PRIMARY SEVEN TERM ONE

COMPREHENSION NOTES

WEEK ONE:

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

Holiday plans.

1) Vocabulary

holidays	travel	plan	breakup	break off
prepare	remedial	classes	vacation	pen pals
rural	urban	commence	programme	up-country

Construct meaningful sentences using the above words and phrases.

2) Language Structures. a) Using: " I am ....."

Example:

(i) What are you going to do at the beginning of the holidays?

(Help mother in the garden) I am going to help mother in the garden.

(ii) What are you going to do at school?

(Study all the taught subjects) I am going to study all the taught subjects at school.

Exercise Reference Mk bk 7 page 49.

Use the words in the brackets to answer the given questions beginning: I am going to ….

b) Structural pattern: "You won't .....?" "No...."

Example:

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

(i) You won't stay in town, will you?

(ii) No, I am going to the village for holidays.

2. I will go camping instead of going swimming.

(i) You won't go swimming, will you?

(ii) No, I am going camping.

Exercise

Study the given examples carefully and then answer the given exercise on page 50.

c) Reported speech

Using: "I am going to ……."

" He/She said that ……. He was going to help his parents.

1. Example: He said, "I am going to help his parents."

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

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

- They said that they were going for holidays soon.

Exercise.

d) Structural pattern: " I am going to ……", " ……going to ……"

Example:

(i) I shall go to Jinja for holidays next week.

- I am going to Jinja for holidays next week.

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

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

Exercise.

Oral work

Mk bk 7 page 51.

DIALOGUE: Read the given dialogue on page 51 – 52 Mk bk 7 and answer relevant questions.

POEM: A time to relax. Read the given poem and answer relevant questions.

COMPREHENSION: School Holidays.

Read the passage below and answer the questions about it.

Mk bk 7 page 53 – 54.

WEEK TWO.

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS.

Holiday activities.

(a) Vocabulary

study	concert	bus fare	excitement	trip
tour	routine	farm		cook
chores	show	exciting	begin	vacation
visit	revise		report	

Language structures: Oral work

If three conditional sentences

(i) ……. looking forward to …….

Example

1. We are very eager to see you next week.

- We are looking forward to seeing you next week.

2. I am anxious to visit my relatives.

- I am looking forward to visiting my relatives.

Exercise.

Oral work

Using: Looking forward to.

1. I shall give my report to my parents on Friday.

2. Many children are very eager to go to a picnic during the holiday.

3. She will stay with her aunt in the upcoming holiday.

4. I shall look after cows during the holiday.

Read the given notice which was written by one keen observer in Kampala and then answer questions about it.

12th APRIL, 2010

DURING SCHOOL HOLIDAYS, HOLIDAY MAKERS GO HOLIDAY MAKING TO DIFFERENT PLACES HOLDING EACH OTHER'S HANDS, STUDYING LITTLE BUT CARING MORE ABOUT PLAYING GAMES MOST OF THE TIME, WATCHING TVS AND LIVING TO EAT AND SLEEP.

Questions.

1. What is the notice about?
2. When was the notice written?
3. Who wrote the notice?
4. Where do holiday makers go?
5. According to the writer, how do holiday makers move?
6. What do holiday makers care about?
7. Explain the meaning of "Live to eat and sleep"
8. Do holiday makers take a lot of time to read during the holiday?
9. Write a suitable title to this notice.
10. According to you, what can you say about the holiday makers?

Conversation.

Read the given conversation on page 37 – 38 Reference Longman Ug. Pr. Eng bk 7 and answer the questions.

(i) Comprehension: An invitation.

Read the given passage and answer relevant questions on page 42 – 43 Longman Ug. Eng Bk 7.

WEEK THREE

LETTER WRITING.

Writing a personal letter (informal letter).

(a) Vocabulary

address	first name	surname	personal letter	informal letter
stamp	affectionately	sincerely	relatives	friends
classmates	introduction	body	date	reply
purpose	reason	thank		

Oral work

b) Language structures

(i) ……is likely to……..

Eg. - Anna is likely to write to me.

- I am likely to forget your address.

(ii) ……hardly……..

Eg There is hardly anyone who has bothered to reply.

Exercise.

(a)Make five sentences for each structure above.

(b) Construct oral and written sentences involving the use of the given words.

c) Structure.

(i) Using: "……whenever……"

Example.

1. Please reply to the letters every time friends write to you.

- Please, reply whenever friends write to you.

2. If I take a long time without writing to you then there is a problem.

- There is a problem whenever I take long without writing to you.

Exercise.

