

**LEGIT
EDUCATION
CONSULTANT**

**P.5 ENGLISH
LESSON NOTES
AND ACTIVITIES**

**TERM 1
ISSUE ONE**

NAME:-----

DAY ONE

VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE PARTS OF A VEHICLE

VOCABULARY

vehicle, repair, maintain, maintenance, engine, tyre, steering wheel, windscreen, head lamp, spokes, mud guard, reflector, bell, handle bar, driving mirror, wiper, boot, seatbelt, indicators, chain, saddle, brakes, pedal, carrier

Activity:

1. Fill in the missing letters to complete the given words correctly.

- a) e__ng__ne
- b) __ __ot
- c) in__ic__to__s
- d) w__pe__
- e) ty__ __

2. Re – arrange the given letters to form correct words.

- a) Esiegrnt _____
- b) indwsrence _____
- c) hwele _____
- d) negeni _____
- e) echilev _____

3. Re – write the sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

1. We found many cars, motorcycles, bicycles and lorries on the road.

2. When Jackson's car broke down, he took it to the woman who repairs vehicles.

3. My father has taken his bicycle to the place where vehicles are repaired.

4. Owembabazi has got a new box used for keeping hand tools.

5. The see – through screen which protects passengers in a vehicle is dirty.

6. My uncle is a person whose job is repairing machines especially engines of vehicles.

7. Jackson is a lady whose job is to repair things like TVs and radios.

8. Andrew studied the course that deals with how machines are designed, built and repaired.

9. The mechanic bought a new tool for raising a car before removing a flat tyre from the vehicle.

4. Re – arrange the words given in the brackets correctly to fill in the blank spaces.

a) My father takes his car to the _____ for repair. (argega)

b) A _____ uses a toolbox to keep his equipment. (chamenic)

c) All the school children put their luggage in the _____ . (toob)

d) Juma's car was involved in an accident. His _____ were faulty. (rabkes)

e) When the _____ stops working, the car will immediately break down. (gienne)

f) Are all your _____ fastened? (eatsbltes)

g) The car can't move in the rain because the _____ are faulty. (erwips)

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

a) How many _____ did the mechanic repair today? (vehicle)

b) My father's occupation is _____ engineering. (machine)

c) When my bicycle _____ down, I took it to Aisha for repair. (break)

d) That mechanic always _____ vehicles. (repair)

e) Mr. Kapere's car has been _____ to the garage. (tow)

f) Oh! All the _____ have punctures. (tube)

VERBS

A verb is a doing word. It expresses an action. Some verbs express physical action while others express mental action.

Verbs can be regular or irregular.

INFINITIVE / PRESENT SIMPLE		PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
maintain	maintains	Maintaining	maintained	maintained
accelerate	accelerates	accelerating	accelerated	accelerated
steer	steers	steering	steered	steered
indicate	indicates	indicating	indicated	indicated

travel	travels	travelling	travelled	travelled
sweep	sweeps	sweeping	swept	swept
dream	dreams	dreaming	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed
feel	feels	feeling		
kneel	kneels	kneeling	felt	felt
swerve	swerves	swerving	knelt	knelt
sleep	sleeps	sleeping	swerved	swerved
keep	keeps	keeping	slept	slept
speed	speeds	speeding	kept	kept
smell	smells	smelling	sped	sped
weep	weeps	weeping	smelt	smelt
brake	brakes	braking	wept	wept
lift	lifts	lifting	braked	braked
park	parks	parking	lifted	lifted
overtake	overtakes	overtaking	parked	parked
build	builds	building	overtook	overtaken
beat	beats	beating	built	built
fall	falls	falling	beat	beaten

break	breaks	breaking	fell	fallen
drive	drives	driving	broke	broken
choose	chooses	choosing	drove	driven
eat	eats	eating	chose	chosen
forget	forgets	forgetting	ate	eaten
give	gives	giving	forgot	forgotten
hide	hides	hiding	gave	given
lie (body posture)	lies	lying	hid	hidden
lie (deceiving)	lies	lying	lay	lain
lay (eggs/table)	laying	laying	lied	lied
smooth	smoothes	smoothing	laid	laid
prefer	prefers	preferring	smoothed	smoothed
say	says	saying	preferred	preferred
fly	flies	flying	said	said
cry	cries	crying	flew	flown
dirty	dirtyes	dirtying	cried	cried
	tidies	tidying	dirtied	dirtied
	digs	digging	tidied	tidied

