall read through my notes next week.
13. Nambuya will travel to Kenya with her parents next month.
14. Teachers will prepare their pupils for the forth-coming exams.
15. The P.7 pupils will read for their Primary Leaving Examinations.
16. My sister will enjoy her holidays.
17. We shall sort out all the books in the storeroom.
18. They will go camping with their friends.
19. Amos will pay his school fees in the bank
20. Pupils will receive their bank pay-in slips before they break up for holidays.

Passage Reading

School holidays

Children from all types of schools break off for their holidays when the term has ended. Students in institutions of higher learning also go for holidays. When our parents and guardians get "leave" from work, they spend more time at home because they are on holidays.

When the children of Hare and Leopard got holidays, each of them made up his mind to have it at his granny's home.

One day, Hare's son who had stayed with his granny for two weeks, decided to pay a visit to his friend, Leopard's son having walked for a long time, Hare's son rested a bit under the shade because it was shining too much. After two hours of rest, Hare's son continued with his journey till he reached his destiny .

On reaching the Leopard's home, Hare's son called out "buddy-buddy!" No response anywhere. So, Hare's son thought nobody was in. He bravely entered and met leopard's two young one lying beside their mothers bed. Without wasting time, Hare's son put the young ones in his bag and walked away in a reverse form.

On leaving the house, Hare's son encountered Leopard at the entrance. Leopard smelt a rat on seeing Hare's son carrying a bag, which looked heavy. Leopard welcomed him, but asked him what he was carrying. Clever Hare said he had brought something from them market and decided to visit them briefly. Clever Hare requested to leave immediately. Leopard let him go without checking the bag.
Hare's son took the young ones of the Leopard and ate them with his mother.

Questions

18. Who are the parents mentioned in the parents?
19. What do we call the young ones of a leopard?
20. How did hare's son walk out of leopard's house?
21. Give another word or words to mean the following as used in the passage.
    a. buddy
    b. encountered
    c. made up his mind
    d. two weeks
22. Write the plural form of "granny's home"
23. For how long did Hare's son rest?
24. Re write the sentence below ending…rest.

- ***Hare's son rested for two hours***.

25. Which of the two parents had a very bad holiday? Why?
26. Which pupil is said to be a clever one?
27. What do you think Leopard did afterwards?
28. What lesson do you learn from the passage?

Re-write the sentences as instructed in brackets.

29. I went to town to buy some chicken.(Write a suitable question for the answer above)
30. Ddikuula is a very fat man. He cannot enter our house.(Join as one sentence using…too…a…to…)
31. Abdu travelled by taxi. He wanted to reach the town early.(Re-write as one sentences beginning: In order….)
32. I managed to pass my exams in first grade.(Re-write using "succeed")
33. If I get 90 in English, I will be the happiest in our class.(Change the sentence to conditional sentence 2)
34. My parents will buy (for) me a toy car if I perform well this term.(Re-write beginning: Had…)

A BANK PAY-IN SLIP

Bank copy
DFCU bank
Acacia Avenue Kololo branch
A/C no 33-200005-4
No –0567

School copy
DFCU bank
Acacia Avenue Kololo branch
A/C no 33-200005-4
No –0567
Mukono Parents School

Name: Kirabo Grace

Class P.7 term: 1

Name: Kirabo Grace

Class P.7 term: 1

	Note		Note		
Cashiers stamp	50000	200000		50000	200000
	20000	100000		20000	100000
	10000	50000		10000	50000
	5000	100000		5000	100000
	1000			1000	
	Coins			Coins	
	500			500	
	100			100	
	50			50	
	Total	450000		Total	450000

Total amount in words

Total amount in words

_____ _____

Payee's signature
Nakyejwe Betty

Payee's signature
Nakyejwe Betty

Questions

13 In which bank does Nakyejwe pay school fees?
14 Whose school fees does Nakyejwe pay?
15 What work does a cashier do?
16 To which school does the grace go?
17 How many fifty thousand shilling notes did Nakyejwe pay for term one?
18 How much money altogether did Nakyejwe pay as school fees? (Write in words)
19 How many coins of five hundred did Nakyejwe pay?
20 Write in full

a. a/c _____ *b. no.* _____

Re-write the following sentences as instructed in brackets

21 Why did you asked the doctor drink poison winnie (Punctuate correctly)
22 (Re-write sentence (9) above in reported speech)
23 The doctor came quickly after I had called him.(Re-write beginning As soon as……..)
24 Sanyuka is a bright girl. She is always a shabby girl.
e) Re-write beginning: Although……

f) Re-write using…..although……
g) Re-write beginning: Despite the fact…..
h) Re-write using…in spite of the fact that …….

A REGISTER

VICTOR PRIMARY SCHOOL- PRIMARY SEVEN, USED BY Mr. BISASO

					Mon		Tue		Wed		Thur		Fri		Sat		Sun		Tot
	Name	Sex	Age		M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A			
	Nagaba Trevor	M	12		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**P**	√	13
	Muyingo victor	M	14		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**R**	√	13
	Lumala Anthony	M	10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**A**	√	13
	Sebunya Keith	M	13		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**Y**	√	13
	Male Solomon	M	12		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**E**	√	13
	Kyokunda Esther	F	12		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**R**	√	13
	Nantumbwe Joan	F	11		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**S**	√	13
	Nanfuka Sylvia	F	11		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	13
	Nampewo Jude	F	11		**L**		**E**		**F**		**T**								
0	Nantaba Diana	F	11		√	√	√	√	√	√	o	o	o	o	o	o	**&**	√	07
1	Nansubuga Maram	F	11		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		O	00
2	Igala Faith	F	11		√	√	√	√		**D**	**I**	**E**	**D**				**R**		04
3	Achiro Linah	F	12		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**E**	√	13
4	Wole Winnie	F	11		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**S**	√	13
5	Namata Viola	F	16		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	**T**	√	13

Key: - v = present
o =absent
A =afternoon
M =morning

Questions

15. For which school is the registered above?
16. How many male pupils are in P.7?
17. What is the difference between female and male pupils?
18. Why do you think Nansubuga is absent?
19. Who is the oldest pupil in P7?
20. How many days was Faith present?
21. What was the average age of the pupils?
22. Write in full
    a. Wed
23. Of what importance is a register in a school?
24. By how many years is Ssebunya older than Lumala?
25. What do you think is responsibility of Mr. Bisaso in P.7?
26. What type of primary school do you think Victor is?

Re-write as instructed in brackets

27. I was born at 6:00pm. I was born on a Sunday. I was born in Mulago Hospital.(Join as one sentence without using any joining word)
28. Brenda Nabiryo read Prime News two weeks ago.(Begin: Prime News……..)

Calendar

December 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Questions

13. How many days did the month shown on the calendar have?
14. What is the position of the above month in a year?
15. What was the first day of the month?
16. How many Sundays were in this month?
17. On which day of the month was seventh ?
18. For which year was the calendar shown?
19. What was the third month after the above on the calendar?
20. What day of the week was 30^{th}?
21. Write the following in full
    a. Wed
    b. Sat

Re-write the following as instructed in brackets

22. Francis doesn't like dancing. Francis doesn't like singing.(Join using: "neither")
23. The teacher slapped the boy. The teacher slapped the girl.(Join using: "not only")
24. The boy hid himself under the bed. He feared to be killed by the thieves.(Join using …..lest…..)

An announcement

Mr. Paul Muteweta with deep sorrow announces the untimely death of his only son, Fred Ndugga who has been the headmaster of Kitoro Primary School.

He passed away of heart failure on Sunday,5^{th} April 2009 while driving to school. Informed are members of Kitoro Primary School, the DEO Nakasongola District, relatives and friends and in-laws. There will be a funeral service at Kitoro Primary School Freedom Square at 2:00pm on Monday, 7^{th} April 2009 and there after burial will take place at 3:00pm at the deceased's home in Bukomansimbi.

May his soul rest in eternal peace!

Questions:

1. What is the above piece of writing?
2. Who wrote the announcement?
3. Which school was the deceased heading?
4. What caused the death of the late Ndugga?
5. How many sons did Mr.Muteweta have?
6. Where was the funeral service going to take place?
7. When was the deceased buried?
8. Why do you think the announcement was made?
9. Write another word/other words to mean:
    a. deceased
    b. passed away
    c. untimely

10. 'I will take you to Queen Elizabeth National Park next week,' said the teacher.
    (Re-write without quotation marks)
    Re-write the sentences giving the opposite form of the underlined words
11. He has got a permanent job.
12. Success in the examination is brought about by many factors.

A TV PROGRAMME

WBS TV, FEBRUARY 26TH, 2009(DAILY MONITOR)

1:00 Pm:	Generations
2:25 pm:	Religious moments
3:05 pm.	State address (Barack Obama))
3:40pm:	Gospel soul
4:20 pm:	Woman of my life
5:30 pm:	New investment destination
6:00 pm:	New highlights
6:05 pm:	Oprah Winfred
7:00 pm:	Week in focus
7:05 pm:	News headlines
7:30 pm:	Amawulire
8:05 pm:	La Revancha

Questions

10. For which TV station is the above programme?
11. Write in full
    a. TV
    b. p.m.
12. At what time was woman of my life telecast? (In word)
13. Which programme was telecast immediately after Oprah's?
14. How long did gospel soul programme last?
15. When was the programme written?
16. Which programme took the longest time?
17. What was the third last programme to be telecast?
18. In which newspaper was the programme published?

