



PRIMARY SEVEN GRAMMAR SELF STUDY ACTIVITIES SET4

LESSON 1

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT: FORMATION OF QUESTION TAGS

Simile: As honest as a mirror.

Proverb: Out of debt, out of danger.

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

Form question tags from modal verbs

QUESTION TAGS

A question tag is a phrase put at the end of a statement in order to make it a question.

Formation of question tags

Contractions are used when writing question tags. Examples of contractions;

should not – shouldn't

would not – wouldn't

could not – couldn't

might not – mightn't

must not – mustn't

need not – needn't

am not – aren't

had not – hadn't

a) When the statement is positive, the question tag should be in negative.

Examples

1. They must seek permission from the head teacher, **mustn't they?**
2. You ought to help your parts, **oughtn't you?**
3. I am a very clever boy, **aren't I?**

b) When the statement is in negative, the question tag should be in positive.

Examples

1. She shouldn't lie to you, **should she?**
2. They must not abuse their elders, **must they?**
3. I am not your friend, **am I?**

Exercise:

Complete each of the following sentences with the most suitable question tag.

1. They would be at home, _____?
2. We had prepared the place, _____?
3. I am not going anywhere, _____?
4. She must call you, _____?
5. I might not visit my child, _____?
6. He wouldn't slap the boy, _____?
7. Billy could do that work, _____?
8. I am too young to talk to him, _____?
9. My daughter must not be arrested, _____?
10. Diana should keep the money, _____?

LESSON 2

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As industrious as an ant.

Proverb: Out of sight, out of mind

CONTENT: Question Tags with the Present Simple Tense

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to supply question tags to the statements given

Question Tags with the Present Simple Tense

For sentences in the present simple tense, we normally use the helping verbs does or do. These helping verbs are ever silent in this tense.

Example

1. I play with puppies = I **do** play with puppies.
2. She plays with puppies = she **does** play with puppies.

Question tags

When the statement is negative, the question tag should be in positive.

When the statement is in the positive, the question tag should be in negative

Examples

1. She doesn't play with puppies, does she?
2. She plays with puppies, doesn't she?
3. They often come to school, don't they?
4. They don't often come to school, do they?

Past Simple Tense

In this tense, we use the helping verb '**did**' to form the question tag. This '**did**' is silent in The Past simple tense.

Example

I played with puppies = I did play with puppies.

Question tag

Examples:

1. She played with puppies, **didn't she?**
2. She did not play with puppies, **did she?**
3. They came to school, **didn't they?**

Exercise

Re-write these sentences and supply a suitable question tags.

1. Musa enjoys ice cream.
2. She did not employ me.
3. They usually go for prep.
4. The pupils came yesterday.
5. We went for the party
6. Patrick prepared lunch for us.
7. I wrote a nice story.
8. Milton works very hard.
9. Baby Sarah left me in the room.
10. We had our lunch after the function.

LESSON 3

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As naked as night.

Proverb: Lost time is never found.

CONTENT: QUESTION TAGS WITH REQUESTS

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

- a) form question tags to the requests
- b) form question tags to the commands

Question tags with requests

All requests take a positive question tag. We normally use **'shall we?'**

Examples

1. Let us clean the shakers, shall we?
2. Let's go out for a play, shall we?
3. Let us go out for a play, will you?

Question tags with commands

All commands take positive question tags. We normally use **'will you?'**

Examples

1. Read through your answers, will you?
2. Go to the abattoir now, will you?
3. Empty the dustbin, will you?

Rewrite these sentences and supply a suitable question tag.

Exercise

1. Let's entertain the visitors.
2. Let's enrich our vocabulary.
3. Take your medicine now.
4. Improve on your handwriting, please.
5. Tidy the library now.
6. Let's listen to this pop music.
7. Examine the corpse properly.
8. Let us repair the windscreen.
9. Let's write the answers accurately.
10. Keep this wreath properly.

Lesson 4

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As industrious as an ant.