tidy	hangs	hanging	dug	dug
dig	hangs	hanging	hung	hung
hang (pinning up)	repairs	repairing	hanged	hanged
hang (killing)	tows	towing	repaired	repaired
	bites	biting	towed	towed
repair	relies	relying	bit	bitten
tow	satisfies	satisfying	relied	relied
bite	studies	studying	satisfied	satisfied
occupy	buries	burying	studied	studied
satisfy	knits	knitting	buried	buried
study	pins	pinning	knitted	knitted
bury	occurs	occurring	pinned	pinned
knit	skids	skidding	occurred	occurred
pin	robs	robbing	skidded	skidded
occur	begs	begging	robbed	robbed
skid	stirs	stirring	begged	begged
rob	wrings	wringing	stirred	stirred
	clings	clinging	wrung	wrung

beg			clung	clung
stir				
wring				
cling				

Activity:

Complete the table below.

BASE FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE FORM
Repair	repairing		
tow	towing		
hang (pinning up)	hanging		
dig	digging		
tidy	tidying		
dirty	dirtying		
fly	flying		
prefer	preferring		
say	saying		
pay	paying		
ring	ringing		

cry	crying		
lie (body posture)	lying		
lie (deceiving)	lying		
lay	laying		
weave	weaving		
dye	dyeing		
die	dying		
beat	beating		
break	breaking		

TENSES

The Present Perfect Tense.

This tense points out an action finished in the past but still has something to do with the present. The action happened a few moments before the present time. The present perfect tense is formed with has or have+ past participle

Has represents singular while **have** represents plural

Has is used with singular nouns or pronouns.

Have is used with plural nouns or pronouns and pronoun I.

Examples

1. She has repaired the car properly.
2. The mechanic has gone out.
3. I have finished to clean the windscreen.
4. The driver has bought a tyre.

5. The pupils have learnt about the use of a mud guard.
6. The boy has broken the windscreen of this car.

Examples of past participles

Verb past participle

(i) go	gone
(ii) keep	kept
(iii) teach	taught
steal	stolen
(iv) sing	sung

Oral work.

Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect tense.

1. Passengers are tying seatbelts.
2. You wear a lovely watch.
3. Anfield is checking the radiator.
4. The motorist replaced his exhaust pipe.
5. She is tearing my exercise book.
6. Birds are flying high in the sky.
7. Adeline is spraying the car.
8. The motorcyclist slows down to allow Kintu jump off.

Exercise one:

Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect tense

1. Peter _____ with a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering. (read)
2. Mary _____ the flat tyre himself. (remove)
3. My parents _____ to the coast. (travel)
4. Norah _____ hard to make sure that the engine gets fixed. (work)

5. Nobody _____ the fault in the engine.(see)
6. My sister _____ to town.(drive)
7. Someone _____ my car.(steal)
8. Has Suzan _____ my pair of pliers?(return)
9. Look , I _____ petrol in a diesel engine.(put)
10. One of the rear tyres of Samson's car _____ . (burst)
11. He _____ the horn so loudly. (hoot)
12. Steven _____ the car tyre onto the rim without anyone helping him. (fix)
13. The driver _____ the rear – view mirror to see what is behind his car. (use)

Exercise 2

Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect tense.

1. Paul broke the side mirror.

2. Mr. Kakooza is cleaning his toolbox.

3. She replaced her old wipers with new ones.

4. The cyclist is ringing the bell.

5. I am putting water in the radiator.

6. The cyclist didn't signal that he was turning left.

7. The motorist is washing his car.

8. He is panel beating his car.

9. The repairmen are having their lunch in the new dining hall.

10. We are taking our books to the teacher.

The Present Perfect Passive

The passive form of this tense is formed by usinghas/have plus the past participle form of the verb.

Examples

1. The mechanic has repaired three vehicles today. (active)

Three vehicles have been repaired by the mechanic today.

