

P.6 COMPREHENSION TERM 1

WEEK 1

SAFETY ON THE ROAD.

Bend, crossroads, cyclists, first aid, signal, junction, motorist, pedestrian, pavement, roundabout, signpost, traffic, zebra, crossing, unconscious, faint, exhausted, puzzled.

b. Oral sentences.

1. What do the traffic colours show:
a. Green----------
b. Red ----------
c. Orange ----------
2. What is the work of the traffic police?
3. What is the first thing you would do to someone who has got an accident?

c. Structures.

Join the sentences orally using:

(i) ----------as soon as ----------
(ii) I ---------- immediately----------
(iii) No sooner ----------
(iv) ---------- because----------

d: Dialogue.

CROSSING THE ROAD (*MK.Bk 6 Pg 11 – 12*)

Read the dialogue and answer the questions in FULL sentences.

More questions.

7. Who are the other road users apart from drivers?

8. Why do you think Agaba needs more information about road safety?
9. Who says that drovers should be mindful of other road users?
10. What is the title of the dialogue?

e: Passage.
SAFETY AT HOME (*Passedword bk 6 pg 26 – 29*) Questions.
1. What is the story about ?
2. Why could Florence not do her homework properly?
3. Why do you think Florence felt grateful to her aunt and uncle?
4. Why was Florence's friends anxious?
5. How old was Florence when she went to live with her uncle?
6. Why did Florence's aunt snatch up the baby?
7. What would you do if you were Florence?
8. Write a sentence using the given words as given in the story:

(i) bewildered
(ii) snatched

9. What do you think happened after the end of the story?

f: <u>Rewrite the sentences into plural form.</u>
1. The thief stole Key from the shelf.
2. The negro removed the fly in the soup.
3. The Eskimo took a photo in the studio.
4. My child looked at the little mouse.
5. A fox angrily chased a goose.

WEEK 2

ROAD ACCIDENTS.

a. *vocabulary*.
Accident, approaching, cyclist, crashed, regret, highway, statement, claim, mortuary, traffic , emergency, , traffic rules, motorist, pedestrians,

b. Oral sentences.
Construction of oral sentences using the vocabulary

c. Notice
<u>Read the notice below and answer the questions that follow in FULL sentences.</u>

GO SLOW. ACCIDENT AHEAD
The public is hereby informed that the road at Nalubaale (OWEN FALLS) Dam at Jinja is halfway closed as the major repairs are done for a fortnight.
Morists and cyclists are asked to cooperate and follow traffic rules.
Any inconveniences caused are highly regretted.
A.G PERMANENT SECRETARY
Ministry of works and Housing 9th
December, 2008.

Questions.

1. What is the notice about?
2. Who wrote the notice?
3. To whom is the notice addressed? 4. When was the notice addressed?`
5. Why was the notice addressed ?
6. For how long will the road be closed?
7. What were the road users advised to do ?
8. What do you think would happen if the road users did not cooperate?
9. What is A.G in full?
10. Why did the writer regret the inconvenience?

d: passage.

A VISIT BY THE TRAFFIC OFFICER (*MK bk 6 pg. 13 – 14)*

Read the passage and answer questions about it in FULL sentences.

e: Rewrite the sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. Malewa saw a mad dog on the road. He cried for help. (Begin: No sooner--------)
2. I cooked matooke. I did not eat matooke. (Join using-----although--------)
3. The chief arrested the thief. The police arrested the thief. (Begin: Either---------)
4. The red dog ate the goose. (Rewrite ending----------dog.)
5. "Water boils at 100^{o}C," said the teacher. (Begin: The teacher said that ----------.) **WEEKK 3**

TRAFFIC DANGERS.

Vocabulary:

cross road side paths Highway code
round about first aid accidents
careless traffic lights
road humps

(a) Read and pronounce the above vocabulary correctly.
(b) Construct sentences using the above vocabulary. e.g
There are many accidents at the traffic lights.

Complete the sentences below using the correct vocabulary from the above list.

1. Pedestrians should walk along the _____so that vehicles don't knock them.
2. Every _____has a circular shape.
3. If you want to study all the signs on the road, you must buy a _____.
4. When the _____turned green, all the vehicles started moving.
5. All the accident victims were given _____ before they were taken to hospital.

Structure……should always Read the examples below.

