

SCHEME OF WORK FOR ENGLISH PRIMARY FIVE FIRST TERM

WK	PD	TOPIC	SUB TOPIC	SKILLS	ASPECT	COMPETENCE	CONTENT	METHODS/ TECHNIQUES	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS OF LIFE SKILLS & VALUES	IMS	REF
1	1 - 6	HAND WRITING	Formation of letters	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	Upper and lower case letters	The learner; (i)follows the right formation of letters (ii) writes in good handwriting	**UPPER CASE LETTER** A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z LOWER CASE a b c d e f g h I j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z ASCENDERS B d f h k l t **MIDDLE CASE /GRASS LETTERS** a c e m n o r s u v w x z	Demonstration Guided discovery Research	Writing Observing Printing	Care Accuracy Concern	Written chart Cut - Outs	Tr's expertise

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							-Revision in preparation for BOT Exams. **-Revision of holiday package and end of year examination for P.4**					
2	1	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	VOCABULARY ABOUT CYCLES	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	Vocabulary	The learner, (i)pronounces the given vocabulary well (ii)spells the given vocabulary correctly (iii) constructions meaningful sentences	**VOCABULARY ABOUT CYCLES** vehicle, tyre, wheel, driving mirror, mudguard, carrier, saddle, reflector, brakes, bell, peddle, handle bar, knee gear, ancle gear etc.	Excursion Discovery Observation Guided Discussion	Drawing and naming Practicing The construction of sentences	Life skills Taking a decision Making choices Asking questions Values Appreciation Trust patience	Reali a e.g. vehicle parts	Mk primary English Pupils Bk 5 pp 1 & 2 Functional primary English
2	2	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Parts of a bicycle	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	Vocabulary	The learner, (1)names parts of a bicycle.	A drawing of a bicycle	Demonstration Guided discovery	-drawing -observing	-care -making a choice	bicycle	Spotlight comprehensive English bk5 p.15
2	3	VEHICLE REPAIR	Revision of **The Present**	Listening	Grammar	The learner,	**The Present Simple Tense**	Group discussion	-Constructing	-Effective communication	Chalk board	-simplified

		AND MAINTENANCE	**Simple Tense**	Speaking Readier Writing		(I)defines the term 'tenses' (i)constructs sentences in the present simple tense correctly	This tense is commonly used when referring to actions which happen daily, always, weekly, monthly etc e.g. John rides his bicycle in the evening.	Oral approach	sentences in the present simple tense	-making requests	illustration	English grammar for upper p.11
2	4	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Revision of **The Present continuous Tense**	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	Grammar	The learner, (I)defines the term 'tenses' (i)constructs sentences in the present continuous tense correctly	**The Present continuous Tense** This tense is used to describe activities which are going on or taking place .e.g. -Peter is riding a bicycle. Etc.	Group discussion Oral approach	- Constructing sentences in the present continuous tense	-Effective communication -making requisition	Chalk board illustration	- simplified English grammar for upper p.13
2	5	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	**The Present Perfect Tense**	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner; -Identifies how to use 'have' and 'has' in the present perfect tenses	<u>THE USE OF **HAVE** and **HAS**</u> **Has** is used with the singular subjects of a sentence. **Have** is used with plural subjects. Examples: i) Peter has taken his bicycle for repair. etc.	Participatory Questions and answer Oral approach	Constructing sentences using **have** and **has** Spelling	Appropriate language Accuracy Love	Chalk board illustration	- simplified English grammar for upper p.16

2	6	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	VEHICLE REPAIR	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	Comprehension	The learner, -reads the dialogue correctly -answers about the dialogue correctly	**MR. MUSOKE AND OKELLO** *copy from the lesson notes of P.5 Hillside P/S term I,2018*	-role play -guided discussion -question and answer	-acting -taking parts	-using persuasive language -making a choice	Chalk board illustration	The lesson notes of P.5 Hillside P/S term I,2018
3	1	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	-do-	-do-	COMPOSITION JUMBLED STORY	The learner; (i)reads the jumbled sentences correctly (ii)re-arranges the sentences correctly	**JUMBLED STORY** 1. Riding a bicycle is an interesting sport. 2. because this prevents accidents 3…… *Continue with the jumbled sentences from the lesson notes of P.5 Hillside P/S term I,2018*	Guided discussion Observation Oral approach Think pair	Re-arranging	Critical thinking Taking a decision Responsibility Appreciation	Chalk board illustration	Teacher's collections
3	2	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Using… just…..	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	Grammar	The learner,	**Using.....…just……** 'just' is used to show that there is a very short time between the happening and the reporting e.g. -Tom has just gone have home.	Question and answer Guided discovery	Constructing sentences using…just…	Appropriate language -Making choice	chalk board	-simplified English grammar for upper p.17
3	2 & 3	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINT	Using..yet…..	Listening Speaking	Grammar	The learner,	**Using..'already'and'yet'…** **'already'** is used before the main verb in the	Question and answer Guided discovery	Constructing sentences using… already…	Appropriate language	chalk board	-do-