2. They have stolen Thomas' car from the garage. (active)

Thomas' car has been stolen from the garage.

3. I have bought two toolboxes this morning (active)

Two toolboxes have been bought by me this morning. (passive)

4. Someone has just taken my screw jack.

My screw jack has just been taken.

5. The teacher has taught me how to remove a flat tyre.

I have been taught how to remove a flat tyre by the teacher.

6. Has that mechanic eaten food?

Has food been eaten by that mechanic?

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect passive form.

1. The tube could not hold pressure.

2. The mechanic has replaced all damaged parts.

3. That stubborn boy has taken my rim.

4. A policeman has shot a notorious car thief.

-
5. Kateregga has lubricated the bicycle parts.
-
6. Jack hasn't washed my car cushions.
-
7. My niece has done an interview at Walusimbi's Garage.
-
8. Has the mechanic fuelled your car?
-
9. The Greenhill Staff Choir has sung a beautiful song about vehicles.
-
10. They have stolen my new screw drivers.
-

DAY TWO

COMPREHENSION

PARTS OF A VEHICLE

Review of the vocabulary

engine	driving mirror
tyre	boot
steering wheel	seat belt
windscreen	wiper
head lamp	indicators
spokes	chain
mud guard	saddle
reflector	brakes
bell	pedal
handle bar	carrier
mechanic	chain wheel

motorcycle
kick start
garage

motorcyclist
roll over

Oral Practice

Activity 1

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the words given in the brackets.

1. The _____ was charged with reckless riding by the traffic police officer. (motorcycle)
2. The speeding cyclist knocked a dog and _____ over two times. (roll)
3. The car tyre _____ yesterday. (burst)
4. The indicators are used for _____ that the motorist is turning either left or right. (signal)
5. The bicycle _____ was covered with mud. (reflect)

Activity 2

Bosco Buys a Motorcycle (BN Primary English Pupil's Book Five page 40 – 42)

Bosco was a very happy man when he bought a motorcycle. It was a second hand motorcycle but this did not bother Bosco anyhow because he knew very well that around his home area, Rwashamire, there were very many mechanics who could help him repair his motorcycle once it broke down.

One Saturday morning, Bosco wanted to travel to his grandfather's home area in Kyamakanda Village which is about forty kilometres from Ntungamo Town. He feared to travel alone because of the many iron bar hit men known in that area. He asked his brother, Mwebesa to accompany him. He kick started the motorcycle and they rode off. The speed picked faster and faster, overtaking every vehicle that they met on the road. Meanwhile, Mwebesa became worried and reminded Bosco about the

dangers of speeding one of which he said, was rolling over in case of sudden braking or after knocking something. “You should not ride so fast. It is not safe with such an old motorcycle like this one.” Said Mwebesa. Bosco **turned a deaf ear**. Instead, he answered, “This is not my first time to ride first, may be it your first time to sit on a motorcycle.” As soon as Bosco said this, they heard a funny noise from the motorcycle. The chain had certainly gone off the chain wheel. Mwebesa looked at his brother and said, “You didn’t pay attention to my advice, you see what I told you!” Luckily, there was garage one kilometer ahead. Bosco and Mwebesa pushed the motorcycle up to the garage. The mechanic at the garage asked, “What has happened to your motorcycle?” Bosco answered, “First, there was a funny noise, then the motorcycle stopped moving. I do not know what the problem is.” The mechanic put back the chain on to the chain wheel and told Bosco that this problem is sometimes brought by speeding especially in very old motorcycles like his. He advised him to ride more carefully and responsibly.