- We need to be aware of the Highway Code.
- We should always be aware of the Highway Code.
- You need to be careful when crossing the road. You should always be careful when crossing the road.

Now construct five sentences using the structure ….should always….

Reading.

A POEM
Read the poem and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

Whether by road or railway transport,
Passengers need safety on the road,
Drivers avoid over speeding,
Because it is the source of accidents.

Brothers and sisters,
Nephews and nieces,
Never play on the road,
Remember you are the leaders of tomorrow,
Guard your lives against accidents.

Pilots never fly the planes,
When the weather is bad,
Safety is important for all,
The young and the old,
Together we can reduce accidents.

Nambi Stecia.

Questions:-

1. What is the poem about?
2. How many stanzas does this poem have?
3. Which two types of transport are mentioned in the first stanza?
4. Who is the writer of the poem?
5. Why should brothers and sisters guard their lives?
6. What does the writer advise the pilots not to do in stanza three?
7. According to the poet, what is the source of road accidents?
8. Suggest a suitable title to this poem.

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

On the Road.

From dawn to dusk,
Roads are full of different road users,
Heading to various destinations, In
the city or village.

Pedestrians trek on the pavements,
Passengers sit comfortably in taxis and buses,
As they pass by,
Trees appear as if they were running backwards, Yet
they are stationary.

Hand signals, traffic lights, indicators,
And horns are used for communication,
The red light commands the driver to stop,
Orange lights alerts him to be ready,
While the green light tells him to move forward,
With an indicator, one can make a left or right turn,
Traffic officers help to keep law and order on the road,
Smartly dressed in their uniform,
They stand at the road junctions,
Because safety on the road is for all.

Kiiza Edrine

Questions:-

a) How many stanzas does this poem have?
b) Where must pedestrians walk?
c) Who is the poet?
d) Why is it not advisable to cross the road while running?
e) Mention any one road user in the poem.
f) Which traffic light tells the drivers to move forward?
g) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as the following words in the poem
   i) destination..... (ii) trek ..... (iii) Pedestrians .....
h) What happens to trees as the passengers pass by?

WEEK 4

TRAFFIC DANGERS.

Vocabulary

ambulance	vehicles	crossroads
trains	accidents	Highway code
planes	side paths	first aid road humps
		Traffic lights

Give the plural form of the following

(i) side path
(ii) vehicle
(iii) Highway
(iv) ambulance
(v) train

Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. It is very _____to travel at night.(risk)
2. Have you ever _____ a car. (to drive)
3. You should drive _____ to avoid accidents. (slow)
4. It is very _____to cross the road while running. (danger)
5. That is a very _____road. (dust)

Structure .....because .....
Read the sentences below.

1. David got an accident because he was driving carelessly 2.
He drove badly because he didn't know the Highway Code.

Join the sentences below using.....because.....

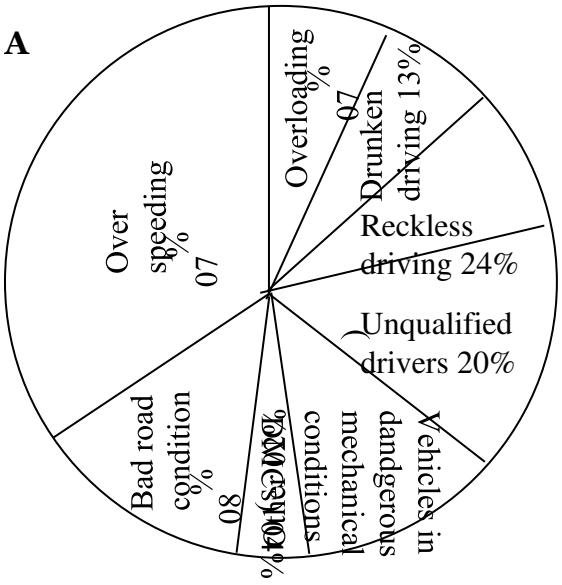
1. Angella was knocked down. She crossed the road while running.
2. My father didn't drive a car. He was sick.
3. The victims died. They did not get any first aid.
4. The cyclists beat him. He had stolen a helmet.
5. Moses drank a lot of water. He was very thirsty.
6. I did not get the taxi. I woke up very late.

Reading.

