**YUDESI PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**P. 5 ENGLISH**

**LESSON NOTES**

***(COMPREHENSION)***

**TERM 1 – 2020**

**TOPIC: PUNCTUATION**

SUB-TOPIC: **Punctuation marks and their usage**

**Punctuation**

Definition

Examples of punctuation marks and their usage;

i) comma (,)

ii) question mark (?)

iii) capital letter

iv) full stop (.)

v) apostrophe (don’t)

vi) exclamation mark (!)

vii) hyphen (mouse – trap)

viii) colon (:-)

ix) dash

sentence practice

comprehension

Passages

Poems

Guided compositions

Dialogues/conversations

Picture interpretation

Free writing compositions

Jumbled sentences

Information interpretation

Filling forms

Map interpretation

Graph interpretation

**VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE**

**a) Parts of a vehicle**

**Vocabulary Development**

chain mudguard carrier

saddle reflector breaks

bell peddle handlebar

tube

mechanic pump

steering wheel wind screen driving mirror

boot seat belt

wiper head lamp indicator

tool box spare parts.

**Structures ……………..broken down/when did…………….?**

Examples.

What did you feel when your car broke down?

My father felt bad when his car broke down yesterday

Using ----------- must / mustn’t -------------

Using; As / when / while ------------ / --------- as / when / while --------.

Both ---------- and ----------- / ------------ and -------- both --------.

Using ---------- has / have ----------

(i)………………must………………./……………..mustn’t……………….

Examples

You must repair your vehicle if it breaks down.

We must take our cars for service.

You mustn’t drive under the influence of alcohol.

You must check the air pressure in the tyre before you start the car.

(ii)……………has…………/………..have………………….

**Examples**

The driver has replaced the old steering wheel with a new one.

He has put the tool box in the boot.

Mechanics have a lot of spanners in their garages.

The pupils have broken the teacher’s driving mirror.

**Comprehension**

Passage (Alobo’s spare parts) Pg 8

Dialogue (Looking for a mechanic) Pg 9.

**Guided composition**

Dialogue (At the spare parts shop) Pg 10 – 11.

Jumbled sentences Pg 11.

**b) Equipment used in vehicle repair.**

**Vocabulary Development**

tool box car jack spanner

hammer file oil

wire grease sand paper

tester breakdown truck tow

garage mechanic pliers

screw driver etc

**Select a suitable word from the given ones and complete the sentences.**

1. Mechanics use ………………………to fix nuts. (spanners, hammer)

2. Two screw drivers were found in my car’s………………………(boot, seat)

3. A pair of ……………………….is used to loosen nuts.( pliers, pliars)

4. We use……………..to lubricate some parts of the vehicle. (greese, grease)

5. If the lighting system in a vehicle breaks down, one uses a ………………..to find where the failure is. (tester, taster)

6. A ……………………..is used to cut hard metals in a vehicle. (sew, saw)

7. The mad man threw a stone at my father’s car and it broke its

………………..(wind screen, wiper)

8. When there is dirt on the wind screen, you switch on the ………………………to clean it. ( wiper, wipe)

9. Betty applied her motor ………………….to stop the car.( brakes, breaks)

10. The police advises the drivers always to use their ………………………to ensure safety in the car.(seat belts, indicators)

11. If you are branching off from the main road, you must use your…………………..to warn your fellow drivers behind you.(head lamps, indicators)

**Abbreviations**

PSV Public/ Passenger Service Vehicle

DMC Dangerous Mechanical Condition

PMO Private Motor Omnibus

Via by way of/ through

Km P/hr Kilometres per hour

f.o.b free on board

Km Kilometre

**Structures ( oral work)**

If………………….

………………..in order………………

Examples

If I want to remove a tyre, I will use a car jack.

I will buy a spanner tomorrow if I go to town.

One needs to have a tool box in order to keep one’s equipment safe.

**Sentence practice using the structures above.**

**Comprehension**

Passage (A visit to Walusimbi’s garage Pg 16)

A breakdown truck (Pg 18 – 19)

**Guided composition**

A mechanic Pg 18.

