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PRIMARY WORK BOOK

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS IS A SERIES OF LEARNING THE SOURCE MATERIALS ORGANISED FOR USE AFTER THE TEACHER HAS INTRODUCED AND EXPLAINED THE CONCEPT TO THE LEARNER.

ESSENTIAL BACK UP TOOL FOR SUCCESS COVERS PRIMARY SYLLABUS FROM**PRIMARY ONE TO PRIMARY SEVEN** IN ALL SUBJECT ASPECTS THAT IS ENGLISH, SOCIAL STUDIES, INTEGRATED SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, LITERACY (FOR LOWER CLASSES) AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THIS TOOL IS WELL SUMMARISED WITH RELEVANT EXPLANATIONS, FOLLOW UP EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES IN LINE WITH TERM ONE WORK AS PRESCRIBED BY THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTER , UGANDA.

EACH OF THE ABOVE ASPECTS HAS A VA RIETY OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE MASTERY.

THIS WORK BOOK IS ORGANISED BY MARKS GATE INTERNATIONAL (MGI) IN CORROBORATION WITH STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA (STAHIZA)

THIS TOOL HAS SERIES IN TERMS THAT IS (TERM ONE, TERM TWO, TERM THREE)

MGI IN CORROBORATION WITH STAHIZA

Here in is an extract of the material that compose a whole book. In case you are interested in the complete sets of books, contact; 0772511120/0705283741

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ENGLISH WORK BOOK FOR PRIMARY SIX TERM ONE

TOPIC: **SAFETY ON THE ROAD**

SUB-TOPIC 1A: **Safety on the Road.**

1. VOCABULARY

Read the story below.

When you go to a busy toad, there are a lot of things you see. There are many pedestrians standing at the zebra crossing. They are waiting for motorists and cyclists to allow them cross the road. Sometimes the vehicles are too many on the road. They are more very slowly and cause a traffic jam. Early in the morning there are very many taxis and buses. They are carrying people to work. The police check these buses to see if the passengers have fastened the seat belts. The police also make sure the motorcyclists have their helmets on. At the railway crossing, motorists make sure they read the signpost. Before you drive across look left then right and again left. And it is always good to wait for police signal so as to be safe.

a) Can you write 12 words which we have learnt?

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

b) How many road users are mentioned in the story?

_____

c) Name them.

_____

d) How can motorists and motorcyclists be safe on the road? (Give three ways).

_____

_____

_____ **2.**

Rewrite the sentences and give one word for the underlined group of words.

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a) The people walking along the road were very careful.

_____

b) Have you seen those men who are riding bicycles in town?

_____

c) That place where walking people cross the road is very safe.

_____

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d) Peter has bought the hard hat that protects motorcyclists head.

_____

e) Traffic today was not light.

_____

f) All the people driving cars and lorries should be careful.

_____

g) The people riding motorcycles have been arrested.

_____

3. Give the plural of these words.

a) pedestrian _____

b) cyclist _____

c) helmet _____

d) seatbelt _____

e) taxi _____

f) bus _____

g) black spot _____

h) zebra crossing _____

i) railway crossing _____

j) motorist _____

4. Can you find another word with a similar sound as the given one? (The first one is done for you)

right

iii. late - _____

iv. bleed - _____

i. light -

ii. write - _____

v. lead -

_____

vi. low -

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_____ vii. blade -

_____

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viii. rode - _____ ix.

row - _____ x.

glow - _____ xi. rough

- _____ xii. play -

_____

II GRAMMAR

a) ADJECTIVES

Read the sentences below:

i) The boy was knocked down by a speeding car.
ii) That lazy boy will be punished. iii) The heavy traffic caused traffic jam. iv) The seat belt was not used properly.
v) That Ugandan footballer wears a helmet.
vi) May I use that circular piece of wood?
vii) Your plastic pen writes well.

Note: The underlined words talk about (describe) the words that follow them. E.g. 'Ugandan' describes 'footballer', "plastic" describes "pen".

Those words are called adjectives.

EXERCISE.

Fill the spaces with suitable adjectives from the list below.

a) The _____ boy ate a bag mango.

b) Your _____ shirt should be mended.

c) A _____ car hit the old man.

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d) My _____ chair has been broken

e) The _____ pedestrian was knocked down by a bus.

f) Does your _____ bicycle still move?

g) Those _____ boys are very bright.

h) The _____ boy cannot repair a bicycle.

i) There was a _____ accident along the road.

j) Tomasi is a _____ man.

