Subject: English Language Grade: IV 4 (12. 4.- 16. 4.)

Module: 8 Unit 10: Using fame to help

Text: Question tags (SB p.77) Check your progress (SB p. 81)

WB p. 62/63

I hope you are all doing well.

Thanks for being hard-working, cooperative, and tolerant. Learn words, as we noticed that you could be better at this.

Please, do your tasks carefully, with understanding and trying to get as much as possible out of that work.

1.CHECK YOUR HW

1) KEY for last week HW : Please , check your HW carefully!!! SB. p75:

2c) who is regarded who was born won which was held Accompanied which was given attended written

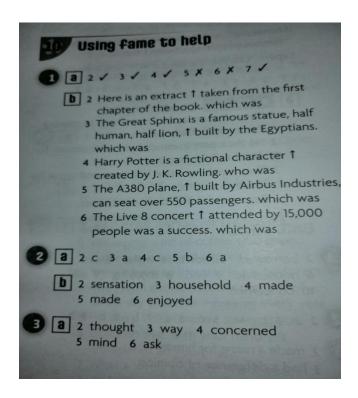
3) famous for made a name made it big household name enjoyed sensation

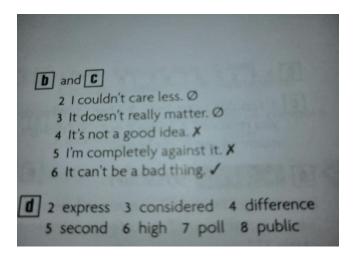
p.76. ex5. mind thought concerned ask opinion see

Keep it in mind, you are advised to do your HW regularly, fill in your SBs and WBs, NBs, as it will be the tool to assess your work and knowledge...

PLEASE, WORK ON YOUR VOCABULARY!

WB ex. key, p60/61





Unit 10, USING FAME TO HELP

- 1. The brave is known by his fame.
- 2. Fames live on after death.
- 3. Fame and repute follow a man to the door.
- 4. If you would acquire fame, let not the sun shine on you in bed.
- 5. Various are the roads to fame.
- 6. Fame is a magnifying glass.
-Here are the proverbs on fame again. Memorise some of them.

2.QUESTION TAGS

We are already familiar with this grammar issue typical for English language.

Look at these examples to see how question tags are used. I hope- refresh your knowledge.

You haven't seen this film, have you? Your sister lives in Spain, doesn't she? He can't drive, can he?

We can add question tags like *isn't it?*, *can you?* or *didn't they?* to a statement to make it into a question. Question tags are more common in speaking than writing.

We often use question tags when we expect the listener to agree with our statement. In this case, when the statement is positive, we use a negative question tag.

She's a doctor, isn't she?
Yesterday was so much fun, wasn't it?

If the statement is negative, we use a positive question tag.

He isn't here, is he?

The trains are never on time, are they?

Nobody has called for me, have they? NOTICE nobody-they

If we are sure or almost sure that the listener will confirm that our statement is correct, we say the question tag with a falling intonation. If we are a bit less sure, we say the question tag with a rising intonation.

Formation

If there is an auxiliary verb in the statement, we use it to form the question tag.

I don't need to finish this today, do I?

James is working on that, isn't he?

The phone didn't ring, did it?

It was raining that day, wasn't it?

Your mum hadn't met him before, had she?

Sometimes there is no auxiliary verb already in the statement. For example, when:

... the verb in the statement is present simple or past simple and is positive. Here we use *don't*, *doesn't* or *didn't*:

Jenni eats cheese, doesn't she? I said that already, didn't I?

... the verb in the statement is *to be* in the present simple or past simple. In this case we use *to be* to make the question tag:

The bus stop's over there, isn't it?

None of those customers were happy, were they?

... the verb in the statement is a modal verb. Here we use the modal verb to make the question tag:

They could hear me, couldn't they? You won't tell anyone, will you?

If the main verb or auxiliary verb in the statement is *am*, the positive question tag is *am I*? but the negative question tag is usually *aren't I*?:

I'm never on time, am I?
I'm going to get an email with the details, aren't I?

As practice, do

4.CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

I am sure you are interested in your own progress. A good and short way to check it is to do p.81. Get ready, revise units 9/10, and do your best.

HW: WB, pages 62/63

That's all, folks!

Sending your works to your teachers on the day you have English classes, is the best thing !!!