

P7 COMPOSITION LESSON NOTES FOR TERM 11, 2014.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE.

Re-write the following sentences as instructed.

Exercise:--going to---

Re-write the sentences below using "...going to....."

1. They will help their parents on the farm during the holidays.
2. I shall read through my notes next week.
3. Nambuya will travel to Kenya with her parents next month.
4. Teachers will prepare their pupils for the forth-coming exams.
5. The P.7 pupils will read for their Primary Leaving Examinations.
6. My sister will enjoy her holidays.
7. We shall sort out all the books in the storeroom.
8. They will go camping with their friends.
9. Amos will pay his school fees in the bank
10. Pupils will receive their bank pay-in slips before they break up for holidays.

Exercise: (if 1, 2, 3, unless).

Re-write as instructed in brackets.

1. I cannot bring her back to life. I am not God. (Join and begin: If.....)
2. John did not listen to his parents. John caught AIDS (join and begin: Had)
3. She ate bad fruits. She died of diarrhoea. (Join and useif.....)
4. If you do not practise good farming methods, you will get poor crop yields. (Rewrite beginning: Unless)
5. We terraced the hill – sides, so we did not experience any soil erosion (Rewrite using beginning: If we had not.....)
6. Kabuye may apply for the job when he sees the advertisement. (Begin: If.....)
7. I may learn a lot when I tune to Radio One. (Rewrite and begin: Unless.....)
8. I may get money today and I repair the speakers of my radio. (Rewrite and begin: If.....)
9. We have to practise every day. We want to win the drama competition.
(Join as one sentence using:-----must-----if---).
10. If you do not settle down and revise your notes, you will fail your exams. (Rewrite using...unless...)

Exercise: Active Voice.

1. Someone has killed my sister. (Rewrite beginning: My sister)
2. Nobody answered the telephone call. (Rewrite in passive voice)
3. Boys are mulching the tomato gardens. (Rewrite beginning: The tomato garden.....)
4. They will show you the way to the bus park. (Begin: You-----).
5. The teacher took her to the police forcefully. (Begin: She-----).
6. John eats mangoes every day. (Begin: Mangoes-----).
7. Hang the map on the wall. (Begin: Let-----).

Exercise:---likely to-----.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. Musa might suffer from cough (Re-write usinglikely to.....)

Exercise: "...look forward to..."

1. We are eager to see you playing the trumpet.
2. I am eager to act my part on the stage.

Exercise: "...hardly any..."

There is /was hardly any food in the dish.

Exercise: "...or else..."

Exercise: "Using " Although...../although.....or..... despite.../ Despite....or...in spite / In spite...

Rewrite the sentences given using all structures learnt.

1. The examinations were difficult. Jane passed all the papers.
2. The Mathematics paper was easy. A number of children failed it.
3. Kaggwa joined Ntale Secondary. Kaggwa didn't pass his PLE.
4. The farmers made terraces but the soil was washed away all the same.
5. The farmers made terraces but the soil was washed away all the same.

Exercise: Whereas-----.

LETTER WRITING.

Points to consider when writing letters.

- a). Write your address/writer's address at the top right hand corner; end each line of the address with a comma, except the last line, which ends in a full stop. Do not put your name above your address.
- b). Skip one line and write date under the writer's address. There are different ways of doing this, but it is usually written as –day –month–year.
- c). Begin the letter with Dear _____, (don't forget the comma). There is, however, no standard method of writing the final greeting- in a friendly letter. One may write Dearest Arthur or Dear Agnes etc.
- d). Such a letter may end with yours affectionately, best wishes, with love, yours ever loving friend, your loving daughter, yours ever, yours etc...
- e). You may not need to sign a friendly letter as the case with a formal letter. Write only the first in lower case letters.

NOTE: Official Letters.

The letter begins with Dear sir/ madam because the writer does not know the gender of the addressee.

N.B. (a) If you know the gender, write either Dear Sir, or Dear Madam. If you are writing to more than one man of a particular or certain company, write Dear Mrs. Kasibante and Mawaggali.

The letter has a heading – the subject written about. This heading is usually underlined. The heading starts with Re: which means reference.

The body of the letter should:

- (a). Have independent paragraphs with short, but meaningful sentences.

(b). Be well punctuated and each point in a sentence should have a supporting sentence.

The letter should have a closing sentence called a conclusion. This must be in its own paragraph after the body. e.g.

(a) I shall be pleased if my request/ apology is accepted.

(b) I shall be very grateful if my application is considered.

The letter ends with "yours faithfully or yours truly" when the greeting was Dear Sir/ Madam.

The letter ends with "yours sincerely" if the greetings had Dear Mr/Mrs/Ms/ Miss.....

The letter is signed and in addition, the sender's name is printed clearly under the signature.

Activity.

Write an application for a place in Senior One at Mpya SSS. Include your hobbies and at least two referees.

Pre-composition.

Spelling exercise.

clothing, Medicare, education, food, abortion, marriage, protection, chores, obedient.

STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE.

Re-write the following sentences as instructed.

