PRIMARY SIX

SELF STUDY MATERIALS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PRIMARY SIX

LESSON 1: Use of Adverbs

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i) identify ways of doing things.

ii) use of adverbs in your daily life activities.

You will need:

• a pen
• a book

Introduction

An adverb is a word that tells more about a verb, an adjective and another adverb. Adverbs tell us how an action is done: when? why? how? and where?

Examples

i) The cyclist is riding slowly.

ii) Children should cross the road carefully.

Activity 1

Use the correct form of the word in the brackets to complete the sentences below. Examples have been given to guide you.

1. Tino cleverly avoided the punishment. (clever)

2. Uganda's population is steadily rising. (steady)

3. St Thomas choir sang the second compulsory song _____________. (beauty)

4. The host welcomed us __________________. (cheer)

5. We ________________________ waited for his return from Ojipaku market. (patience)

6. Italians have seen the __________________ coronavirus attacked. (worse)

7. They answered the question_________________. (wise)

8. A machete is ___________________________ bigger than a knife. (usual)

9. The hungry boy ate the mango ____________________. (greed)

10. The hunter _____________ attacked the lion in its den. (brave)

Activity 2

Order of Adverbs

When more than one adverb is used in a sentence, they usually follow in this order: manner (how?), place (where?) and time (when?).

Example

The pedestrian crossed the road carefully (how?) at the zebra crossing (where?) yesterday (when?).

From the sentences below, underline the adverbs of manner, place and time.

1. The traffic officer called the driver loudly at the junction in the morning.

2. Many cyclists ride carelessly at the traffic lights every day.

3. The bus driver spoke politely to the passenger on the bus on Tuesday.

4. My mother nicely made cakes from the kitchen last weekend.

5. It rained heavily in our area last year.

LESSON 2: Informal Letter Writing

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

i) express your views on safety on the road.

ii) write a letter about safety on the road.

Introduction

Letter writing is one way of sending a message between or among people. You can write a letter to a friend, parents, relatives and many others.

Activity 1

1. (a) Write a letter to your father appreciating him for his effort to keep everybody well in this period of COVID-19 pandemic. Wish him a longer stay in this life. Use your school address.

(b) The letter below has some words missing. Using the words in the box, complete it by filling in the gaps correctly.

reap advise purpose academic not arua discussions hear dear examinations
1 (a) (i) Income refers to what one earns from engaging in any legal economic activity.  
(ii) Legal forms of income  
- Wage  
- Salary  
- Commission  
- Rent  
- Fees  
- Fure  
- Profit  
- Interest  

(b) Canons of good corporate governance  
- Transparency  
- Accountability  
- Responsibility  
- Fairness  
- Integrity and ethical behaviour  
- Disclosure  
- Rights and equitable treatment of share holders.  

(c) (i) Advertising refers to an activity that involves the spreading of information to the prospective buyers about the existence of a product.  
(ii) Methods used in saving.  
- By performance.  
- By perseverance.  
- By agreement.  
- By saving.  
- By saving the interest.  
- By remittances.  
- By saving the income.  
- By saving the income for future use.  

(d) Players in the capital markets.  
- Uganda securities exchange.  
- Investment advisors.  
- Share holders.  
- Registrar.  
- Capital market authority.  

(e) (i) A contract is an agreement between two or more parties which is intended to create legally binding obligations.  
(ii) Factors considered when conducting market assessment  
- Target market for the products.  
- Nature of the product to be produced and the market wants.  
- Competition and substitute products the business faces and how it affects the market.  
- Target market trends and their consequences on the business market.  

(f) (i) A central bank is a government institution established to control, guide and assist commercial banks and also provide financial advice to the government.  
(ii) Tools of the monetary policy used by the central bank  
- Open market operations.  
- Bank rate.  
- Legal reserve requirements.  
- Cash ratio.  
- Selective credit control.  
- Special deposits.  
- Moral suasion.  
- Direct action.  

(g) (i) Saving refers to putting aside/reserving part of one’s income for future use.  
(ii) Methods used in saving.  
- Buying hard currencies.  
- Buying assets.  
- Keeping money with a trusted person.  
- Investments.  
- Using piggy banks.  
- Buying company shares.  
- Buying of precious stones and minerals.  
- Cash deposits.  

(h) (i) Quality control refers to the measures undertaken by an entrepreneur to ensure that high quality products are produced.  

2 (a) Role of insurance in running a business.  
Note: Questions on the role, use present continuous tense/ action words (…ing)  
- Ensuring continuity of business by restoring the owner to their original position in case of a risk.  
- Encouraging the undertaking of highly risky ventures, since he/she is assured of protection.  
- Encouraging saving, for example, life assurance policy.  
- Encouragement of growth of the economy by providing social services to the public.  
- Provision of capital in form of loans to people.  
- Acting as trustees to their clients who would like to get loans.  
- Promotion of international trade.  
- Increasing customers’ trust in the business.  