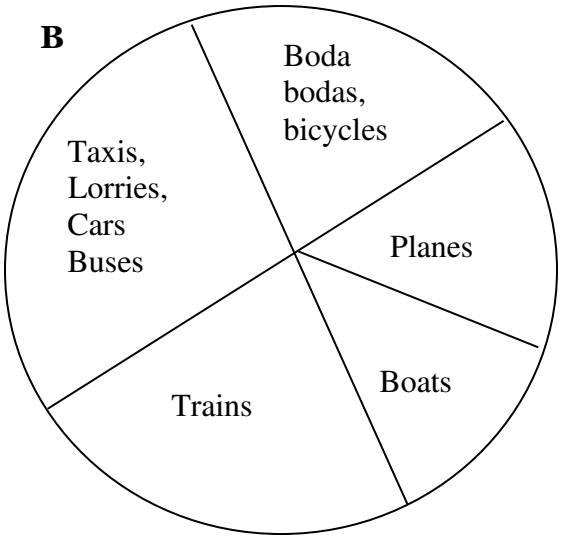
Causes of Road Accidents.

Study the pie-charts below and use them to answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Causes of road accidents in Uganda



Different means of transport



(a) What is the pie-chart 'A' about ?
(b) According to the pie-chart, what is the major cause of road accidents in Uganda?
(c) What percentage of accidents is caused by drunken drivers?
(d) Suggest three possible ways of reducing road accidents in Uganda.
(e) What is the percentage of unqualified drivers?
(f) What is pie chart B about?
(g) Name all the means of transport in the pie chart.
(h) Do bad roads also cause accidents?
(i) Name any two causes of road accidents (i) _____ (ii) _____

(j) Complete the table below.

Road transport	Water transport	Air transport	Railway transport

Use pie chart B to complete the above table.

WEEK 5

DEBATING.

a. ***vocabulary***

	opposer	point of order
argue	properser	point of inquiry
audience	speaker	point of information
debate	timekeeper	point of educ
motion	opinion	conclude

b. Oral discussion
-Discussing debating procedures. c.
Notice

Read the notice and answer questions about it. **(*MK bk 6 pg 57 – 58*)** d: Conversation

Read the conversation interview between the Headmistress and Lapeny

Headmistress: Where were you born, Lapeny
Lapeny : I was born in Kotido, Karamoja.
H/M When did you start schooling?
Lapeny: I started schooling when I was four years old and now I am sixteen.
H/M: Where did you go to school?
Lapeny: I went to Kalongo public school.
H/M : Apart from school, what other activity do you do at home?
Lapeny: I look after cows, hunt birds and do fighting game.
H/M: What would you like to be if you are grown up
Lapeny: I would like to be a politician like our MP. He is known and respected in our village.
H/M That is bright. Wish you well.
Lapeny: Thank you

Questions:-

1. Who are the people taking part in the conversation?
2. Where do you think the conversation took place?
3. Describe Lapeny's origin.
4. Where did Lapeny go to school?
5. If Lapeny is sixteen years in 2009, when did he start schooling?
6. According to you, what kind of character is Lapeny?
7. Why does Lapeny want to be like his MP (Member of Parliament)?
8. What are Lapeny's interests?
9. In which region of Uganda does Lapeny come?
10. Suggest a suitable title to the conversation.

e: **Use the correct form of the word in bracket to complete the sentence.**

1. The speaker made an .....from the chairman. (inquire)
2. There was an ..... between the opposers and proposers. (argue)
3. The second proposer made a better ..... than the first one. (conclude)
4. We expect to have a good ..... of the term. (begin)
5. The chairman was full of .....to the opposers speaker. (admire)

WEEK 6

Vocabulary timekeeper
previous speaker
point of information current speaker
point of order secretary
begin roles
debate

(a) Read and pronounce the vocabulary correctly.
(b) Construct your own sentences using the words below
1. point of order
2. debate
3. previous
4. timekeeper
5. current speaker

(c) Use the correct form of the word in brackets.
1. Tom was allowed to raise his point of _____(inquire)
2. The speakers argued among _____(self)
3. In his _____, he was very clear. (speak)
4. The point of _____ he raised was good. (inform)
5. _____ at school is very educative.(debate).

Structure .....even though .....
Read the sentences below.

1. She stood up even though she had no point.

Even though she had no point, she stood up.
Compare even though with although, though and but
Rewrite the following using even though.....)