Re-write the following as instructed in brackets

19. Mary stays in a house. The house has four corners. (End …..house.)
20. Mr.Kasibante gave us a rest of three hours. (End ……rest.)
21. We intend to go to South Africa after our PLE. (Begin: Our….)
22. Mr.Wambwa managed to cross the Lake Victoria without a boat. (Use…succeed…)
23. People say that River Nile has its source at Lake Victoria. (Change the sentence to passive voice.)
24. Ronald bought a car. The car is nice. The car was made in Germany. The a car is blue. The car is new. He bought it from Nakawa. The car was made from metals.
    (Re-write without using any conjunction)

POETRY

We the youth
Proud we are today
For tomorrow is ours
We are the leaders
To take decisions
Decisions of our time, tomorrow

Wake up fellow youth!
Prepare now for the great task
Work hard at your class work,
Be disciplined, oh youth!
For people to respect us
And entrust us with tomorrow

Keep healthy, oh youth!
Say no to diseases,
Reject drugs and bad company.
Remember the Almighty, oh youth,
The source of strength and wisdom
Our guide to success, tomorrow.

Questions

1. Who is the writer of the poem?
2. Why are the youth proud today?
3. What is the duty of the leaders of tomorrow?
4. How should the youth aim at tomorrow?
5. What type of youth will people respect?
6. How should the youth keep healthy?
7. Mention one way in which God is helpful
8. Give another word with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the poem:

c) task
d) wisdom

9. Suggest a suitable to the poem.

TABLE INTERPRETATION

The table shows the number of candidates who registered for different language in u c e exams.

Year	Kiswahili	German	Luganda	Arabic
1993	20	103	5527	164
1994	58	96	6443	139
1995	128	106	7720	280
1996	129	109	7966	273
1997	251	97	8540	325

Question

13. What is the table about?
14. How many languages are listed in the table?
15. Which language do majority candidates do?
16. In which class were the candidates who sat for the languages?
17. How many candidates sat for Arabic in 1996?
18. In which year did the least candidates register for Germany?
19. When did UNEB register the highest number of candidates for Kiswahil?
20. Which two languages have had the number of the candidates increasing steadily for the whole period?
21. How many candidates sat for all the languages in 1994?
22. Where was this information got?
23. Write UCE in full.

Re-write as instructed in brackets

24. All the pupils were present.

(Begin: Every…….)

(Begin: None….)

We arrived at the airport early at 7:00a.m.(Re-write using …reach….)

P.7. COMPREHENSION NOTES

ART AND CRAFTS

SPELLING ACTIVITY

1.	dye	2.	to sculpt
3.	model	4.	to carve
5.	mould	6.	knitting
7.	potter	8.	spinning
9.	sculptor	10.	pottery
11.	sculpture	12.	palette
13.	weave	14.	skilful

Vocabulary

a). ***crafts*** (n) an activity involving a special skill at making things with one's hands.

Examples of crafts.

mats, pots, drums, shoes, tablecloths, baskets, bags, cups, hats, ropes, belts

e.g Our class made many crafts during the art lesson.

b). ***to carve*** (v): to make object patterns by cutting a material from wood or stone.

c). ***a sculptor*** (n): a person who carves wood or stone into any art piece.

d). ***sculpture*** (n) the art of forming solid object out of a material such as wood, clay, metal, wood or stone.

e.g. Mr. Makai teaches sculpture at Kabojja Junior School.

sculpture/ sculpt *(v) to form solid shape / objects out of materials like stone, wood etc. e.g. She sculptures statues out of / from local stones.*

e). **to dye**; to change the colour of something by using a special liquid or substance called dye. (dye – dyeing - dyed) e.g she's dyed her hair black.

d). ***to model*** (v): to make an object / to mould an object out of clay.

- P.7 children modelled clay pots
- P.7 children moulded little pots out of clay.

g). ***a modeller***: a person who makes models or objects.

h). ***a potter***(n): a person who makes or moulds pots/ plates... by hand. e.g I bought those dishes from the potters just by the road – side

i). ***pottery*** (n) The activity or skill of making clay objects by hand. e.g She is doing pottery classes.

Cf = ***porter*** (n): a person who carries luggage. eg. There aren't any porters, so we' ll have to find a trolley for the luggage.

j). ***palette*** (n) a thin board with a hole in it used by artists for mixing colours. e.g She mixes her colours on the canvas rather than on the palette.

k). ***canvas*** (n) cf **cavass** (v)

i). ***canvas*** (n) strong rough cloth made from cotton. eg. Her shoes were made out of ***canvas***. / Most of the soldiers carried canvas bags./ I love sleeping under ***canvas*** (in a tent). Also a piece of this cloth is used by artists for painting on.

ii). ***canvass*** (v) to try to discover (information or opinion) by asking people.
e.g. The members of parliament have been canvassing local people to get their views/ opinions/ ideas on the proposed land bill.

l). ***palate*** (n) the roof of one's mouth. e.g. This disease causes ulcers to appear on the tongue and the palate leading to lack of appetite.

m). yarn *(n): thread spun by twisting fibres. – spin – spinning – spun – spun.*
cf – ***yearn*** (v) to long for /desire/ want something very much.

n). ***papyrus*** (n) a reed-like-water plant used for building mud and wattle houses.

o). **to sew** (v) – sewing – sewed – sewn. To use a needle and thread to make stitches in cloth.

p). ***knit*** (v) to make a garment by looping yarns together with long blunt needles. (knit – knitting - knitted)

q). ***to weave*** (v) to make cloth, a carpet or basket by crossing threads or strips a cross, over.....(weave – weaving – wove - woven)

Brain teasers

A. **Activity**

Construct your own sentences using the following words to show that you understand the meaning of each of them.

1. palette
2. palate
3. yearn
4. yarn
5. canvas
6. canvass
7. porter
8. potter
9. dye
10. die

Brain storming structures

a). I took a long time to finish my art work.(rewrite in negative)

➢ I did not long to finish my art work.

b). ***It's not far from Entebbe to Kampala. (Rewrite in affirmative)***

➢ It's a long way from Entebbe to Kampala.

c). I passed my art exam because I worked very hard. (Rewrite beginning: Only.....)

Only by working very hard did I pass my art exam.

Exercise:

1. Mary took a long time to draw a picture of a tree. (Rewrite in negative form)
2. It's a long way from our school to the art resource centre.(rewrite in negative form)
3. My mother can become rich by saving some money. (Rewrite the sentence beginning: Only.....)

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

1. My aunt is very good at _____ sweaters. (knit)
2. Ogola, the _____, did not use a palette to mix the paint. (art)
3. Achan wanted to change the colour of the skirt, so she _____ it red. (dye)
4. A _____ needs paint, palettes and brushes. (paint)
5. _____ is the art of making pots. (pot)
6. The bursar bought a _____ sculpture for the school. (beauty)
7. My dress is torn. It should be _____ (sew)
8. Primary seven pupils enjoy _____ pots. (model)
9. Amina is a _____ carpenter. (skill)
10. Mwesigwa _____ nice sets of chairs last term. (make)
12. Yarns are used for _____ table cloths. (sew)
13. Clay is used for _____ pots. (made)
14. Paints is used for _____ pictures. (paint)

Re – arrange the words given in brackets to answer the questions below.

17. What did Kakai make out of clay? (pot, black, nice)
18. What did the carpenter make out of wood? (chair, expensive, very, big)
19. What did Kamanje make out of papyrus? (beautiful, large, mat)
20. What did Waawa make out of stone? (sculpture, big, expensive)

Join the following using ".....more.....than....."

e.g. There are six tablecloths. There are three carpets.

- There are more tablecloths than carpets.

21. Nsimbi makes few mats. Nsimbi makes many pots.
22. Agaba modelled ten pots. Agaba modelled seven flower vases.

Rewrite the following as instructed in brackets.

23. Mrs. Kato designed our school uniform. (Begin: Our school uniform.....)
24. Mary made a very lovely big carpet. (Rewrite and begin: What.....)
25. How wonderful Mr. Mutebi's sculpture is! (Rewrite without an exclamation mark)

Rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the word underlined.

26. Joel is an experienced painter.

27. There is a beautiful paint hung on the wall.

Comprehension

A. **Dictionary work**

Look up the meaning of the following words in the dictionary, then make a suitable sentence with each word.

1. decorate (v)
2. architecture (n)
3. design (n)
4. approaching (v)
5. hereditary (adj)
6. hostile (adj)
7. task (n)
8. tradition (n)
9. hide (n)

1. ***decorate*:** to add something to an object or place in order to make it look more attractive. e.g. They decorated the wedding car with ribbons and flowers.
2. ***Architecture*:** The art and science of designing and making buildings. e.g. We had an interesting talk on Roman architecture (the style in which buildings were made by the Romans)
3. ***design*:** to make or draw plans for something. e.g. Who designed this building/ dress/ furniture?
4. ***approaching***: to come near or nearer to something or someone – in space, time, quality or amount. e.g. We could just see the train approaching in the distance./ If you look out of the window on the left of the bus, you'll see that we're now approaching the Tower of London./ It's approaching lunchtime (T) / The total amount collected so far is approaching £ 40000.
5. ***hereditary***: able to be given out/ through genes of a parent to a child (disease) eg. sickle cell anaemia, AIDS etc..... or of titles and positions in society given as a right from parent to child. e.g – The disease is hereditary, so there is a chance her daughter may suffer from it too.
   - It's a **hereditary** title, so Ronald Jones will become Sir Ronald Jones on his father's death.
6. ***hostile*:** showing strong dislike/ unfriendly i.e a hostile attitude/ glance/ look/ mood. e.g. The President had a hostile reception at Namboole last Saturday.
   Cf = **hostility** (n) = They showed open hostility to / towards their new neighbour.
7. ***task:*** piece of work to be done esp. done unwillingly , regularly or with difficulty. e.g Getting children ready for school on time is not an easy task.
8. ***tradition:*** a belief/ a principle/ a way of acting which people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time. – The Sebei still follow their tradition of genital mutilation in women and the Gisu follow theirs of circumcising men. (sharing traditions of different tribes)
9. ***hide*** (n) A place where people can watch wild animals. / A strong thick skin of an animal used for making leather. e.g. She prepares animal hides for use in manufacture of walking shoes.