Construct the following sentence using "……whenever……"

1. I get worried every time I hear that you are sick.

2. I get worried every time the postman does not collect the mail.

3. I get concerned every time you do not reply to my letters.

4. I feel happy every time Uncle Tom writes to me.

5. You should write clearly every time you write a letter.

6. I receive a present every time I collect fifty stamps.

7. We buy stamps and envelopes every time we visit the post office.

8. She writes a letter every time she wants to communicate to her parents.

9. The address of the person you are writing to should be written on the envelope.

10. You should pay postage fee every time you post a letter.

d) Using "……since……"

Example.

(i) I last wrote to Simon in February.

- I haven't written to Simon since February.

(ii) We haven't met since January.

- We haven't met since January.

Exercise.

1. The last time Mary wrote a letter was in 2010.

2. My aunt started receiving letters in 2000.

3. The post master started talking to us at 2:00pm.

4. The last time Mrs. Mukasa visited the post office was last year.

5. The office messenger started to work in March.

6. We started having penpals in 2010.

7. The post runners started having penpals in 20120.

8. We started learning letter writing in P. 1.

9. The last time I posted a letter was in August.

10. That child started to plan his trip to Arusha last month.

e) Using: "……for……"

Example.

1. It is three years since I joined this school.

- I have been in this school for three years.

2. It is a year since Mr. Musoke.

- Mr. Musoke has not taught us for a year.

f) Construct these sentences using "...for...."

1. It is five years since Okello visited the post office.
2. Michael started writing a letter an hour ago.
3. The teachers has taken only one minute to read the letter.
4. Our teacher started teaching six years ago.
5. Peter started delivering the mail four years ago.
6. It is a week since I saw our teacher.
7. I talked to Kagimu three days ago.
8. It is two weeks since I wrote my parents.
9. We have sorted letters since I wrote to my parents.
10. He began singing at six a.m. It is now midday.

g) Construct these sentences substituting the underlined words with their opposites.

1. Uncle Tom <u>often</u> comes to our home.
2. The <u>minimum</u> salary is 50,000/=.
3. The whole gathering waited for his <u>arrival</u>.
4. The <u>interior</u> of this building will be painted.
5. Both blades of this pocket knife are so <u>sharp</u>.
6. His job is <u>temporary</u>.
7. That church building is so <u>ancient</u>.
8. Could you please <u>shorten</u> that line?
9. The general ordered his troops to <u>advance</u>.
10. The work he does is <u>voluntary.</u>

h) Read the given letter and then answer the questions that follow.

Little Angels Primary School,
P. O Box 67,
Nkokonjeru.

27th February, 2017.

Dear Peter,

It is good to hear that you have joined the school of your first choice in Kampala. I sincerely felt very happy about that and I send you my best regards.

Here at school I am reading hard so that I join a good school next year. Our teachers hardly give us any breathing space. We get quite a number of assignments. Mr. Ssombo our class teacher says that our school should be the best in the entire district. I got aggregate four at the beginning of term exams. I promise to continue aiming higher for even better scores in every subject. We shall have a trip at the end of first term and we shall visit many parts in the western part of this country.

I invite you to come and study with me in the first term holiday.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I remain yours ever,

Kiweewa Francis.

Questions.

1. To whom has the letter been addressed?

2. When was the letter written?

3. Who wrote the letter?

4. What did the writer score in the beginning of term exams?

5. Where will the writer's class go at the end of the first term?

6. According to the writer, why are these children given a lot of work?

7. Give one word or group of words to mean;

a) entire

b) regards

8. What does the writer request his friend to do in the holiday?

9. In which class it the writer's friend?

WEEK FOUR.

LETTER WRITING

Writing an official letter (Formal letter)

a) Vocabulary

surname	formal	faithfully	draft	cc(carbon copy)
salutation	advertise	apply	conclusion	edit
reply	maiden name	introduction	sign	signature
address		sincere		

Title: Mr, Mrs, Ms, Hon, Dr, Rev, Professor, E-mail, internet, sign in, sign out

b) Construct oral sentences involving the above words.

c) Language structures.

(i) Barely ……

Eg Barely 30% of the people applied for the position advertised.

……barely ……

e.g. The letter was barely legible.

Exercise.

Construct five grammatical sentences using each of the given structures.

Using: ……so…….that…

Example.

1. The applicant wrote very neatly. Everybody admired his letter formation.

- The applicant wrote so neatly that everybody admired his letter formation.

Exercise.

Join using: .....so.....that .....

1. He passed very well. He managed to go to his school of first choice.

2. The noise was very loud. We could hear it in a distance.

3. They worked very hard. They ended the year successful.

4. Peter is quite tall. He can touch the top of the tree.

5. The invitation was very clear. All of us understood it.

6. The head of the school was very kind. He admitted whoever applied to his school.

7. We must come very early. We should sit on the front seats.

8. That boy is very lazy. He can't finish that work given to him.

9. They came very late. They found the bus already gone.

10. The child shouted very loudly. All of us heard him wherever we were.

d) Use: .....so that.....