		ENANCE		Reading Writing			present perfect tense with affirmative sentences only e.g. -the bicyclist has already washed his bicycle. '**yet**' is used before the main verbs or at the end of the negative and interrogative sentences with the present perfect tense e.g. *-Brenda has not eaten her orange yet.* *-Have the boys taken their bicycles for repair yet?*		-Constructing sentences using…already…	-Making choice		
3	4 & 5	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Types of sentences	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner; • Describes what a sentence is • Constructs sentences in three types of sentences.	**TYPES OF SENTENCES** • Affirmative sentences • Negative sentences • Interrogative sentences ***Examples.*** 1.She has bought a new bicycle. (**Affirmative**) 2.She hasn't bought a new bicycle. (**Negative**) 3.Has she bought a new bicycle? (**interrogative**)	Participatory Questions and answer Oral approach	-Constructing sentences in the positive, negative and interrogative	using persuasive language -making a choice	chalk board	-simplified English grammar for upper p.2-5
3	6	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINT	Question tags in the present	Listening Speaking Readier	GRAMMAR	The learner, -describes what question tags are.	**QUESTION TAGS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE** A question tag is a phrase that is added to	Guided discovery	-supplying suitable tags to the sentences	-care -making a choice	-Pupil's book	-simplified English

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		ENANCE	perfect tense	Writing		-supplies suitable tags to the sentences.	the end of a statement in order to turn it into a question. e.g. -She has bought a new bicycle, **<u>hasn't she</u>**?				-chalk board	gram mar for upper p.126
4	1 & 2	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Voices in the present perfect tense	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner, -describes what active and passive voice are. -constructs sentences in active and passive voice.	**PASSIVE VOICE IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE** **<u>Active voice</u>** is a sentence that begins with the subject. E.g. The thieves have stolen my bicycle. **<u>Passive voice</u>** is a sentence that begins with the object. E.g. My bicycle has been stolen by the thieves. ***NB: continue with the explanation of definite and indefinite human agents or subjects***	Question and answer Guided discovery	-making sentences in the active voice -changing sentences from active to passive voice	-Effective communication -making requests	-Pupil's book -chalk board	-simplified English grammar for upper p.35
4	3	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	**The Present Perfect Continuous Tense**	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner, (I)describes the present perfect continuous tense (i)constructs sentences in	**THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE** This tense is used to describe activities which have been interrupted by other activities.	Group discussion Oral approach	-Constructing sentences in the present perfect	-Effective communication -making requests	Chalk board Illustration	-simplified English grammar for

						the present perfect continuous tense correctly	e.g. -Peter has been riding a bicycle.		continuous tense			upper p.19
4	4 & 5	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	The use of 'since' and 'for'	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner, -identifies the usage of 'since' and 'for'	**'SINCE' AND 'FOR'** **Since** We use 'since' to talk about a period of time. E.g. *The mechanic has been repairing the bicycle since morning.* **For** We use 'for' in the present t perfect tense to show the amount or duration of time an activity has lasted. E.g. *The mechanic has been repairing the bicycle for two hours.*	-Discussion -Oral approach	-constructing sentences using 'since' and 'for'	-Asking questions -Values Appreciation Trust patience	---chalk board Pupil's books	-simplified English grammar for upper p.20
4	6	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	VOCABULARY ABOUT MOTOR VEHICLE	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	COMPOSITION vocabulary	The learner, The learner, (i)pronounces the given vocabulary well (ii)spells the given vocabulary correctly (iii) constructions	**VOCABULARY ABOUT MOTOR VEHICLE** **-** maitenance,cars,motorcycle,lorries,buses,train,ship,van,ferries,aircraft,tow, tow truck,tanker,chauffeur,tout,shuttles,conductor,fare,passenger,windscreen wiper,engine,steeringwheel,drivingmirror,seatbelt,indicators,accelerator,gearlever,peddles,clutch,d	-Excursion -Discovery -Observation -Guided Discussion	Drawing and naming Practicing The construction of sentences	Life skills Taking a decision Making choices Asking questions Values Appreciation Trust Patience	Reali a e.g.vehicle parts	Mk primary English Pupils Bk 5 pp 1 & 2 Functional primary

						meaningful sentences	ashboard,exhaustpipe,bumper,antenna,cabin,bonnet,captain,pilot,headlamp,front,rear,boot,airbag,hindscreen,emergencydoor,wipers,windows,transporter,hearse,ambulanceete					English
5	1	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	passage	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	Comprehension	The learner(i) reads the passage with correct articulation of words (ii) answer questions about the passage correctly	**PASSAGE** **A BICYCLE RACE** Any child who has never ridden a bicycle hasn't known any sweet moments it feels when one does so. Mobusa, Dama and Brian had a bicycle each. …….. *Continue with the passage from the lesson notes of P.5 Hillside P/S term I,2018*	Oral approach Question and answer Think pair Explanation	Reading through Analyzing Answering	-do-	Chalk board illustration	The lesson notes of P.5 Hillside P/S term I,2018
5	2	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	vocabulary about equipment used in vehicle repair	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	COMPOSITION Vocabulary	The learner, The learner, (i)pronounces the given vocabulary well (ii)spells the given vocabulary correctly	EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR Equipment,spanner, toolbox,screw driver, pliers, file,hammer,car jack, saw, grease, oil, mechanic, sandpaper, tester, wire, garage, breakdown, tow, tow truck, rubber solution,	-Excursion -Discovery -Observation -Guided Discussion	Drawing and naming Practicing The construction of sentences	**Life skills** -Taking a decision -Making choices -Asking questions Values	Reali ae.g toolbox with all the equipment -dictionaries	Mk primary English Pupils Bk 5 pp 1 & 2 Functional

