

KINGS SCHOOLS – KABOWA
PRIMARY FIVE ENGLISH WORK TERM 1, 2020

Name: _____ **Stream:** _____

WEEK 2

DAY 1

COMPOSITION

JUMBLED STORY

Oral activity

Rewrite each of the following sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

1. The person who draws cartoons has drawn very amusing cartoons today.

.....

2. I read an article about somebody's life and achievements in Bukedde Newspaper.

.....

3. Musa took the first page of my newspaper yesterday.

.....

4. I found a game that you have to think about carefully in order to answer it in that magazine.

.....

5. Mr. Kakande is a person who is in charge of a newspaper and decides what should be included in it.

.....

NOTE (Guidelines for answering a jumbled story)

- a) Read the instructions at least twice
- b) Read through the jumbled sentences at least twice
- c) Identify the idea in every sentence
- d) Identify nouns, pronouns and joining words or connectors.
- e) Pair or group the sentences

- [illegible]

Rearrange the sentences below to form a good story.

-
- This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

DAY 2

The Past Simple Tense.

This tense is used to talk about activities and situations that took place in the past. It is formed by adding letters d, ed, or ied to the regular verbs. We commonly use adverbs like yesterday, last year, last week, long ago, etc. to show when a situation or an event took place.

Read the examples below

1. He edited the story to make it clearer.
2. We went to the newsroom with the columnist.
3. The front page carried an interesting headline.

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct past form of the word in the brackets.

1. The photo journalist _____ my photograph yesterday. (take)
2. The journalist _____ an interesting story yesterday. (write)
3. She _____ out the middle pages of the newspaper. (pull)
4. Our class _____ cartoons last week. (draw)
5. Mr. Kintu _____ the news last evening. (read)
6. I _____ to the newspaper offices last Monday. (go)
7. The columnist _____ to find out the truth. (come)
8. Charles _____ the newspaper accidentally. (tear)
9. Sheila, the news reporter, _____ for my transport to Kabale. (pay)
10. They _____ selling newspapers long ago. (stop)

Rewrite each of the following sentences in the past simple tense.

(Note: The following words are not used in past simple tense; now, tomorrow, next and every day)

1. We are reading a sad story in the newspaper now.

-
2. They will sell two hundred copies of the magazine tomorrow.
-

3. He carries a sports brochure to his father.

4. The cartoons appear in the newspaper every day.

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

We use the future simple tense to talk about activities or situations which we think will happen in the future. We use will or shall as helping verbs to talk about the future. The main verb does not change when using the future simple tense. It remains in its base form.

We use shall with I and we

We use will with he, she, it, they, and you

Words such as tomorrow, next week, next year, etc. are used to refer to a future activity.

Examples

1. I shall buy the newspaper tomorrow.
2. The news about PLE results will be out tomorrow.
3. We shall send the brochure tomorrow morning.
4. They will read sports news when they buy the newspaper.

Activity:

Use the verb in the brackets to complete each of the following sentences in the future simple tense.

1. Joan _____ the New Vision offices next week. (visit)
2. I _____ the newspapers in the evening. (read)
3. We _____ the announcement in the Daily Monitor newspaper. (find)
4. The headmaster _____ a brochure to each of the parents. (give)
5. The photo journalist _____ my photograph tomorrow. (take)
6. They _____ at the media house next Tuesday morning. (arrive)
7. Hadson, the cartoonist of Bukedde Newspaper, _____ attend the prize award ceremony. (attend)

Rewrite the following sentences in the future simple tense.

(Note: The following words are not used yesterday, today, last)

8.The correspondent came to our school yesterday.

9.Joan studies journalism at Makerere University.

10. My cousin has bought three newspapers today.

DAY 3

TOPIC: TRAVELLING

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word which goes with a verb to tell how, where or when an action is done. In other words, an adverb gives more information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Examples of adverbs

heavily

clearly

badly

noisily

easily

nicely

Read these sentences

1. It has rained heavily today.
2. Maseddo talked to the teacher politely.
3. The letter was poorly written.
4. Vanitah crossed the road carefully.

CLASSES OF ADVERBS

1. Adverbs of manner.(behaviour)

These adverbs tell us how something happens or happened. They are commonly formed from adjectives.

Examples.

- (a) They sing beautifully.
- (b) He speaks fluently
- (c) His work is badly written.

2. Adverbs of time.

These adverbs tell us when something happens or happened.

Examples.

- (a) He came here yesterday.
- (b) We are learning now.

- (c) I will be back soon.
(d) I was in p.4. last year.

Words like: now, yesterday, since, soon, before, after, today, tomorrow, already, last, etc. are used in telling time.

3. Adverbs of duration.

These adverbs tell us about the period an action lasted.

Examples.

- (a) They waited for three hours.
(b) I haven't seen him for a week.

4. Adverbs of frequency.

This class of adverbs also tells us how often (number of times) something happens or happened.

Examples.

- (a) She often shouts in class.
(b) He has always been punctual.