Example.

I applied to that school. I wanted to be admitted in that school.

I applied to that school so that I could be admitted in it.

Exercise

Join using: .....so that .....

1. He worked very hard. He wanted to get aggregate four.

2. He applied to that company. He wanted to get a nice job.

3. They wrote so neatly. They wanted the readers to appreciate their work.

4. He wrote an apology. He wanted to be forgiven.

5. Tom addressed the letter properly. He never wanted it to be misplaced.

6. They kept on calling the teacher in the holiday. They wanted to know their results.

7. The patient went to the hospital. He wanted to get treatment.

8. The teacher taught the candidates how to write formal letters. He wanted them to learn it thoroughly.

9. She worked tirelessly. She wanted to be the national best.

10. I wrote my application early enough. I wanted to be considered first.

e) Write these abbreviations in full.

1. Ave.
2. c.c (in letter writing)
3. Re:
4. C/O
5. PP.
6. P.T.O
7. Co.
8. Exp.
9. Yr.
10. Hr.
11. O'clock
12. Wed.
13. Feb.
14. I.S.B.N
15. No.
16. Etc
17. E.g.
18. N.B
19. i.e.
20. Viz
21. P. O Box

Read the given dialogue about A thank you letter and then answer questions about it in full sentences.

Reference MK book 7, page 115.

f) Read the given letter about Kironde Peter of P. 7 Y at Mtakuja Primary School and then fully answer the questions about it.

Little Angels Primary School,
P. O Box 67,
Nkokonjeru.

27th February, 2017.
The Class teacher,

P. 7 Y, Mtakuja Primary School,
P. O Box 67,
Nkokonjeru.

Dear Sir,

RE: APOLOGY FOR NOT COMPLETING WORK.

I apologize for not completing the assignment you gave us in English yesterday. I was sincerely down with the terrible head ache after school. I was taken to Ntandwe hospital for treatment and came back very late. I have done half of the assignment and I promise to have completed by evening today.

Attached here is the medical letter from Ntandwe hospital.

I shall be very grateful if my apology is positively regarded.

Yours faithfully,

Kironde Peter.

KIRONDE PETER.

QUESTIONS.

1. What type of letter is given above?
2. In which school was the writer?
3. Why did the writer write the letter?
4. When was the letter written?
5. What evidence is there to prove that the writer was sick?
6. When was the assignment given to the writer?
7. To which hospital was the writer taken?
8. What does the writer promise?
9. Who is the writer of the given letter?
10. What assignment did the writer fail to complete?

WEEK FIVE.

EXAMINATIONS

Preparing for examinations.

a)Vocabulary.

duration	cheat	instructions
revision	legible	exam centre
time table	index number	attempt
supervisor	examination room	optional
time allowed	regulation	compulsory
school name	malpractice	neatness
candidate	discontinue	candidates names
invigilator	aggregate	briefing

Rewrite the given sentences starting: No sooner….

1. Hardly had the supervisor ordered us to stop when we stood up.

2. Immediately I finished the last number in the exam, the invigilator took my paper.

3. As soon as she completed the first exam, he began revising for the next one.

4. The moment the class teacher called my name, I responded.

5. As soon as we left home, we met him.

6. Immediately the president arrived, the national anthem was sung.

7. Hardly had she started reading her novel when the light went off.

b) The given table shows Examination results for P. 7 Y St. Jude mixed school Bwebajja Wakiso in 2009, study it carefully and then answer given questions about it in full sentences.

No.	Name	ENG%	MTC%	SST%	SCI%
1.	NAIGAGA JACKLINE	94	100	82	100
2.	OKETA COLIN	98	92	80	99
3.	MUSOKE MOSES	96	93	80	94
4.	KATUNGI TOM	92	90	84	97
5.	KATO SIMON	97	91	81	98
6.	NALWADDA SUZAN	98	92	80	99
7.	AKELLO BETTY	99	97	72	95
8.	NGOBI JOHN	93	98	67	96

9.	NSUBUGA TOM	97	97	86	97
10.	MUGABI PETER	93	94	81	95
11.	KASOZI JOSEPH	94	98	80	95
No.	**Name**	**ENG%**	**MTC%**	**SST%**	**SCI%**
12.	KATAMBA ISAH	94	98	80	95
13.	KAYUNGE HADIJAH	91	96	70	91
14.	NIWEBE FRANCIS	90	97	71	93
15.	NANTALE MARY	98	99	75	98
16	KINOBE MOSES	97	94	74	97
17.	NAKINTU JANE	94	100	78	88
18.	NAKATE SARAH	95	99	84	90
19.	NSEREKO MOSES	93	97	86	93
20.	NTALE TOM	94	95	67	98
21.	OTIM PETER	-	-	-	-

QUESTIONS

1. For which class are the given results?

2. According to the given marks, who was the best candidate?

3. In which school were these pupils studying?

4. How many of the given pupils were girls?

5. Which subject was poorly attempted?

6. What do you think happened to Otim Peter?

7. Who was the second last pupil?

8. How many children scored above 95% in English?

9. In which subject would you advise Ngobi John to double his effort and for what reason?

10. When did the pupils sit for the given examinations?

c) Reading the passage.