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						(iii) constructions meaningful sentences	spare parts, puncture, pump, tube,patch etc.			Appreciation Trust patience	- pupil's text books	primary English
5	3	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Modal Verbs	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner (i)identifies the usage of 'must' and 'mustn't' (i) constructs sentences using 'must' correctly.	**..MUST /..MUSTN'T…** **-**We use **'must'** to say that it is necessary to do something. E.g. 1.You must tighten your seatbelt if you have to drive. **'mustn't'** is the short form of **'must not'.** It is used in negative sentences. Examples. You must not ride on flat tyres.	-Discovery -Guided Discussion	Practising; -The construction of sentences using 'must' And 'mustn't'	**Life skills** -Taking a decision -Making choices -Asking questions -Values Appreciation Trust patience	Reali a e.g. Vehicle parts	Mk Primary English Pupils Bk 5 pp. 1 & 2 Functional Primary English
5	4	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	**PASSAGE**	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	COMPREHENSION	The learner; 1. Reads and answers questions about the passage.	**PASSAGE** Reading and answering questions about the passage titled: **ALUBO'S SPARE PARTS**	Oral approach Guided - Discussion Explanation	Reading the passage Answering to questions about the passage.	-Taking a decision -Making choices -Asking questions -Values Appreciation Trust patience	Passage scripts	The Sure Key To Success Bk. 5 Pp 8-9

5	5	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	USING IN ORDER	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner; 1. Make sentences using ..in order…… 2.Re-write senences with …in order…	**<u>THE USE OF IN ORDER</u>** **-** used to give a reason for doing something - we relate in order to **'so as'** and **'so that'** **Example:** *The mechanic sent me for sand paper in order to mend a puncture.*	Oral approach Guided - Discussion Explanation	Making sentences using the conjunction Re-writing sentences using ..in order..	-Taking a decision -Making choices -Asking questions -Values Appreciation Trust patience	Written exercise from the chalk board	MK Precise P141
5	6	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	JUMBLED STORY	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	Composition	The learner; 1.Reads and comprehends the story 2.Arranges the jumbled story	**JUMBLED STORY** Reading and re-arranging a jumbled story about why vehicles break down	Oral approach DSS technique Discussion Mtd Explanation	Reading and re-arranging the jumbled story to come up with a good composition	Appreciation Creativity Persistence Patience Problem solving Creative thinking	Text-books	The sure key Bk 5 P11
6	1	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Conditional Clauses	Listening Speaking Reading	Grammar	The learner; 1.Makes sentences in If (1) 2. Complete sentences in If (I)	**CONDITIONAL ONE (IF I)** Conditional clause one is used to refer to things that are capable of happening when certain conditions are fulfilled.	DSS method Oral Approach Explanation	Written Exercise from the chalkboard	Creative thinking Appreciation	Chalk board illustration	Mk Precise P146
6	2	VEHICLE REPAIR AND	TYPES OF NOUNS		1.PROPER NOUNS	The learner (i) identifies proper nouns	A proper noun is the real name of anything. They include.	Classroom discussion	-do-	Decision making	Buildings	Brighten grammar

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		MAINTENANCE				(ii) writes proper nouns correctly	(i)names of people e.g.Peter Names of places e.g. Naalya Names of books e.g.Students Companion (iv)names of mountains e.g. Mt Everest (v)Names of ships e.g. The Titanic (vi)Names of rivers e.g. River Missisipi (vii)Names of buildingse.g. Parliamentary building (vii)All days of the week e.g. Saturday (ix) all months of the year e.g. August N.B All proper nouns are written beginning with capital letters	Oral approach		Trust		Bk 2pg
6	3	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	-do-	-do-	2.COLLECTIVE NOUNS	The learner (i)defines collective nouns correctly (ii)spells the collective nouns given	**COLLECTIVE NOUNS** These are given to things collected together. e.g. A group of thieves – gang A group of cattle – herd A group of beautiful girls Bevy A group of insects flying – Flight	Question and answer Guided discovery	Reciting spelling Filling gaps	-do-	Groups of things	Details English Grammar for upper primary pp.79

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6	4	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	POEM	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	Comprehension	The learner (i) Recites and comprehends the poem(ii)answers questions about the poem, correctly.	**POEM** Reciting, comprehending and answering questions about the poem titled; **WHAT A SIMILARITY**	Participatory Questions and answer Oral approach	Reciting the Poem Asking questions Answering questions	Appreciation Creativity Love Positive living.	Poem scripts	St. Bernard English Bk 5 pp.15-16
6	5	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	ABSTRACT NOUNS	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	Grammar	The learner (i)defines abstract nouns correctly (ii)forms abstract nouns from the given words (iii) constructs sentences using the abstract nouns using the given vocabulary	**FORMATION OF ABSTRACT NOUNS BY;** **ADDING 'NESS'** Clever cleverness Bad badness Handsome - handsomeness Tall tallness Busy business Holy holiness **2. CHANGING THE LAST 'T' OR 'TE' 'CE' OR 'CY'** **Adj Noun** distant distance innocent innocence lenient lenience important importance	Participatory Questions and answer Oral approach	Forming nouns Constructing sentence	Appropriate language Accuracy Love	Chalk board illustrations	Mk precise English Grammar pp. 16 Detailed Englishgrammar Volume one pp 88-89 for Uganda

												pupils bk5 pp 1 &2
6	6	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Dialogue	Listening Speaking Reading writing	Composition	The learner (i)reads the dialogue correctly (ii)complete the dialogue correctly (iii) acts the dialogue well	**A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A MECHANIC AND A DRIVER** Mechanic: Hullo! Good morning to you Driver:……. Mechanic: What part of the bicycle broke down? Driver:…….. Mechanic: Brakes Driver: …… Mechanic: But have you carried any spare parts?	Oral Approach Discussion Explanation Dramatization	Completing the dialogue and answering oral questions about it.	Creativity Confidence Love Working together	Dialogue scripts	Functional primary English for Uganda pupils bk 5 PP3
7	1	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Abstract Nouns	Listening Speaking Reading writing	Grammar	The learner; (i)forms abstract nouns from the given words (ii)constructs sentences using the	**Formation of abstract nouns;** **ENDING WITH 'ION'** Explain explanation Repeat repetition Classify classification Compete competition	Participatory Questions and answer Oral approach	Forming nouns Constructing sentence	Appropriate language Accuracy Love	Chalk board illustrations	Mk precise English Grammar pp. 16