Questions:

1. What is the story about?

2. Why did Bosco buy a second hand motorcycle?

3. What is the name of Bosco’s home area?

4. When did Bosco travel to his grandfather’s home area?

5. Where did Bosco’s grandfather live?

6. With whom did Bosco travel?

7. Why did Bosco fear to travel alone according to the story?

8. How far is Kyamakanda Village from Ntungamo Town?

9. By whom was the motorcycle ridden?

10. What advice did Mwebesa give Bosco?

11. What do you think is the danger of speeding?

12. Why did the motorcycle produce a funny noise?

13. How was the motorcycle taken to the garage?

14. How far was the garage from the point where the motorcycle broke down from?

15. What did the mechanic advise Bosco to do?

16. What is the title of the story?

17. Where was Bosco's motorcycle taken after breaking down?

18. Give a word or a group of words that means the same as **turned a deaf ear** as used in the story.

19. Write down the opposite of **second hand**

20. Suggest your own title to the story.

Passage

Ssenyonga's Second Hand Vehicle (MK Primary English Pupil's Book Five page 13-14)

Ssenyonga was overjoyed when he bought a car. Although it was old, he liked it very much. He knew that there were a number of good mechanics around who could help him repair his car in case it broke down.

One day, Ssenyonga wanted to travel to his home area, Kabwohe. Kabwohe Village is about twenty kilometers away from Mbarara Town. He did not want to travel alone. He asked his friend, Waboineki, to accompany him. Ssenyonga started the car engine. They drove off. The car picked faster and faster. He started overtaking other cars. Waboineki got worried and reminded Ssenyonga about the dangers of driving at such a high speed. "You should not drive so fast, It is not safe with an old car like this one," said Waboineki. Ssenyonga did not pay attention. Instead, he answered, "This is not my first time to drive. May be it is your first time to travel by car."

No sooner had Ssenyonga said this than they started hearing a funny noise from the engine. The car certainly had a mechanical problem. Waboineki looked at his friend and said, "You didn't pay attention to my advice, you see what I told you." Luckily, a breakdown vehicle came from the opposite direction. The driver of the breakdown got out and asked, "What happened to your car?" Ssenyonga answered, "First, there was a funny noise, then the engine just stopped all of a sudden. I do not know what the matter is." The breakdown towed Ssenyonga's car to a nearby garage. The mechanic repaired the vehicle and told Ssenyonga that travelling at a high speed, especially in an old car is not safe. He advised him to drive more carefully.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the story about?

2. Who bought a second hand car?

3. Why did he buy a second hand car?

4. Where is Ssenyonga's home village?

5. With whom did Ssenyonga travel?

6. How far is Kabwohe Village from Mbarara Town?

7. By whom was the car driven?

8. What advice did Waboineki give Ssenyonga?

9. What do you think is the danger of driving fast?

10. Why did the engine produce a funny noise?

11. How was the car taken to the garage?

12. What did the mechanic advise Ssenyonga to do?

13. What is the title of the story?

14. Where was Ssenyonga's car taken after breaking down?

15. Suggest your own title to the story.

16. From which book was the story above extracted?

17. Give the opposite of **second hand**

COMPOSITION (FILL IN COMPOSITION)

PARTS OF A VEHICLE

Review of the vocabulary

engine	driving mirror
tyre	boot
steering wheel	seat belt
windscreen	wiper
head lamp	indicators
spokes	chain
mud guard	saddle
reflector	brakes
bell	pedal
handle bar	carrier
mechanic	chain wheel
motorcycle	motorcyclist
kick start	roll over
garage	

Oral activity:

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

- The passengers are busy _____ their seatbelts. (fasten)
- Where are the _____ which Mr. Oloya keeps here?(toolbox)
- After _____ my aunt's car, the mechanic drove to town. (repair)
- The mechanic _____ all the nuts using a spanner. (tight)
- Immediately the mechanic repaired my mother's vehicle, she was _____. (pay)

- f) Mechanics use _____ to fix nuts. (spanner)
- g) The mechanic _____ his overall before repairing the lorry. (wear)
- h) The road was closed and left only for _____ traffic. (vehicle)
- i) Although the taxi rolled four times, it was _____. (repair)

Practice activity 2:

Use the words in the box below to complete the passage sensibly.

car jack	hammer	painted	mechanic	toolbox
sandpaper	file			

I live with my uncle who is a _____. One day, I escorted him to his garage. I carried his _____ which had some equipment. There was a damaged car which he was going to work on. He opened his toolbox and used the _____ to lift the car. He then got a _____ to smooth the damaged part. He got a _____ and a nail. He hit the nail in one of the metals. Then he got a _____ to rub the metal to make it smooth. Finally, he _____ the vehicle.

