



Senior 1 English (New curriculum)

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Dr. Bbosa Science SCIENCE COLLEGE
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Term 3

Topic 1/3: Travel

Competency: The learner reads and listens to information about travel and tourism, carries out simulation exercises and roleplays related to travel.

Lesson 1: Pronunciations

A student is required to practice producing consonant sounds and sounds in combination (/p/ as in puppy; /b/ as in bubble; /g/ as in google; /k/ as in kraal; and /l/as in lily).

Practice tips

Read the words loudly and several time until you can pronounce them properly. Consider using pronunciation Apps via internet.

Exercise 1

Pronounce these words correctly.

Sound	Example Words (5 each)
/p/ as in <i>puppy</i>	pen, pot, paper, people, pepper
/b/ as in <i>bubble</i>	ball, baby, book, bread, bag
/g/ as in <i>google</i>	goat, game, garden, glass, gold
/k/ as in <i>kraal</i>	cat, cup, king, kite, cook
/l/ as in <i>lily</i>	lamp, leaf, lion, lemon, love
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Exercise 2

1. Write two words with the /p/ sound.
2. Which sound is found in the word *baby*?

3. Give one example of a word with the /g/ sound.
4. Which sound is in the word *kite*?
5. Identify a word with the /l/ sound from the table.

✔ **Answers**

1. Two words with the /p/ sound are *pen* and *pot*.
2. The /b/ sound is found in the word *baby*.
3. One example of a word with the /g/ sound is *goat*.
4. The word *kite* contains the /k/ sound.
5. A word with the /l/ sound is *lamp*.

Lesson 2: Travel and means of transport



(i) **Travel**

Travel means moving from one place to another for work, study, leisure, or other purposes.

People travel **locally** (within towns and villages) or **internationally** (to other countries).

Reasons for travel: tourism, education, business, visiting family, or migration.

(ii) **Means of Transport**

Transport refers to the ways people and goods are moved. Common means include:

Road Transport: cars, buses, bicycles, motorcycles, trucks.

Rail Transport: trains.

Water Transport: boats, ferries, ships.

Air Transport: airplanes, helicopters.

Animal Transport: donkeys, horses, oxen (used in rural areas).

(iii) **Importance of Transport**

- Helps people reach schools, hospitals, and workplaces.
- Promotes trade by moving goods from one place to another.
- Encourages tourism and cultural exchange.
- Connects rural and urban areas.

Exercise 3

1. What does travel mean?
2. Mention two reasons why people travel.
3. Name three examples of road transport.
4. Which means of transport is used to move people across seas and lakes?
5. Why is transport important for trade?

 **Answers**

1. Travel means moving from one place to another for different purposes.
2. People travel for tourism and education (other answers: business, visiting family).
3. Examples of road transport are cars, buses, and bicycles.
4. Water transport, such as boats and ferries, is used to move people across seas and lakes.
5. Transport is important for trade because it helps move goods from one place to another.

Lesson 3: Language Related to Travel



(i) **Common Travel Vocabulary**

Journey – traveling from one place to another.

Destination – the place you are going to.

Ticket – a document that allows you to travel.

Luggage/Baggage – bags and suitcases you carry when traveling.

Passport – an official document needed for international travel.

Fare – the money paid for transport.

Departure – the time you leave.

Arrival – the time you reach your destination.

(ii) **Useful Travel Expressions**

I am traveling to Kampala tomorrow.

The bus departs at 8:00 a.m.

We arrived safely at our destination.

She bought a ticket for the train.

Their luggage was checked at the airport.



Port Bell landing site

(iii) **Types of Travel**

Local travel – within towns or villages.

International travel – across countries.

Business travel – for work purposes.

Leisure travel – for holidays or tourism.

Exercise 4

1. What is a destination in travel language?
2. Which document is needed for international travel?
3. Write a sentence using the word *ticket*.
4. What is the difference between departure and arrival?

5. Mention two types of travel.

Answers

1. A destination is the place you are going to.
2. A passport is needed for international travel.
3. *She bought a ticket for the bus.*
4. Departure is the time you leave, while arrival is the time you reach your destination.
5. Two types of travel are local travel and international travel.

Exercise 5

Read the story and answer the question using full sentences

A Journey to Murchison Falls Game Park

Last holiday, our school organized a trip to **Murchison Falls Game Park**. Early in the morning, we gathered at the school compound with our **luggage** neatly packed. The bus driver checked the **tickets** and ensured that everyone was ready for the **journey**.

We traveled by **road transport**, using a large bus. Along the way, we passed through towns and villages, enjoying the beautiful scenery. The bus moved **smoothly**, and we sang songs to make the trip lively. After several hours, we reached the **destination**.

At the park, we were welcomed by guides who explained the rules of the game reserve. We saw elephants, giraffes, and buffaloes. Later, we boarded a boat on the Nile River to view the famous **waterfall**, where the river squeezes through a narrow gorge before plunging down with great force.

The trip was exciting, educational, and memorable. We learned that transport is important because it connects people to places of tourism and helps us appreciate nature.

Questions

1. What was the destination of the journey?
2. Which means of transport was used to reach the park?

3. What travel items did the students carry?
4. Name two animals that were seen at the park.
5. Why is transport important according to the story?

 **Answers**

1. The destination of the journey was Murchison Falls Game Park.
2. The students used road transport, specifically a bus.
3. The students carried luggage.
4. Two animals seen at the park were elephants and giraffes.
5. Transport is important because it connects people to places of tourism and helps them appreciate nature.