						abstract nouns using	Accommodate accommodation Introduce introduction					Detailed English Grammar Volume one pp. 88-89 for Uganda pupils bk5 pp. 1 &2
7	2	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	ABSTRACT NOUNS	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	FORMATION OF ABSTRACT NOUNS	The learner1 forms abstract nouns in the various ways 2 Constructs Sentences using the abstract nouns formed	**FORMATION OF ABSTRACTION NOUNS THAT END WITH 'SION** **Verb Abstract noun** decide decision conclude conclusion invert inversion confuse confusion provide provision **THAT END WITH MENT** **Verb Abstract Nouns**	Participatory Guided discovery Question and answer	Spelling Pronouncing	Appropriate language Accuracy Self expression	Chalkboard illustraction	Mk precise English Grammar for a upper Primary pp. 16 Detailed Englis

							develop development govern government pay payment etc. **FORMING ABSTRACT NOUNS FROM OTHER NOUNS** **Nouns Abstract Nouns** neighbor neighborhood martyr martyrdom poem poetry child childhood etc. **ABSTRACT NOUNS THAT REMAIN THE SAME AS THE VERBS** process process produce produce record record progress progress dance dance share share joke joke play play ride ride fight fight etc.					h Grammar Volume one pp 90 and 91

7	2	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	**CHANGING TO A DIFFERENT FORM** **Adjective** **Noun** powerful power truthful truth harmful harm painful pain merciful mercy faithful faith hopeful hope	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	2 & 3	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	COMMON NOUNS	Listening Speaking Reading writing	CLASSES OF COMMONNOUNS	The learner 1. defines common nouns 2. gives examples of common nouns 3. identifies articles to be used with each kind of common nouns 4. changes given nouns to plural	**COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS:** **1.** Forming plurals of uncountable nouns by attaching a countable noun. E.g. acres of land **2.** Forming plural countable nouns by adding **s, es, ve**, and **ies** **Example:** radio – **radios** bench – **benches** knife – **knives** lady –**ladies** *3. Formation of plural countable nouns by changing vowel letters* e.g. goose - geese	Question and Answer Guided discovery Discussion	Identifying Nouns applying articles	Appropriate language Verbal expression	Real objects Written text	Mk Precise English GRAMMAR Bk5 - 7 pp37 and 38

							radius – radii oasis – oases index – indices Agendum – Agendum Etc.					
7	4	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	-do-	-do-	DIALOGUE	The learner (i)reads the dialogue with correct articulation (ii)answers the questions about the dialogue	**DIALOGUE** **KASSIM'S BICYCLE** Abdallah: Where are you goingKassim? Kassim: I am taking my bicycle to the mechanic Abdallah: What happened to your bicycle? Kassim: It broke down **Qns** 1. Where was Kassim taking his bicycle?	Role play Guided discussion Question and answer	Acting Taking parts	Written chart	-do-	-do-pp1 4 & 1 5
7	5	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Compound Nouns	Listening Speaking Reading writing	Grammar	The learner (i) forms compound common nouns (ii)gives plural of the compound common nouns	**COMPOUND NOUNS:** Forming and making plural forms of compound nouns about vehicle repair and maintenance **Examples:** **Singular** **Plural** Passer-by Passers-by Mudguard – mudguards	Explanation Brainstorming Question and answer	Forming the plural Mentioning	Concern Accuracy Effective communication	-do-	Detailed English Grammar for upper primary Vol. One

							Rear-brake – rear-brakes Airbag – airbags etc.					pp.6 98
7	6	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	GRAPH	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	COMPREHENSION	The learner; i)Studies and answers questions about the Graph.	**GRAPH ABOUT NAMANDA'S SPARE PARTS** Studying the Graph about Namanda's Garage and answering questions about it.	Oral approach Guided - Discussion Explanation	Reading the passage Answering to questions about the passage.	-Taking a decision -Making choices -Asking questions -Values Appreciation Trust patience	Passage scripts	The Sure Key to Success Bk. 5 pp 8-9
8	1	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Picture composition	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	COMPOSITION	The learner; (i)studies the picture composition carefully. (ii)forms a sequential story about the picture	**PICTURE STORY** Taking keen note of the grammatical use of articles in composition writing. Taking careful note about the required tense.	Guided discussion Oral approach Question and answer	Forming a story from the picture series.	Creativity Love Confidence	Forming a story from the picture composition	MK precise English Grammar p. 40
8												
4	5	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	FORMING AJECTIVES FROM NOUNS	The learner; (i)forms adjectives form the given nouns (ii)pronounces the adjectives formed correctly	3.forming adjectives by add **'less' e.g.** **Noun Adjective** use useless care careless job jobless hope hopeless forming adjectives by adding 'ful'	Questions and answer Guided discovery Oral approach	Forming adjectives Constructing sentences	Effective communication Language expression	Written chart Written text	Mk precise English Grammar for Upper prima