(b) Challenges faced by insurance companies in Uganda.  
- Lack of awareness about insurance services.  
- People lack assets worth insuring.  
- Loss of trust among the people in insurance companies.  
- Political instability in some areas affects the smooth running of insurance companies.  
- Limited access of insurance companies by the people, especially in rural areas.  
- Poor economic environment e.g. inflation.  
- Limited market for insurance products.  
- Excess competition among insurance companies.  
- Unfavourable government policies e.g. high taxes.  
- Bureaucratic procedures involved, especially in taking up the policy and claiming compensation.  
- Limited capital for some companies.  
- Existence of many small and medium enterprises (SMEs).  
- Limited skilled labour.  

5 (a) Functions of management in a small enterprise  
Note: Always present your answers in the simple tense for questions on importance (“S” tense e.g. helps, ensures)  
- It helps in the attainment of business goals.  
- It helps in motivating workers of the organisation.  
- It facilitates the establishment and starting of a business.  
- It helps in the dissemination of plans and strategies towards achieving goals.  
- It helps in recruiting and selecting workers for the business.  
- It helps in managing credit transactions in business.  
- It facilitates the development of plans and strategies towards achieving goals.  
- It helps in keeping good relationship with customers.  
- It helps in creating a good relationship between the entrepreneur and employees.  

4 (a) Essential elements of effective communication in business.  
Note: State and explain.  
- Completeness.  
- Conciseness.  
- Correctness.  
- Precision.  
- Considerate.  
- Clarity.  
- Environment.  

(b) Importance of communication to businesses.  
Note: Use present simple tense for importance (“S” tense e.g. helps, ensures)  
- Helps in the dissemination of goals to different departments.  
- Helps the entrepreneur to implement his/her policies by giving instructions.  
- It helps in managing credit transactions in business.  
- It facilitates research e.g. through the use of questionnaires.  
- Communication acts as a form of increasing the sales e.g. through advertising.  
- It helps in keeping good relationship with customers.  
- It helps in creating a good relationship between the entrepreneur and employees.
ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS PAPER 1 QUESTIONS (OENT004)

1. You intend to establish a small-scale bakery.
   a) Design a receipt to be used by the business.
   b) Describe the measures to be employed in ensuring good quality of your products.
   c) State the various ways the business will use to increase its sales.
   d) Outline the benefits of your proposed business to the community.

2. The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Buhamizo Enterprises as at December 31, 2016.

   Buhamizo Enterprises'  
   Trial balance  
   As at 31.12.2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>DR (shs.)</th>
<th>CR (shs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td></td>
<td>98,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td>56,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage in wards</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock (1.1.2016)</td>
<td>31,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premises</td>
<td>122,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and wages</td>
<td>17,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>33,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank loan</td>
<td>63,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>33,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawings</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount allowed</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount received</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission received</td>
<td>19,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>180,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage out wards</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>403,500,000</td>
<td>403,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional information:
Stock on December 31 was valued at shs. 44,000,000

REQUIRED:
   a) Income statement for the period ended December 31, 2016.
   b) Balance sheet as at 31st December 2016.

3. You intend to start a milk processing plant in the nearby trading centre.
   a) Write a letter to the district health officer inviting him to the launch of your factory.
   b) Explain the aspects you will include in the marketing plan.
   c) Describe the factors you will consider when selecting machinery and equipment for use in the business.
   d) Outline the information you intend to obtain when carrying out market research.

4. The following information was extracted from the books of Kekirunga Enterprises Limited as at December 31, 2018;

   Kekirunga Enterprises'  
   Trial balance  
   As at 31.12.2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Shs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock (01.01.2018)</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock (31.12.2018)</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   a) Calculate the:
      i) Cost of sales.
      ii) Average stock.
      iii) Rate of stock turn.
      iv) Working capital.
   b) If the markup is 25%, determine the:
      i) Turnover.
      ii) Gross profit margin.
      iii) Net profit.
   c) Calculate the:
      i) Current ratio.
      ii) Capital employed.

5. You are operating a carpentry workshop.
   a) Prepare a signpost for your business.
   b) Explain the factors you will consider when selecting machinery and equipment for use in the business.
   c) Describe the methods you will use to promote sales in your business.
   d) Outline the effects of the business on the environment.