1. The motion was very educative but the audience did not like it.
2. John spoke very well. John is in primary three.
3. The speaker amused the audience. The chairperson did not laugh at all.
4. Peter made a mistake. He did not apologise.
5. The girls debated very well. They did not win the debate.

Read the following passage carefully and answer in full sentences the questions that follow.

Every week, schools in Uganda hold debates. These debates are base on different topics called motions. The motion to be debated is however, chosen basing on the ability and level of the class.

Last week, Kibimba Primary school held an inter-house debate. The motion was "Technology has done more good than harm". Dr. Albert Cook House proposed the motion whereas Captain Lugard House opposed it. The chief organizer of the debate was Mr. Waiswa Fred, the head of English Department at Kibimba Primary School.

At the beginning of the debate, the audience stood up and sang the National Anthem. The chairperson, Hon. Migadde Hamuza introduced his cabinet and the speakers from propostion and opposition sides.

The chairperson warned the proposers and opposers against breaking the rules of a debate. He also called upon the audience to participate by raising points like; point of inquiry, point information etc.

Among the people who attended the debate was Mr. Mugoya Pius, the head teacher, Kibimba Primary School. In his speech, Mr. Mugoya thanked the teachers and pupils for being involved in debating. 'I am going to buy a bull for the winners and a goat besides a dictionary for the losers." Said the headmaster.

During the debate, the secretary recorded the points raised by both the proposers and opposers. The speakers argued strongly for and against the motion.

In the end, Dr. Albert Cook House won the debate and took a bull.

Questions

i. What is the passage about?
ii. Who organized the inter-house debate according to the passage?
iii. What prize did the winner get? iv. Which house won the debate?
v. Where do you think the debate took place?
vi. What did the audience do at the beginning of the debate?
vii. Why do you think Dr. Albert Cook House won the debate? viii. What is the responsibility of Mr., Mugoya in the school? ix. How often is the debate held in this school? x. Give this passage a suitable title.

WEEK 7

DEBATING.

Vocabulary

1. motion
2. opposer
3. argument
4. argue
5. audience
6. speaker
7. conclude
8. inquire
9. rules
10. point of inquiry
11. opinion

(a) Read and pronounce the vocabulary correctly.

(b) Construct your own sentences using the following words.

(i) argument

(ii) motion

(iii) conclude

(iv) opinion

(v) argue

(c) Fill in a correct word.

1. _____the boys nor the girls won the debate.
2. The pupils were warned _____escaping from school during debate time.
3. The opposers made _____ points than the proposers.
4. It was such an educative debate _____everybody learnt something.
5. The boys argued and came out with a very good _____ .

(d) Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Moses always uses _____words in the debate.(abuse)
2. Children learn a lot from the points of _____ (inform)
3. Both the opposers and the proposers spoke _____(clear)

4. We had a hot _____in the debate.(argue)
5. They _____a debate in their class last week.(have)

In groups of two or three, discuss the importance of debates to children.
Study the notice below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

NAMAYUMBA C/U PRIMARY SCHOOL
INTER-CLASS DEBATE
P.6 VS P.5
VENUE: SCHOOL MAIN HALL
TIME: 2:15pm – 4:15 pm
DATE: 1ST APRIL

MOTION: "A NUCLEAR FAMILY IS BETTER THAN AN EXTENDED FAMILY"
CHAIRPERSON
Hon: Ssemujju Nathan
SECRETARY
Hon: Nambooze Ruth
TIME KEEPER
Hon: Okum Pascal
CHIEF WHIP
Hon: Ciconco Hope

Proposers	**Opposers**
Hon: Asaba Tom	Hon: Akello Peace
Hon: Bayiga Ann	Hon: Kakembo Isa
Hon: Were Peter	Hon: Musumba Salama

Main speakers: 5min :Floor speakers: 3min

Mr. Muzaale paddy **PATRON DEBATING CLUB.**

Questions:-

a) What is the notice about?
b) Where is the seminar held?
c) How long does the seminar take?
d) Who wrote the notice?
e) To whom is the notice addressed?
f) In which newspaper did the notice appear?
g) How often is the seminar conducted?
h) Give another word or group of words with the same meanings as the following words in the notice;

(i) venue..... (ii)
noon .....

i) Why do you think the above seminar is organised ?