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						(iii)spells the adjectives formed correctly	e.g. noun adjective use useful hope hopeful mercy merciful		Spelling	Verbal expression Phrasal expression		ry p. 40
5	6	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE					5. forming Adjectives by adding 'ous' Noun adjective danger dangerous religion religious ambition ambitious 6. forming adjectives by adding 'ible' or 'able **Noun adjective** eat edible break breakable knowledge knowledgeable 7. forming adjective from verbs **Verbs adjective** tire tired love loving please pleasant		Articulating Pronouncing Listening Copying			
6	1-2	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINT	-do-	-do-	PROPER ADJECTIVES	The learner;(i) forms proper adjectives	A proper adjective is formed from a proper noun it can also be called an adjective of nationality	-do-	-do-	-do-	World citizens chart.	Mk precise English

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		ENANCE				from proper nouns correctly (ii)pronounces the proper adjectives formed properly (iii)spells the proper adjectives correctly	**Proper Noun** **Proper Adjective** Africa African Angola Angolan America American Belgium Belgian Britain British Burundi Burundian					Grammar for Upper primary
6	3	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	-do-	-do-	JUMBLED STORY	The learner; (i)reads the jumbled sentences correctly (ii)re-arranges the sentences correctly	**JUMBLED STORY** 1.I didn't like the mechanic at first 2. He was smoking cigarette most of the time 3.When I entered the garage, I saw a fat man 4.But he repaired the motorcycle successfully	Guided discussion Observation Oral approach Think pair	Re-arranging	Critical thinking Taking a decision Responsibility Appreciation	Chalk board illustration	p.10
6	4	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	PARTS OF A VEHICLE	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	GUIDED COMPOSITION	The learner; i)fully relates the meaning of the words in the list (ii)fills the gaps well.	**CONTENT** **GUIDED COMPOSITION** engine, tyre, men, tube, spanner, rubber solution, the pressure, puncture, when, toolbox, mechanic, inflated	Group work Demonstration	Fill gaps	Appropriate language Concern	Realia	Functional English for Uganda Bk 5 p.9

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6	5	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR	-do-	VOCABULARY	The learn (i) pronounces the words correctly (ii)spells the given vocabulary correctly (iii)makes sentences using the given words	**Vocabulary** Toolbox, spanner, screw, driver, pliers, hammer, file, car jerk, saw, grease, oil, sand paper, tester, write, rubber solution, pump, patch etc. **Vocabulary practice** If….. If I want to remove the tyre, I will use a car jerk ……..in order….. Kiriya used the pliers in order to cut the wire.	L.S.U Discovery Brainstorming	Pronouncing Spelling constructing	Appropriate language Taking choice Making decision	Flash card	Mk Primary English Pupil Bk5 pp.3-5
6	6	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	ADJECTIVES	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVE	The learner (i)supplies the correct degree of adjective in each case (ii)uses the adjectives in sentences correctly	1.Adjectives that add'er' in the comparative and 'est' in the superlative Simple comparative superlative Small smaller smallest Bright brighter brightest Smooth smoother smoothest 2. Adjectives that end with letter 'e' <u>Simp.</u> Compa. <u>superla</u> **Large** larger **largest**	Question and answer Demonstration Observation	Comparing Spelling Pronouncing	Effective communication Language expression Verbal expression Phrasal expression	Written chart	Tenses and parts of speech pp. 52-59 Mk precise English Grammar for

							Brave braver **bravest** **Rude** ruder **rudest** 3.Adjectives that end with 'y' Simple comparative superlative Heavy heavier heaviest Busy busier busiest Healthy healthier healthiest					Upper primary p.39
7	1	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	4. Adjectives that double the last letter before adding 'er' or 'est' Simple comparative superlative Thin thinner thinnest Big bigger biggest Hot hotter hottest 5**. Adjectives ending with suffix 'ful'** Simple **comparative**superlative Careful **more careful** most careful Beautiful **more beautiful** most beautiful Playful **more playful** most playful	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	HBJ language pp. 38 & 39
7	2	VEHICLE	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	6.Adverbs ending with 'ly'	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

		REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE					Simple comparative superlative Quietly more quietly most quietly Seriously more seriously most seriously					
7	3	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	REGULAR AND IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	OPPOSITE ADJECTIVES	The learner; gives the opposites of the adjectives shown (ii) answers questions regarding opposite adjectives in all degree	**OPPOSITE ADJECTIVES** Good bad fatter thinner Bright dull youngest oldest Small big richest poorest Tall short tallest shortest Better worse bigger biggest Stronger weaker ugliest most beautiful	Demonstration Explanation	Mentioning opposites Copy	Body expression Language expression	Written chart	MK Precise English Grammar pp. 144 &145
7	4	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	-do-	-do-	SIMILARITY OF ADJECTIVES	The learner compares the given adjectives using the structure …as…as	**1. …..as……as…..** e.g. Okello is 185cm tall. Ojegele is 185cm tall Okello is as tall as Ojegele. 2.Joel is tired. Joel's brother is also tired Joel is as tired as his brother	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

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7	5	PRINT MEDIA	-do-	-do-	-do-	- Gives dissimilarities using …not as….	**2……not as…..as…….** 1.My bag is not as big. Your bag is bigger **Answer:** My bag is not as big as yours. 2. Ouma is 1.2m tall. Auma is 2m tall. Ouma is not as tall as Auma. 3.You are very brown. I am somehow brown I am not as brown as you are.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	6	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	-do-	-do-	JUMBLED STORY	The learner; (i) reads the sentences with correct articulation (ii) re-arranges the sentences correctly	**HOW TO MEND A PUNCTURE** Use your pump to inflate the tyre Do not continue to drive your vehicle Rub the area where air is escaping from, gently with a rough stone then apply a rubber solution to the area	Think pair Discovery	Re-arranging sentences	Critical thinking Logical thinking Responsibility	Chalk board illustration	Functional English for Uganda Bk 5 p. 11