28. Pinto began collecting stamps four years ago. (Re write using:since....)

Omondi has spent one year without receiving any letter. (Rewrite usingfor

Jane started singing at the age of 20. Jane is thirty two years now. She is still singing.

29. "Would you like to play netball tomorrow?" Kanya asked Ruth. (Rewrite and begin: Kanya asked Ruth...)

30. The teacher wanted to know from Donald whether he had paid any money to Bamutaura. (Re write in Direct speech

Bob said that he could not forgive Mr. Mwambu for defiling his young girl.(rewrite using "....." said Bob.)

Using I like/ enjoy/prefer/am interested in.....

Examples.

1. Sarah likes listening to radio programmes.
2. We all enjoy watching Power Rangers on T.V.
3. They are interested in listening to Radio Simba between 5 pm and 7 pm.
4. Youth prefer watching talk shows on WBS to any other television programme.

Using...like/ enjoy/ more than/prefer....to../more interested in.....than.....

Examples.

- a). Primary pupils liked watching teletabbies more than playing football.
 - *Primary pupils enjoyed watching teletabbies more than playing football.*
 - *Primary pupils preferred watching teletabbies to playing football.*
 - *Primary pupils were more interested in watching teletabbies than playing football.*

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using all the three structures.

- a). Sheilla likes listening to talk shows more than watching movies.
- b). David and I enjoyed drinking juice more than eating food.
- c). I am more interested in reading novels than reading newspapers

c) -----myself / herself / himself / itself / oneself/ themselves. (Reflexive pronouns)

Examples;

1. You should keep yourself clean and your home clean too.(begin: one =-----)
 - ***One should keep oneself clean and one's home clean too.***
2. I dug the well without help. (using-----self.)
 - ***I dug the well myself.***

3. The hen incubated all the eggs without any assistance (ending ----self.)

- **The hen incubated all the eggs itself.** (not it `self---)

4. Bob built the wall without help. (end -----self)

- **Bob built the wall himself.**

Exercise

Re-write and end all the sentences below with -self.

1. Mr. Dumba supervised the work with help.

2. One should do all one's work without assistance.

3. We decided to construct the road without any advice from any body.

Form negative sentences as in the examples and supply the correct tags.

1. I will go to the garden instead of playing netball.

2. I will pay to the bank instead of pay to the school bursar

i) **"I am going to....." He / She said that ----- (reported)**

Example

1. He said, "I am going to help my parents now."

He said that he was going to help his parents then.

2. They said, "We are going for holidays soon."

They said that they were going for holidays soon.

Exercise

Re write the sentences in reported speech.

1. Mariam said, " I am going to assist my parents when the holidays begin.

2. He replied, " I am going to visit Opio during holidays"

3. Musa said, " I am going to bank my school fees before the holiday ends."

4. They said, "We are going at Kamuli as soon as break up for holidays.

5. He said, "They having a trip soon at the beginning of the holidays."

6. "I am going to spend the holidays with my aunt " said Mr. Kiganda

7. " I am going to teach you during to tour Bwindi during the holidays," said Mr. Kiganda.

8. The girls answered, "We are going to stage a concert before the school closes."

Re-write the sentences below in direct speech

9. The candidates said that they were going to do their PLE the next/following day.

10. The headmaster asked David why he had arrived late that day.

d.must...if.../....so that.../... or else.... /.... in order...

(i). We have to practise every day. We want to win the drama competition.

- *We must practise every day if we are to win the drama competition.*

- *We must practise every day if we are to win the drama competition.*

- *We must / have to practise in order to win the drama competition.*

- *We must / have to practise so that we win the drama competition.*

- *We must / have to practise or (else) we will/ shall not win/ loose the drama competition.*

Rewrite the sentences below as instructed in brackets.

31. ...)

32. She is quiet. Her sister is talkative. (Rewrite and join using "where as")

33. The thieves stole Ronald's new computer. (Rewrite using: "robbed")

34. Who set that examination? (Rewrite and end:.....set?)
35. This is the tallest man I have ever seen. (Rewrite using.....never.....)
36. That's the boy. His friend lent me a bicycle. (Join using "whose")
37. Lung cancer is always caused by smoking. (Re write beginning; Smoking...)
38. Term II will end on 15th august 2009. We shall do our exams on 9th and 10th August 2009. (Join using....by the time....)
39. My son revised his notes and did all the work. My son did not pass his exams. (Join as one sentence using in spite....)
40. I saw a girl. She was brown. She was ugly. She was young. (Join as one sentence without using; and, who, or, that)
41. Jane was given school fees. Jane went to school. (Join beginning. Having
42. Immediately the guest went out, the people in the audience started shouting. (Rewrite using; No sooner.. ...)
43. Kapere has not seen me for ten years. (Rewrite and endago)
44. P.7 candidates packed macron. P.7 candidates packed juice. (Rewrite using "not only")
45. If she becomes the president of Uganda, she will rule for only one term. (Rewrite using ...became....)
46. Nambi was intelligent. Walumbe was very intelligent. (Join and begin: Walumbe)
47. Betty stole food. Andrew stole food too. (Join and end.....did Andrew.)
48. A few people were seen crossing the railway. (Rewrite and complete with a suitable question tag.)
49. He stole my pen yesterday. (Rewrite and begin: It.....)
50. P.7 candidates need counseling. (Rewrite and begin: What.....)
51. We shall meet three days from now. (Rewrite and endtime.)