Written activity 3:

Use the words in the box below to complete the passage sensibly.

steering wheel	diesel	engine	brakes	seat
damage	headlight			
indicators	vehicle	driving mirror		

A car is a good _____ with many parts working together. It has _____ that control the speed of the car. The

_____ is used to turn the car in any direction. The _____ is for seeing vehicles that are coming from behind. The _____ provides power for the car to run. Some of them use petrol while others use _____ as fuel. When the _____ flash, it may be a warning to other drivers. We have two lights in a car. They are called _____. They show other drivers when we want to make a turn to either the right or the left side. _____ are used in cars and earoplanes because if there is an accident, you will not fall forward and _____ any part of your body.

DAY THREE

Vocabulary review

(a) Vocabulary

spare parts	lubricant
sand paper	tow track
tester	toolbox
saw	screw driver
rubber solution	spanner
screw jack	file
hammer	grease
exhaust pipe	

Activity:

11. Re –write the following sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words.

a) A motorist should buy a new tyre for his car.

b) Every passenger must ensure that his or her seatbelt is fastened before departure.

c) Walusimbi Auto Garage ordered for a lorry from Japan.

d) The mechanic bought a toolbox from Akwata Empola Auto Parts Limited.

e) Vincent bought a pair of pliers from Ndeeba Auto Garage.

f) The rear tyre developed a puncture on our way to the airport.

g) The garage which we visited did not have a standby generator.

h) A taxi is an example of a motor vehicle.

i) Every mechanic has an operational license.

j) A spanner is used for tightening nuts and bolts.

12. Re – write each of the following sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words.

a) The motorcycle was repairable.

b) Mr. Olupot's car was new.

c) The mechanic is very polite to his customers.

d) Mrs. Baziliyo is a proud repairer.

e) All the mechanics were present by the time we left the garage.

f) We were prepared to go by the conditions given to us by the management of Ndeeba Auto Garage.

g) Is it practical for a mechanic to replace a flat tyre in ten minutes?

h) It is possible to finish all the repairs by midday.

13. Fill in the blank spaces with a suitable word or a group of words.

a) Mr. Kanyamunyu's car was towed to the _____ where it will be repaired from.

b) Mrs. Kalema is the _____ who repaired my car.

c) A car jack is _____ expensive as a windscreen.

d) Balinya is skilful _____ to fix the engine problem.

e) The engine is _____ heavy for human beings to lift.

f) Both a spanner _____ a screw driver are important tools.

g) Godfrey is fond _____ of moving with his toolbox.

THE USE OF SINCE, FOR, AND FROM

Since: This is used when a point of time from which an action began is given. It means that something began from some definite point of period in the past till now. It is commonly used in the **past perfect** or **present perfect tenses**.

(a) He hasn't bought tyres since the end of January

(b) He had been composing songs since he joined the choir.

(c) They have been fitting tyres since morning.

(d) The present perfect continuous is used when the action is still existing.(it started raining yesterday and it is still raining)

For: This refers to a fixed period. It is used when the length of time an action has spent or spent in existence is indicated.

Examples.

(a) Ospina has repaired that car for three hours.

(b) They have played for two hours.

(c) I have not been at the garage for the last three years.

(d) I have been waiting for spare parts for a while.

From: This is used to show relationship.

Examples.

(a) He hasn't taken anything from the garage.

(b) The child fell down from the third floor.

Exercise

Complete the following sentences using: since, for or from.

1. He waited for the new engine _____ two months.
2. I haven't been to Ndeeba Auto Garage _____ yesterday.
3. I haven't seen Mr. Kigozi, the mechanic engineer _____ a long time.
4. _____ 8.00 o'clock, the garage has been closed.
5. Do you want to take anything _____ from my tool box?
6. Where have you been _____ morning?
7. John has been sitting there _____ more than an hour.
8. Our driver has been away _____ a week.
9. I haven't received any letter _____ him _____ the beginning of this month.
10. I am leaving this country _____ good.
11. She has been studying mechanical engineering _____ 1994.
12. Juma has been spraying the car _____ 8:00 o'clock.

Re – write the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. John started repairing my car at 7:00a.m. It is now midday and he is still repairing it. (Join the sentences using:since.....)