8	1	VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	-do-	-do-	COMPOSTION WRITING	The learner; (i)follows the given topic fully (ii)paragraphs the composition correctly (iii)uses the right tense and punctuates correctly	**A TOUR TO THE BICYCLE REPAIRER** Write a composition on the title	Guided discussion	Drafting Writing	-do-	-do-	-do- p.22
8	2	PRINT MEDIA	VOCABULARY	-do-	VOCABULARY	The learner; (i)pronounces the new words correctly (ii)spells the given words correctly (iii) uses the given vocabulary to construct sentences using …no as….	**Vocabulary** Cartoon, puzzle, story, news, announcement, advertisement, newspaper, magazine, back, page, front page, reporter, article, editorial, columnist, editor, journalist, column, crossword, media, brochure, pullout, newsletter Learning the meaning of the vocabulary e.g. column: part of a newspaper which usually deals with a particular subject or topic	Question and answer Brain storming I.S.C	Articulating Pronouncing Constructing sentences	Fluency Confidence analyzing Statement Values Co-operation responsibility	Flash cards News paper	-do- pp.54 & 56
8	3	PRINT MEDIA										

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8	4	PRINT MEDIA	TYPES OF SENTENCES IN THE PAST SIMPLE	Listening Speaking Reading writing	Grammar	The learner; -Describes what a sentence is -Constructs sentences in three types of sentences.	**TYPES OF SENTENCES** • Affirmative sentences • Negative sentences ***Examples.*** 4.The advertisement appeared in a brochure. (**Affirmative**) 5.The advertisement did not appear in a brochure. (**Negative**)	Participatory Questions and answer Oral approach	-Constructing sentences in the positive,negative and interrogative	using persuasive language -making a choice	chalk board	-simplified English grammar for upper p.2-5
8	5	PRINT MEDIA	TYPES OF SENTENCES IN THE PAST SIMPLE	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	Grammar	The learner; -Describes what a sentence is -Constructs sentences in three types of sentences.	**TYPES OF SENTENCES** • Interrogative sentences ***Examples.*** -Did the advertisement appear in the brochure? (**interrogative**)	Participatory Questions and answer Oral approach	-Constructing sentences in the positive,negative and interrogative	using persuasive language -making a choice	chalk board	-simplified English grammar for upper p.5
8	6	PRINT MEDIA	Question tags in the past simple tense	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner, -describes what question tags are. -supplies suitable tags to the sentences.	**QUESTION TAGS IN THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE** A question tag is a phrase that is added to the end of a statement in order to turn it into a question. e.g. -Sam wrote a story for the newspaper, **didn't he**?	Guided discovery	-supplying suitable tags to the sentences	-care -making a choice	-Pupil's book -chalk board	-simplified English grammar for upper p.126

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9	1	PRINT MEDIA	Voices in the past simple tense	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner, -describes what active and passive voice are. -contructs sentences in active and passive voice in the past simple tense	**PASSIVE VOICE IN THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE** **Active voice** is a sentence that begins with the subject. E.g. Sam wrote a story for the newspaper. **Passive voice** is a sentence that begins with the object. E.g. A story for the newspaper was written by Sam. ***NB: continue with the explanation of definite and indefinite human agents or subjects***	Question and answer Guided discovery	-making sentences in the active voice -changing sentences from active to passive voice	-Effective communication -making requests	-Pupil's book -chalk board	-simplified English grammar for upper p.35
9	2	PRINT MEDIA	poem	-do-	Comprehension POEM	The learner; (i) reads the poem with intonation (ii)recites the poem correctly (iii)answers questions about the poem	**POEM** **Journalists At Work** Journalists are busy at work covering events from around the world Expressing ideas in picture words	Recitation Demonstration Explanation	Recitation Answering Question	-do-	Written chart	P63
9	3	PRINT MEDIA	Picture composition	Listening	COMPOSITION	The learner; (i)studies the picture	**PICTURE STORY**	Guided discussion	Forming a story from	Creativity Love Confidence	Forming a story	ST. BERNAR

				Speaking Reading Writing		composition carefully. (ii)forms a sequential story about the picture	Taking keen note of the grammatical use of articles in composition writing. Taking careful note about the required tense.	Oral approach Question and answer	the picture series.		from the picture composition	BK5 p.69
9	4 & 5	PRINT MEDIA	USES OF PRONOUNS	Listening Speaking Reading Writing G	GRAMMAR	The learner, -defines the term pronouns -describes relative pronouns	**RELATIVE PRONOUN** A relative pronoun is a word that begins a subordinate or a relative clause. They include; who, which, who etc.	Participatory Questions and answer Oral approach	-Constructing sentences using; who, which, where, and who.	using persuasive language -making a choice	chalk board	-simplified English grammar for upper p.68
9	6	PRINT MEDIA	**PASSAGE**	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	COMPREHENSION	The learner; 2. Reads and answers questions about the passage.	**PASSAGE** **SOURCES OF GETTING INFORMATION**	Oral approach Guided - Discussion Explanation	Reading the passage Answering to questions about the passage.	-Taking a decision -Making choices -Asking questions -Values Appreciation Trust patience	Passage scripts	The Sure Key To Success Bk. 5 pp.32 & 33
10	1	PRINT MEDIA	Advertisement	Listening Speaking	ADVERTISEMENT	The learner; (i)studies the	**ADVERTISEMENT** **733.3 SOLO FM**	Observation Oral approach	Reading through		Pupils books	Mk Primary Eng.

