



Primary 5 English

Term 3

TOPIC 1/2: Peace and Security

Learning outcome: The learner is able to use the vocabulary and structures related to security and peace in real life situations.

Peace and Security Terms



Court



Judge



Handcuff



Police Station



Police woman



Army



Gun

Term	Meaning
Peace	A state of calm and harmony without fighting or conflict.
Security	Protection and safety from danger or harm.
Judge	A person in court who decides cases and gives judgments.
Magistrate	A lower-level judge who handles smaller cases.
Report	A written or spoken account of an event or situation.
Statement	Words spoken or written to explain something officially.
Offense	A crime or wrongdoing against the law.
Offend	To break the law or hurt someone's feelings.
Handcuff	Metal rings used by police to lock a suspect's hands.
Crime	An illegal act, such as stealing or fighting.
Cell	A small locked room in a police station or prison.
Arrest	When police take someone suspected of a crime into custody.
Court	A place where legal cases are heard and decided.
Police station	The main building where police work.
Police post	A smaller office or branch of the police in a community.
Army	A group of soldiers who protect the country.
Barracks	Buildings where soldiers live and train.
Case	A matter brought before the court for judgment.
Witness	A person who sees an event and tells the court what happened.
Defense	The lawyer or argument that protects the accused person in court.
Gun	A weapon that shoots bullets.
Arrows	Sharp pointed sticks shot from a bow as weapons.

Why Peace and Security Are Important for Everyone

Peace and security are the foundation of a safe and prosperous society. Without them, individuals and communities cannot thrive. Here are the key reasons:

★ Importance of Peace

- **Harmony and calmness:** Peace allows people to live without fear, hatred, or conflict.
- **Development and progress:** Nations and individuals can only move forward when there is peace.
- **Better relationships:** Peace encourages cooperation, respect, and tolerance among people and countries.
- **Happiness and well-being:** A peaceful environment connects people with love, care, and stability.

- **Future generations:** Peace secures the future, ensuring children grow up in safety and stability.

Exercise 1: Chose from the words provided to complete the sentences : **barracks, judge, army, report, witness, statement, offense, gun, offend, handcuff, crime, police post, cell, arrest, security, police station, case, defense, court, arrows magistrate, Peace,**

1. The country enjoys when there is no war.
2. The police provide in the town.
3. The listens to the case in court.
4. The handles small disputes.
5. The police wrote a about the accident.
6. The witness gave ain court.
7. Stealing is an
8. He did not mean to his friend.
9. The suspect was put in
10. Robbery is a serious
11. The thief was locked in a
12. The police will anyone who breaks the law.
13. The case was heard in
14. The suspect was taken to the
15. Our village has a
16. The protects the nation.
17. Soldiers sleep in the
18. The judge listened to the **case** carefully.
19. The told the truth in court.
20. The lawyer gave a strong
21. The police found a at the scene.
22. Hunters use with bows.

Exercise 2: Read the story and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Serious crime

One day, the **army** returned to the **barracks** after training. In the town nearby, the police at the **police post** received a **report** of a serious **crime**. James had used a **gun** and **arrows** to frighten people.

The police quickly moved to the scene. They managed to **arrest** the man and put him in **handcuffs**. He was taken to the **police station** and locked in a **cell**.

Later, the **case** was taken to **court**. The **judge** and the **magistrate** listened carefully. A **witness** gave a **statement** about what he saw. James tried to give his **defense**, but the court found him guilty of the **offense**.

The judge reminded everyone that **peace** and **security** are important for the community. He warned people not to **offend** others or break the law.

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Questions

1. What is the title of the story?
2. Why was James reported to the police?
3. Why was James put in Handcuffs?
4. Who listened to the case at the court?
5. Why was a witness required in this case?
6. Who wrote the story?

Exercise 3: Read the dialogue and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

At the police station

Police Officer: We received a **report** of a **crime** in the village.

Witness: Yes, I saw the man with a **gun** and **arrows**. He tried to scare us.

Police Officer: Thank you for your **statement**. We will **arrest** him and take him to the **cell**.

Judge (in court): This **case** is serious. The **offense** disturbed the **peace** of the community.

Magistrate: The suspect is in **handcuffs**. Does he have a **defense**?

Defense Lawyer: He says he did not mean to **offend** anyone.

Judge: After hearing the **witness**, the court finds him guilty.

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1. What is the title of the dialogue?
2. What did the witness saw?
3. Why was the case serious?
4. Why was the suspect in handcuffs?
5. Who wrote the dialogue?

Using ... *so ... that ...*

The phrase **so ... that ...** shows the **result** or **effect** of something. It connects an adjective/adverb with the outcome.

Structure

- **Subject + be + so + adjective/adverb + that + result**

Examples

1. The box was **so heavy that** I could not carry it.
2. She was **so tired that** she slept immediately.

Exercise 4: Use the words provided to complete the sentences: **many thieves careful, honest, young, expensive, long, interesting, patient, fast.**

3. The letter was **so that** it did not fit in the envelope.
4. He was **so that** he could not buy a SIM card.
5. The bus was **so that** we arrived early.
6. The teacher was **so that** all pupils understood.
7. The driver was **so that** no accident happened.
8. The story was **so that** everyone listened.
9. The phone was **so that** I could not buy it.
10. The witness was **so that** the judge believed him.
11. The village has **so that** there is no peace.

Using ... *and ...*

The word **and** is a **joining word (conjunction)**. It connects two words, phrases, or sentences to show that they are related or happening together.

Structure

- **Word + and + Word**
- **Sentence + and + Sentence**

Examples

1. I have a pen **and** a book.
2. She sings **and** dances.

Exercise 5: Join the following sentences using “....and...”

1. The teacher explained the lesson. The teacher gave homework.
2. We went to the post office. We bought a stamp.
3. The driver slowed down. The driver stopped at the corner.
4. The police arrested the thief. The police the thief in a cell.
5. The judge listened carefully. The Judge gave a fair judgment.
6. The army protects the country. The army keeps peace.
7. The witness gave a statement. The witness signed the statement.
8. The journalist wrote the report. The Journalist published the report.
9. The policeman arrested the murderer. The policeman took the murderer to court.

Using has/have

The words **has** and **have** show **possession** (owning something) or that something has **happened/been done**. They are forms of the verb *to have*.

Structure

- **I/You/We/They + have**
- **He/She/It + has**

Examples of Possession

1. I **have** a pen.
2. You **have** a book.
3. We **have** a new classroom.
4. They **have** bicycles.

5. He **has** a football.
6. She **has** a doll.
7. It **has** four legs.

Exercise 6: Use has/have to complete the sentences

1. I finished my homework.
2. We visited the police station.
3. They written a report.
4. He given a statement in court.
5. She saved her work on the computer.
6. The witness seen the crime.
7. The army.....returned to the barracks.
8. Okumu given his statement to the police

Using ... about ...

The word **about** is a **preposition**. It is used to show the **topic** or **subject** of something. It answers the question: *What is it concerning?* or *What is it related to?*

Structure

- **Verb/Adjective + about + noun/pronoun**

Examples

1. The teacher told us a story **about** peace.
2. She is worried **about** her exam.

Exercise 7: Use the following words to complete the sentences below: read, sang, asked, learned, wrote, told, spoke, talked.

3. We **about** the police station.
4. He **about** the witness in court.
5. The journalist **about** the crime.
6. I a book **about** the army.
7. They **about** security in the village.
8. The judge **about** the case.

9. My father me **about** the barracks.
10. The pupils a song **about** friendship.

Thank You

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