

P.7 English class work Notes Week one(3/June/2020)

Question Tags.

A question tag is a short question attached or added to positive and negative statements. Question tags are formed using **helping verbs** or **modal verbs** and a **pronoun**.

Examples of helping and modal verbs

is, are, was, were, do, does, did, will, shall, can, should, could, has, have, had, ought, must, etc.

- **There must be a comma to separate the statement from the question tag. The tag is written beginning with a small letter because it begins a short question which is attached to the statement.**

Note

A **positive statement** needs a **negative question tag**.

e.g. She **is** travelling to Kenya, **isn't she?**

A **negative statement** needs a **positive question tag**.

e.g. She **isn't** travelling to Kenya, **is she?**

more examples

(a) She **has** gone to town, **hasn't she?**

(b) It **is** raining, **isn't it?**

(c) They **are** eating lunch, **aren't they?**

(d) John **isn't** mad, **is he?**

Other verbs take do, does and did in the tag.

Examples

(a) You **don't** have anything to tell me, **do you?**

(b) He **likes** posho, **doesn't he?**

(c) We **came** to school late, **didn't we?**

Exercise

Add suitable question tags to the following statements.

1. She knows everything about that route, _____?
2. You must not waste time, _____?
3. He hasn't paid the fare, _____?
4. The mechanics were absent, _____?
5. You are going to the market, _____?
6. Your school is a long way from mine, _____?

7. My father is coming back from London, _____?
8. The thief has stolen everything, _____?
9. It was a very interesting trip, _____?
10. We went there together, _____?

Give the plural form of each of the following words.

1. taxi _____
2. lorry _____
3. bus _____
4. fare _____
5. passenger plane _____
6. conductress _____
7. tout _____

Study the timetable for some of the buses at the City Bus Park in Kampala and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

BUS DEPARTURE FROM ARRIVAL DESTINATION KAMPALA

Sunday	Horizon	6:00a.m.	11:00a.m.	Mombasa via Nairobi
	Endahi	12:00noon	10:00a.m.	Masindi
Monday	Gate Way	11:45a.m.	10:00a.m.	Mbale
Tuesday	Otada	7:20a.m.	2:00p.m.	Lira via Mbale
Wednesday	Endahi	2:00p.m.	9:30a.m.	Tororo
	Kinkizi	10:30a.m.	8:45a.m.	Rukungiri
Thursday	Twakim Bus	7:00a.m.	5:00p.m.	Kasese
Friday	Endahi	4:00p.m.	12:00noon	Iganga
	Gasu	4:00p.m.	6:00a.m.	Mwanza via Mutukula
Saturday	Akamba	9:00p.m.	7:00a.m.	Kisumu
	Royal Coach	7:00p.m.	9:00a.m.	Kigali via Kabale

Questions:

1. How many buses have been indicated on the timetable?

2. Which bus travels more than the rest according to the timetable?

3. Which bus travels to Tanzania?

5. Which bus is the earliest to leave Kampala?

6. Where does Otada Bus make its first stopover on its way to Mbale?

7. Which bus is the latest to arrive?

8. Give another word to mean the same as **destination**.

8. How many buses travel to Kenya?

Write the full forms of the following:

a) a.m. _____

b) p.m. _____

c) via _____

Composition writing

A good composition should have the following;

- 1. TITLE**
- 2. Introduction**
- 3. Body**
- 4. Conclusion**

Steps to follow

1. Create a suitable title to the story based on the question. The title must be in CAPITAL LETTERS without a full stop at the end e. g. TRANSPORT IN UGANDA

Introduction

2. Talk about the title by describing key words, giving their meanings, examples and other ways.

Body

3. Talk about the flow of ideas and their details basing on the question.

Conclusion

4. One can end a composition in form of appreciation, giving advice, learning a lesson and many other ways depending on the flow of ideas.

Activity:

Write a composition of about 100 to 150 words about "**Travelling** " in your composition, describe travelling , say the different means of transport you have ever used, mention three traffic rules some travelers disobey, mention what happens when people speed along the road, and advise the travelers to always be careful while on the way.

SPECIAL FORMS OF TAGS.

1 **I am** : this takes the tag**,aren't I ?**

Examples

-**I am** happy with your work, **aren't I?**

-I **am not** happy with your work, **am I?**

2. **used to** : this takes the tag.....**,did.**

Examples.

-They **used to** play tennis, **didn't they?**

-You **used not to** be lazy, **did you?**

3. **Shall/will**: **used to show politeness/requests/commands/.**

Examples.

-Do it for me, **will you?**

-**Let's** do it for ourselves, **shall we?**

-Allow me go today, **will you?**

-**Let's** go out, **shall we?**

4. **need/needn't/**: this takes the form**do ...or. don't.**

Examples

(a) We **need** a lot of money, **don't we?**

(b) We **don't need** a lot of money, **do we?**

(c) He **dared** to explain the point, **didn't he?**

Exercise.

Complete the following statements with the correct question tags.

1. You need to see the travel timetable, _____?

2. I don't need to sit in the driver's seat, _____?

3. He needs to replace all the seatbelts, _____?

4. They needed some money, _____?

5. Let's board Otada bus, _____?

6. Go and call him, _____?

7. I am reading very hard, _____?

8. She used to make noise in train, _____?

9. There is some water in the radiator, _____?

10. My mum dares to show us the different routes to Mbarara, _____?

COMPREHENSION

Read the poem below and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

THE TRAVELLER

Welcome on board,
The conductor politely says,
Luggage into the racks,
Passengers onto your seats.

Remember to fasten your seatbelt,
A life saviour it is,
A ticket I give you,
For the fare you have paid.

Departure time knocks,
Our driver is never late,
Through hills and valleys,
His coach speeds past.
Stage after stage,
Passengers alight,
At their last destination,
To rest and last.

Ntambi Abel

Questions:

1. What is the poem about?

2. Who wrote this poem?

3. Who welcomes passengers on board?

4. Where should the luggage be put?

5. What does the conductor give the passengers?

6. How does the conductor welcome passengers on board?

7. What is referred to as life saviour in the poem?

8. When do passengers alight?

9. Where does the coach pass?

PICTURE COMPOSITION:

STEPS TO FOLLOW

1. Read the guide words in the box
2. Study the pictures carefully.
3. Read the last four questions to identify some doers/subjects, and actions.

4. For the first time to see a picture, use article a/an/ some/ number like; One, Two/Six men are ...

5. When you see a picture for the second time, use article "the".
e.g. a taxi in picture C the taxi in picture D

6. Questions A-F, use the active voice in the correct tense.
Ruth is waving at a man and a woman.

7. Use present continuous tense and present perfect tense.
Ruth is paying a boda boda rider.
Ruth has boarded the taxi.

8. Questions that end In picture C, D or E, should end with in picture, D or E.
e.g. I think Ruth is paying fare to the boda boda rider in picture C.

ACTIVITY

Pictures A- F tell a story about Ruth's journey. Study them and describe what is happening in each picture.

You may use these words below.

waving showing stopping destination paying welcoming taxi



A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

E _____

F _____

g) What do you think Ruth is doing in picture **C**?

h) Who is holding Ruth's bag in picture **D**?

i) Suggest a suitable title to the picture story.

j) Write a word to mean the same as **the place to which someone is going.**