Passage Pg 19

**Picture composition.**

**Study the pictures on Pg 20 and write a sentence on each to tell what is happening.**

**(Use these two tenses-present continuous tense and present perfect tense)**

**PRINT MEDIA**

**Vocabulary**

Article column editor journalist

Columnist cartoon brochure pullout

front page back page puzzles story

news media reporter crossword

advertisement editorial newsletter announcement magazines newspaper

**Oral sentence construction**

**Rearrange the following words to form correct and meaningful sentences.**

James/best/likes/crossword puzzles

News /stories/ write/reporters

Cartoon/these/drew/who?

Atieno/the/editorial/wrote

Back page/stories/sports/about/are/on/the

Topical opposites

Topical homophones

Topical synonyms

Topical similes

**Structure**

Using; The --------- which ----------

**Comprehension**

Passage (Pg 32 – 33 The Sure Key)

Advertisement (Pg 34 The Sure Key)

Dialogue (Pg 34 – 35 The Sure Key)

Poem (Pg 35 – 36 The Sure Key)

Notice (Pg 37 and 38 – 39 The Sure Key)

**Composition**

Jumbled sentences (Pg 38 The Sure Key)

Picture story (Pg 39 The Sure Key)

Free composition (write a short composition of a bout 100 – 150 words entitled “News papers in Uganda”.)

**Rearrange the following jumbled sentences to form a good story.**

These pictures draw my attention so much

Some of the cartoons are Kingo and Ekanya

I like the paper for various reasons

The New Vision is my favourite paper

Which covers a wide range of sporting activities.

First of all, its language is clear

Thirdly, there are interesting cartoons.

And lastly, the sports pages.

Secondary, it has attractive coloured pictures

It is so clear that at my age, I can get some interesting parts.

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

Mrs. Dralega is the ……………………… (edit) of our magazine.

Mother ………………….(laugh) when she read my article in the newspaper.

If you practise writing articles, you will become a good ………………..(report)

Turigye has ……………………(write) an advert in today’s news paper.

That correspondent always ………………..(report) very well.

**Write the following abbreviations in full**

i.e

e.g

a.k.a

ltd.

Etc

St.

P.T.O

TV.

Rd.

Shs.

**Guided composition**

**Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the list below to complete the story correctly.**

**NEWS PAPERS**

Timothy and Diana were wondering why……….. father always reads different types of news papers. They …………….. to ask him. He told them that news papers are written by different news reporters. Each ……………… writes information different from the other. Some news reporters record ………………….. information in order to earn money from the public. Therefore, he reads different news papers to compare …………...

Another……………… why he reads different news papers is that it enables him to get information on what is happening in Uganda and other parts of the ……………. He wants to be informed, educated and entertained as some news papers have interesting and exciting news items. He also……………… them that he wants to get business……………….. which are commonly advertised. After his clear……………, the children thanked him and were encouraged to read news papers too.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| explanation | false | decided | their | opportunities |
| journalist | told | notes | world | reason |

**Design an advert about a football match between Uganda Cranes and Arambe Stars of Kenya.**

You can use some of these words: venue, fee, date, teams, time, spectators.

**TRAVELLING**

**Vocabulary Development**

further about fare conductor

ticket seat cycle speed

fast reduce arrive reach

leave departure destination

luggage passenger travel conductress

board taxi coach etc

topical opposites

topical synonyms

homophones

**Structures (oral work)**

Using; While ----------- / ---------- while --------

-------- often / sometimes / always / seldom / rarely --------

etc

**ADVERBS**

**Definition.**

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a phrase.

**KINDS OF ADVERBS**

1. **Adverbs of manner.**

These tell us how the action happened.

**Examples**

Beautifully, nicely, smartly, badly.

1. **Adverbs of time:**

These tell us when something happened.

Examples:

Already, last, before, after, today..e.t.c.

1. **Adverbs of duration:**

These tell us the period an action lasted.