WEEK 8

AT THE MARKET.

a. ***vocabulary***

choose	bargain	buy	seller
cheap	customer	dear	change

pack price profit fruit
foodstuffs market

b. **Oral sentences.**
-Construct oral sentences and give meanings of the new words.

c. **Structures**
Join sentences using:
-Do you have, ...please?
- How much does/do.....cost?
-His.....is/are.....than.....

d: **POEM**
A BUSY MARKET (Mk bk 6 Pg 44 – 45)

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

More questions.
9. What word can be used for people who buy things in the market ?
10. What is likely to happen if you went to the market on the day it is closed ?

E: TABLE

At Kamengo Market.
Sample price of items in the three stalls.

Item	Latigo's stall	Kayanja's stall	Omedo's stall
Ladies shoes	15,000/=	12,300/=	10,500/=
Dozen exer. Books	3,600/=	3,600/=	3,600/=
Bunch of bananas	6,800/=	7,000/=	6,000/=
Kg of Posho @	1,200/=	1,400/=	1,800/=
Bed sheets	25,000/=	20,000/=	18,000/=

Questions:-
1. What is the table about?
2. Where was this table used?
3. How many items were sampled?
4. Who owned the stalls ?
5. Which item was sold at the same price in all the stalls?
6. Whose shop sold items at cheaper price than the rest ?
7. What was the cost of a bunch of bananas and a pair of ladies shoes in Latigo's stall ?

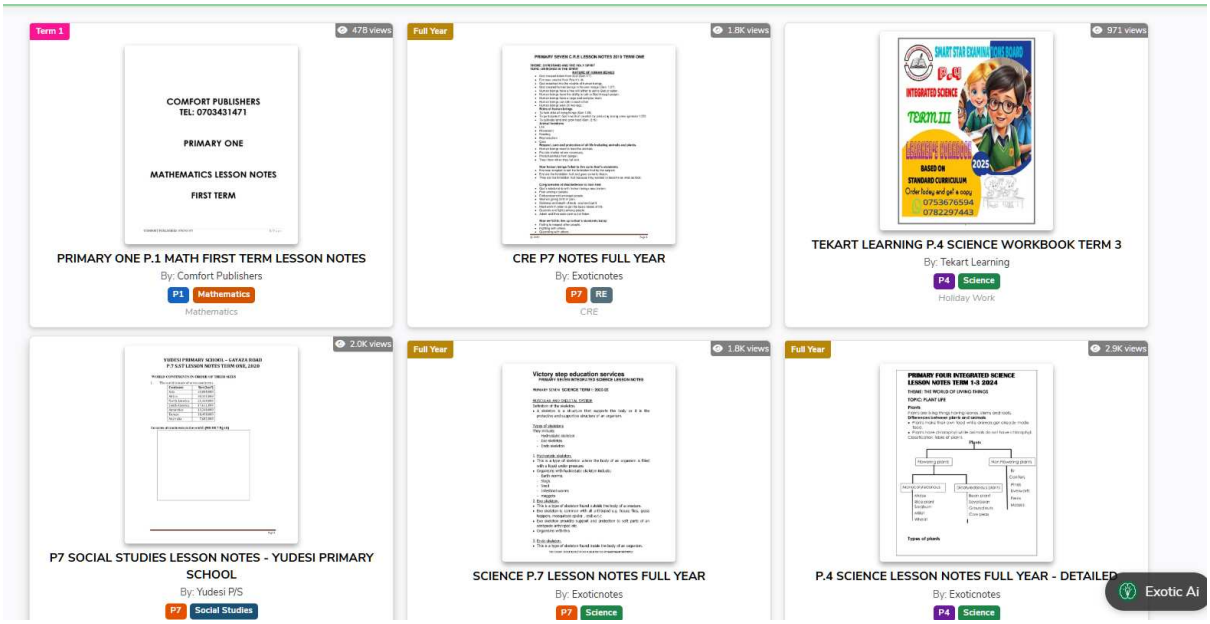
8. What was the most expensive item in Mayanja's shop?

9. If Kabila went to Omedo's shop with fifty thousand shillings and bought five kilograms of posho, a pair of ladies' shoes and a bed sheet, what was his balance?
10. What was the total difference in the items sampled in Kayanja's stall to that of Latigo?

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

1. Rafla used a sharp razorblade to cut his finger nails.
2. I think that dogs a wild.
3. The market was quiet today.
4. It is legal to trespass.
5. Mubutu was a famous African leader.

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