



P.6 COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION
SELF STUDY LESSONS – SET ONE 27.5.2020

Use your English Composition and Comprehension class workbooks to write down this work and attempt all the given activities.

Use the following references for further reading;

- St. Bernard English Pupils' Book 6
- Oxford Advanced Learners' dictionary.

LESSON 1

Topic : Debating

Subtopic: Debating

Aspect : Composition

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

- a) Words related to debating
- b) Pronounce, read and use the given vocabulary in a sentence correctly

Use your dictionary to get the meaning of the following words, then read and spell them.

- specifying
- beautifying
- acidifying
- clarifying
- dignifying
- qualifying
- exemplifying
- intensifying
- clarification

- justification

Activity: Use three of above words in one sentence. Write the sentence in your book.

DEBATING

VOCABULARY

Draw a table showing a column for vocabulary, meaning, its usage and the related words. Construct sentences using each vocabulary

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| - debate | - opinion |
| - argue | - oppose |
| - conclude | - proposer |
| - motion | - current |
| - audience | - agree |
| - compete | - speak |
| - inform | - critic |
| - chairperson | - timekeeper |
| - secretary | - chief whip |

Exercise

Use the words in the brackets correctly to complete the following sentences.

1. We..... a debate in our class last week. (to have)
2. Children learn a lot from the point ofduring the debate (inform)
3.at school is very educative. (debate)
4. Tom was allowed to raise the point of (inquire)
5. In his, the chairperson thanked all speakers. (speak)
6. We held andebate last month. (educate)
7. There was anbetween the girls and boys. (argue)
8. The last speaker made a very good..... (conclude)
9. Theargued a lot during the debate. (oppose)
10. Both the opposer and the proposer spoke (clear)

Use each of the given words in a sentence to show that you know the difference in their meaning.

1. speech
2. speak
3. argue
4. urge
5. motion

6. mention

LESSON 2

Topic : Debating

Subtopic: Debating

Aspect : Composition

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

- a) Words related to debating
- b) Pronounce, read and use the given vocabulary in a sentence correctly

Use your dictionary to get the meaning of the following words, then read and spell them.

- beautiful

- beautifully

- dignity

- wealth

- wealthy

- qualification

- qualifications

- clarity

- encourage
- encouragement

Activity: Use each of above words in one sentence. Write the sentence in your book.

Using.....although.....

The conjunction “although” is followed by the fact then we talk about the surprise.

When we begin with ‘although’, we put a comma after the fact.

Examples

1. The teacher was sick. The pupils organized a debate.
(Join using.....although.....)
a) The pupils organized a debate although the teacher was sick.
b) Although the teacher was sick, the pupils organized the debate.
2. James asked for permission but the chairperson did not allow him to get out. (Usealthough.....)
a) The chairperson did not allow James to get out although he asked for permission.
b) Although James asked for permission, the chairperson did not allow him to get out.
3. The opposers spoke very well but they did not win the debate.
(Join using.....although.....)

a) The opposers did not win the debate although they spoke very well.

b) Although the opposers spoke very well, they did not win the debate.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences following the above examples

1. The boys gave many points but they did not win the debate.
2. He is a good speaker but I don't like him.
3. Tabisa was sick of COVID-19 but she went to school
4. The timekeeper rang the bell but Simon continued to debate
5. My sister was the chairperson. She did not choose me
6. It rained heavily but the debate took place.
7. The neighbouring school was invited. They did not attend the debate.

LESSON 3

Topic : Debating

Sub – topic : Debating

Aspect : Composition

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

- a) Use the given structure in a sentence.

Read and spell these words

- encircle
- endanger
- enlargement
- enlarged
- enrich
- enriched
- enriching
- enable
- inability

Using.....whereas.....

We use this structure to show that the things we are comparing are different

Examples

1. The boys will propose the motion. The girls will oppose the motion.

(Join usingwhereas.....)

The boys will propose the motion whereas the girls will oppose it.

2. Jackson chaired the meeting. His sister recorded the minutes.
Jackson chaired the meeting whereas his sister re-recorded the minutes
3. The teacher was early. The parent was late.
The teacher was early whereas the parent was late

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences using.....whereas.....)

1. A hare is very fast. A tortoise is very slow.
2. The opposers gave many points. The proposers gave a few points.
3. Boris got COVID-19. Donald Trump did not.
4. Some pupils are hard-working. Others are lazy.
5. Thomas came late. Bosco came early.
6. Opio is black. His daughter is brown.
7. COVID-19 has no cure. Malaria is treatable.
8. Robinah is ugly. Daphine is very beautiful.
9. Hellen comes to school by bus. Patricia comes to school on foot.