REVISING. Ref: MK book 7 page 186

Read the given passage on page 186 and then answer these questions fully.

1. According to the passage, what is the importance of examinations?

2. How many major examinations are done before joining the University?

3. What is the importance of instructions?

4. State any two ways in which one can revise for examinations.

5. Write down four examples of examination malpractices.

6. Which body is responsible for examinations in Uganda?

7. Why would you advise candidates to go to bed early?

8. What should one do before answering any questions?

9. Who was among the best four pupils when results were released the following year?

10. Write UNEB in full.

WEEK SIX

EXAMINATIONS.

Sitting for examinations. Ref. MK book 7 page 186

a) Vocabulary.

pass mark	qualify	timetable	invigilator
supervisor	grades	aggregate	percent
candidate	cheat	malpractice	score
duration	leakage	pass slip	disqualify
fail	certification	division	exam centre
scripts	duration	UNEB scout	

b) Construct oral and written sentences about the above words.

Language structures.

i) ……whereas ……

ii) E.g. Whereas many candidates passed Akello failed.

iii) …… could ……

E.g. Cheating could lead to closure of the examination.

iv) In spite of ……

e.g. In spite of her being sick, Aboke came for the examination.

Exercise.

Write five sentences for each structure above.

b) Structural pattern.

Using: Even though …….

Example.

1. There was no electricity but the candidates revised hard.

- Even though there was no electricity, the candidates revised hard.

2. It rained heavily but the students did the examinations.

- Even though it rained very heavily, the students did the examinations.

Exercise.

c) Construct these sentences beginning: Even though……

1. The examination was very difficult but the students did it.

2. The learners came late but the teachers still taught them.

3. We started very late but we managed to complete in time.

4. I called him loudly but he did not hear me.

5. The teacher tried to explain to them but they did not understand.

6. They paid for the ticket but they did not watch the match.

7. We scared the birds but they did not take off.

8. He went outside but he did not see me.

9. The baby cried loudly but nobody he didn't see me.

10. The examination was so easy but nobody scored 100%.

d) Using: ……neither…….nor……

Example

1. Moses did not do the examination. Matovu did not do the examination.

- Neither Matovu nor Moses did the examination.

2. The girl didn't complete in time.

- Neither the girls nor the boys completed in time.

e) Use: Neither…….nor…..

1. Mutebi never failed the exam.

2. I did not lose my set. They did not lose their set.

3. We didn't come late for the exam. They didn't come late for the exam.

4. The supervisor did not allow us to talk in the examination room. The invigilator did not allow us to talk in the examination room.

5. Sarah did not attend the leavers' party. Many did not attend the leavers' party.

6. The Mathematics exam was very easy. The English exam was easy.

7. The girls completed the work. The boys completed the work.

8. Section A was so easy. Section B was so easy.

9. Moses did not pick my pen. John did not pick my pen.

10. Boys like mathematics. Girls like mathematics.

f) Study the front page of an examination paper and then answer questions about it in full form.