2. Tom started tightening the nuts in the morning and he is still tightening them. (Use:since.....)

3. I have not gone to that garage for two years now. (Re – write using:since.....)

4. I last visited Ndeeba Auto Garage five months ago. (Re – write and use:for.....)

5. Mathew has been working in Walusimbi’s Garage since 2010. (Re – write and use:for.....)

(Must and mustn’t)

Must is used to say what someone should do or what should be done. Study the following examples.

- (a) A good driver must have a spare tyre in the car.
- (b) We must always repair our cars.
- (c) All vehicles must have an engine to move properly.

Mustn’t is the direct opposite of must

Examples:

- (i) We mustn't drive cars in dangerous mechanical condition
- (ii) You mustn't play on the road.

Exercise 1

Use must or mustn't to complete the following sentences

1. Drivers _____ drink and drive.
2. We _____ respect one another.
3. Pedestrians _____ chew sugar canes along the road.
4. We _____ use worn-out tyres on our car.
5. Mechanics _____ be rude to customers.
6. We _____ respect other road users.
7. Garage owners _____ protect people's vehicles while in their garages.
8. We _____ give chance to the physically handicapped to study mechanical engineering.
9. All mechanics _____ be honest.
10. We _____ make noise while at the garage.

Exercise 2 (structures)

Use....must or....mustn't in the following sentences.

1. He needs to clean the car boot before putting in the luggage.

2. They needn't worry about their car.

3. We needn't go by air.

4. I needn't borrow my neighbour's bicycle.

5. John needs to go to church tomorrow after returning his father's car.

6. There is heavy traffic jam in the city. There _____ be an important visitor.

7. She is looking unhappy. Her car _____ have broken down.

8. She can't be preparing for marriage because she is still paying for the car she took on loan.

9. I can't buy that car now. It _____ be very expensive.

10. No, the manager is a tall man. You _____ be talking about a different man.

11. Stewart _____ use a pair of pliers to cut the wire.

12. You _____ write on your father's car.

13. He _____ be a thief. Where does he get all these spanners?

14. He is not a Ugandan. He _____ be a Presidential Candidate.

15. She is cleaning the windscreen. Her father _____ be very happy.

16. He _____ be at the University. He is still young.

17. She wears a very expensive overall. She _____be a very rich woman.

18. He _____be coming from Kira. His car is covered with dust.

DAY FOUR

EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR

Conditional sentences

The use of IF1.

It is used when we want to say that something is going to happen if a certain condition is fulfilled.

Examples

1. I will go to Kampala if I get time. OR If I get time I will go to town.

2. If he doesn't hurry, I will leave him. OR I will leave him if he doesn't hurry.

We normally use a future simple tense in the Main Clause and a present tense in the IF Clause. However, we don't use a future tense after if.

When the IF Clause comes first, it is followed by a comma. If the main Clause comes first, no comma is required.

NOTE

(a) If I get time, I will visit my uncle's garage.

If clause main clause

(b) I will visit my uncle's garage if I get time,

Main clause if clause

(c) In part (a) above, a comma is very important whereas in part (b) no comma is needed.

(d) **Oral work**

Complete the following sentences correctly.

1. John will remove the flat tyre if

2. If I get my salary,

3. My brother will buy a new tool box if

4. Andy will take his bicycle for repair if

5. If Madina learns driving, _____

Exercise 1

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. If the driver applies grease on the chain, the friction _____ (to reduce)

2. The mechanic will find the problem if he _____ the vehicle.(check)

3. If the air pressure _____ down, the nail will prick your tube. (go)

4. If he _____ carefully, he will not cause any accident. (drive)

5. I will wash the car if I _____ time. (get)

6. If Kato gets a car jack, he will _____ the tyre. (remove)

7. He will buy a car if he _____ money.(get)

8. If Luzinda comes back early, he will _____ the car. (repair)
9. If you _____ Nanyonjo for a hammer, she will lend it to you. (ask)
10. The luggage will fall down if you _____ the boot. (open)

STRUCTUREif.....)

It is used in sentences if there is a condition to fulfill.

