

ENGLISH P.6 week four

MONDAY 29TH JUNE 2020 LESSON ONE

REPORTING COMMANDS

The joining word in commands is the infinitive "to".

There are two kinds of commands:

- i) Positive commands.
- ii) Negative commands.

If the command is positive we use "to" and if the command is negative we use "not to".

Here "said" changes to "told" and "don't" changes to "not to".

Examples.

"Bring your book here," said Martin.

Ans: Martin told me to take my book there.

"Don't come late tomorrow," the teacher - on - duty warned me.

Ans: The teacher on duty warned me not to go late the following day.

Exercise.

- 1) "Come here very fast," he ordered me.
- 2) "Never come back here tomorrow" the land Lord said to them.
- 3) "Go to the library now," said the librarian.
- 4) He said, "Don't celebrate your birthday this term."
- 5) "Clean the room quickly," the class monitor told us.

TUESDAY 30TH JUNE 2020 LESSON TWO

CHANGING FROM INDIRECT TO DIRECT SPEECH

The same changes have to be made i.e. time adverb, tenses and pronouns.

For example

- 1) Direct "The teacher asked him why he didn't go on a trip.
Indirect "Why didn't you go on a trip?" the teacher asked him.
- 2) He told me that what I had heard was not true.
- 3) He asked me to tell him when the train would leave.
- 4) I wanted to know whether he had enjoyed the first term holidays.

- 5) He answered that his father is a doctor.
- 6) She said that her wedding would take place the following year.
- 7) The mourners said that they didn't have lunch.
- 8) They said that they didn't have enough time to complete their holiday work.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JULY, 2020
LESSON THREE

Language structures

Using.....even though.....

Even though is used to mean "no matter whether".

It shows that two contradicting actions took place. It is used when there is an advantage and a disadvantage, a bad thing and a good one or when there is a condition and the result.

When even though is used at the beginning of the sentence, the sentence with the disadvantage or the bad thing or the condition follows it and then sentence with the advantage or good thing or result follows.

Examples

1. He had no points. He debated.
Even though he had no points, he debated.
2. The speaker went on discussing. He was not up dated.
Even though the speaker was not up dated, he went on discussing.
3. He researched the whole. He did not find many points about the given motion.
Even though he researched the whole day, he did not find many points about the given motion.

Exercise

Join the following sentences beginning: Even though.....

1. Ketty did not argue well. She won the argument.
2. Everybody debated. The motion was complicated.
3. The timekeeper had no watch. He managed the time well.
4. He did not do his duty. He was praised.
5. She did not explain many points. She was voted the best debater.

THURSDAY, 2ND JULY, 2020
LESSON FOUR

Using even though within the sentence.

When using it within the sentence, the result, the advantage or the good thing comes first.

Examples

1. He raised a point of inquiry. He didn't ask.

He didn't ask even though he raised a point of inquiry.

2. The speaker was shabby. The speaker was confident.

The speaker was confident even though he was shabby.

Exercise.

1. We were allowed in. We arrived late for the debate.

2. Her opinion was irrelevant. My point was eliminated.

3. The proposers were few. They won the debate.

4. No body laughed. The speaker did some comedy.

5. I had a note book. I didn't make noted during the debate.

FRIDAY, 3RD JULY, 2020
LESSON FIVE

Usingalthough.....

Although is used the same way we use "even though".

It is used to introduce statements that have facts and surprises.

When used at the beginning, a comma follows the fact and the result later comes in.

If it's used within the sentence, the surprise comes first and then the fact later.

Examples

1. The boy was called to debate. He did not come.

Although the boy was called to debate, he did not come.

The boy did not come to debate although he was called.

2. Even though the chair person wasn't around, the debate went on.

Although the chair person wasn't around, the debate went on.

The debate went on although the chairperson was not around.

Exercise

Join the following sentences using

i) Although.....

ii)although.....

1. We formulated the motion. I did not interpret it.
2. Laban listened to the argument. He didn't respond to it.
3. The motion was interesting. Debaters were bored.
4. He wrote notes during the debate. He didn't go through them.
5. The audience was ordered to get out. They refused.