B. Listening to the story below and answering oral question.

C. Reading:

Ganda

Arts and Crafts.

The Ganda people are famous for their beautiful craftwork. They make mats and baskets – with many different designs. Mats and screens, which they use to decorate their houses are woven and plaited, or sewn in patterns of black on a pale yellow background. Their shields are made from wood, hides and canes, then covered with straw, or painted in black or a natural colour. Ganda drums are often decorated with knittings, or have coloured beads and shells sewn on them.

The best example of Kigandan architecture is the great court – house of Muteesa I at Kasubi. The palace, built in 1882, is the largest grass thatched building in the country. The king chose this site at Kasubi because it overlooked the main roads to every part of his Kingdom. The palace was built facing west so that the palace guards could see easily any hostile army approaching from the Kingdom of Bunyoro, with whom the Baganda were then at war.

The main entrance at the palace is a hut, which was once manned day and night by the palace guards. Behind this, is a small courtyard with another small hut, which housed the royal drums. The palace itself, which is 15 metres in diameter, is made from poles, reeds and grass. It was built by many different clans, each of which had a particular task to do. For example, the thatching was done by the Colobus monkey clan, and the decoration by the Leopard clan.

Inside the court – house, large posts support the great roof. The huge rings inside the roof are made from palm leaves, which were carefully beaten to make them bend easily, then tied together. The king by tradition laid the first three rings of the roof, then every clan added another according to their hereditary order.

Today, the great court – house houses the graves of the last four kings of Buganda. They lie in front of a curtain of bark cloth, behind which is a chamber, known as Kibira or forest, where special secret ceremonies are still performed.

Questions

1. What type of objects do the Ganda people make?
2. In how many colours are their sheilds?
3. How do Gandans make their mats and screens?
4. What do Gandans use their mats for?
5. Why did the palace face west?
6. Where did the palace guards stand?
7. What part did the Leopard clan play in the construction of the court- house?
8. How is the roof supported?
9. Who laid the first three rings of the roof?
10. Why do you think the ceremonies in "Kibira" are done secretly?
11. Give another word or group of words to mean the same as the following as used in the passage:

a). chose b). thatching c). secret

12. Give the opposites of the following:

a). famous b). hostile.

Rewrite the following as instructed in brackets.

13. I took a long time waiting for you yesterday. (Rewrite in negative)
14. Is it far from Ntinda to Kampala? (Rewrite in affirmative form)

15. It is not necessary for Abel to go with me.(Rewrite using .....needn't.....)

Revision of adverbs of place.

They answer a question "where?" These include: somewhere, anywhere, nowhere and everywhere.

Examples

1. Have you seen my brother **anywhere**?
2. I've looked for him **everywhere**?
3. He's **nowhere** to be found.
4. He left his pen **somewhere** in the classroom.

Activity

Choose the correct adverb to complete these sentences

1. The children looked _____ for their books, but they couldn't find them.
2. There isn't any hospital _____ in this town.
3. I know I left my basket _____ near here.
4. Is there a restaurant _____nearby that sells foods?
5. Sarah searched _____ until she found a dress that she liked.
6. I know that I put my purse _____ on the table.
7. I know there is a bank _____ near the post office.
8. The market is very tiring. There is _____to sit down.
9. The farmer said that he had looked _____ for his stray goat, but it was _____ to be found.
10. Until we find them _____ to live, these refugees have _____ to go.

Study the advertisement below and, in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

Exhibition! Exhibition! Exhibition!

Art and Craft Exhibition
Venue: Kabojja Junior School
Date: 26th July, 2009
Time: 9:00am – 4:00pm
Fee: Adults: 10000/=
Couple: 15000/=
Children: free
Come one come all

Management.
20th December, 2008

Questions

1. What is the information written?
2. Why was the information written?
3. When was the information written?
4. Who wrote the information above?
5. How long will the exhibition last?
6. Where will the exhibition be held?
7. At what time of the day will the exhibition begin?
8. How much money will Mr. and Mrs. Ndeku with their two children pay?
9. Give another word to mean the same as "exhibition".

10. Write 26^{th} in words.

Music Dance and Drama.

Spelling exercise.

- ⇒ actor
- ⇒ actress
- ⇒ rehearsal
- ⇒ character
- ⇒ cast
- ⇒ costume
- ⇒ prompter
- ⇒ scene
- ⇒ scenery
- ⇒ curtain
- ⇒ conductor
- ⇒ props
- ⇒ concert
- ⇒ theatre
- ⇒ script
- ⇒ audience
- ⇒ choir
- ⇒ perform
- ⇒ characterisation
- ⇒ auditorium
- ⇒ exit
- ⇒ entrance
- ⇒ participate
- ⇒ act

Vocabulary.

1. an actor (n) : a male/man who acts in plays or films. James Ssenkubuge was the best actor in "Kigenya Agenya".
2. an actress (n) a female/woman who acts in a film or a play. e.g. Nakatinda was a good actress in "Kigenya Agenya".
3. to act (v) to take part in a play/a film or any drama. I acted as the managing director of the factory yesterday.
4. rehearsal (n) the practice of a play or music or concert before it is performed in public. We had very nice rehearsals for the play.
5. character (n) a person representing in a film or a play or story. The film revolves around three main characters.
6. characterisation is a way people are represented in a film, a story or a book so that they look/seem real and natural. e.g. The films characterisation of the artist/actor as a complete drunk has annoyed a lot of people.
7. cast (n) the total number of actors and actress in a play or a film. e.g. The cast was made up of fifteen people.
8. costumes (n) the clothes or style of dress worn by actors and actresses on stage. e.g. The actors wore army uniforms as their costumes.
9. a prompter (n) a person who reminds actors and actresses of their words. e.g. Ronnie prompted the cast during the school concert.
10. an auditorium (n) pl = auditoriums / auditoria: part of a theatre or a similar building where people who are listening and watching sit. e.g. No smoking in an auditorium.
11. exit (n) a passage by which one gets out. e.g. The exit is only opened at the end of the play.

12. entrance / entry (n) a passage through which people enter. e.g. There are a lot of people at the theatre entrance.
13. to participate (v) to take part in something e.g. She never participates in any of the plays, does she?
14. a scene (n) part of a play or a film in which the action stays in one place for a continuous period of time. e.g. She refused to appear in the play because their were many rude scenes.

NB. **scenic** (adj) having beauty/being beautiful or nice looking and suitable. e.g She is interested in a career in scenic design. (designing and decorating theatre stages so that they are suitable for particular plays.)

15. a scenery (n) a painted background used on a theatre stage to represent the place where the action is. e.g. I am in charge of the scenery for the play.
16. a scene-shifter (n) a person who changes the scenery (background) in a theatre.
17. a curtain (n) cloth that can be pulled together or apart to cover or open the stage, windows, door etc. e.g. Could you draw all the curtains because the first scene is finished.
18. a conductor (n) someone who directs a performance/controls people playing music e.g. The conductor stopped the music before the end of the show.
19. props (n) costumes and other objects or items, but not instructions needed in play. e.g. Chairs and tables were some of the props used in the play.
20. a concert (n) a musical entertainment by actors and actresses. e.g. A big audience attended The concert.
21. a theatre (n) a building where music, dance and drama activities usually take place. e.g. The district music, dance and drama competitions will take place at the National Theatre.
22. script (n) a paper which shows a written play. e.g. The director has all the scripts of the play.
23. audience (n) people listening to and watching theatre performances. e.g. Alex Mukulu's play excited the audience.
24. choir (n) a group of singers. e.g. The school choir is entertaining the guests.
25. a band (n) a group of musicians who play modern musical instruments together. (Orchestra) e.g. the orchestra / band will travel to the district headquarters tomorrow.
26. a troupe (n) a group of dancers e.g. When she was eighteen, she joined a troupe and she travelled almost the whole world.

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

1. That lady _____a very short play last year. (direct)
2. Pupils _____well in last week's music competitions. (performance)

3. All _____will wear red costumes. (compete)
4. The stage _____should always be present when the play is performed. (manage).
5. People were advised to use the second_____(enter)
6. The _____is always alert in case an actor forgets his words.(prompt)
7. A good _____always encourage the cast (direct)
8. Our _____always wears white gloves. (conduction)
9. The _____was very interesting to the audience. (perform)
10. if you had a good_____, why did you perform poorly?(choral)

Structures

a. "…look forward to…"

1. We are eager to see you playing the trumpet.
   - *We look forward to seeing you play the trumpet.*

2. I am eager to act my part on the stage.
   - *I look forward to acting my part on stage.*

b.) Which...do…..

Which instrument does Bernard play in the orchestra (saxophone)

- *Bernard plays a saxophone in the orchestra.*

c) ……so…/…so…..that…../ consequently……..

The audience were very happy. They clapped their hands

- *The audience were very happy, so they clapped their hands.*
- *The audience were very happy and consequently they clapped their hands.*
- *The audience were very happy and as a consequence they clapped their hands.*
- *The audience were so happy that they clapped their hands.*

d. ……must…if…/….so that…/… or else…. /…. in order…

(i). We have to practise every day. We want to win the drama competition.

- *We must practise every day if we are to win the drama competition.*
- *We must practise every day if we are to win the drama competition.*
- *We must / have to practise in order to win the drama competition.*
- *We must / have to practise so that we win the drama competition.*
- *We must / have to practise or (else) we will/ shall not win/ loose the drama competition*.

Play one "Respect the environment"

Letters

Spelling activity

signature	envelope
address	reference
affectionate	introduction
conclusion	carbon copy
mail	posted
referee	faithfully
e-mail	received
reply	sincerely
aerogram	application
ordinary	apology
resignation	stamp
postage	parcel

Vocabulary

1. an aerogram (n) / aerogramme (n): ero = air travel or air movement. Therefore an aerogramme/aero gram is a letter sent by air. E.g. I received an aerogramme from my friend in America.