Ref: MK English bk 7 page 182

1. What is the importance of an index number on the front page of an examination paper?

2. When do you start writing on the examination paper?

3. Where should one write the answers to the given questions?

4. Why is one advised to read the instructions carefully?

5. What happens to a candidate who uses a pencil to write his answers?

6. What is the duration of an English paper?

7. How many numbers make up an English paper?

8. Write a word or group of words to mean:

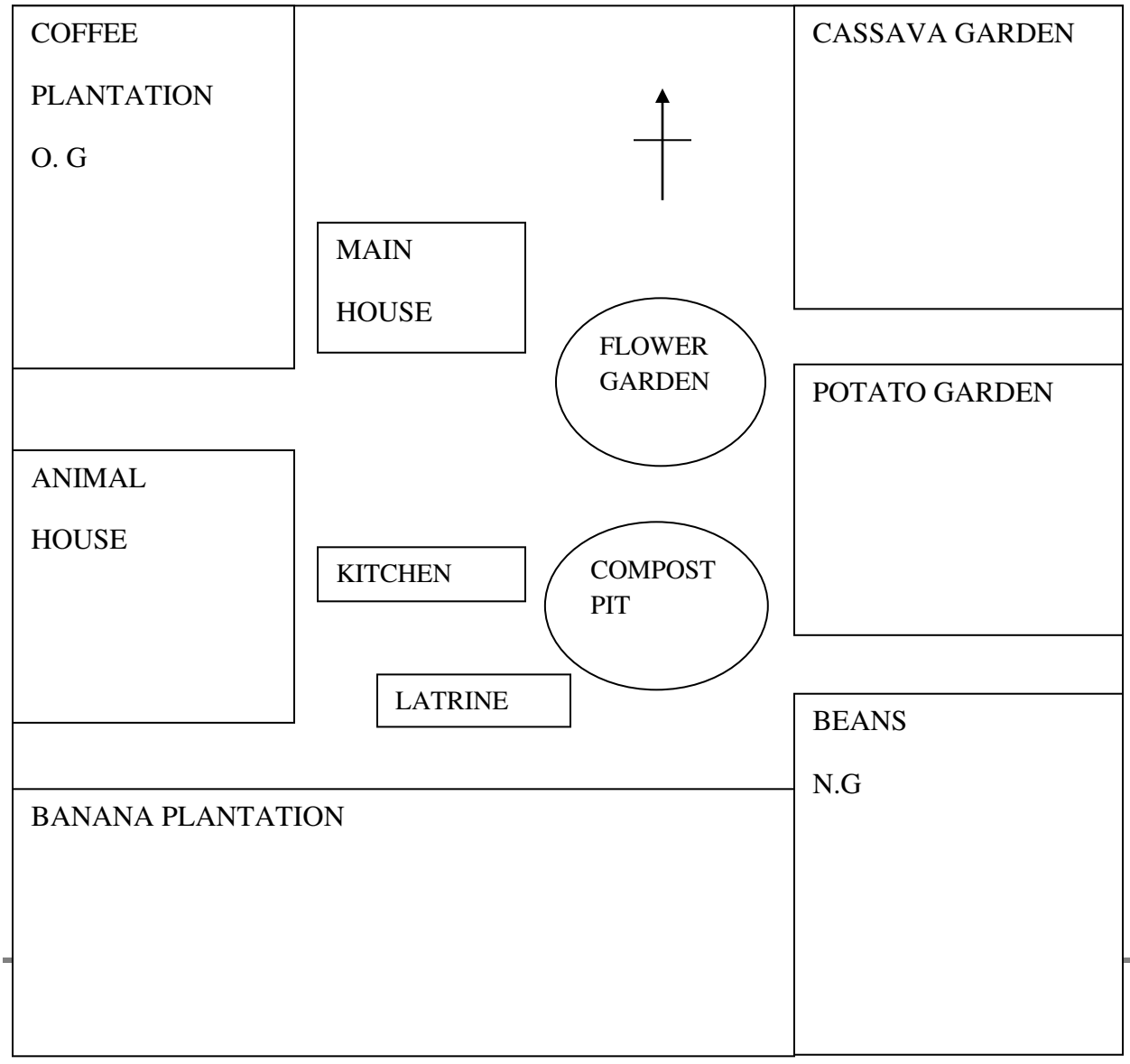
(a) alteration (b) unnecessary

9. How should one write in a given examination?

WEEK SEVEN

a) MAP INTERPRETATION

The map below shows an Ankole homestead in Western Uganda. Study it and answer questions about it in full form.



Key:

O. G – Old garden

N. G – New garden

Questions.

1. How many buildings are they on the homestead?

2. Which plantation is south of the main garden?

3. How many new gardens are on this farm?

4. In which direction is the kitchen from the main garden?

5. Why do you think the compost pit is near the kitchen?

6. Whose homestead is shown on the map?

7. Where is this homestead found?

8. In which direction is the cassava garden from the main house?

9. Where is the latrine located?

10. Write down all the food crops grown by people in this homestead.

Structures.

b) Using: Both ….and….

Examples.

1. The teacher was happy. The learner was happy.

- Both the teacher and the learner were happy.

2. A lion is a fierce animal. A buffalo is a fierce animal.

- Both the lion and the buffalo are fierce animals.

Exercise.

1. An apple is a sweet fruit. An orange is a sweet fruit.

2. Tom is a very tall boy. Moses is a tall boy.

3. Mathematics is easy. English is easy.

4. My father attended the function. My mother attended the function.

5. You are hardworking person. I am a hardworking person.

6. Sarah saw the stranger. Jane saw the stranger.

7. You are so late today. I am so late today.

8. My aunt visited me in the holiday. My uncle visited me in the holiday.

9. The girls are very active. The boys are very active.

10. Ugandans are peace loving people. Tanzanians are peace loving people.

c) Using: ……**prefer**……..