Lesson 4: Adverbs and Adjectives in Travel Language

(i) **Adjectives (describe nouns)**

Long – *It was a long journey.*

Short – *We took a short trip to the village.*

Difficult – *The road was difficult to climb.*

Smooth – *The bus ride was smooth.*

Crowded – *The train was crowded with passengers.*

(ii) **Adverbs (describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs)**

Quickly – *We traveled quickly to catch the train.*

Slowly – *The car moved slowly on the rough road.*

Safely – *The passengers arrived safely at their destination.*

Comfortably – *We traveled comfortably in the bus.*

Easily – *The journey was completed easily because the road was good.*

Early – *She left early for the school*

Late – *We arrive late at the hotel*

(iii) **Examples in Sentences**

It was a long journey, but we arrived safely.

The bus moved slowly because the road was rough.

We enjoyed a short and comfortable trip to the park.

The train was crowded, yet we traveled quickly.

The climb was difficult, but we managed it easily.

Exercise 6

1. Write one sentence using an adjective to describe the length of a journey.
2. Which adverb can describe how passengers arrived at their destination?
3. Give an example of a sentence using the adjective *crowded*.
4. What adjective describes a journey that is not easy?
5. Write a sentence using the adverb *comfortably*.

Full-Sentence Answers

1. *It was a long journey to the city.*
2. The adverb *safely* can describe how passengers arrived at their destination.
3. *The train was crowded with passengers.*
4. The adjective *difficult* describes a journey that is not easy.
5. *We traveled comfortably in the bus.*

Exercise 7:

Read the dialogue and answer the questions that follow in full sentences

At the Taxi Park

Conductor: Good morning, passengers. Please enter the taxi **carefully**; it is already quite **crowded**.

(Mary): Thank you. I will move **slowly** to find a seat. This taxi looks **small**, but I hope the ride will be **comfortable**.

(John): Yes, the journey is usually **long**, but today we might arrive **quickly** because the road is **smooth**.

Mary: That's good news. Yesterday, the taxi was **late**, and we waited **patiently** for almost an hour.

John: I remember. It was a **difficult** day because the road was **rough**, and the taxi moved **slowly**.

Conductor: Don't worry. Today, the driver is very **careful**, and we expect to reach town **safely** and **early**.

Mary: I'm glad to hear that. I have a meeting, and I want to arrive **punctually**.

John: Me too. Even though the distance is **long**, I always enjoy the ride because the scenery is **beautiful** and the taxi moves **steadily**.

Conductor: Thank you for your cooperation. Let's begin the journey.

Questions

1. Which adjective describes the taxi at the beginning of the dialogue?
2. Which adverb shows how Mary will move to find a seat?
3. What adjective describes the road today?
4. Which adverb explains how the passengers expect to reach town?
5. How did people wait when the taxi was late yesterday?
6. Which adjective describes the scenery during the journey?
7. Which adverb shows how the taxi moves when the road is rough?

Answers

1. The taxi is described as **crowded**.
2. Mary will move **slowly** to find a seat.
3. The road today is described as **smooth**.
4. The passengers expect to reach town **safely** and **early**.
5. People waited **patiently** when the taxi was late yesterday.
6. The scenery during the journey is described as **beautiful**.
7. The taxi moved **slowly** when the road was rough.

Lesson 5: Real vs. Unreal Conditionals

(i) Real Conditionals (Possible situations)

Used when the condition can actually happen.

Structure: *If + present simple, will + verb.*

Examples:

If it rains, we will stay at home.

If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

👉 These show realistic cause-and-effect relationships.

(ii) Unreal Conditionals (Imaginary situations)

Used when the condition is unlikely or impossible.

Structure: *If + past simple, would + verb.*

Examples:

If I were rich, I would buy a car.

If she studied harder, she would pass the exam.

👉 These describe hypothetical or imaginary situations.

(iii) Key Difference

Real conditional = possible and likely.

Unreal conditional = imaginary or contrary to fact.

Exercise 8

1. Write one sentence using a real conditional about school.
2. Write one sentence using an unreal conditional about money.
3. What is the structure of a real conditional sentence?
4. What is the structure of an unreal conditional sentence?
5. Distinguish between *If it rains, we will stay at home* and *If it rained, we would stay at home*.

✅ Answers

1. *If I finish my homework, I will go to school tomorrow.*
2. *If I had a lot of money, I would buy a big house.*
If he was tall, he would pick mangoes from the tree

3. The structure of a real conditional sentence is *If + present simple, will + verb*.
4. The structure of an unreal conditional sentence is *If + past simple, would + verb*.
5. *If it rains, we will stay at home* shows a real possibility, while *If it rained, we would stay at home* shows an imaginary or unlikely situation.

Exercise 9

Read the poem and answer the questions that follow in full sentences

Dreams of an International Journey

If I pack my bags today,
I will fly across the bay.
If the plane departs on time,
We will reach the land so fine.

If I see the Eiffel Tower,
I will smile each passing hour.
If the journey feels too long,
We will sing a cheerful song.

If I were a bird so free,
I would cross the endless sea.
If I had a ship of gold,
I would travel brave and bold.

If the world were small and near,
We would visit far lands here.
If I were rich beyond compare,
I would journey everywhere.

Dr. Aida Namitala

Questions

1. Identify one **real conditional** sentence from the poem.
2. Identify one **unreal conditional** sentence from the poem.
3. What will happen if the plane departs on time?
4. What would the speaker do if they were a bird?
5. Explain the difference between the two types of conditional sentences used in the poem.

✔ Full-Sentence Answers

1. One real conditional sentence is: *If I pack my bags today, I will fly across the bay.*
2. One unreal conditional sentence is: *If I were a bird so free, I would cross the endless sea.*
3. If the plane departs on time, they will reach the land so fine.
4. If the speaker were a bird, they would cross the endless sea.
5. Real conditionals describe possible situations (e.g., packing bags and flying), while unreal conditionals describe imaginary or unlikely situations (e.g., being a bird or owning a ship of gold).

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Thank you

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