2. an address (n) the location of the writer or receiver if the letter it my address include the number of the house of the road and town where a person lives or works and where letters or parcels can be sent.

3. a parcel (n) An object or a collection of objects wrapped in paper so that it can be sent by post. e.g. she got a parcel and lots of cards or her birthday.

4. affectionate (adj) from affection which means feeling of liking (someone or something). She gave her daughter an affectionate kiss and put her to bed.

5. affectionately (adj) with love liking she smiled (adj) with love liking. She smiled affectionately at him.

6. mail (n) letters and parcel that are transported and delivered by post she spent the morning reading and answering reading her mail.

7. e-mail (electronic mail) a system of using computers for sending messages from one place to another. An electronic mailbox is the place where the computer stores messages.

8. referee (n) a person who know you and who is willing to support you when you are trying to get a job. e.g. She gave her college tutor as her referee to the interviewer.

9.signature (n) the act for writing you name written by yourself in the same way usually to show that something has been written, read, etc… by you.

10. conclusion (n) the way a letter/ mail ends e.g. I found the conclusion of her letter rather irritating.

11. to reply (n)/v to make or answer / an answer e.g. She received the letter from the parents, but she never replied it.

12. resignation (n) to resign means to give up a job or position by telling your employer that you are leaving. He resigned (from the company) in order to take a more challenging job. I sent in /hand in/ gave in my resignation letter.

"Since"

1. I last wrote to Ochola in March
   I have not written to Ochola since March
2. We last met in February.
   We have not met since February.
3. My teacher last beat me four days ago.
   It is four days since my teacher (last) beat me.

"For"

1. It is three since I joined this school
   I have been in this school for three years.
2. It is a year since Mr. Bukenya taught us.
   Mr. Bukenya has not taught us for a year.

Reading a friendly letter

Matale Primary School,
P.O. Box 202,
Masaka.

4th January, 2003

Dear Mother,

How are you? This is just to let you know that I arrived safely at school on Monday.
The taxi driver dropped us right at school. Thank you for accompanying me to the taxi park. The taxi broker tied our luggage very securely and nothing fell off on my way.

Thank you for the provision that you bought for me. The shoes and stockings make me look like a real boarding school student. The eats you gave me have helped me to get a lot of friends. Even "the bullies" have not troubled me. I am a "useful newcomer". The roast ground nuts, popularly known here as Busolo, go very fast especially during tea breaks and just before lights go out.

I have found here a few of my former schoolmates who have also joined this school. Cousin Keeya and Mukiibi, who is Mr. Semakula's son, are here. We have formed a working group of three. Unfortunately, my best friend Kayoga didn't pass the Primary 5 end of year examinations well enough to get into boarding school. I was reliably told that he has joined a day school in Kampala!

We haven't done any very serious class work yet. We met our class teacher yesterday. He told us we had to work very had. We shall have to study subjects like Biology, Chemistry, Physics, instead of merely Science. We gave in the pay-in- slips to the bursar and we got our stationery and school uniform. We also cleaned the dormitories and the compound.

Once again I thank you and father for all that you've done to get me into this very good school. I promise I'll study hard and I won't let you down.

Greetings to sister Nalubowa and aunt Nakintu,

Your affectionate son,
Fred

Questions.

8. To whom did Fred write?
9. Did Fred travel alone to school?
10. What was Fred's main reason/purpose of writing a letter?
11. What type of school has Fred gone to?
12. Why was Fred's best friend not at school?
13. Which subjects are new to Fred?
14. Which punctuation mark followed the;

(c) Last line of the address?
(d) Final greeting?

8. Write 4th in full.

Match the information in-group A with that in B.

The writer	Number 3
The introduction	Number 1
The final greeting	Number 5
The writer's address	Number 4
The date	Number 6
The body	Number 7
The receiver of the letters	Number 2

Writing a friendly / personal letter.
When it's written: when one is writing to a friend or a relative.

Points to consider when writing personal letters.

f). Write your address/writer's address at the top right hand corner; end each line of the address with a comma, except the last line, which ends in a full stop. Do not put your name above your address.

g). Skip one line and write date under the writer's address. There are different ways of doing this, but it is usually written as –day –month–year.

h). Begin the letter with Dear ____, (don't forget the comma). There is, however, no standard method of writing the final greeting- in a friendly letter. One may write Dearest Arthur or Dear Agnes etc.

i). Such a letter may end with yours affectionately, best wishes, with love, yours ever loving friend, your loving daughter, yours ever, yours etc...

j). Your may not need to sign a friendly letter as the case with a formal letter. Write only the first in lower case letters.

Reading an official letter

Otubo Primary School,
P.O. Box 334,
Soroti.

20th January, 2003.

The Headmistress,
Kitante S.S,
P.O. Box 7102,
Kampala.

Dear Madam,

Re: Admission to Senior One

I wish to apply for a place in S.1 of your school this year.

I am a male Ugandan aged fourteen years. I sat the Primary Leaving Examination last year and obtained the following results:

Subject	Results
English language	3
Mathematics	2
Science	3
Social studies	4
Total aggregates	12
Division	1(ONE)

In addition to my academic performance, I am very good at music, drama, pottery and storytelling. Throughout my primary education, I have tried to put Otubo Primary School on the Ugandan map.

For further information, madam, I refer you to the head master, Otubo P.S.
I shall be grateful if my application is considered.

Yours faithfully,
Martin Okware
MARTIN OKWARE

The letter begins with Dear sir/ madam because the writer does not know the gender of the addressee.
N.B. (a) If you know the gender, write either Dear Sir, or Dear Madam. If you are writing to more than one man of a particular or certain company, write Dear Mrs. Kasibante and Mawaggali.

The letter has a heading – the subject written about. This heading is usually underlined. The heading starts with Re: which means reference.

The body of the letter should:
(a). Have independent paragraphs with short, but meaningful sentences.
(b). Be well punctuated and each point in a sentence should have a supporting sentence.

The letter should have a closing sentence called a conclusion. This must be in its own paragraph after the body. e.g.

(c) I shall be pleased if my request/ apology is accepted.
(d) I shall be very grateful if my application is considered.

The letter ends with "yours faithfully or yours truly" when the greeting was Dear Sir/ Madam.
The letter ends with "yours sincerely" if the greetings had Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms/ Miss……

The letter is signed and in addition, the sender's name is printed clearly under the signature.

Activity: Apply for job below.
Sales assistants wanted Bargain Supermarket.

Applications are invited for two posts as sales assistants at the above new supermarket. Applicants must be over 18years and must have completed p.7. They must be able to read and write good English. Attractive salary. Apply in your own handwriting by the end of this month to:
The General Manager,
Bargain Supermarket Ltd,
P.O Box 8989,
Jinja.

After applying for the job in question, Jane was called for an interview.
Jane went to the interview room at Pope-Paul Memorial Hall on the 15th September 2007. She arrived at the venue at 2:00p.m, ten minutes before the time for her interviews with the general manager, Mr. Lumbuye; A secretary gave her this form to fill first.

Complete the form in block capitals.

Job applied for: _____

Name in full: _____ Age: _____

Date of birth: _____ Marital status: _____

Name and address of schools you have attended, with dates/ years

_____Years _____

_____ Years _____

_____ Years _____

Qualifications:

Previous employment:

Name of the referee: _____

Signature: _____ Date _____

Interview session

Mr. Lumbuye: Come in, Ms Jane. Good afternoon sit down, please.
Jane: Good afternoon, Mr. Lumbuye.
Mr. Lumbuye: I see from your letter of application that you have already had some experience as a shop attendant .What sort of shop are you working in?
Jane: It's a general shop.
Mr. Lumbuye: How long have you been working there?
Jane: I have been there for three years.
Mr. Lumbuye: Oh, so you've quite a lot of experience. How do you find the job?
Jane: I enjoy it very much, I like dealing in business with people.
Mr. Lumbuye: so, why are you applying for this job?
Jane: I won't to get more experience working in a bigger shop. And I'd also like to work in a place where I could get a promotion.
Mr. Lumbuye: And would you be prepared to take further training?
Jane: Oh yes, I'd like that very much.
Mr. Lumbuye: Would you have any problem getting to work?
Jane: I live quite near here, so I could walk
Mr. Lumbuye: Well, Jane that seems very satisfactory. Thank you very much for coming for this interview. We'll write to you in due course.
Jane: Thank you, sir. Good afternoon.
Jane got the job and worked in the supermarket, she studied part time at a business college and she was eventually made the manager of a new supermarket in Kampala District.

Questions:

8. At what time did the interview take place?
9. What was Jane before she got a new job?
10. Why does Jane want to change her job?
11. Why do you think Jane was given the job?
12. At which time of the day did the interview take place?
13. Where did the interview take place?
14. What lesson do you learn from the time Jane arrived?

ACTIVITY 2. Apply for a vacancy in Soroti Car Company as a sales representative.
1 You must have some experience in selling cars.
2. Age 20-30
3. Must speak English and at least one Ugandan mother tongue.
4. You must be hard working.
5. You must be holding a Uganda Certificate of Education.
Apply in writing to:
Mrs. Mukole,
P.O BOX 6512,
Soroti.

NB Get to know the duties performed by the person holidays the post / jobs you are to apply for.

P7 English Revision

Sub-section I

Complete each sentence with the correct form of word given in brackets.

1. Mary did her work before she _____ to bed. (go).
2. We _____ all our lanterns when the electricity went off. (light)
3. He is _____ good at his work. (fair).
4. The pupils opposed the new regulations _____ by the new headmaster. (introduction).
5. The game master announced this morning that in future games_____ would be bought. (equipment)

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

6. A woman whose husband has died is a _____
7. The thief _____ into the bank and stole a big sum of money.
8. Ivan was _____ of stealing a hen.
9. The judge _____ the thief to three years in prison.
10. She was such an important politician _____ the people cheered her at the meeting.
11. I posted my letter by air _____it might delay on the way.
12. _____ you tell me the truth, you will not be punished,
13. She failed the interviews _____ of the fact that she was bright.
14. The flight to Nairobi was postponed to the next day _____ to bad weather.
15. Our neighbour was charged _____ defilement and sentenced to seven years in prison.