Examples

1. Some people like beer than soda.

- Some people prefer beer to soda.

Exercise.

Rewrite these sentences using: …….prefer……..to…..

1. Martha likes golden rings more than silver rings.

2. Many guests like self service more than being served by others.

3. I like cycling more than driving.

4. We like doing the work practically than theoretically.

5. She liked listening to news more than listening to songs.

6. Moses liked travelling by air more than travelling by train.

7. My brother liked doing science subjects more than doing art subjects.

8. The workers liked doing the work in the morning rather than doing it in the afternoon.

9. Grandma liked sitting on the mat more than sitting on a chair.

10. We liked eating fish more than eating beef.

d) Complete the sentence by one correct word from the ones given.

Whenever, since, for

1. He hasn't written to me _____six months.

2. Write 'yours faithfully' _____ the letter begins "Dear Sir".

3. I haven't written to you _____ March.

4. The curtain is lowered _____ a play is ended.

5. He had been waiting for me _____ three hours.

6. Why do you need a prompter _____?

7. The doctors told Nabirye to rest _____ she develops a headache.

8. Aisha was looking _____ you everywhere.

9. _____ I see him, he reminds me about John's wedding.

10. It has been raining _____ morning.

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

Riot Area.

They have burnt my hut.

Not strangers, not police,

The people sent by the government to burn

They have not burnt my hut.

It is my friends

For shall I not call the friends

That the village next to ours?

How cannot they be our friends?

One stream gives water to us

We mourn with them their deaths.

They cheer our weddings

Always it has always been so

But they have burnt my hut

One brand into that thatch

Nothing is left of my roof.

The falling timbers smashed my cups

Chairs and tables are burnt.

A save blanket covers me

Now they have burnt my hut.

Questions.

1. What has happened to the writer?

2. Who have burnt the writers hut?

3. What does the writer share with the people he is complaining about?

4. What smashed the writer's cups?

5. Mention three items that have been burnt?

6. Which item was not burnt in the house?

7. In which mood is the writer?

8. Which sentence shows that people who have burnt the writer's hut live near him?

9. Write a word or group of words to mean:

    a) mourn

    b) smashed

WEEK EIGHT.

GRAPH INTERPRETATION.

a) Vocabulary.

essential	gutter	enough	pregnant	regular
harvesting	materials	enormous	naked	permanent
reservoir	appear	darkness	capacity	
season	chattered	concrete	deliver	
maintain	catchment	requirements	several	
urgent	sufficient	source	thatched	
			crash	

b) Construct oral and written sentences involving the use of the given words above.

c) Rewrite these sentences using the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