Proverb: Out of sight, out of mind

CONTENT: APPLICATION OF QUESTION TAGS

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

a) supply question tags to the statements given

APPLICATION OF QUESTION TAGS

When the statement is in negative, the question tag should be in positive.

When the statement is in positive, the question tag should be in negative

Examples

1. We shall not swim in this pool tomorrow, shall we? (Rewrite the sentence ending.....shan't we?)

We shall swim in this pool tomorrow, shan't we?

2. They read the newspapers every day, don't they? (Rewrite the sentence ending..... do they?)

They don't read the newspapers every day, do they?

Exercise

Rewrite these sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. She watches cartoons every day on Urban TV, doesn't she? (Rewrite ending..... does she?)
2. They knelt down for prayers, didn't they? (Rewrite ending..... did they?)
3. He will explain the concept tomorrow, won't he? (Rewrite ending.....will he?)
4. The president addressed the nation yesterday, didn't she? (Rewrite ending....did he?)
5. They normally hang the charts on the wall, don't they? (Rewrite ending.....do they?)
6. I am a very careful boy, aren't I? (Rewrite ending.....am I)
7. They ate a lot food during the party, didn't they? (Rewrite ending....did they?)
8. They don't have much fertile soil in their district, do they? (Rewrite ending.....don't they?)

9. There aren't any mangoes in the basket, are there? (Rewrite ending ending....aren't there?)
10. It is a long way from Kampala to Masaka, isn't it? (Rewrite endingis it)

Lesson 5

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: ADVERBS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As honest as a mirror.

Proverb: Out of debt, out of danger.

CONTENT: ADVERBS

LEARNING OUTCOME

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

- Define an adverb
- Give the type of adverbs
- Express how things are done using adverbs.

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that adds more meaning to a verb, adjective or another adverb.

1. The dog ate its food greedily.
2. Liz is a very hardworking girl.
3. Amanicia writes quite clearly.

In sentence 1, "greedily" shows how the dog ate its food. (In what manner) Therefore, it modifies the verb "ate".

In sentence 2, "very" shows how much or in what degree Liz is a hardworking girl. Therefore it modifies the adjective "hardworking".

In sentence 3, "quite" shows how far or to what extent Amanicia writes clearly. Therefore it modifies the verb "clearly".

Kind of Adverbs

a) Adverbs of time (These show “when”)

1. I have heard this before.
2. Let us begin to work now.
3. I received a letter from him recently.
4. He comes here daily.
5. Yesterday I arrived late.

c) Adverb of Frequency. (They show how often.)

1. I have told you twice.
2. He often makes mistakes.
3. He seldom comes here.
4. I always try to do my best.
5. He frequently comes unprepared.

d) Adverbs of place

1. Stand here.
2. Go there.
3. The faithful dog follows its master everywhere.
4. The horse galloped away.
5. Is our teacher within?

e) Adverbs of degree (They show how much, or in what degree or to what extent)

1. He was too careless to pass the test.
2. These avocados are almost ripe.
3. I am fully prepared for the debate.
4. You are altogether mistaken.
5. You are quite wrong.
6. Are you tall enough to reach the photograph?

f) Adverbs of manner (They show how or in what manner)

1. Liz writes clearly.
2. This story is well written.
3. Mum, I slept soundly.

4. Slowly and sadly we laid the dead boy down.
5. The boy works hard.
6. Arrange the words alphabetically.
7. Serena Hotel is arguably the best in Uganda.
8. I was agreeably disappointed at your behavior.
9. The gallant soldiers fought bravery.
10. It rained ceaselessly all day.

Classify the adverbs in the sentences below as adverbs of time, place, manner, degree, etc.

1. Try again.
2. He is too shy.
3. We rose very early.
4. I am glad to hear it.
5. Cut it lengthwise.
6. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
7. Are you quite sure?
8. Father is somehow better.
9. The patient is much better today.
10. We were kindly received.

Lesson 6

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: ADVERBS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As honest as a mirror.

Proverb: Out of debt, out of danger.

CONTENT: FORMATION OF ADVERBS

LEARNING OUTCOME

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

- Form adverbs from adjectives
- Express how things are done using adverbs.