				Readier Writing	A	programmes well (ii)interprets the advert correctly (iii)answers the questions that follow correctly	06:00AM - 09:00AM Ear opener with Adriko and John 09:00am – 11;00am – out and Kizito Ken 11:00am-12:00pm radio Safari *Questions:* 1.Which program does Adriko present ? 2……..	Guided discussion		-do-		Bk 5 p. 11
10	3	PRINT MEDIA	Picture composition	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	COMPOSITION	The learner; (i)studies the picture composition carefully. (ii)forms a sequential story about the picture	**PICTURE STORY** **THE JOURNALIST** Taking keen note of the grammatical use of articles in composition writing. Taking careful note about the required tense.	Guided discussion Oral approach Question and answer	Forming a story from the picture series.	Creativity Love Confidence	Forming a story from the picture composition	MK precise Englishgrammar p. 4
10	4	TRAVELLING	VOCABULARY	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	VOCABULARY	The learner; (i) reads the given vocabulary with correct pronunciation and intonation	**Vocabulary** further, about, fare, conductor, ticket, seat, cycle, speed, fast, reduce, arrive, leave, departure, destination, luggage, passenger, travel, taxi, coach, by Vocabulary practice	I.S.U Demonstration Discovery Brainstorming	Spelling Using the new words Demonstrating	Logical presentation of ideas Appropriate language	Flash cards	Mk Primary English Bk 5 pp.118 119

						(ii)spells the given vocabulary correctly	Learning the meaning of the vocabulary e.g. seat: a place where you can sit Fare; the money that you pay to travel by bus, taxi, car, train etc	Classroom discussion		Logical reasoning love		Functional English Bk 5 p.145 & 146
10	5	TRAVELLING	TRAVELLING		PASSAGE	The learner(i) reads the passage with correct articulation of words (ii) answer questions about the passage correctly	**PASSAGE** MUGISHA'S SCHOOL LIFE Mugisha Mary lives in Iganga. Iganga is a small town in Eastern Uganda. She is a pupil in Ibula primary School. Mary wakes up at 5:00am and rides to school	Oral approach Question and answer Think pair Explanation	Reading through Analyzing Answering	-do-	Chalk board illustration	Functional Primary English for Uganda Bk 5 p.149
10	6	TRAVELLING	CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS	-do-	CLASSES OF ADVERBS	The learner (i) defines adverbs (ii) gives examples of adverbs (iii) enumerate the classes of adverbs	An adverb is a word that tells us more about the verb, an adjective or another adverb. e.g. Grace is extremely beautiful I slept well last night **CLASSES OF ADVERBS** 1.adverbs of manner e.g. fully, beautifully 2.Adverbs of time e.g. now, since, soon	Oral approach Explanation Question and answer	Classifying adverbs	Self awareness Concern Responsibility	Reali a	English Aid Std pp.35-38 Tenses and parts of speech p. 86

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							3.Adverbs of duration e.g. three hours etc 4.Adverbs of frequency e.g. often, usually etc 5.Adverbs of place; e.g. at home, nowhere, everywhere, here, there, outside, indoor					
11	1 & 2	TRAVELLING	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	**IRREGULAR ADVERBS** ill, much, well, little **Comparison of irregular adverbs** Ill worse worst Much more most Well better best Little less least	-do-	Comparing	-do-	-do-	-do-
11	3	TRAVELLING	TRAVEL CHART		TIMETABLE	The learner ; (i)copies the timetable correctly (ii)interprets the timetable correctly (iii)answers questions about the timetable correctly	TRAVEL CHART **BUS ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE** QN: 1. Which bus travels more than the rest ?	Observation Discussion Oral approach	Drawing Coping Answering	Critical thinking Appropriate language Concern Appreciation	Written charts	MK Primary English Pupils Bk 5 Pg 128

11	4	TRAVELLING			DIALOGUE	The learner (i)reads the dialogue in turns (ii)acts the dialogue correctly (iii)answers the questions about the dialogue correctly	**DIALOGUE** Okumu: When is the next bus to Mbarara? Kemigisa: There is one at twenty to four and one at four 'O' clock in the afternoon….. Qn. 1. Where was Okumu traveling to? 2.How many buses go there	-do-	-do-	-do-	Pupils book	Functional Primary English for Uganda Bk 5 g 147
11	4	TRAVELLING	Revision of **The Past continuous Tense**	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	Grammar	The learner, (I)defines the term 'tenses' (i)constructs sentences in the past continuous tense correctly	**The Past continuous Tense** This tense is used to describe activities which were in progress at a particular point of time in the past .e.g. -the conductor was collecting the tax fare. etc.	Group discussion Oral approach	-Constructing sentences in the past continuous tense	-Effective communication -making requests	Chalk board illustration	-simplified English grammar for upper p.26
11	4	TRAVELLING	Using.. while….	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	Grammar	The learner, (i)constructs sentences in the past continuous tense using…while…correctly	**Using…while…** While is used to show activities that were happening at the same time. E.g. 1.one of the passengers started vomiting while we were traveling. Etc.	Group discussion Oral approach	-Constructing sentences in the present continuous tense	-Effective communication -making requestion	Chalk board illustration	-simplified English grammar for upper p.26