Write the correct English meaning of the following

16. pp 17. c/o 18. AD 19. UCE 20. MCs 21. PTO 22. OK

Re arrange the following in the order of the English alphabet.

23. cemetery, central, centimeter, cent

Give the singular forms of the following non-phrases;

24. black sheep 25. pairs of dock 26. the school compounds
27. gold rings

Rewrite the sentences below giving one word for each group of word underlined words

28. The body of her father was laid to rest at their ancestral ground.
29. I was told to go back to the classroom by my teacher.
30. The three young hens are running down the road.
31. She opened the box with great care and looked inside it.
32. Can I look up the address of their company in the book with addresses and telephone numbers?
33. Mbaata is the only child whose parents died we have in this school.
34. John has been beaten two times today.

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

35. Pinto began collecting stamps four years ago. (Re write using: …..since….)
36. Omondi has spent one year without receiving any letter. (Rewrite using ….for…)
37. She is quiet. Her sister is talkative. (Rewrite and join using "where as")
38. The thieves stole Ronald's new computer. (Rewrite using: "robbed")
39. Who set that examination? (Rewrite and end:…….set?)
40. "Would you like to play netball tomorrow?" Kamya asked Ruth. (Rewrite and begin: Kamya asked Ruth…)

41. This is the tallest man I have ever seen. (Rewrite using……never…….)
42. That's the boy. His friend lent me a bicycle. (Join using "whose")
43. Lung cancer is always caused by smoking. (Re write beginning; Smoking…)
44. The teacher wanted to know from Donald whether he had paid any money to Bamutaura. (Re write in Direct speech
45. Term II will end on 15th august 2009. We shall do our exams on 9th and 10th August 2009. (Join using….by the time….)
46. My son revised his notes and did all the work. My son did not pass his exams. (Join as one sentence using ….. in spite….)
47. I saw a girl. She was brown. She was ugly. She was young. (Join as one sentence without using; and, who, or, that)
48. Jane was given school fees. Jane went to school. (Join beginning. Having …..)
49. Immediately the guest went out, the people in the audience started shouting. (Rewrite using; No sooner.. …)
50. Kapere has not seen me for ten years. (Rewrite and end …..ago)
51. P.7 candidates packed macron. P.7 candidates packed juice. (Rewrite using "not only")
52. If she becomes the president of Uganda, she will rule for only one term. (Rewrite using …became….)
53. Nambi was intelligent. Walumbe was very intelligent. (Join and begin: Walumbe)
54. If you do not settle down and revise your notes, you will fail your exams. (Rewrite using…unless…)
55. Betty stole food. Andrew stole food too. (Join and end……did Andrew.)
56. A few people were seen crossing the railway. (Rewrite and complete with a suitable question tag.)
57. He stole my pen yesterday. (Rewrite and begin: It……..)
58. P.7 candidates need counseling. (Rewrite and begin: What……)
59. We shall meet three days from now. (Rewrite and end ……time.)

COMPREHENSION [DIALOGUE]

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

Omonyo: Good morning, Bangi. You seem to be in a hurry. Where are you going this Monday morning?

Bangi: I am going to the police station. The Local Council officials arrested Mrs. Kapere last night.

Omonyo: Why was she arrested?

Bangi: The villagers say that she always mistreats her daughters. She beats and starves them every day. I want to find out how the police are going to handle the case.

Omonyo: That is a serious matter. She should know that it is a crime to mistreat children.

Bangi: It is unbelievable how cruel some parents and guardians can be. They punish their own children in such a cruel way. Other parents don't even send their children to school.

Omonyo: I will come with you. I want to know what action will be taken against her.

Bangi: In case she is found guilty, she may be sentenced to some years in jail. That will be a lesson for parents who don't respect the rights of children.

Questions

1. What part of the day did the dialogue take place?
2. How many people took part in the dialogue?
3. Where was Bangi going?

4. On which day of the week did the two friends have the dialogue?
5. Why was Mrs. Kapere arrested?
6. Who arrested Mrs. Kapere?
7. How did Mrs. Kapere mistreat her daughters?
8. Apart from Mrs. Kapere, how do other parents and guardians mistreat their children?
9. Why did Omony want to go with Bangi to the police station?
10. Which punishment will Mrs. Kapere get if she is found guilty?
11. Do you think children should be punished? Give a reason for your answer.

COMPREHENSION (POETRY)

Read the poem and, in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

Fight for your rights,
A child is any person,
Below the age of eighteen.
A child's rights means what,
A child must have to help in
His/ her proper growth and development.

Fight for your rights!
Like children of other countries,
A child in Uganda should,
Have the same rights,
Regardless of sex, religion, custom,
Rural or urban background, nationality,
Tribes, race and marital status of parents.

Fight for your rights!
Children's rights include:
The right to grow up in a peaceful environment,
The right to a basic education,
The right to medicare,
The right to a name and identity,
To mention but a few.

There are children in homes,
Whose lives are but sad stories,
Whose stories are never told,
Whose voices are never heard
Whose songs are never sung!

Fight for your rights!
However, these rights go with responsibilities,
Some children think they can do or have,
Anything they want in life.
Children should help their parents,
Do any piece of work given
To them even at school.
But this work should not,
Be of any harm to his/ her health.

Questions

1. According to the poem, who is a child?
2. What is the poem about?
3. Why are children's rights important?
4. Must children's religion be considered when giving them their rights?
5. Give any two children's rights listed in the poem.
6. How many stanzas does the poem have?
7. According to the poem, what is not heard?
8. Which piece of work must children do?
9. Write any word that rhymes with peace in the poem.
10. Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

COMPREHENSION

Read and study the information given carefully and in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index No.

2	5	0	2	6	3	0	2

Name: BIDANDI SWAIBU

Signature: Bidandi Swaibu

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU'RE TOLD TO DO SO

Read the following instructions carefully:

1. This paper has two section; A and B.
2. Section A, subsection I has 30 questions (30 marks) and subsection II has 20 questions (20 marks)
3. Section B has 5 questions (50 marks)
4. Answer ALL questions. All answers to both section; A and B must be written in the spaces provided.
5. All answers must be written using blue or black ball point pen or ink. Only diagrams must be done in pencil.
6. Unnecessary alteration of work may lead to loss of marks.
7. Any handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to loss of marks.

SECTION	MARKS	T/L MARKS	FOR OFFICE USE
A (I)	26	26	26
A (II)	23	24	24
B	47	47	47

TOTAL	96	97	97
UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD			

Questions

1. For what type of examination is the information given?
2. What was the index number of the candidate?
3. Who was the candidate shown in the information?
4. Why do you think an index number is very vital?
5. How many sections does a paper of English have?
6. When must a candidate write with a red pen?
7. How will a candidate who writes illegibly be punished?
8. Why is it important for a candidate to read instructions carefully before answering any question?
9. Which body in Uganda is responsible for setting national examinations?
10. Write PLE in full.

Below is a letter. Read it carefully and use the information to answer all questions about it.

Buloba College,
P.O. BOX 3411,
Kampala.

30th June, 2008

The Director,
Dual Finance Company Ltd,
P.O Box 3411,
Kampala

Through:
The Director,
Kampala Modern School,
P.O. BOX 421,
Kampala.

Through:
The Headmaster,
Kampala Modern School,
P.O. BOX. 421,
Kampala.

Dear Sir,

Re: Application for a Loan

I submit my request to you consideration for a loan of shs.200.000
This could be recovered in the end of June and July, 2008. The purpose of this letter is to authorize the school administration deduct 100.000 plus the interest per month from my salary.
I should be very grateful for your support.

Yours faithfully,
Mukaabya Simon

MUKAABYA SIMON
Class teacher

QUESTIONS

11. When was the letter written?
12. What type of letter was written?
13. Who was to endorse the writer's letter first?
14. Why was the letter written?
15. How can one write back to the writer?
16. What is the writer of the letter?
17. In how many months will the writer pay the loan?
18. To whom was the letter written?
19. Give another type of letter?
20. Write Re in full.

RADIO, TELEVISION, VIDEO TAPE AND CASSETTE PLAYER

Vocabulary practice

(a). *Spellings:*

1. programme
2. broadcast
3. announcement
4. accommodation
5. competitor
6. advertisement
7. eject
8. record
9. studio
10. tune
11. knob
12. aerial
13. presenter
14. guest
15. host

Meaning of the vocabulary

1. ***programme***: a planned broadcast on radio or television. e.g. My favourite radio *programme* is local sports in Uganda.
2. ***to broadcast***: to transmit radio or television programmes. e.g. The news about Obama's victory as the first Black African American president was widely *broadcast* on radios and televisions.
3. ***announcement:*** a statement to inform the public about something. e.g. I heard the radio *announcement* about Saddam Hussein's death.
4. ***advertisement***: a notice or message to the public especially through the newspaper, radio or television. e.g. The job of a secretary was *advertised* on WBS television.
5. ***eject*:** to push out from within e.g. You must press the *eject* button on the cassette player to get out the tape.
6. ***to record***: to register sound on a disc or tape. e.g. Our choir *recorded* their favourite songs from Radio Simba Studios.
7. ***to tune***: to adjust a radio, television or cassette player so as to receive a programme or station. e.g. Please, *tune* to Capital Radio for the football commentary.
8. ***an aerial***: a structure that transmits or receives radio or television signals. e.g. Please, could you move the aerial/ pull out the *aerial* so that we can get the pictures clearly?
9. ***a knob***: a round button on a machine for adjusting it. e.g I was told not to touch the *knob* because my father was listening to the morning news.
10. ***studio*** (pl - s): a room from which radio or television programmes are broadcast or recorded. e.g. I was hosted in Beat FM *studio* for a talk show.
11. ***presente*r**: a person who introduces and appear in a television or radio programme. e.g. He has never worked as a radio *presenter*.
12. ***a moderator***: a person who presides over a debate on/ in a the studio. e.g. Medi Nsereko, the *moderator* of "Kiriza oba gaana programme", was interrogated by the police.