**Examples:**

A week, a month, a year, an hour e.t.c.

1. **Adverbs of frequency:**

These as well tell us how often an action happens or happened.

**Examples:**

Rarely, often, normally, sometimes, ever, never e.t.c.

1. **Adverbs of place:**

These tell us where an action happened or happens.

**Examples:**

Nowhere, somewhere, anywhere e.t.c

1. **Adverbs of degree.**

These tell us to what extent an action happened or happens.

**Examples:**

Much, almost, only, rather, quite, very..etc.

**Formation of adverbs:**

1. **Most regular adverbs are formed from adjectives by;**
2. Adding ly”

**Examples:**

Nice - nicely

Wise - wisely

Smart - smartly

Bad - badly

Careful - carefully

1. **Dropping ‘e’ and adding ‘ly’**

**Examples:**

True - truly

Able - ably

Gentle - gently.

Simple - simply

Humble - humbly

Possible - possibly

1. **Dropping ‘y’ and adding ‘ily’**

**Examples:**

Happy - happily

Easy - easily

Merry - merrily

Lazy - lazily

Heavy - heavily

Hungry - hungrily  
angry - angrily

Noisy - nosily

Lucky - luckily

Steady - steadily

Etc.

**Note: hurry - hurriedly**

1. **Irregular adverbs have no order of formation.**

**Examples:**

Good - well/better, worst

Fast - fast

Better - best/better

Next - next

Last - last

Hard - hard/hardly

Late - late/lately

Bad - badly/worse/worst.

Early - early

**Opposites:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Adverbs** | **opposites** |
| Early  Well  Fast  Ever  Happily  Quickly  Often  Comfortably  Truly  Nosily  Carefully  Politely  Proudly  Kindly  Safely | Late  Badly  Slowly  Never  Sadly  Slowly  Seldom/rarely  Uncomfortably  Falsely/untruly  Quietly/calmly/secretly  Carelessly  Rudely/impolitely  Humbly  Cruelly/unkind  Dangerously/unsafely |

**Comprehension**

Passages (Pg 49 – 50 and 52 – 53 and 54 – 55 The Sure Key)

Dialogue (Pg 55 The Sure Key)

Timetable (Pg 53 – 54 The Sure Key)

Map work (Pg 51 -52 The Sure Key)

**Composition**

Jumbled sentences (Pg 56 The Sure Key)

Picture story (Pg 57 The Sure Key)

**Imaginative composition**

**Most of you might have made long journeys from your homes to different places of the world. Write a recent long journey you have made. Follow the following guidelines**

**Paragraph 1**

The journey you have recently made

Where did you go? why were you going there? How were you feeling before the journey? At what time did you begin the journey?

**Paragraph 2**

With whom did you travel? What means did you use? What was your experience on the way? At what time did you reach your destination? How long did it take you to reach your destination?

Who welcomed you and how were you feeling? Who were the people you stayed with? What did you do while there? When did you travel back?

**Paragraph 3**

How did you feel about the whole journey?

**TRAVELLING BY AIR**

**Vocabulary**

Tout, travel document, boarding pass, passport, aeroplane, flight, fastest, arrival time, departure time, check in, check out

**Structures (Oral work in MK BK5 pg 122)**

The use of …………….prefer……../…………… like………. More than………..

**Rearrange the following jumbled sentences to form a meaningful story**

The plane landed at Dubai airport and my aunt received me happily.

I was very much excited and anxious to get into the plane.

Last December holiday, I got a letter from my aunt.

Indeed it was an exciting journey for me and I will never forget it.

My parents processed my travel documents very fast.

She was inviting me to spend my holidays with her in Dubai

At the airport, I was checked in using scanners and given a boarding pass with a seat number.

On the day I travelled ,my dad drove me to the airport

I was very much overjoyed because it would give me a chance to travel by air for the first time

After the checking, I entered the plane and the flight was seven hours.

NOTE

WORK FOR DISPLAY

Write about the importance of Print Media e.g news paper and magazines.