1. Boiled water _____ good for an individual drink. (to be)

2. In order for the crops to have proper _____ they must get enough rainfall. (grow)

3. Why is it important to know about the roof _____ area? (catch)

4. Coffee _____ in the southern regions of Uganda. (grow)

5. His _____ from this school has made his life miserable. (depart)

6. There was an _____ in the amount of rainfall that we received. (increase)

7. I like the teacher's _____ pronouncement of words.(pronounce)

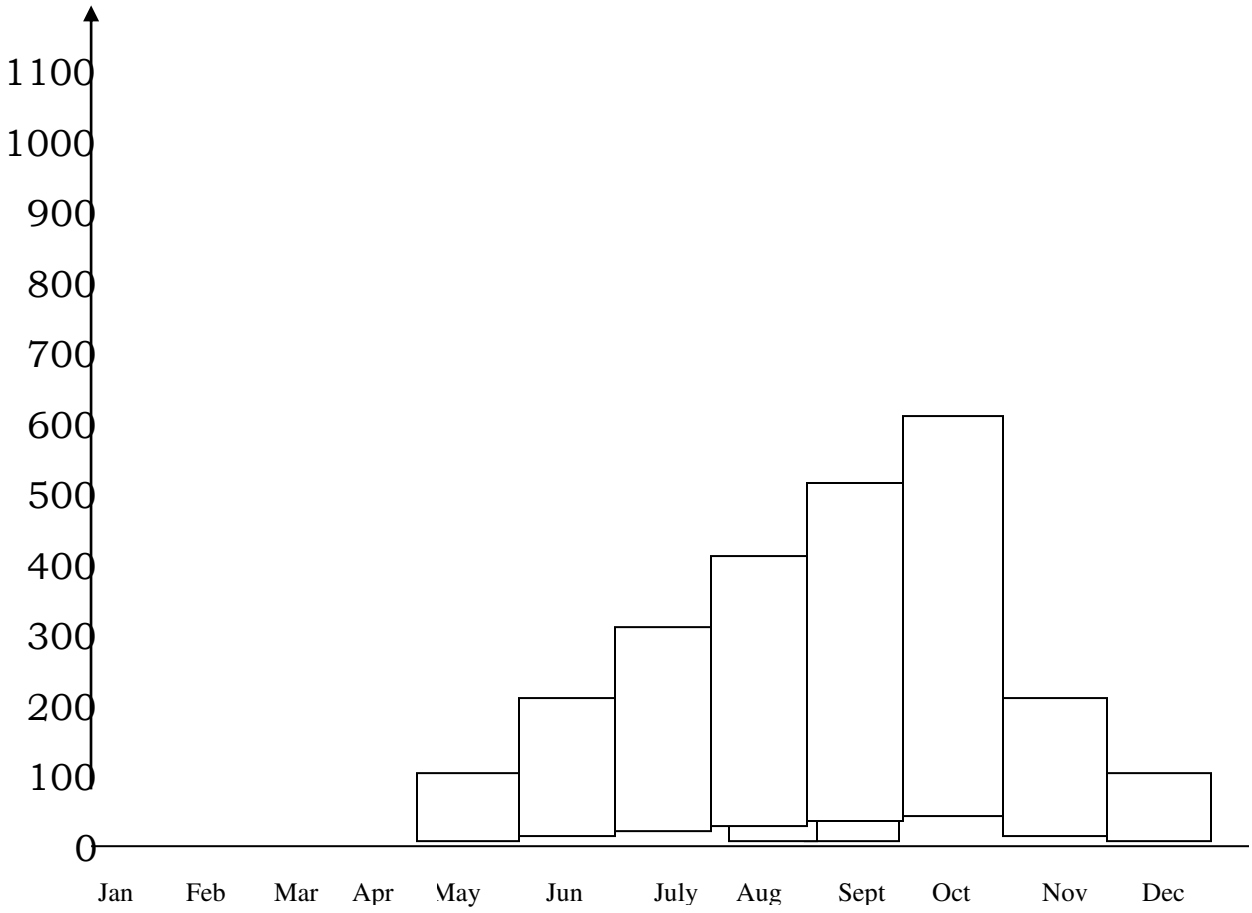
8. The teacher wanted to know about his _____ from school. (absent)

9. My _____ was fully taken by all the members. (suggest)

10. This is the _____ part in our country Uganda. (dry)

d) Study the given graph about Mr. Lwanga Stephen's poultry farm at Kayunga Masaka district in 2000 and then answer given questions about it in full form.

GRAPH.



Questions.

1. Whose farm is shown on the graph?
2. In which year did he have the given farm?
3. Where did he have the farm?
4. Which type of birds did the farmer keep on his farm?
5. Why were there no eggs between January and April?
6. When did he collect the biggest number of eggs?
7. How many eggs can be found on a full tray of eggs?
8. What do we call a collection of eggs?

9. What was the difference between the eggs he collected in October and May?

10. Why do you think there was a decline in the production of eggs in November and December?

e) Study the given advertisement that appeared in the Daily Monitor newspaper of Wednesday, 12th March, 2012.

EGGS ON SALE! EGGS ON SALE!

THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. LUWANGA STEPHEN'S POULTRY FARM LOCATED AT KAYUNGA IN MASAK INFORMS INTERESTED CUSTOMERS TO BUY EGGS AT THE ABOVE FARM SUPPLY SHOP IN MASAKA TOWN ON ELGIN STREET PLOT 12. EACH TRAY IS 7000/-. EVERY TEN EGG TRAYS BOUGHT, YOU ARE GIVEN ONE TRAY OF EGGS FREE OF PAYMENT.

N.B: FIRST MAKE AN ORDER BEFORE YOU COME TO PICK YOUR EGGS

MANAGEMENT.

Questions.

1. What is the advertisement about?

2. Where is the farm located?

3. At how much is a tray of eggs?

4. Where did this information appear?

5. If one did not to go to Mr. Luwaga's farm, where else would they get the eggs from?

6. What is the advantage of buying more than ten trays from this farm?

7. Why does management need one to first book before picking the eggs?

8. If I bought one hundred trays, how many trays would I take for free?

9. What would be the total number of eggs I would take if I bought 50 trays?

f) DIALOGUE

Read the given dialogue between Okello and Otim of Atek Primary School in Gulu and answer relevant questions about him.

OKELLO: How has the school term been this time?

OTIM: Good, except that I have had to help my parents every morning before coming to school. Can you imagine working on the farm every morning! Milking cows, clean the kraal …..!

OKELLO: It's really good to help your parents. It helps you to work. What do you intend to become in future?

OTIM: Actually, I want to become a veterinary doctor. I want to be able to treat all animals in our community.

OKELLO: You are lucky! Your parents are already training you for that job.

OTIM: Let's meet tomorrow then I will show you the HELP YOUR PARENT story I have written.

