**P.6 ENGLISH LESSON NOTES TERM 3**

**HOTELS**

**Vocabulary**

Menu waiter dessert

Chef waitress serviette

Cook supper pudding

Cutlery breakfast sauce

Crockery meal salad

Dinner customer lay

Lunch serve delicious

Bill receipt guests

**Activity**

**Complete the sentence with the correct form of the word in the brackets**

1. The waiter……………….the cups every morning (wash)
2. The Heads of State were given a warm………………..at African Hotel (receipt)
3. Have you……………..my receipt, please? (write)
4. The waitress is…………………..the table for lunch (lay)
5. The cashier gave me a……………….after receiving the money (receive)
6. Who……………………..the customers tomorrow (to serve)
7. Has anybody………………..your order, please? (take)
8. The old man…………..for chips and chicken yesterday? (order)
9. Having……………..for the meals, I was served by the waiter (pay)
10. The customers are…………….lunch now (have)

**Structures**

**Using: may I………………., please?**

**Examples**

1. I need some help

May I have some help, please?

1. I want to see the menu

May I see the menu, please?

1. I wish to have rice and chicken

May I have rice and chicken, please?

**Activity**

**Rewrite the following sentences beginning:**

**May I ……………, please?**

1. Pass me the sugar bowl
2. I would like a glass of cold water
3. I need some more salt
4. Send me a tooth pick
5. I want to see the chef
6. Where is the cashier
7. I need a bottle of soda
8. I wish to have a cup of milk
9. Pass me a serviette
10. I need some more sauce

**Using:……………may………….**

**Examples:**

1. Victorious Primary School pupils may hold their jamboree in Sheraton Hotel
2. The customer may pay the bill in dollars
3. The guest may have a rest in the lounge

**Activity**

Write ten sentences using………….may………

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

**No sooner ………………………than ……………..**

No sooner is used to show the shortest possible time something happened. It gives the same meaning as shortly after, immediately, as soon as etc.

NOTE: (i) No sooner comes at the beginning of the sentence.

(ii) No sooner is used to show what happened soonest after the other thing or action.

(iii) The verb after No sooner “did” should be in present simple e.g go , do , sing , play , see

(iv) The verb after No sooner “had” should be in past participle e.g gone, done , sung , eaten , seen , paid , etc

(v) Never use “No sooner than “and as soon as immediately in the same sentence.

**Example**

1. The boss paid for his lunch. The driver came for him.
2. No sooner had the boss paid for his lunch than the driver came for him.

(ii) No sooner did the boss pay for his lunch than the driver came for him.

1. As soon as we started eating, it began raining.
2. No sooner had we started eating, than it began raining.
3. No sooner did we start eating than it began rainig.

**Activity**

**Re-write the following sentences using:-**

**“ No sooner -----------------**

1. Jessica followed her father immediately he left the hotel.
2. The waiter saw the customer. He stood up.
3. As soon as she laid the table, she served the guest.
4. Timothy paid the bill shortly after he finished eating breakfast.
5. Immediately the workers felt hungry, they went to the hotel.
6. The bell rang, the pupils lined up for lunch.
7. They washed the dishes as soon as the customers stopped eating.
8. We served the guest of honour immediately he arrived.

**Using: Hardly / Barely / Scarcely**

These words are negative and they go with **“when”**

**Examples**

1. The boss paid for his lunch. The driver came for him.
2. Hardly had the boss paid for his lunch when the driver came for him.
3. Barely had the boss paid for his lunch when the driver came for him.
4. Scarcely had the boss paid for his lunch when the driver came for him

**Activity**

Re-write the above sentences changing from “no sooner” to hardly / scarcely

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

1. Direct speech is when we enclose the actual or exact words of the speaker with quotation marks.

Quotation marks can also be called speech marks or inverted commas ( “ “ )

**Examples**

1. “ I am going to have lunch now,” said Tom.
2. He asked “why is the baby crying?”
3. Indirect speech is also known as reported speech.

Indirect speech is used when we wish to report what another person said unlike direct speech, the indirect speech does not require inverted commas. Instead we remove them and use a full stop only at the end of the sentence.

**Examples**

1. Direct: I am preparing dinner now,” the chef said.

Indirect: the chef said that he was preparing dinner then.

1. Direct: The customer said, “I am hungry.”

Indirect: The customer said that he was hungry.