Activity.

a). On a full page, draw the following:

i). a radio and name: the speakers, knob, aerial, volume control, play button, eject button, record button.

b). Construct a sentence using each of the new words learnt.

c) Write the following in full form:

CD, DVD, FM, AM, TV, DJ

Read and use the words in brackets to complete the sentence given below.

1. The orchestra played only African _____. (musician)
2. A remote control is used to _____ a television or radio. (fine - tuned)
3. A cassette player uses _____ to play music. (tape)

4. The video deck is not fixed _____(proper)
5. I heard Saddam's death _____ on Radio One. (announce)
6. Tugume's _____ musician is Silvesta Kyagulanyi.(favour)
7. Our teacher likes _____ to WBS television on Thursdays. (tune)
8. This radio station _____ pop music every day. (broadcast)
9. Quiet! There is some _____ going on now. (record)
10. Television and radio _____are always busy. (studio)

STRUCTURES

Using " Which /who/ what is..... favourite.....?"

Examples.

1. My favourite radio station is Capital FM.

   Which is your favourite radio station?

2. I don't know the television programme Ronald likes most

   Which is Ronald's favourite television programme?

Activity:

Using the structure above, form questions for the statements below.

a). Omoding's best radio programme is "sports"

b). My favourite news broadcaster is Bbaale Francis.

c). Julius' favourite music tape is " Prisoner" by Lucky Dube.

Using " If....., I/he/she/you/they/Deo.....will.....(if 1)

Example

1. Davis may get money and buy a radio.
   - *If Davis gets money, he will buy a radio.*
2. I may go to Kampala and buy a record player.
   - *If I go to Kampala, I will buy a record player.*

Activity

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

1. Kabuye may apply for the job when he sees the advertisement. (Begin: If.....)
2. Nafuna has to adjust the aerial when the sound is not clear. (Rewrite and use.....if.....)
3. I may learn a lot when I tune to Radio One. (Rewrite and begin: Unless.....)
4. I may get money today and I repair the speakers of my radio. (Rewrite and begin: If.....)
5. Daddy increases the volume whenever he wants to hear clearly. (Rewrite using.....if.....)

Using .....if I /you/he/spoke/were/took/did/came.....,.....would.....(If - 2) – impossibilities.

Examples

a). (having money, buying a radio)

- *If I had money, I would buy a radio.*

b). (being the president, stop people from paying NSSF.

- *If I were the president, I would stop people from paying NSSF.*

c). (becoming an angel, flying to heaven)

- *If I became an angel, I would fly to heaven.*

Activity

Construct sentences in if 2 using the following.

1. leading Uganda, being very happy
2. making a radio stadio, having a studio
3. having money, making radio announcements.

Using I like/ enjoy/prefer/am interested in.....

Examples**.**

1. Sarah likes listening to radio programmes.
2. We all enjoy watching Power Rangers on T.V.
3. They are interested in listening to Radio Simba between 5 pm and 7 pm.
4. Youth prefer watching talk shows on WBS to any other television programme.

Using....like/ enjoy/ more than/prefer....to../more interested in.....than.....

Examples.

a). Primary pupils liked watching teletabbies more than playing football.

- *Primary pupils enjoyed watching teletabbies more than playing football.*
- *Primary pupils preferred watching teletabbies to playing football.*
- *Primary pupils were more interested in watching teletabbies than playing football*.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using all the three structures.

a). Sheilla likes listening to talk shows more than watching movies.

b). David and I enjoyed drinking juice more than eating food.

c). I am more interested in reading novels than reading newspapers

COMPREHENSION 1

Read the following passage and, in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

A radio is also known as the wireless. It is a machine that is used to send and receive programme broadcasts to the public through sound waves.

The radio was invented by a man called Marconi in the year 1912. The invention of the radio brought the people in the world closer to each other. Spoken words could be heard thousands of kilometres away. The ideas of great men, songs of great singers and speeches of important statesmen could reach every home which owned a radio set.

Compared to the situation twenty year ago, today many homes, both in urban and rural areas have radio sets. There are different types, shapes, sizes and colours of radio sets. Some radios use electricity, while others use cells or batteries.

The radio has been improved upon over the years. Many radio sets have a cassette part where tapes can be played. Radio sets which have cassette players are able to use compact tapes that have recorded music or any other information. Some radio sets have disc players. What is special about these complex sets is that they have special buttons to play, stop, forward, rewind, record and eject the tapes and discs with recorded messages. When you have a radio set, you are able to listen to different radio programmes such as news bulletins, pop and traditional music, education, politics, current affairs, sports, religion, talk shows, children's programmes, announcements and advertisements. A radio, therefore, plays a big part in people's lives.

Questions

1. What is a radio used for?
2. How does a radio send and receive programmes?
3. Who invented a radio?
4. When was a radio invented?
5. How has a radio helped people?
6. According to the passage, write one type of radio.
7. Why do you think people prefer using phones to using radios in sending messages?
8. What is the importance of a cassette part on a radio?
9. Why is an aerial important on a television set?
10. Write the plural forms of the following:

a). radio b). battery

COMPREHENSION

Read the radio broadcast below as presented by Ignatius Tendo and use it to answer all questions about it.

Good evening listeners. This is Jinja Greater Radio on FM 106.5. The time is exactly 6:00 pm East African Standard Time. I am Ignatius Tendo presenting your popular programme " Sports News Special".

This is a programme that brings you highlights of local and international sports events.

Last Tuesday, Bugembe Football Stars beat Wairaka Young Lions seven goals to two, in an exciting match played at Bugembe Stadium. However, the match ended prematurely because spectators threw flying objects to one another. Many people were injured. Those critically injured were rushed to Jinja Hospital. Local Administration Police helped to prevent further chaos.

During the wrestling match, a sixty – year - old man, Kibuto, amazed everybody in Magamaga trading centre where a wrestling competition was staged over the weekend. He stunned the fans when he threw Kanyama off his feet.

In the women football league, Jinja Greater Radio has learnt that Iganga Women's Football Club will play against Kamuli Tough Ladies at Iganga Stadium. This will be in 20th February, 2002. Gateway Bus Company has offered free transport to all Kamuli Supporters.

Questions

1. Whose radio programme is written in the passage?
2. At what time was the programme broadcast?
3. Which programme did Ignatius broadcast?
4. How important is Tendo's programme?
5. Where does Tendo work?
6. When did Bugembe Football stars beat Waibale Young Lions?
7. Construct a sentence using each of the following words a)beat and b)win
   c) further and d) farther
8. How did the football match between Bugembe Football Stars and Waibale Young Lions end?
9. Why did the match between Bugembe Football stars and Waibale Young Lions end the way it ended?
10. How were the people who were critically injured helped?
11. Write another word to mean the same as:

a). amazed b). stunned c). fans d). critically

12. How did the gateway help the supporters of Kamuli Tough Ladies?
13. Write the following abbreviations in full

i). FM ii). pm iii). AM iv) am

COMPOSITION

Guided composition

Aida and Opio are talking about the environment. Complete the dialogue correctly.

Aida: Hello Opio, what is your opinion about our environment?

Opio: Hello Aida, Today our environment _____ at a very fast rate. (destroy)

Aida: In which way is the environment being destroyed?

Opio: People are busy _____. (cut trees / burn grass)

Apio: How else is the environment endangered?

Opio: Farmers constantly _____(overgrazing land and polluting water)

Aisha: What have you done to stop these bad practices?

Opio: My friend, Tom and I have _____ (teach people conservation methods)

Aisha: What are these methods you have taught them?

Opio: We have _____ (educate terracing, mulching)

Aisha: I would also like to know the disadvantages of overgrazing.

Opio: Overgrazing _____ (cause soil erosion)

Aisha: Do you ever talk about the importance of trees?

Opio: Yes, trees _____ (keep air pure)

Aisha: What else do you advise people to do?

Opio: All people _____ (plant trees)

Aisha: Do trees have any other importance?

Opio: Yes, trees _____(shade, holding soil, act as wind breaks)

Aisha: They provide us with food as well.

Opio: True. Trees _____(give nutritious fruits)

Aisha: I hope people's attitude towards the environment will change positively.

Opio: Hopefully. Then our beautiful environment can sustain us for a long time.

Revision exercise

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. Musa might suffer from cough (Re-write using .....likely.....)
2. If you do not practise good farming methods, you will get poor crop yields. (Rewrite beginning: Unless)
3. We terraced the hill – sides, so we did not experience any soil erosion (Rewrite using beginning: If we had not.....)
4. Boys are mulching the tomato gardens. (Rewrite beginning: The tomato garden.....)
5. Opio had to buy manure. He wanted good crops. (Join using " so that")
6. The villagers planted trees to control soil erosion. (Rewrite using " in order")
7. People in Kamito village cut down all trees. Now they experience droughts. (Join as one sentence using " for")

8. The farmers made terraces but the soil was washed away all the same.(Rewrite and begin: Although.....)
9. The farmers made terraces but the soil was washed away all the same. (Rewrite using "yet")

HAPPY MARTYRS' DAY

English Revision Work (children's Rights)

NB. *Do not forget to write legibly! Aim at getting at least 97 %*

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

1. The old man was _____ for defilement.(prison)
2. It is a _____ act to force a girl into marriage. (crime)
3. Children must have their _____. (free)
4. Four men were arrested for _____(defile)
5. You will receive a heavy _____ for child abuse. (punish)
6. To say that I defiled your daughter is a serious _____ (accuse)
7. That man has been _____ to twenty years in jail for incest. (sentence)
8. The man who was arrested _____ guilty. (plead)
9. They are tired because they _____ in the garden since nine O'clock. (work)
10. In many parts of Africa, people live in a _____ condition. (pity)
11. The fatal accident on Jinja Road was a head – on _____ with an on – coming truck. (collide)
12. Of all the animals in the world, which one lives _____. (long)
13. Mary _____ her homework before she went to bed. (do)
14. We all _____ our lanterns when the electricity went off.(light)
15. The games master announced that in future, steps _____ to buy games equipment in time.(take)

Use the best words to complete the sentences below.