OKELLO: Alright, I'll come to your place. See you tomorrow.

Questions.

1. How many people are talking part in the talk?

2. From which school were these pupils?

3. Which statement shows that these people are in a day school?

4. How does helping parents to do some work help an individual?

5. What does Otim intend to become in future?

6. How is Otim lucky according to the talk?

7. What does Otim prefer doing in the conversation?

8. When are the two going to meet and look at the “HELP YOUR PARENT”?

9. Who wrote the story about HELP YOUR PARENT?

10. Write a suitable title to this dialogue.

WEEK NINE.

ELECTRONIC MEDIA.

Radio and Television.

a) Vocabulary.

programme	aerial	broadcast	channel
announcements	presenter	telecast	waves
	studio	talk show	cassette
knob/ button	advert	line-up	
volume	entertainment	forecast	
remote		tune	

b) Construct meaningful sentences involving the above vocabulary.

c) Language structures.

If + present simple + shall/ will + infinitive

E.g. If you tune in to many stations at 5:00pm, you will be listening to soccer news.

d) ….and so….

Joan is a good presenter and so is Amina.

e) Reading the passage and answer the questions that follow

Ref. The Radio (Mk bk 7 pg 127 – 128)

f) Draw a radio you feel you should have in the house.

WEEK TEN.

ELECTRONIC MEDIA

a) Vocabulary.

eject	surf	CD
entertainment	connect	video
press	extension	volume
internet	compact	turn on/off
café	disc	switch on/off
computer	DVD	DSTV

b) Construct meaningful sentences using the above words.

c) Language structures.

If + past simple + would/could verb

E.g. If I had a lot of money I would record all the gospel music on one DVD.

d) ……needn't ……

E.g. You needn't have switched off the DVD because I was watching a nice film.

e) ……and so…..

E.g. A CD should be kept well and so should a DVD.

f) Passage reading: TENDO'S RADION PROGRAMME

Mk bk 7 page 129 – 130

g) Read the given poem and answer questions about it in full sentences.

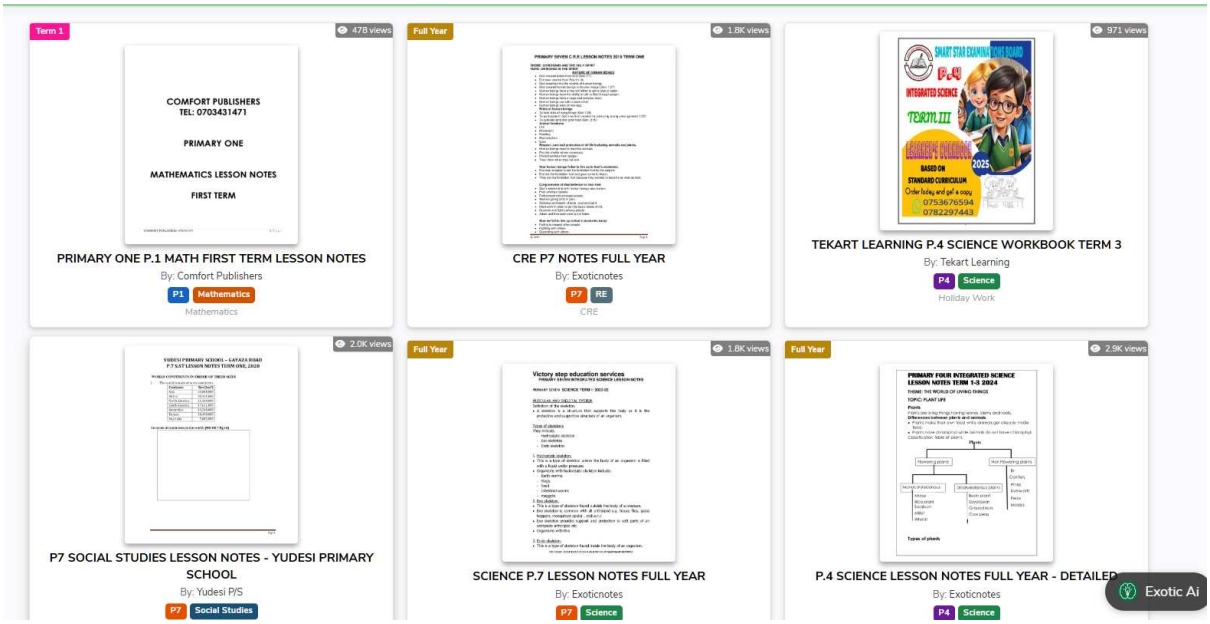
MY MOST FAVOURITE RADIO STATIONS Ref: Mk bk page 130 -131

Compiled by Mr. Nsobya Henry……

Approved by……Director of Studies

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