1. Direct: Miriam said,”I will have chips and chicken.

Indirect: Miriam said that she would have chips and chicken.

**NOTE:**

There are certain rules that govern direct and indirect speech.

When a sentence is changed from direct speech to indirect speech to indirect speech certain changes are mad. They include;

1. Changing tenses i.e present simple to past simple.
2. Changing pronouns
3. Changing adverbs of time and place
4. Changing questions
5. Changing commands i.e using told or ordered etc.
6. Changing demonstrative adjectives ie. These \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those

This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that

1. **TENSES**
2. Present simple becomes past simple tense.
3. Present continuous becomes past continuous.
4. Present perfect becomes past perfect tense.
5. Pst simple changes to past perfect.
6. Future simple “will” change to “would” and “shall” changes to should.
7. **PRONOUNS**

**Direct speech Indirect / Reported speech**

I he / she

My his / her

We they

Our their

You (singular) he / she

You (plural) they

1. **OTHER CHANGES**

**Direct speech Indirect / Reported speech**

This that

These those

Now then

Here there

Am was

Is was

Are were

Shall should

Will would

May might

Can could

Must had to

Today that day

Yesterday the previous day

Tomorrow the following day

Night the night before

Next week the following week

Next Monday the following Monday.

**NOTE:**

“if “ or “whether” is used in reported speech when the direct speech is in question form beginning with a help verb such as: Do, is are , can , will , could etc.

**Examples.**

Direct: He asked, “can you help me now?”

Indirect: He asked if l could help him then.

Direct: “Will you have supper with us today?” mother asked.

Indirect: Mother asked whether I would have supper with them that day.

**COMMANDS**

In commands “said” is changed to told or ordered in the reported speech.

**Examples**

1. Direct: “Stop here said my boss.

Indirect: My boss ordered me to stop there.

1. Direct: “Don’t take anything out of this hotel,” said the gatekeeper.

Indirect: The gatekeeper told him not to take anything out of that hotel.

**REQUESTS**

1. Direct: “Get me a glass of passion juice,” he said.

Indirect: He requested me to get him a glass of passion juice.

1. Direct: The customer said, “Pass me that salt , please.”

Indirect: The customer requested me to pass him that salt.

**Activity**

Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. “When will lunch be ready?” she asked.
2. The waitress said, “ I am going home now”
3. “Can you do me a favour? Asked the cashier
4. The old man aid,” I am very hungry.”
5. “Would you like a bottle of soda?” asked the waiter.
6. Mary says, “ I am sick.”
7. The girl said,” my dress is torn.”
8. He asked, “what is she looking for?”
9. The doctor said,” The patients have been discharged.”
10. “Did the prisoners slash the bush?” the manager asked.

**Comprehension**

1. Dialogue

**AT THE HOTEL**

Read the dialogue below and answer questions that follow in full sentences.

Waitress: Hello, iam pleased to see you Dr. kizito

Customer: Thank you,madam

Waitress: Good evening sir

Customer: Good evening madam

Waitress: May I take your order please?

Customer: That is good of you !May I have a look at the menu,please?

Waitress: Here it is sir,please?

Customer: You know as a doctor, I always prefer a balanced diet.

Waitress: Don’t mind doctor,please.Everything you want is available and very delicious.

Customer: Okay madam, could you bring me some matooke,a piece of posho,chicken,a spoonful of Gnuts and some greens.

Waitress: Will you take a cold drink,sir.

Customer: Yes madam,I would prefer a glass of passion juice to soda.

Waitress: What will you have for a dessert sir?

Customer: A slice of water melon,please.

Waitress: Okay, sir.let me…………………………………………………..

QUESTIONS

1. What is the name of the customer?
2. Where did the dialogue take place?
3. When did the dialogue take place?
4. Which meal of the day had the customer gone to eat?
5. Do you think a customer had a balanced diet?
6. Who served the customer according to the dialogue?
7. What does the term “dessert” mean?
8. Why is it necessary for one to take a drink or water after eating?
9. Give another word with the same meaning as the underlined word in the passage.
10. Write ‘Dr’ in full.

**COMPREHENSION**

**MENU**

Below is an extrct of a menu from Baguma’s Restaurant in Nyendo,Masaka .

Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

**BAGUMA’S RESTAURANT.**

**ITEM PRICE**

Milk tea 800 per cup

Coffee 500 per cup

Juice(variety) 500 each glass

Soda(300ml) 700 per bottle

Chips and chicken 3500/=

Matooke and meat 2800/=

Rice and meat 7500/=

Rice and fish 2000/=

Rice and beans 4500/=

Grilled chicken 1500/=

Deep fried fish 9000/=

Cassava and beans 1200/=

Boiled eggs 800/=

Greens 250/= @

Mineral water 500/-= a bottle

Pancake 200/=

Dessert free

Fruit salad water melon yellow bananas

**ALL ARE WELCOME**

**MANAGER**

**Questions**

1. Who is the owner of the restaurant above?
2. Where is the above restaurant found?
3. Which item is the cheapest according to the menu?
4. Why do you think hotels or restaurants should have menu?
5. Who wrote this menu?
6. If Mr. and Mrs. Sseninde had lunch composed of two plates of matooke, chicken and two bottles of soda 1 litre, how much would they pay?
7. How much is a bottle of mineral water?
8. Which item is the most expensive on the menu?
9. Suggest an order that would make a balanced diet.
10. What is a menu?

**GUIDED COMPOSITION**

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct words chosen from the list to complete the passage.

Customers lay more cashier chef cuttery meals serve choose aprons number hotels

**HOTELS**

In developing towns, there are always special places where people go to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

These places are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or restaurants. They usually prepare delicious meals for the customers.

At the hotel or restaurant, there are people who are employed to offer services to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. One of the most important workers in the hotel is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The chef is an expert cook. Other workers include, waitress, waitresses, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who receives money at the counter and the manager.

A hotel or restaurant with a clean environment always attracts a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of customers. The arrangement inside also matters a lot. For example the person to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tables should do it in an orderly manner. He must also ensure that there is enough \_\_\_\_\_. Here I mean forks, spoons and knives used for eating. Radios and Television sets can offer extra services to the customers to avoid boredom.

In addition, the waiters and waitresses have to be smart and polite to the customers. The smartness can easily be noticed depending on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they wear. They should also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ customers cheerfully. Lastly, when the customers take their orders, they ought to be served as soon as possible.

If all this is done, there is no doubt for one to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your hotel a place to be for breakfast, lunch , dinner or supper. This means that the bigger the number of customers is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the profits the owner of the business will take.

**JUMBLED SENTENCES**

The sentences below are in a wrong order. Rearrange them in the proper order so as tomake a good composition about “Mr. Okware goes to Muyenga Hotel”

1. Finally, Mr. Okware paid the bill and left the hotel.
2. The waitress quickly showed him the menu.
3. He went to Muyenga Hotel.
4. He took an order which included posho, chicken, rice and orange juice.
5. The food was so delicious that he even requested for more.
6. He therefore decided to go to the hotel.
7. “Yes”may I see the menu, please?
8. When he reached there, the waitress warmly welcomed him and offered him a seat.
9. One day, Mr. Okware felt hungry at lunch time.
10. Then she asked, “May I help you sir,please?”

**USING A DICTIONARY**

**Vocabulary**

Dictionary alphabet arrange pronounce stress look up spelling abbreviation introduction refer acronym index thesaurus guide words foreign words skill sound page

**Activity**

Use the given words in the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. We should learn tolook up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of words ina dictionary (mean)
2. If you don’t understand, check in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ please. (introduce)
3. The names of candidates are always arranged in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ order. (alphabet)
4. My little sister is very good at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ words. (spell)
5. There is more than one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the word “rebel”. (pronounce)
6. You ought ot be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when looking up a word. (care)
7. Which word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first in the dictionary, reach or people? (to come)
8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the examination paper were very easy. (abbreviation)
9. A dictionary is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reference .(use)
10. I looked up the meaning of the new word by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (self)
11. What is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letter in the word stress? (three)
12. The children wrote all their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_spellings. (correct)

**Alphabetical order**

The words in a dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order. Words beginning with the letter “A a” come first, however, these words are arranged ina certain order depending on the preceding letters in the word.

**The English Alphabet.**

A a B b C c D d E e F f G g H h I i J j K k L l M m N n O o P p Q q R r S s T t U u V v W w X x Y y Z z

Arranging words in alphabetical order A B C ………..

