**11th May, 2020 JESUS AND MARY SCHOOL AND COLLEGE MODULE 1**

**CLASS- 7**

**ENGLISH-LANGUAGE**

**Topic: Sentences and Phrases- Question Tags.**

**Learning Objective:**

To ensure that the children understand the role and function of different types of sentences and their use and application of Question Tags.

**Projected Learning Outcome:** There are three learning outcomes.

1. The students will have a better understanding of the use and application of the topic.
2. The children will improve in grammar.
3. Their speaking and writing skills will improve.

**Guidance – Please note:**

**Parents are requested to carefully read through the definitions and exercises along with the student so that both understand what the module encapsulates.**

**The students must finally attempt the exercises without the guidance of the definitions and examples provided that they have understood the lesson. Parents must oversee this to ensure the system of education flows smoothly. The student may be aided with his work where necessary but kept aid to be kept to a minimum.**

**Additional work may be provided at home as a part of revision.**

**Sentences and Phrases**

**Notes for Guidance - (Explanation):**

When we want to express our thoughts we use a group of words. A group of words that make complete sense is called a **sentence.** A group of words that do not make complete sense is called a **phrase**. Example (went to).

Here (went to) is a phrase because it does not make complete sense. We can make an incomplete sentence complete by adding words to it. Example – Ram went to his friend’s house. This makes the sentence complete. Every sentence begins with a capital letter. Every sentence ends with a full stop. (.)

**Note** – We can change phrases to sentences by adding other words to them but one of the words we add must be a verb. A sentence has a verb in it.

**Kinds of sentences:**

**Notes for guidance - Explanation**

**There are four kinds of sentences.**

1. A sentence that states or declares something is called a **Statement**. All statements will end with a full stop.

Examples: The Earth is round.

Jupiter is a planet.

I like pizzas.

1. A sentence that asks something is called a **Question.** All questions end with a question mark. **(?)**

Examples: Who did you speak to on the phone?

Why are the toys scattered?

**We usually form questions using the words such as – why, who, whose, what, when, how, where, which etc.**

1. **Commands** and **Requests** express a particular command or request. A request is polite. A command is an order.

Examples: Get out of here. (This is a command because it is given as an order.)

Please shut the door. ( This is a request because it is expressed politely with the word please.)

1. An **Exclamatory** sentence expresses a strong emotion or sudden fear. It always ends with an exclamation mark. **(!)**

When we are surprised or excited and feel very strongly about something, we can use an exclamation.

Examples: What a wonderful country India is?

Wow what a painting!

**Exercises**

**Instructions to follow –** The children will copy down the incorrect sentence first and then write the answer below it. A line is to be left after each sub part.

**Example: (fish does like he). The child has to correct the sentence.**

**a.) fish does like he**

**Ans a.) Does he like fish?**

Similarly for fill in the blanks the child will copy the sentence and fill in the blank with the answer and underline it. First the student will write each question and then write the correct answer just below it. **This is to be followed for all exercises.**

**Q.1) Write appropriate questions for the sentences given below:**

**Example** – Ramu delivers the mail.

**Answer** – What does Ram deliver? (Or) Who delivers the mail?

1. She kept the money in the cupboard.
2. It stopped raining an hour ago.
3. The boys are playing carom.
4. They were learning Sanskrit.
5. My sister enjoys playing tennis with her friend.
6. Father returned from work at midnight.
7. Ajay flew to Brazil last night.
8. Italians love pasta.
9. Meena put the gloves on the table.
10. We must meet our teacher five minutes before the debate starts.

**Q.2) Rearrange the words below to make correct questions. All questions will end with a question mark.**

**Example – Work done you have your**

**Answer – Have you done your work?**

1. person who this is
2. sisters you have do any brothers or
3. up when you get the morning do in
4. the girls sports like do what
5. have you did lunch for what
6. did how stay Kevin in Paris long
7. these eat ready cookies are to
8. rain today it will
9. month is what the first called
10. first spoken could have me why to not she

**QUESTION TAGS**

**Notes for Guidance – Explanation**

We can change a statement into a question by adding a Question Tag to it. In other words if we want to convert a sentence or a statement into a question then we have to add a question tag. The question tag is always put at the end of the statement to make it a question.

**Note** – A question tag consists of a verb and a pronoun.

We use a negative question tag with a positive statement. It contains a short form ending in **n’t.**

**Example** – You went to the market, did**n’t** you?

We use a positive question tag with a negative statement

**Example** – French is not an easy language, is it?

When you add a negative question tag to a positive statement, you expect the answer ‘Yes’

When you add a positive question tag to a negative state, you expect the answer ‘No’

**If we want to reverse the examples above and change the question tag then you will notice the difference.**

a.) You did not go to the market, did you? b.) French is an easy language, isn’t it?

**Q.3) Add positive question tags and convert the statements into questions:**

**Example – You have not been to the hills.**

**Answer – You have not been to the hills, have you?**

1. You aren’t ill.
2. He isn’t crazy.
3. He wasn’t happy.
4. They weren’t rude.
5. You don’t speak Hindi well.
6. You haven’t visited the library.
7. You haven’t studied well.
8. She won’t fail the test.
9. They wouldn’t stop me.
10. Father shouldn’t allow it.

**Q.4) Add negative question tags and convert the statements into questions:**

**Example – You play well.**

**Answer – You play well, don’t you?**

1. You are late. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. She was very busy last week. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. He is a doctor. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. You speak Arabic. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Sita studies medicine. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Reema played football. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. You like to read. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. He will not dare do that. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. We should be patient. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. We would go home. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Q.5) Convert the sentences into questions by adding the appropriate question tags:**

1. You will remember to finish the work. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. She is not going to the market. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Preeti won’t miss her flight. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The fan is working. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The train wasn’t delayed. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. It isn’t easy to learn Latin. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. You are walking every day. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. We will visit grandma. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. She does not like mutton. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. He wouldn’t ever do that. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE: Do all work in your note books which will be checked when the school reopens.**