Formation of adverbs

Adverbs are formed from adjectives. Adverbs are formed by adding '.....ly'

- a) adverbs are formed by adding ...'ly'

Exercise: Study the examples given and fill the table with the adverbs of the given adjectives

adjective	adverbs
quick	quickly
slow	slowly
smart	smartly
rough	roughly
calm	
kind	
near	
rare	
cheap	
swift	
regular	
proud	
particular	
clear	
different	
plain	
anxious	
careless	
foolish	
sudden	
proper	

excited	
warm	
public	

b) adjectives which end with ‘.....l’, we double the last letter and add ‘y’ to form the **adverb**

Exercise: Study the examples given and fill the table with the adverbs of the given adjectives

adjective	adverb
accidental	accidentally
practical	practically
logical	logically
illegal	
legal	
careful	
skilful	
hopeful	
alphabetical	
mental	
grateful	
Critical	
official	

Adjectives which end with ‘.....le’ , we remove ‘e’ and add ‘.....y’ to form the adverbs

Examples: Study the examples given and complete the adverbs of the given adjectives

adjective	adverb
Simple	simply
Capable	capably
Able	ably
knowledgeable	knowledgeably

reasonable	
possible	
Horrible	
reliable	
responsible	
terrible	
sensible	
comfortable	
miserable	
gentle	
Sensible	

Some adjectives which end with 'e' but when 'e' is not coming after the 'l', we just add '...y' to form the adverb.

Exercise: Study the examples given and fill the table with the adverbs of the given adjectives

adjective	adverb
immediate	immediately
polite	politely
accurate	accurately
wise	
true	
Safe	
Rude	

Some adjectives which end with 'y', we remove 'y' and add '.....ily' to form the adverbs

Exercise: Study the examples given and fill the table with the adverbs of the given adjectives

adjectives	adverbs
Heavy	heavily
Speedy	speedily
Ready	readily
Hungry	
Angry	
shabby	
tidy	
noisy	
easy	
Clumsy	
lucky	
steady	
stealthy	

Lesson 7

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: ADVERBS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As honest as a mirror.

Proverb: Out of debt, out of danger.

LEARNING OUTCOME

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

- make comparison of adverbs
- complete the table of comparison of adverbs

Comparison of adverbs

Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees.

Irregular adverbs

Positive	comparative	superlative
ill	worse	worst
well	better	best
little	less	least
near	nearer	nearest
far	farther	farthest
late	later	latest

Complete the sentences using the word in brackets correctly.

1. Richard writes.....(good)
2. Aidah singsthan all of you.(well)
3. Liz writes the.....of all pupils in our class.(well)
4. I work.....than you do.(much)
5. Harrison works.....of the three of us.(much)

Regular adverbs

Some regular adverbs form their comparative by taking “er” and the superlative by taking “est”

Positive	comparative	superlative
fast	faster	fastest
long	longer	longest
hard	harder	hardest
soon	sooner	soonest

Adverbs ending in “-ly” form the comparative by adding “more” and the superlative by adding **most**.

Positive	comparative	superlative
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swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
skillfully	more skillfully	most skillfully
clever	more cleverly	most cleverly
wisely	more wisely	most wisely
kindly	more kindly	most kindly
foolishly	more foolishly	most foolishly

Use the correctly the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I answered the questionsthan you.(wise)
2. Our Director movesthan all of us.(quickly)
3. Amanicia writesthan Jesca.(slow)
4. Ronaldo sometimes plays.....than everyone on the pitch.(skill)
5. The dog ate its foodthan the cat.(greed)
6. I could not read the letter because it was so.....written.(tidy)
7. You have been instructed to arrange the words(alphabet)
8. He did the work.....and went home thereafter (hurry)
9. Theycome here these days.(seldom)
10. Stop behaving(child)
11. The street child ate the food.....(hunger)
12. Our dormitories arebuilt.(space)
13. Crossing the road....., the pedestrian was knocked down by a speeding lorry. (care)