Careless, rich, young, Chinese, serious, old, speeding, torn, wooden, hungry

Some adjectives can be formed from other words.

EXERCISE

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

a) You are riding a _____ bicycle. (steal)

b) There is a _____ bend on this road. (danger)

c) I have bought a _____ shirt. (cost)

d) The _____ teacher will punish you (anger)

e) That boy is a _____ pupil. (obey)

f) We need only _____ people to work on the Shamba. (strength)

g) That _____ desk is ours. (triangle)

h) Will you make a _____ mat? (circle)

RATION WITH STAHIZA

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i) Today is a _____ day. (rain)

j) I have made a _____ bed. (metal)

GRAMMAR

B) ADVERBS.

Read the sentences below.

i) The pedestrian crossed carelessly.
ii) You will see us tomorrow.
iii) Mary danced well. iv) My uncle speaks loudly.
v) We live in a clean house.
vi) The bad man drove dangerously.

The underlined words tell us about the words they follow (actions). These words are called adverbs.
Eg. **Speaks** (action) **loudly** (adverb)
live (action) **a clean house** (adverb)

EXERCISE

Use the given adverbs to fill the spaces.

a) You should cross the road_____.

b) Kabaya repaired the bicycle _____, so it can't move.

MGT N CORROBO

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

j)

quickly,	happily,	correctly,	expensively,	hungrily,	comfortably,
angrily,	here,	badly,	carefully		

III) LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

a) As soon as ……

Look at this:

i) What happens to an egg when you drop it on the floor? (it breaks)
ii) What happens to food when it gets ready. (it is served)
iii) What happens to your finger when you cut it. (it bleeds)

Now read these sentences.

a) As soon as you drop an egg on the floor it breaks.
b) As soon as the food is ready, it is served.
c) As soon as you cut your finger, it bleeds.

EXERCISE.

Join each pair of the sentences below using:

We sang _____ when the visitor came.

GI IN CORROBORATION WITH STAHIZA

The police man has talked _____ to the bad driver.

Sit _____ in your chair and listen to me.

That boy has eaten the bun_____.

I live _____.

The clever boy answered the questions _____.

Run _____ so that you can get to school early.

Things that are sold _____ are hard to buy.

As soon as -------

i. The lion roared. We hid under the bed.

ii. The traffic light showed green. The vehicles started moving. iii. You will get ready. We shall start our journey. iv. The driver saw a traffic officer. He stopped the car.

v. The traffic lights will show red. You will cross the road.

vi. Musiime saw a snake. He called his mother. vii. The road was clear. The boy crossed it.

viii. Barungi went to bed. The news was over. ix. The driver started his journey. The driver fastened his belt.

x. We shall go home. We shall get our reports.

b) Learn how to use ------as soon as---------

In the above sentences, we have used "As soon as----," at the beginning of the sentence and put a comma in our sentence. This time, we can use: -------as soon as ------ within the sentence. No comma.

EXAMPLES:

a) The egg breaks as soon as you drop it on the floor.
b) The food is served as soon as it is ready.
c) Your finger bleeds as soon as you cut it.

EXERCISE

Join each of the pairs below using: ……. as soon as …….

a) Peter crossed the road. He saw a zebra crossing.
b) The farmers called the village chairman. They saw some locusts.
c) I shall give you a phone call. I shall buy airtime.
d) You visited your aunt. You went home for holidays.
e) My mother served the food. She came back home.
f) The pedestrian crossed the road. The traffic light turned red.
g) The thief saw a policeman. The thief ran away.

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h) Our teacher marked out books. He gave us marks.
i) Tim bought a book. His father gave him money.
j) You go to play. You have finished the homework.

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

------- *must* ------

Read these sentences.

i) You must cross a busy road at a zebra crossing.
ii) Drivers must stop at a zebra crossing.
iii) Pupils must hand in their books before they go home.

EXERCISE

a) Make sentences from the tables below:

A		**B**

A good pupil		respect my parents.
A passenger		do the teacher's work.
All teachers		teach well.
Children	must	stop at roundabout.
That driver		obey elders.
You		pay the fare.
I		take care of your property.

b) Re-write the sentences using ----- must -----

a) We have to wake up early.

_____

b) It's good for you to read these notes.

_____

c) Go home now.

_____

d) Cross the road when it is clear.

_____

e) We need to learn traffic rules.