For enquiries, send an email to learners@newvision.co.ug
GEOGRAPHY PAPER ONE SOLUTIONS

PART I

1. B – Sequence of soil type along a given slope.
2. C – A Glacial trough is found in the valley.
3. A – Population density; people per km².
4. C – Savanna regions receive rainfall in some months, while
other months are dry.
5. B – Shifting cultivation is a subsistence farming system.
6. A – Fire formed rocks are Igneous rocks.
7. C – Vegetation growth changes with increase in altitude
due to differences in temperature and rainfall.
8. B – A rift valley is bordered by steep slopes called
escarpments.
9. B - Deep freezing involves use of ice to keep fish fresh.
10. D – Spat results from coastal deposition caused by
    constructive waves. The constructive waves have
    powerful swash and weak backwash.
11. B – Most tourists come to Uganda to see wild animals and
   powerful swash and weak backwash.
12. D – Most tourists come to Uganda to see wild animals and
   powerful swash and weak backwash.
13. A – Northern Kenya is a semi-desert which receives very
   little rainfall.
14. A – Kyoga is a down warped lake. Sagging can be used to
   mean bending downward by weight or sinking.
15. C – Mean annual rainfall is the average of the annual
   amount of precipitation for a location over a year.
16. D – Cotton is grown by many people for textile fibre used
   for making clothes and seeds used to produce cooking
   oil.
17. A – River Sebwe is a tributary of river Mubuku.
18. B – Cypress is soft wood
19. C – Plunge pool is formed by river in youthful stage. It is
   a deep basin excavated at the foot of a waterfall by the
   action of the falling water.
20. A – Mineral particles occupy about 45% of soil.
21. C – Carbonation is a chemical weathering process where
   water plays a key role in the chemical reaction.
22. D – Perennial crops take many years and need heavy and
   reliable rainfall throughout the year.
23. B – Mudflows are most rapid and occur in areas with
   heavy rainfall and unconsolidated soil.
24. C – Horticulture involves growing of fruits, flowers and
   vegetables.
25. B – Drilling method of mining is used to extract liquids and fluids such as oil and gas.
26. A – Usambara is a block mountain found in Tanzania.
27. C – Loess is wind-blown sand and dust.
28. B – Demersal fish are those which live on, or near the bottom of lakes or seas.
29. A – Barrier reefs have deep and wide lagoons.
30. B – Orographic rainfall is received in mountainous areas on windward side.

2. Map Work
a) i) Grid reference of the Air photo principal point sortie No. 44
    324796
   ii) State the grid reference of Ogera conical hill.
    317742
b) Calculate the area covered by Lake Kyoga.
   Area = fully covered squares + other covered squares
   = 20 + 18
   = 29 squares
   But 1 square represents 1km²
   Therefore, 29 × 1km²
   = 29km²

c) A SKETCH MAP OF BUGONDO SHOWING; LAKE KYOGA, RAILWAY LINE, DRY WEATHER ROAD, AND
   HILLY AREAS

   Settlement pattern
   - The railway line goes through a flat bottomed valley.
   - There are steep slopes at Otwi because contours are closely packed.
   - The South-Eastern part is generally flat because contours are widely spaced.
   - There is nil settlement in the northern part because the area is covered by Lake Kyoga.
   - There is linear settlement along the railway line for easy access of transport services.
   - There is no settlement in the northern part because the area is covered by Lake Kyoga.
   - The dry weather road in the North-West was constructed on a flat land.

   d) Outline the problems caused by high population density in Nigeria.
   - Presence of grass in the background, which is food for herbivorous animals.
   - Presence of an extensive area for wildlife conservation.
   - Presence of wild game to be conserved such as the birds and buffaloes in the middle ground.
   - Presence of water in the fore ground on which wild game take water for survival.
   - Presence of vast grasslands which is food for such animals as the buffalo, antelope.

   e) i) Relief of the area:
   - The northern part is a low land occupied by Lake Kyoga.
   - There is a conical hill at Ogera in the southern part.
   - There are steep slopes at Owii because contours are closely packed.
   - The South-Eastern part is generally flat because contours are widely spaced.
   - There is no road on steep slopes such as at Owii due to difficulty to move road construction materials.
   - The dry weather road in the North-West was constructed on a flat land.

2. COMPULSORY PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION QUESTION

a) The activity is wildlife conservation.
   i) Presence of water in the foreground on which wild game take water for survival.
   ii) Presence of grass in the background, which is food for herbivorous animals.
   iii) Presence of an extensive area for wildlife conservation.
   iv) Presence of wild game to be conserved such as birds and buffaloes in the middle ground.

b) i) Problems facing wildlife conservation:
   - Poaching, which reduces the number of wild game.
   - Wild fires, especially during dry seasons that force wild game to migrate.
   - Climate change with prolonged drought, forcing wild game to migrate in search of water and pasture.
   - Encroachment on land of the national parks and game reserves by humans for agriculture and settlement.
   - Pests and diseases, such as Anthrax and Nagana that kill wild game.

   ii) Solutions to the problems facing wildlife conservation:
   - Deployment of security personnel to control poaching.
   - Punishing heavily and evicting encroachers on national parks and game reserves.
   - Spraying thick bushes with pesticides and use of tsetse fly traps to control pests and diseases.
   - Conservation of vegetation to control climate change.

   c) The photograph could have been taken from Lake Mburo National park in Southern Uganda because it is home to buffaloes and different species of birds.