16. _____ you tell me the truth, everything will be all right.
17. The police officer _____ my daughter was defiled has been arrested.
18. Since she pleaded, _____ in the court of law, she was acquitted.
19. All the defilers pleaded _____ the judge for forgiveness.
20. Alintuma was _____ with defilement.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in brackets

21. Kamalu was charged with defilement. (Rewrite using..... accused.....)
22. The sugar daddy was arrested. He was caught defiling a schoolgirl. (Join as one sentence using.....because.....)
23. The man was sentenced to twelve years in prison. He defiled a five – year - old girl.(Join using .....who.....)
24. Mugoya defiled his daughter. The daughter was seven years old. (Join and end..... daughter.)
25. If you do not understand your rights, you will be in trouble.(Rewrite beginning: If you had not....)
26. If your father is very cruel, should report him to police. (Rewrite and begin: Had.....)
27. If you plead guilt, you will not be excused. (Rewrite and begin: Unless.....)
28. "You will be arrested for giving false evidence," the judge told Mugaga. (Rewrite beginning: The judge told Mugaga that.....)
29. If you go into marriage early, you get many problems. (Rewrite using: The .....the.....)
30. joseph said childrens rights are very important (Rewrite and punctuate correctly)
31. Bob said that he could not forgive Mr. Mwambu for defiling his young girl.(rewrite using "....." said Bob.)
32. Stop blaming my wife; I put the defiler in prison without anybody's help. (Rewrite and end.....self)
33. The judge was very impartial. We had lunch with him. (Join and use .....whom.....)
34. The gentleman was taken to court. His son is also a criminal. (Join using.....whose.....)
35. Who lent you that book? (Rewrite and begin: From.....?)

For questions 36 – 38, write the abbreviations in full.

36. Co. 37. sh. 38. P.T.O

Give the plural form of each of the following:

39. ream of paper 40. a pair of boots

41. Write a letter to the speaker of Parliament complaining about the way children's rights are abused in Uganda. Cite two examples of such rights abused and give two bad practices which adults do that hurt children. Suggest what the government should do to stop child abuse. Use your school address as your personal address.

Examination

Spelling Exercise

-	accurate	-	percent	-	revision
-	aggregate	-	supervisor	-	plentiful
-	briefing	-	seal	-	generally
-	disqualified	-	scrutiny	-	stimulate
-	examiner	-	cheat	-	studying
-	instruction	-	malpractice	-	particularly
-	invigilators	-	temptation	-	relaxation

Vocabulary practice

1. ***accurate*** (adj) – being without mistakes. e.g. All my answers were accurate. I scored 100% in the examinations.
2. ***aggregate*** (n) – total point or marks scored in an examination. e.g. My brother got four points/ aggregate four in PLE.
3. ***briefing*** (n) instructions given to candidates before their examinations. e.g. We had a briefing with the headmaster two days before the examination started.
4. ***cheating/ malpractice*** (n) – a dishonest act/ unethical or illegal or misconduct during an examination. e.g. Cheating during an / the examination is a punishable act.
5. ***examination centre*** (n) a place, normally a school from where candidates sit their examinations.
   e.g Our school is an examination centre for four other schools.
6. ***examiner*** (n) – a person charged with a responsibility of setting or marking an examination. e.g. Our teachers of English in P.7 are examiners of PLE and Mock examinations.
7. ***instructions*** (n) guidelines to follow during an examination . e.g. All candidates ought to read all the ***instructions*** carefully before answering any question.
8. ***invigilator*** (n) – a person who supervises an examination. e.g. Mrs. Emesu was our invigilator during the Mock examinations.
9. ***supervisor*** (n) a person chosen to oversee or be in charge of an examination centre. e.g. The invigilators gave the sealed return examination envelops to the supervisor.

10. ***scrutinise*** (v) to have a close look at something examine closely. e.g. (strutiny (n) close examination)

syn = examination / perusal/ study/ analysis/ investigation

Brainstorming exercise

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

1. It is very _____ to fail a simple examination. (easily)
2. When an _____ is difficult, it is easy for candidates to fail it. (examiner)
3. There must be silence in all the _____.(examination room)
4. Candidates should use blue or black ink when _____examinations. (to write)
5. Correct answers are _____ marked with a red tick. (usual)
6. _____ examinations becomes interesting when candidates have used a good and legible handwriting. (mark)
7. Everyone waits _____ for the results from the markers.(eager)
8. Pupils should do the _____ exercises after every lesson. (revise)
9. The _____ asked the candidates to stand up. (invigilate)
10. Examination _____ should always be very clear. (instruct)
11. Ronah _____ her examination with flying colours. (pass)
12. All the results for the pupils of Kivu Primary School were _____ for indulging themselves in examination malpractice. (cancel)

STRUCTURES

a). **Using .....so.....that.....**

1. The mock examinations were very easy. Almost all candidates passed them.
   - *The mock examinations were so easy that almost all candidates passed them.*

Activity

Join the sentences given using.....so.....that....

1. The Maths and English examinations were well set. All of us passed very excellently.
2. The briefing took a long time. The candidates got impatient.

b). **Using "....ly" (adverbs of manner)**

1. Etima does his work with great care.
   - Etima does his work carefully.
2. The teacher responded to the pupil in a rude way.
   - The teacher responded to the pupil rudely.

Replace the underlined words with one word.

1. Oundo does all exercises with ease.
2. Epenu wrote his answers in a legible way.
3. The teacher advised us to write the answers with accuracy.
4. You should write your work in a clear way.
5. Candidates sat for Primary Leaving Examination with confidence.

c). **Using " Although...../ .....although.....or..... despite.../ Despite....or...in spite / In spite...**

1. The examinations were difficult. Jane passed all the papers.
   - *Although the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
   - *Jane passed all the papers although the examinations were difficult.*
   - *Despite the fact that the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*

- *Jane passed all the papers despite the fact that the examinations were difficult.*
- *In spite of the fact that the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
- *Jane passed all the papers in spite of the fact that the examinations were difficult.*

Rewrite the sentences given using all structures learnt in c

1. The Mathematics paper was easy. A number of children failed it.
2. Kaggwa joined Ntale Secondary. Kaggwa didn't pass his PLE.

d). **Using "If....., you will... (If 1)**

- When you read the instructions carefully, you will know how to answer the questions
  - If you read the instructions carefully, you will know to answer the questions.

Rewrite the sentences given using structure (d).

1. When you are accurate, you can get the answers right.

- *If you are accurate, you will get the answers right.*

2. When you revise your work, you can pass the examination.
3. When you study hard, you may pass your examination.
4. When you score 90%, you are able to get distinction one.

e). **Using....., isn't he? (Question tags)**

- John is coming by train, *isn't he*?
- We need help, *don't we*?
- We used to cry, *didn't we*?
- My baby dared to killed a snaked, *didn't it*?
- She didn't use to cry at night, *did she*?

Rewrite and supply the suitable question tag.

1. They left for the meeting very late,_____?
2. The children couldn't understand the play, _____?
3. The shop isn't closed, _____?
4. She wants to pass her exams, _____?
5. You will drive me to Jinja, _____?

TABLE INTERPRETATION

The table shows the number of candidates who registered for different language in u c e exams.

Year	Kiswahili	German	Luganda	Arabic
1993	20	103	5527	164
1994	58	96	6443	139
1995	128	106	7720	280
1996	129	109	7966	273
1997	251	97	8540	325

Question

25. What is the table about?
26. How many languages are listed in the table?
27. Which language do majority candidates do?
28. In which class were the candidates who sat for the languages?
29. How many candidates sat for Arabic in 1996?
30. In which year did the least candidates register for Germany?
31. When did UNEB register the highest number of candidates for Kiswahil?
32. Which two languages have had the number of the candidates increasing steadily for the whole period?
33. How many candidates sat for all the languages in 1994?
34. Where was this information got?
35. Write UCE in full.

Re-write as instructed in brackets

36. All the pupils were present.
    (Begin: Every…….)
    (Begin: None….)

We arrived at the airport early at 7:00a.m.(Re-write using …reach….)

COMPREHENSION

Read and study the information given carefully, and in full sentences, answer all questions about it.

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index No.

2	5	0	2	6	3	0	2

Name: BIDANDI SWAIBU

Signature: Bidandi Swaibu

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU'RE TOLD TO DO SO

Read the following instructions carefully:

1. This paper has two section; A and B.
2. Section A, subsection I has 30 questions (30 marks) and subsection II has 20 questions (20 marks)
3. Section B has 5 questions (50 marks)
4. Answer ALL questions. All answers to both section; A and B must be written in the spaces provided.
5. All answers must be written using blue or black ball point pen or ink. Only diagrams must be drawn in pencil.
6. Unnecessary alteration of work may lead to loss of marks.
7. Any handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to loss of marks.