_____

f) I have to stop at the junction.

_____

g) It's necessary for pupils to listen to their teachers.

_____

h) Kalongo has to go to the police station.

_____

STRUCTURES:

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c) ---- should not ---- Read these sentences

a) Pupils should not play along a busy road.

b) Drivers should not drink and drive.

c) Pedestrians should not walk in the middle of a road.

d) People should not talk on phone as they walk along a busy road.

EXERCISE

Rewrite the sentences using ----- should not ----

a) Don't play on wet ground.

_____

b) It is not good for parents to mistreat their children.

_____

c) It is bad for pedestrians to cross the road carelessly.

_____

d) It is bad for me to arrive late at school.

_____

e) It is not good for pupils to miss classes.

_____

STRUCTURES.

e) ----mustn't --- unless ---

Read these sentences.

I. You mustn't cross the road unless it's clear.
II. Children mustn't leave the house unless their mother is present.
III. People mustn't stop working unless it is a holiday.

The above sentences mean;

I. You mustn't cross the road if it is not clear.

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II. Children mustn't leave the house if their mother is not present.
III. People mustn't stop working if it is not a holiday.

EXERCISE:

Rewrite the sentences using: -------- mustn't------unless------

a) Don't cross a busy road if there is no zebra crossing.

_____

b) You must not go home if it is not lunch time.

_____

c) The driver must not drive if the green light doesn't appear.

_____

d) You must not open the question paper if you have not been told to do so.

_____

e) It is not good for us to go for break if the bell has not been rung.

_____

f) We must not repair the bicycle if it doesn't have a fault.

_____

g) You mustn't take away a book if the librarian has not given it to you.

_____

h) It's not good for you to eat a mango that is not ripe.

_____

i) Paul must not go to school if his uniform isn't washed.

_____

j) The pupils mustn't debate if they are not ready.

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COMPREHENSION

<u>DIALOGUE</u>: Read the dialogue below and in full sentences answer the questions that follow;

Ali: Hello Joan, how are you?
Joan: Hello Ali. I am not fine.

Ali: **Joan:** What's the problem?

I would like to go to the market but I'm unable to cross the road; to go the other side.

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Ali: Oh! My friend, that's very easy!

Joan: No, it isn't. The traffic is very heavy.

Ali: I see. Let's go and find where it could be easier for us to cross.

Joan: Where is that place?

Ali: It is along this road. It is called a zebra-crossing.

Joan: But that's for only wild animals; the zebras.

Ali: No, my friend. It is a special place for people to cross the road.

Joan: Is it! What happens to the vehicles there?

Ali: The drivers slow down the speeds of their vehicles and Pedestrians cross freely.

Joan: That's wonderful. Please take me there.

Questions

a) Which two people are taking part in the dialogue?

_____

b) Who has a problem?

_____

c) What is Joan unable to do?

_____

d) What does Ali call very easy?

_____

e) Who knows an easier place to cross the road?

_____

f) What does Joan think that place is for?

_____

g) According to the dialogue, why is it easy to cross the road at this point?

_____

In questions *h-i give a word or group of words that has the same meaning as the given ones*

h) *unable:* _____ *i) slow down:* _____

j) Suggest a suitable title to the dialogue.

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Read the poem below and, in full sentences, answer the questions that follow;

Take care of your life and of others'
As you use the busy road, For
any time, you will be unsafe,
And you could be in danger.

As you walk along the side paths,
Stop putting your earphones in your ears
For you may not know
Who is warning or talking to you.

Dear hurrying cyclists
Know the road rules
Have a loud bell on your bicycle
And never forget your helmet.

My brother, the careless motorist
Avoid taking alcohol as you drive
Make sure your vehicle is in good condition
All this will make everybody safe on the road.

QUESTIONS

a) What should be taken care of?

_____

b) When can we be unsafe?

_____

c) What is dangerous to do if we are walking along the side-paths?

_____

d) Which people are in a hurry?

By Tulye Twenna

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e) What should a good bicycle have?

f) Who should always remember the helmet?

g) Who is a careless brother?

h) What is dangerous to do as you drive?

i) What type of vehicle is good to use?

j) Who is the writer of the poem?

k) How many stanzas has the poem?

l) Suggest a suitable title is the poem.

NB: What you have finished is a **small part** of the material that compose a **whole book**. In case you are **interested** in the complete set of this book, contact; **0772 511 120/ 0705 283 741**

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