

WEEK 3 PRIMARY FIVE ENGLISH CLASSWORK

Tuesday Lesson; Grammar

Active and passive voices in the future simple tense.

Active voice is when we begin the sentence with the subject and end with the object while passive voice is when we begin the sentence with an object

While learning how to construct sentences in passive voice, the verbs must be used in the past participle tense.

Examples

1. Warren will drive a new bus tomorrow.

A new bus will be driven by Warren tomorrow.

2. My mother will cook a very delicious meal.

A very delicious meal will be cooked by my mother.

3. The new teacher of Kiswahili will teach us tomorrow.

We shall be taught by the new teacher of Kiswahili tomorrow.

4. They will hide the remote if I don't work hard.

The remote will be hidden if I don't work hard.

Activity.

Change the sentences below to passive voice in the future simple tense.

1. The teacher will punish you if you don't complete your work.
2. Margret will clean the house later.

3. My father will buy a new house after two years.
4. My uncle will drive us to school tomorrow.
5. All the girls will mop the classroom next week.

Thursday Lesson. Comprehension.

Banking services.

Vocabulary.

Bank, teller, deposit, withdraw, credit, queue, ATM card, forge, cheque, balance, bounce, cashier, account, save, bank manager, ATM machine, withdrawal form, loan

Activity

Use these words in sentences to show that you understand their meanings.

1. Save
2. Teller
3. Withdrew
4. Loan
5. Bounce

Arrange these words in ABC order

6. Bank, loan, withdraw, bounce
7. Forge, form, credit, crediting.
8. Accounting, accounted, accountant, accounts

Write in full

9. ATM

10. Acc.

11. Shs.

Friday lesson; comprehension.

Read the story below and then answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Before money came into use, the medium of exchange was **Barter trade**. Through barter trade, one had to exchange something for what one did not have. For instance, if one wanted salt and had a hen, one had to look for another person with salt who needs a hen. Life was not easy because meeting someone in need of what one has was not a simple task. It was luck to meet someone who wanted to exchange what another wanted.

Later on, the problem of barter trade was solved with the invention of rupees (money at that time). This is when money became the medium of exchange for goods and services. Rupees were in form of coins and there were no paper note currencies at that time. People then began working for money in order to get what wanted.

There were no banking institutions by then. So, people saved their money in holes inside their houses, pots and others in the roofs of their houses. Others who had no security saved their money through investing in assets and goods. For instance, one could save his or her money by investing it in animal keeping. Later, one could sell those animals and get profits.

In modern times, banks are spread everywhere in the world. At least there is a banking institute in every district of Uganda. For one to save money in any bank, one must first of all open up an account in that bank and the bank manager will give him or her a bank book. Banks have played a very big role in the development of Uganda and the whole world in general. People can deposit their money in the bank in case of any insecurity and it will be kept safe by the bank. When one wants to deposit money in his or her account, one is given to fill a deposit form. A deposit form shows the amount of money one wants to deposit in his or her account.

Even when one wants to withdraw some money, one has to fill a withdraw form. This form must bear the name of the account holder and his true signature. People are also getting short and long term loans from the banks to boost their businesses.

Technology has improved the banking system in the world today. People use the ATM to withdraw and deposit their money from any bank anywhere in the world.

Cheques are now used to withdraw cash from one account to another. The account holder signs the cheque indicating the a certain amount of money and issues it to someone else to withdraw it. People always issue post dated cheques to others. A post dated cheque is one whose date of maturity is ahead of the day one got this cheque. If there is no money in the drawer's account, this cheque will be bounced. It will now be called a bounced cheque. The banks we have in Uganda include crane bank, centenary bank, stanbic bank, bank of baroda, Nile bank etc. All the banks in Uganda are under the bank of Uganda. The bank of Uganda is the one in charge of printing and distributing the new money.

Questions.

1. What is barter trade ?
2. What invention solved the problem of barter trade ?
3. How did people save their money at that time ?
4. Where do people save their money these days ?

5. According to the story, which bank in Uganda prints money ?

6. Write in full

a) ATM

b) acc.

7. Suggest a suitable title to the story.

8.

9. Is it safe to save money in the bank ?