

**GREENHILL PRIMARY SCHOOL – BUWAATE**

**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

- f) Sequence or put your ideas in order
- g) Put your sentences in order.
- h) After writing the correct order, read through the sentences to avoid repetition of sentences.
- i) Use a solution table (use a pencil to fill it in, why? To enable you make necessary changes if there is any)

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>

**Activity:**

**Rearrange the sentences below to form a good story.**

1. Achieve the desired goals.
2. Reading magazines and newspapers is very important.
3. The power to reason will help you.
4. It is important because of many reasons.
5. Widening knowledge gives you the power to reason.
6. First, it is a source of learning new things.
7. Thirdly, it helps you to widen your knowledge.
8. When you learn new things, you gain value.
9. Through the reading culture, you improve on other skills.
10. Secondly, it enables you to develop the reading culture.

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## 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.
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2. They will sell two hundred copies of the magazine tomorrow.
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3. He carries a sports brochure to his father.

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4. The cartoons appear in the newspaper every day.

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### **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.

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9.Joan studies journalism at Makerere University.

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10. My cousin has bought three newspapers today.

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### **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"**.

<b>Word</b>	<b>adverb</b>
Accidental	accidentally
Annual	annually
Natural	
Practical	
Equal	
Official	
Financial	

3. Changing **"y"** to **"i"** and add **"ly"**.

<b>Word</b>	<b>adverb</b>
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"**.

<b>Word</b>	<b>adverb</b>
Simple	simply
Able	ably
Suitable	
Humble	
Possible	
Terrible	
Comfortable	
Horrible	horribly

**Except; true ----- truly**

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

<b>Word</b>	<b>adverb</b>
Complete	completely
Immediate	
Safe	
Rude	rudely
Nice	
Positive	positively
Fortunate	

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

<b>Word</b>	<b>adverb</b>
Careless	carelessly
Merciless	
Hopeless	
Harmless	

**7. Other words that just add "ly"**

<b>Word</b>	<b>adverb</b>
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"**.

<b>word</b>	<b>past simple tense</b>	<b>adverb</b>
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 Kasese \_\_\_\_\_. (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.**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
fast	faster	fastest
hard	harder	hardest

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

**Examples.**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
Soon	sooner	soonest

Adverbs **ending in ....ly** form the comparative by **adding ....more** and the superlative by **adding ...most**.

**Examples.**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
skillfully	more skilfully	most skilfully
Neatly	more neatly	most neatly

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

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
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, 25<sup>TH</sup> 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, 29<sup>th</sup> 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?

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2. Who wrote the announcement?

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3. In which newspaper was the above announcement published?

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4. Where will the wedding anniversary be held from?

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

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When will the wedding anniversary take place?

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

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7. Who was invited to the anniversary?

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

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9. When was the announcement published in the newspaper?

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

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