Examples:

1. My getting money today, my buying a car tomorrow.
- I will buy a car tomorrow if I get money today.
2. His being absent from school, his missing the examination.
- He will miss the examination if he is absent from school.

EXERCISE 2

1. Construct five sentences using “If” at the beginning of the sentence

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

2. Construct five sentences using “if” in the middle of the sentence

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

TOPIC:VEHICLE REPAIR

VOCABULARY

chain

mudguard

carrier

saddle

reflector

brakes

bell

pedal

handlebar

tow

tube

garage

mechanic

pump

chain

steering wheel

windscreen

driving mirror

boot

seat belt

seat

wiper

headlamp

indicator

toolbox

spare parts

Oral work (Ref:MKbk 5 pp 6-7)

Structure: -----must-----

-----mustn't-----

Guided composition

Use the words below to complete the passage correctly

steering wheel

damage

diesel

headlight

engine

indicators

brakes

vehicle

seat belts

driving mirror

A car is a good _____ with many parts working together. It has _____ that control the speed of the car. The _____ is used to turn the car in any direction. The _____ is for seeing vehicles that are coming from behind.

The _____ provides power for the car to run. Some of them use petrol while others use _____ as fuel. When the _____ flash, it may be a warning to other drivers. We have two lights in a car. They are called _____. They show other drivers when we want to make a turn to either the right or the left side. _____ are used in cars and aeroplanes because if there is an accident, you will not fall forward and _____ any part of your body.

COMPREHENSION

EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR

Vocabulary review

(a) Vocabulary

spare parts lubricant

sand paper tow track

tester toolbox

saw screw driver

rubber solution spanner

screw jack file

hammer grease

exhaust pipe

(b) Oral practice: Activity 1

Give the plurals of the following:

- a) tester b) saw c) screw jack d) tow track e) toolbox f) spanner g) exhaust pipe h) hammer i) spare part

Practice activity 2

Jordan took his car to the garage for repair. Below is the conversation he had with the mechanic. Read it and in full sentences, answer the questions about it.

Mechanic: Good morning, Sir.

Jordan: Good morning, Madam.

Mechanic: How can I help you?

Jordan: My car has got a problem.

Mechanic: Which problem has your car got?

Jordan: My car brakes are working well.

Mechanic: For how long have your car brakes not been working?

Jordan: My car brakes have not been working for three days now.

Mechanic: Three days! Why have you taken long to bring it?

Jordan: I did not have money to bring it early enough.

Mechanic: Even if you didn't have money, you should have brought it and plan to pay later.

Jordan: So, how much are you going to charge me to fix the brakes?

Mechanic: I am going to charge you fifty thousand shillings to fix the brakes.

Jordan: That sounds rather high! Can't you reduce it for me?

Mechanic: No, I can't reduce for you because fixing brakes takes a lot of time.

Jordan: Will you also consider checking for any other faults?

Mechanic: Yes, I will also check for any other fault but you should always bring this car for servicing.

Jordan: How often should I bring it for servicing?

Mechanic: You should bring it for servicing at least three times a month.

Jordan: I don't have any cash at hand unfortunately, can I send you the money via mobile money?

Mechanic: Yes, you can send me the money via mobile money on 0773 919092. I have received it, thank you very much.

Jordan: You are welcome.

Questions:

1. What is the dialogue about?

2. How many people are taking part in the dialogue?

3. Where did the dialogue take place?

4. At what time of the day did the dialogue take place?

5. What problem had Jordan's car got?

6. Why did Jordan take long to take his car to the garage according to the dialogue?

7. Who are the people taking part in the dialogue?

8. Why did the mechanic refuse to reduce the charges for fixing the brakes?

9. Why doesn't the mechanic want old cars to be scrapped off the roads in the city?

10. What else did Jordan want the mechanic to do apart from fixing the brakes?

11. How often should Jordan take his car for servicing according to the mechanic?

12. Why did Jordan pay the mechanic via mobile money?

13. Suggest a suitable title to the dialogue.

14. Whose telephone number is 0773 919092?

Written activity:

Dialogue

One day, Tom went to the garage with his mother. Below is a dialogue between Tom and the mechanic at the garage. Read it carefully and answer the questions in full sentences.