Other words in this class include: usually, generally, occasionally, sometimes, rarely, seldom, ever, never, probably etc.

5. Adverbs of place.

These adverbs tell us where something happened or happens.

Examples

- (a) My aunt lives in Kenya.
(b) Here is the book you are looking for.

I opened the door and there was my brother.

Formation of adverbs

Activity

Complete all the tables.

1. Adding " ly" to words that end with "ful".

Word	adverb
Careful	carefully
Beautiful	beautifully
Helpful	
Useful	
Mechanical	

Trustful	trustfully
Merciful	
Faithful	
Skillful	skillfully
Successful	
Thankful	

2. Adding “ly” to words that end with “al”.

Word	adverb
Accidental	accidentally
Annual	annually
Natural	
Practical	
Equal	
Official	
Financial	

3. Changing “y” to “i” and add “ly”.

Word	adverb
Angry	angrily
Busy	busily
Easy	
Heavy	
Lazy	
Noisy	
Speedy	
Day	
Hungry	
Greedy	greedily
Steady	

4. Dropping letter “e” from words that end with “ble” and “ple” and add “ly”.

Word	adverb
Simple	simply
Able	ably
Suitable	
Humble	
Possible	
Terrible	
Comfortable	
Horrible	horribly

Except; true ----- truly

5. Don't drop "e" just add "ly".

Word	adverb
Complete	completely
Immediate	
Safe	
Rude	rudely
Nice	
Positive	positively
Fortunate	

6. Adding "ly" to words that end with "less"

Word	adverb
Careless	carelessly
Merciless	
Hopeless	
Harmless	

7. Other words that just add "ly"

Word	adverb
Quick	
Slow	slowly
Clear	
Silent	
Quiet	
Bad	
Soft	
Common	Commonly
Serious	Seriously
Regular	
Sweet	
Neat	neatly

8. First change these words to past simple tense and then add "ly".

word	past simple tense	adverb
hurry	hurried	hurriedly
worry	worried	

delight	delighted	delightedly
excite	excited	excitedly

Complete the following sentences using the words given in the brackets.

1. The conductor spoke to the passengers _____(angry)
2. I sat _____in the driver's seat. (comfortable)
3. The staff choir sang _____at the dedication service. (sweet)
4. The headmaster drove home _____(hurry)
5. We worked out numbers _____(easy)
6. Fire began from the tyres and spread _____. (wide)
7. The chief guest arrived _____the choir stepped on stage. (immediate)
8. The National Budget is read _____by the Minister of Finance. (year)
9. We travel to Kasere _____ . (fortnight)
10. As the train was _____loaded, it couldn't move very fast. (heavy)

DAY 4

Comparison of adverbs.

Just like adjectives, adverbs have three degrees of comparisons.

Examples.

Positive	comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
hard	harder	hardest

If the adverb has one or two vowels or syllables, we form the comparative by addinger and the superlative by adding est.

Examples.

Positive	comparative	Superlative
Soon	sooner	soonest

Adverbs ending inly form the comparative by addingmore and the superlative by adding ...most.

Examples.

Positive	comparative	Superlative
swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
skillfully	more skillfully	most skillfully
Neatly	more neatly	most neatly

Some of the adverbs form their comparative and superlative degrees irregularly.

Positive	comparative	Superlative
badly	worse	worst
well	better	best
much	more	most
late	later	last
little	less	least
near	nearer	next
far	farther	farthest

Exercise.

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

1. Why was Koko calling passengers the _____ of all touts in the bus park? (loud)
2. Nakacwa reads _____ than Nambasa. (fast)
3. That boy is _____ behaved, that is why every teacher likes him. (good)
4. She works the _____ in the whole class. (hard)
5. Our driver drives the _____ of all drivers. (fast)
6. Angella speaks Arabic _____ than I do. (correctly)
7. Some Ugandans walked the _____ distance they have never experienced because of drought. (far)

DAY 5

COMPREHENSION

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENT

THE DAILY MONITOR

WEDNESDAY, 25TH JULY, 2016

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Kisitu with great pleasure invites the company of Mr. and Mrs. Ssekayala to the Tin Wedding Anniversary of their son, Francis Makumbi which will take place on Sunday, 29th July, 2020. The anniversary will be held in UMA Show Ground conference hall at Lugogo. Your coming will be our pride.

Organising Committee Chairman

R.S.V.P
0704 478213

Questions:

1. On which day was the above announcement made?

2. Who wrote the announcement?

3. In which newspaper was the above announcement published?

4. Where will the wedding anniversary be held from?

5. Write R.S.V.P in full.

When will the wedding anniversary take place?

6. If one wants to know more about the wedding anniversary, which telephone number should one call?

7. Who was invited to the anniversary?

8. What is the relationship between Francis and Mr. Kisitu?

9. When was the announcement published in the newspaper?

10. How many years of marriage is a Tin Wedding Anniversary celebrated to mark?