GEOGRAPHY PAPER TWO REVISION QUESTIONS OGE0004

PART I:

THE REST OF AFRICA

1. a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and on it mark and name:
   i) The Niger Delta.
   iii) Areas of dense population.
   iv) Areas of low population.
   b) i) Define the term population density.
      ii) Explain the factors which have influenced population distribution in Nigeria.
   c) Outline the problems caused by high population density in Nigeria.
   d) Explain the measures being taken to control the problems in (c) above.

2. a) Study sketch map of Africa below and use it to answer questions that follow.

   - Rivers: M and F.
   - Dam: T.
   - Highlands: S and Z.
   - Towns 3 and 4.
   - Describe the formation of mountain marked Z and S.
   - Explain the functions of town marked 5.
   - Outline the problems facing town marked 3.

3. a) Draw a sketch map of Egypt and on it mark and name:
   i) River Nile.
   ii) L. Nasser and the Mediterranean Sea.
   iii) The Suez Canal.
   iv) Any two oil mining areas.
   v) Towns — Cairo and Port Said
   b) i) Describe the processes involved in the extraction of oil.
      ii) Explain the factors which have influenced the oil mining sector in Egypt.
   c) Outline the benefits of Oil mining to the economy of Egypt.
   d) State the problems facing the mining sector in Egypt.

4. Study the table 1 below showing climate in Timbuctu and answer the questions which follow

   Timbuctu—Mali—Semi desert

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temp (°C)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall (mm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Source: Monn, W.J. 1984: A Geography of Africa. Pg 125

Turn to page IV
5. a) Draw a sketch map of British Columbia and on it mark and name; i) Rivers: Nechako, Skeena, Columbia. ii) Mountains: Coastal Ranges, Mt. Whitney. iii) Industrial Towns: San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego. b) Name any two industries found in any one town in a(iii) above. c) Describe the conditions which have led to the development of industries in British Columbia. d) Explain the steps being taken to address the challenges in (c) above. (3 marks)

ii) Effect of climate in Timbuktu on human activities.


7. Study the sketch map of the Great Lakes region provided below and answer the questions that follow.

8. Study the table below and answer the questions which follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Switzerland</th>
<th>East Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>8,400,000</td>
<td>182,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>10,700,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11,862,000</td>
<td>184,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Calculate the percentage change of visitors from 1995 – 2000 for; i) Switzerland ii) East Africa
b) Draw a bar graph showing the tourists who visited Switzerland from 1995 – 2000.

c) Describe the tourist attractions found in; i) Switzerland ii) East Africa
d) Explain the contribution of the tourism industry to Switzerland. (9 marks)


b) Describe the processes involved in the extraction of Coal in the Ruhr Region of Germany.

ii) Describe the factors which led to the development of Coal mining in Germany.

c) Explain the reasons for the declining of coal mining in the Ruhr Region of Germany.

d) Outline the effects of mining on the physical environment of Germany. (9 marks)


b) Define the term Polder.

ii) Describe the steps taken in creation of a polder.

c) Explain the factors which have influenced land reclamation in Netherlands.

d) Outline the; i) Problems faced by people living on Polders. ii) Steps taken to solve the problems in d(i) above. (9 marks)

11. a) What is an Agricultural commune?

b) i) Name any two Agricultural communes in China.

ii) Describe the features of Agricultural communes in China.

c) Explain the; i) Advantages ii) Disadvantages of communal farming in China.

d) Outline the measures being taken to improve farming on agricultural communes in China. (10 marks)

12. a) Draw a sketch map of China and on it, mark and name the regions with relief of; i) Less than 180 metres above sea level. ii) Between 180 metres and 1800 metres above sea level. iii) Over 1800 metres above sea level.

b) Describe the process responsible for the formation of the areas of over 1800 metres above sea level.

c) Explain the influence of relief on human activities in China.

d) Outline the problems faced by people living in areas of over 1800 metres. (10 marks)

13. Study the Table III below Annual copper production in China (1975-1995) and answer the questions that follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annual copper production (metric tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>185,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>570,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


a) Draw a pie-chart to show annual Copper production in China.

b) i) Name any two Copper mining areas in China.

ii) Mention two other minerals mined in China.

c) Explain the conditions that have favoured Copper mining in China.

d) Outline the problems faced by the Copper mining industry in China. (9 marks)