Tom: Good morning, sir,

Mechanic: Good morning Tom

Tom: You are a mechanic and you repair vehicles. Do you enjoy your job?

Mechanic: Yes, I enjoy my job because I get a lot of money from it

Tom: But it makes your clothes dirty. Is there a way you can keep yourself clean in the garage?

Mechanic: No, old vehicles have dirty, black oil and grease which make me look dirty all the time in the garage.

Tom: I see! Now, you have many tools like spanners, pliers and hammers. How do you keep them?

Mechanic: I keep all these tools in a tool box after cleaning them.

Tom: By the way, why do old cars cause accidents?

Mechanic: Old cars have a lot of mechanical problems. For example when I repair the engine, the battery may fail to work. And when the battery is put right, the car may need wheel alignment.

Tom: Is it okay to scrap all old cars off the roads especially here in the city?

Mechanic: No, I don't think so because I will not get vehicles to repair. How else will I earn a living?

Tom: But sir, even new cars have challenges which you can take care of and earn a living.

Mechanic: My dear son, these new cars are not my daily customers. Their problems are minor and may not necessarily need a mechanic.

Tom: But you can create a washing bay and a private parking yard with maximum security and there you can earn a lot of money.

Mechanic: I think you are an intelligent boy. You have very wonderful ideas. May the Good Lord bless you.

Questions

1. What is the dialogue about?

2. How many people are taking part in the dialogue?

3. Where did the dialogue take place?

4. At what time of the day did the dialogue take place?

5. What makes the mechanic's clothes dirty?

6. Why does the mechanic enjoy his job according to the dialogue?

7. Who are the people taking part in the dialogue?

8. Why do old cars cause accidents according to the mechanic?

9. Why doesn't the mechanic want old cars to be scrapped off the roads in the city?

10. What else does Tom want the mechanic to do apart from his usual job?

11. Why do you think that Tom is a clever boy?

-
12. With whom did Tom go to the garage?
-
13. Suggest a suitable title to the dialogue.
-
14. What shows that Tom is still young in the poem?
-

DAY FIVE

EQUIPMENT USED IN VEHICLE REPAIR

Vocabulary

toolbox	wire
carjack	grease
hammer	sandpaper
file	tester
oil	handtool
spanner	pliers
saw	screwdriver

Oral work

- Read and pronounce the new words correctly.
- Construct meaningful sentences using the words
- Mention/identify some of the equipment used to repair a vehicle.

Re-arrange the following sentences to make a good story.

COMPOSITION

Picture Composition

VOCABULARY

spare parts lubricant

sand paper tow track

tester toolbox

saw screw driver

rubber solution spanner

screw jack file

hammer grease

exhaust pipe

(b) Oral practice: Activity 1

Give the plurals of the following:

- b) tester b) saw c) screw jack d) tow track e) toolbox f) spanner g) exhaust pipe h) hammer i) spare part

Use the correct form of the word in the brackets to complete the sentence.

1. Mr. Kagina has _____ a new spanner. (buy)
2. My uncle bought five _____ yesterday.
(exhaust pipe)
3. My mother's car was _____ to the garage.
(tow)
4. Sand paper is used for _____ metals before they are sprayed. (smooth)

Oral activity:

Pictures A – F tell a story about Meddie. Study them and describe what is happening in each.

Speeding knocked friend taking anthill
garage help repairing



A

B

C

D

E

F

h) What did Meddie knock in picture B?

i) How did Meddie's friend know about the accident?

j) Where do you think the boys are taking the motorcycle in picture E?

k) What lesson do you learn from the picture story?

l) Suggest a suitable title to the picture story.

Written activity:

The pictures below tell a story about a man who replaced his car tyre that had got a puncture. Use them to describe what is happening in each picture.



A



B



C



D



E



F

Picture A:

Picture B:

Picture C:

Picture D:

Picture E:

Picture F:

g) What do you think the man is removing from the car boot in picture C?

h) What did the man use to lift the vehicle from the ground in picture D?

i) Suggest a reason why you think the car in picture E has no number plate.

j) Where do you think the man put the spoilt tyre in picture D?