SECTION	MARKS	T/L MARKS	FOR OFFICE USE
A (I)	26	26	26
A (II)	23	24	24
B	47	47	47
TOTAL	96	97	97

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Questions

1. For what type of examination is the information given?
2. What was the index number of the candidate?
3. Who was the candidate shown in the information?
4. Why do you think an index number is very vital?
5. How many sections does a paper of English have?
6. When must a candidate write with a red pen?
7. How will a candidate who writes illegibly be punished?
8. Why is it important for a candidate to read instructions carefully before answering any question?
9. Which body in Uganda is responsible for setting national examinations?

10. Write PLE in full.

A. **<u>Read the tips below and, in full sentences, answer all questions about it.</u>**

a). Fill in your examination number. You are identified by this number in the Uganda National Examinations Board office.

b). You name must be written in block letters.

c). You are supposed to sign on your paper to confirm that you are responsible for all the answers written on it.

d). Read the instructions carefully because they are a guide on what to be done in the examination.

e). The boxes for the official information must be left blank.

f). Never begin writing until you are told to do so.

Questions

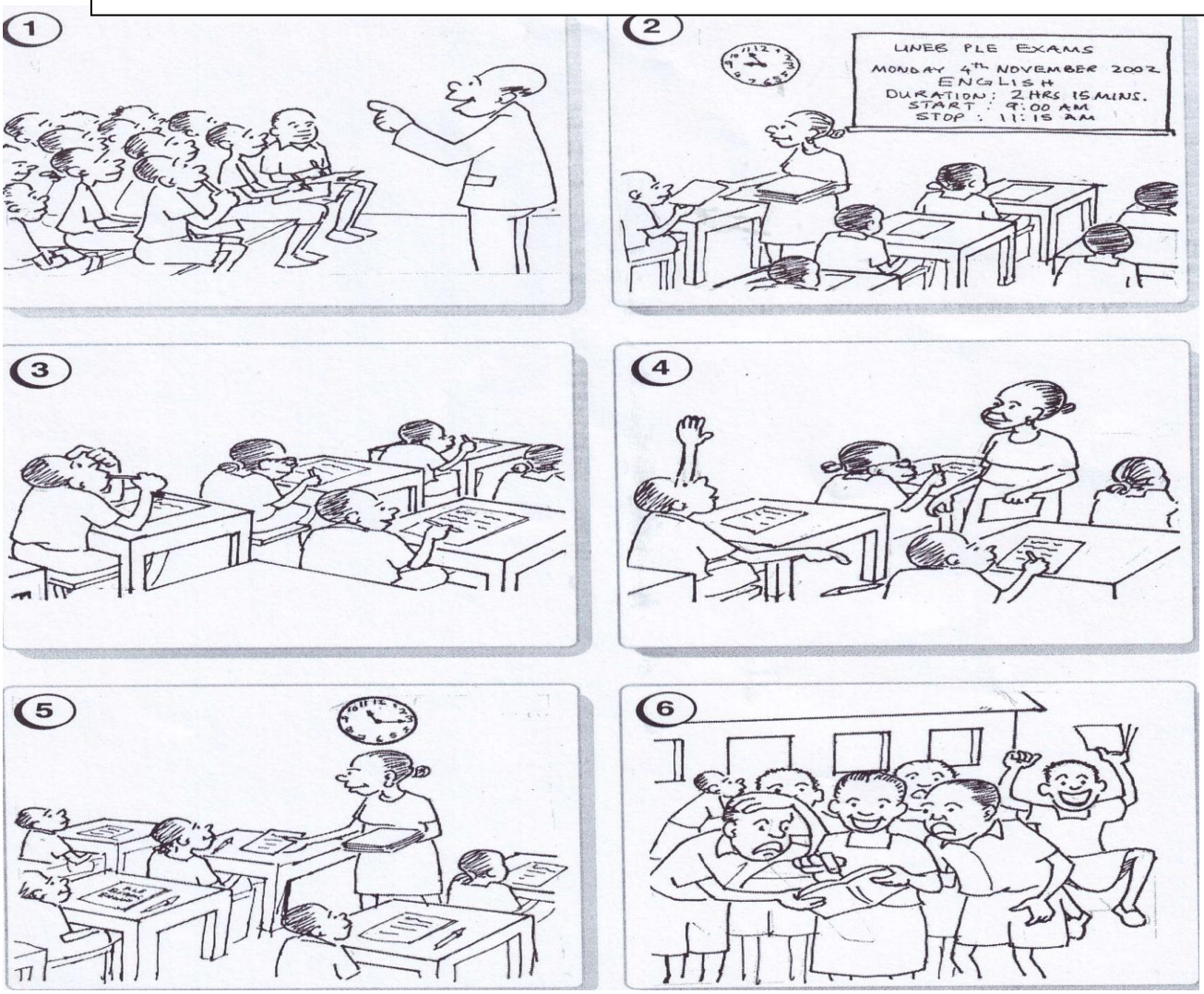
1. Why must a candidate sign on his examination paper?
2. Why should you write your examination number on your examination paper?
3. When do you start writing on your examination paper?
4. How many marks would you score if you answered all questions rightly?
5. What do you think would happen if one forgot to write one's name on the examination paper?
6. How must a candidate write his name?

Composition work for practice

A. *Picture compositions.*

Below is a picture story about Examination at Kabojja Junior Primary School. In only one sentence, explain what is taking place in each picture. You can use the words given below in your sentence construction.

invigilator, briefing, teacher, candidates lamenting, recalling the answers, headmaster, cheering, teaching, give out exams



a). Picture 1
b). Picture 2
c). Picture 3
d). Picture 4
e). Picture 5
f). Picture 6
g). Why do you think candidate in picture 3 has put his finger on the head?
h). At what time of the day did the examination end?
i). How long did the examination take?
j). Why do you think candidates in picture 6 are happy?

B. ***Below is series of pictures. Study them and write a sentence explaining what is happening in each picture. You may use the words given below:***

graduated, go school running, married, celebrating, eating food, doing exams, wetted by rain.

a)	b)
c)	d)
e)	f)

In picture A: ……..
In picture B: ……..
In picture C: ……
In picture D: ……
In picture E: …….
In picture F: …….

g). How did the children in the picture story use to go to school?
h). As a pupil at school, when would you advise other pupils to get involved in marriage relationship?
i). How can a school going pupil avoid catching HIV / AIDS?
j). Marrying at the age of 13 is good. True of false? Give a reason to support your answer.

An announcement

Mr. Paul Muteweta with deep sorrow announces the untimely death of his only son, Fred Ndugga who has been the headmaster of Kitoro Primary School.

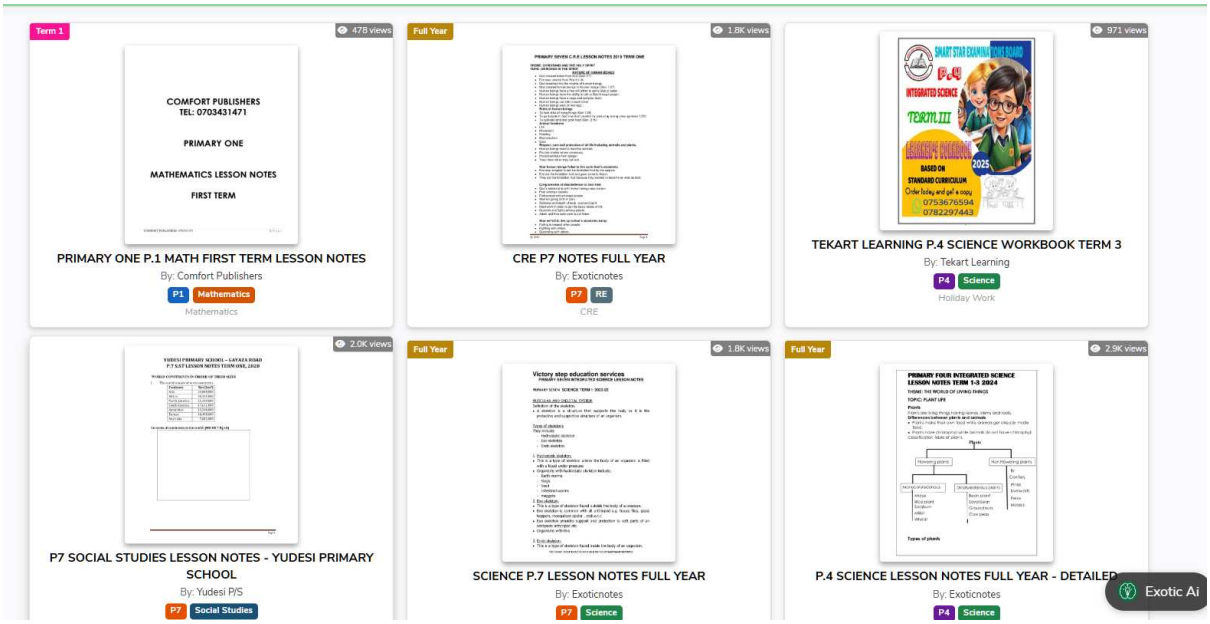
He passed away of heart failure on Sunday,5th April 2013 while driving to school. Informed are members of Kitoro Primary School, the DEO Nakasongola District, relatives and friends and in-laws. There will be a funeral service at Kitoro Primary School Freedom Square at 2:00pm on Monday, 7th April 2013 and there after burial will take place at 3:00pm at the deceased's home in Bukomansimbi.

May his soul rest in eternal peace!

Questions:

13. What is the above piece of writing?
14. Who wrote the announcement?
15. Which school was the deceased heading?
16. What caused the death of the late Ndugga?
17. How many sons did Mr.Muteweta have?
18. Where was the funeral service going to take place?
19. When was the deceased buried?
20. Why do you think the announcement was made?
21. Write another word/other words to mean:
    a. deceased
    b. passed away
    c. untimely
22. 'I will take you to Queen Elizabeth National Park next week,' said the teacher.
    (Re-write without quotation marks)
    Re-write the sentences giving the opposite form of the underlined words
23. He has got a permanent job.
24. Success in the examination is brought about by many factors.

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