LESSON 4

Topic : Debating

Subtopic: Debating

Aspect : Composition

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

- **Construct sentences in If(1)**
- **Complete the given sentences in If(1) correctly**

Read and spell these words

- settlement
- management
- advertisement
- announcement
- explanation
- pronunciation
- shyer
- shyest
- drier
- driest
- skillfully

Activity: Use three of above words in one sentence. Write the sentence in your book.

IF CLAUSES

There are three if clauses i.e.

If (1) – likely condition

If (2) – unlikely condition

If (3) – rejected / ignored / unfulfilled condition

If- sentences are also called conditional sentences because in them there is a condition

IF(1) SENTENCES

If (1) is used to express something likely to happen if a certain condition is fulfilled.

Since this expresses the condition that must be in place before the result comes out, we normally use present tenses in the if-clause (the conditional clause) and future simple tense in the main clause (the result clause)

Examples

If I get money,

Condition

I will buy a car.

result

NB:

When “If” begins a sentence, a comma is used in the middle. But when the main clause begins the sentence no comma is needed.

Examples

- a) If we invite him, he will attend the debate
- b) He will attend the debate if we invite him.
- c) The teacher will punish us if we don't participate in the debate

- d) If we don't participate in the debate, the teacher will punish us.
- e) If you don't wash your hand often, you will contract the corona virus.
- f) If you don't quarantine the truck drivers, they will spread the corona virus.

Exercise

a) Make 10 sentences in "If 1"

b) Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. If he _____ time, he will guide us. (getting)
2. The teacher _____, if we don't complete the exercise. (punish)
3. If she comes today, I _____ her about the debate. (inform)
4. Tom will debate if he _____ enough points. (collect)
5. If you _____ your friend, she will attend the friendly debate. (inviting)

c) Re-write the following sentence using: If.....

6. He will get money. He will pay school fees.
7. Drinking unboiled water. Catching typhoid fever.
8. Not wearing a mask. Contracting corona virus.
9. Lifting the lockdown. Resuming school.
10. Her waking up late. Her not going to school

LESSON 5

Topic : Debating

Subtopic: Debating

Aspect : Composition

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

- a) The given structure in a sentence.
- b) The structure to construct meaningful sentences.

Read and spell these words

- skillfully
- skilled
- tidying
- invitation
- punishment
- enjoyment
- electorate
- electoral
- Danish

Usingunless

“Unless” means Ifnot

- a) When a sentence begins with unless a comma is used in the middle.
- b) When unless is placed in the middle of the sentence, no comma is needed.

Examples

- a) If Mr Kintu gives us a motion, we shall have a debate.
- i) Unless Mr. Kintu gives us a motion, we shall not have a debate.
 - ii) We shall not have a debate unless Mr. Kintu gives us a motion.
- b) If they miss the lesson, the teacher will punish them
- i) Unless they miss the lesson, the teacher will not punish them.
 - ii) The teacher will not punish them unless they miss the lesson.
- c) If she doesn't work hard, she will not be promoted to P.6.
- i) Unless she works hard, she will not be promoted to P.6.
 - ii) She will not be promoted to P.6 unless she works hard.
- d) If we don't debate, the teacher will punish us
- i) Unless we debate, the teacher will punish us.
 - ii) The teacher will punish us unless we debate.
- e) If Ritah does not study hard, she will not pass well
- i) Unless Ritah studies hard, she will not pass well.
 - ii) Ritah will not pass well unless she studies hard.
- f) If the nurse buys a new house, she will become happy.
- i) Unless the nurse buys a new house, she will not become happy.
 - ii) The nurse will not become happy unless she buys a new house.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences

a) Usingunless.....

b) Beginning: Unless.....

1. If the government does not lift the lockdown, we shall not resume school.
2. If the proposers present meaningful views, they will win the debate.
3. If you don't pay my school fees on time, I go to school late.
4. If my friend debates, I shall feel well.
5. If we don't stop the truck drivers, COVID-19 will spread.
6. If we express ourselves, we shall win the debate.
7. If you do not return to school on day one, you will miss the BOT exams.
8. If he dirties my tablecloth, I will get annoyed with him.
9. The clothier will earn a lot of money if he sells many clothes.
10. If you do not read very many novels, your English will be poor
11. If our teachers do not plan for the new term well, we will not complete the syllabus.