1. Cupful cash child children
2. Leap lease lean leave
3. Airport air force airbase aircraft
4. Dirty duck drake dam done
5. Earpiece eardrum earring earmark

**Spelling Game**

**Look up the missing letters ‘ie’ or ‘ei’**

1. Th \_\_\_\_ r 5. Ch\_\_ f
2. \_\_\_\_ ther 6. For \_\_\_ gners
3. Bel \_\_\_ f 7. N \_\_ ther
4. Dec \_\_\_ ve 8. Th \_\_ f

**Word power**

We can form other words from the bigger or longer words.

**Examples**

1. **Pronunciations**

Caution , on , in un , print , nun , pot , cat , cut , nation , can , run , ran etc.

Write other words from the big word. Use each letter once ina new word. The word formed must be meaningful.

1. Abbreviations
2. Dictionary
3. Introduction
4. President
5. Chairperson

**Structures**

**Using: ………………… after / before ………………**

**Examples**

1. Which word comes ………………?
2. Which word comes before in the dictionary “ peach” or “people”
3. peach comes before people in the dictionary
4. The word people comes after peach in the dictionary.
5. Which word comes last in the dictionary, wind , or war?

Wind comes last in the dictionary.

War comes before wind in the dictionary.

Not only …………………but also ………..

Re-write the following sentences using:

Not only ………………… but also ……………..

**Examples**

1. The dictionary gives the meaning of words. It also gives their pronunciations.

* Not only does the dictionary give the meanings of words but also their pronunciations.
* The dictionary does not only give the meanings of words but also their pronunciations

1. I looked up the new word in the dictionary. I also learnt its meaning.

* Not only did I look up the new word in the dictionary but also learnt its meaning.
* I did not only look up the new word in the dictionary but also learnt its meaning.

**Activity**

Re-write the following sentences beginning: Not only …… but also …….

1. My brother has a dictionary. He also has an atlas.
2. The teacher taught us the meaning of the new word. He also taught us its spelling.
3. Tabisa is a good netballer. She is also a good musician.
4. The pupils spelt the word ewe. They also used it in their own sentences.
5. The lesson was interesting. The lesson was educative.
6. Peter is very clever. He is also hard working.
7. The girls attended the reading competition. The boys attended the reading competition.
8. The dictionary was new. The dictionary was new.
9. I did a spelling game. I also filled in a puzzle.
10. Grace won the reading competition. She also won the prize.

Re-write the following sentences using ………….. not only ……… but also …………

1. Peter arranged the words alphabetically. He also gave the book to the teacher to mark.
2. Inzikuru won the race. She also won the gold medal.
3. The teacher gives us spelling exercises. He also marks our work.
4. The girls go to the library. They also do research.
5. Mr.Musana will help the girls. Mr. Musana will help the boys.
6. The song was interesting. The song was educative.
7. Robert came late. Robert escaped from school.
8. She is a good speaker. She is a good writer.
9. Miss Mariam is a netballer. She is also an athlete.
10. A dictionary teaches us vocabulary. It also teaches us grammar.

Using: Whenever ……………….

Whenever can be used at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle.

Re-write the following sentences using: Whenever ………………….

**Examples**

1. Every time you find a new word, refer to the dictionary.

* Whenever you find a new word, refer to the dictionary.
* Refer to the dictionary whenever you find a new word.

1. Some time you come across a new word you should look up its meaning.

* Whenever you come across a new word, you should look up its meaning.
* You should look up its meaning whenever you come across a new word.

**Activity**

**Re-write the following sentences beginning: Whenever ……………**

1. You should keep quiet every time you go to the library.
2. Sometimes you find words you don’t understand. You should ask the teacher for help.
3. You must see a doctor every time you feel sick.
4. If you don’t know the spelling of a word, you must check in the dictionary.
5. It is good to make corrections every time you fail.
6. I write to my parents. They reply.
7. Every time we go to town, we buy a dictionary.
8. A person dies. People feel sad.
9. They always go to the zoo. They see many elephants.
10. The teacher pronounces the words. The pupils repeat after him.

**Re-write the following sentences using: ………………….whenever …………..**

1. The teacher enters the class. The pupils stand up to greet him.
2. Every time I give a correct answer, my classmates clap their hands.
3. You understand better every time you discuss with the teacher.
4. One should wash one’s hands every time one goes to the latrine.
5. Jane wakes up in the morning. She greets her parents.
6. Peter goes to the library. Peter borrows a dictionary.
7. You find difficult words. Refer to the dictionary.
8. If you wish to find the word faster, you must look for guide words.