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11	5	TRAVELLING	Types of sentences In the past continuous tense	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner; • Describes what a sentence is • Constructs sentences in three types of sentences.	**TYPES OF SENTENCES** • Affirmative sentences • Negative sentences • Interrogative sentences ***Examples.*** 1.The conductor was collecting fare from the passengers. (**Affirmative**) 2. The conductor was not collecting fare from the passengers. (**Negative**) 3. Was the conductor collecting fare? (**interrogative**)	Participatory Questions and answer Oral approach	-Constructing sentences in the positive,negative and interrogative	using persuasive language -making a choice	chalk board	-simplified English grammar for upper p.2-5
11	6	TRAVELLING	Types of sentences In the past continuous tense	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	GRAMMAR	The learner, -describes what question tags are. -supplies suitable tags to the sentences.	**QUESTION TAGS IN THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE** A question tag is a phrase that is added to the end of a statement in order to turn it into a question.e.g. -Ziwa was travelling to town?	Guided discovery	-supplying suitable tags to the sentences	-care -making a choice	-Pupil's book -chalk board	-simplified English grammar for upper p.126
12	1	TRAVELLING	Voices in the present	Listening	GRAMMAR	The learner, -describes what active	**PASSIVE VOICE IN THE PAST**	Question and answer	-making sentences in the	-Effective communication	-Pupil'	-simplified

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			perfect tense	Speaking Readier Writing		and passive voice are. -contructs sentences in active and passive voice.	**CONTINUOUS TENSE** **Active voice** is a sentence that begins with the subject. E.g. The boys were washing the bicycle. **Passive voice** is a sentence that begins with the object. E.g. the bicycle was being washed by the boys. ***NB: continue with the explanation of definite and indefinite human agents or subjects***	Guided discovery	active voice of the past continuous tense -changing sentences from active to passive voice	-making requests	s book -chalk board	English grammar for upper p.35
12	2	Travelling	Jumbled story	-do-	JUMBLED STORY	The learner; (i)reads the jumbled sentences correctly (ii)re-arranges the sentences correctly	**JUMBLED STORY** WHY PEOPLE TRAVEL	Guided discussion Observation Oral approach Think pair	Re-arranging	Critical thinking Taking a decision Responsibility Appreciation	Chalk board illustration	The sure key to success p.56
12	3	TRAVELLING	poem	-do-	Comprehension POEM	The learner (i) reads the	**POEM** **THE JOURNEY**	Recitation	Recitation	-do-	Written chart	FUNCTIONAL

						poem with intonation (ii)recites the poem correctly (iii)answers questions about the poem		Demonstration Explanation	Answering Question			PRIMARY ENGLISH FOR UGANDA BK 5 p.148
12	4	TRAVELLING	Picture composition	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	COMPOSITION	The learner; (i)studies the picture composition carefully. (ii)forms a sequential story about the picture	**PICTURE STORY** Taking keen note of the grammatical use of articles in composition writing. Taking careful note about the required tense.	Guided discussion Oral approach Question and answer	Forming a story from the picture series.	Creativity Love Confidence	Forming a story from the picture composition	ST. BERNARD BK5 p.62
12	5	TRAVELLING	Revision of **The Future Simple Tense**	Listening Speaking Readier Writing	Grammar	The learner, (I)defines the term 'tenses' (i)constructs sentences in the future simple tense correctly	**The Future Simple Tense** This tense is commonly used when thinking or imagining an action or event that will take place at a point of time in the future e.g. The journalist will cover the story.	Group discussion Oral approach	-Constructing sentences in the present simple tense	-Effective communication -making requestion	Chalk board illustration	-simplified English grammar for upper p.31
12	6	TRAVELLING	Question tags in the future	Listening Speaking	GRAMMAR	The learner, -describes what	**QUESTION TAGS IN THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE**	Guided discovery	-supplying suitable tags to the sentences	-care -making a choice	-Pupil's book	-simplified Englis

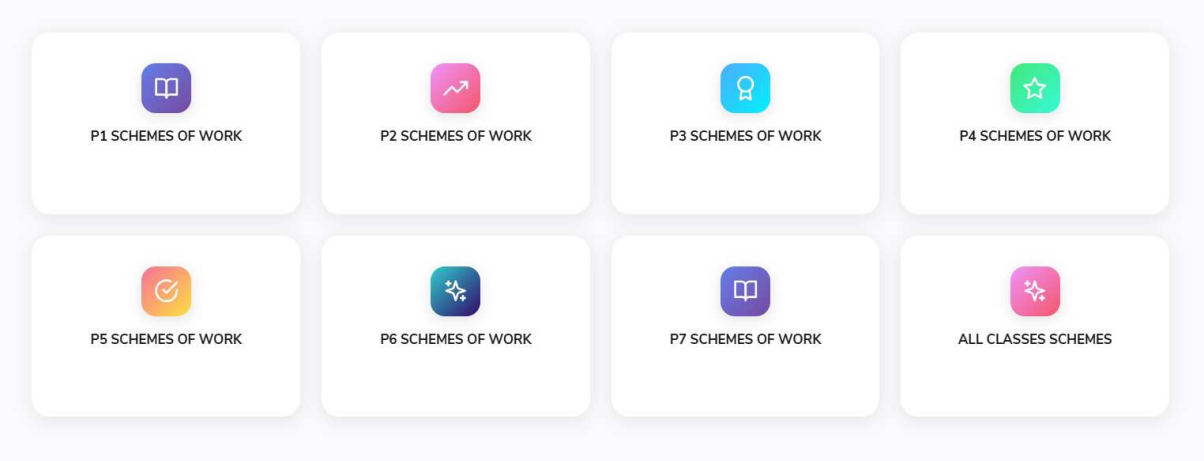
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			simple tense	Readier Writing		question tags are. -supplies suitable tags to the sentences.	A question tag is a phrase that is added to the end of a statement in order to turn it into a question.e.g. -John will not travel to town by taxi, <u>will he</u>?				-chalk board	h gram mar for upper p.126

END

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