Activity (1) Make a poster telling people how to avoid catching AIDS.

1.

1.

Activity (2): Make/Write a similar announcement.

Suppose you were Joyce Wanyana who has her dear mother, Deborah Mbiti, died of heart attack. Write a death announcement to your mother, brother, the deceased's work-mates at Roofing Limited, relatives and friends.

Inform them that there will be a funeral service in Hoima District at 2:00 p m. on Saturday.

a) Since –to introduce an event or time limiting clause.

– To introduce a clause of reason.

a) For- to introduce time limiting clause.

- To produce a clause of reason.

c) ago- to limit a clause of time .

1. e.g Jane has been singing since she was twenty years.

- It is twelve years since Jane started singing .
- Jane has been singing for 12 years now.
- Jane started singing 12 years ago.

2. Tom was arrested for stealing . He stole a hen from the neighbourhood.

- Tom was arrested for stealing a hen from the neighbourhood.

3. Mukasa should be called to treat the patient.. He is the only doctor in this villege.

- Mukasa should be called to treat the patient sice he is the only doctor in this village.

4. I saw my uncle last week.

- I have not seen my uncle sine last week.
- I last saw my uncle a week ago.
- I have not seen my uncle for a week now.

NB. Since and for, in some cases are used in the perfect tenses especially. Present.

- Since morning it has been raining.

- Since 1962 Uganda has been independent.

Co-ordinate conjunctions.

1. " though" to introduce a contrast.
2. " although" to introduce a contrast.
3. "even though" to introduce a contrast.
4. " yet" to introduce a contrast.
5. "but" to introduce a contrast.
6. " much as .." to introduce a contrast.

E.g .

1. Sarah did not have enough money. She bought her mother a beautiful present.

- Although Sarah did not have enough money , she bought her mother a beautiful present.
- Sarah bought her mother a beautiful present though she did not have enough money.
- Even though Sarah did not have enough money, she bought her mother a beautiful present.

- Much as Sarah did not have enough money , she bought her mother a beautiful present.

- The weather conditions were favourable, but the farmers did not grow enough food.

7. " despite the fact" to introduce a contrast.

8." Despite + possessive pronoun +a noun.

9.to introduce a contrast.

10. "in spite of the fact" to introduce a contrast.

11. " in spite of + a participle phrase" to introduce a contrast.
12. " none the less" to introduce a contrast.
13. " never the less" to introduce a contrast.
14. " however" to introduce a contrast.

Use "**despite the fact**" to join two contrasting clauses.

- Tom is lame. Tom won the race last Sunday.
- Despite the fact that tom is lame, he won the race last Sunday.

Use **despite + a possessive pronoun+ a noun**.

- Sarah comes late to school. She performs well in class.
- Despite her coming late to school, Sarah performs well in class.
- Or Despite her lateness to school, Sarah performs well in class.

Use **despite + a participle phrase**.

- Joseph is a rich man. He does not pay.
- Despite being a rich man, Joseph does not pay.

Use **in spite of all in** the forms above as with despite.

Use **none the less, never the less** and **however**

- The pupils had good teachers; never the less, they failed the exams.
- The pupils had good teachers; none the less, they failed the exams.
- The pupils had good teachers; however, they failed the exams.

1. " **No sooner ...than..**
2. " **Hardly .when...**
3. " **had hardly....when....**
4. " **...be + hardly any...."**
5. " **scarcelywhen....**
6. " **.....as soon as ..."**

E.g The boys entered the class. It started raining.

- No sooner had the boys entered the class than it started raining.
- Hardly had the boys entered the class when it started raining.
- The boys hardly entered the classroom when it started raining.
- Scarcely had the boys entered the classroom, when it started raining.
- The boys had scarcely entered the classroom when it started raining .
- As soon as the boys entered the classroom, it started raining.
- It started raining as soon as the boys entered the classroom.
- Immediately the boys entered the classroom, it started raining.
- It started raining immediately the boys entered the classroom.

NB."be +hardly any...is used in negative sentences.



8.....**neither ...nor...**to connect two objects governed by a single verb.

9...**noun + a negative +and neither....**as an equivalent ofneither...nor...."

10. "...**both ...and...**" and its equivalents.

11." **noun + positive + and so..+ verb+ noun/pronoun.**

12." **Not only +verb....but also.....**

13. "**Neither of ...**" as an equivalent of ...neither...nor...

14. "**Either ...or ...**"and its equivalents.

E.g

- Tom did not bring his bag to school. Tom did not bring his books to school.
 - Tom brought /did bring neither his bag nor his books to school.
- English is taught at school. Mathematics is taught at school.
 - Both English and mathematics are taught at school.
- Agnes did not come to school. Ronald did not come to school.

- Agnes did not come to school and neither did Ronald

You did not eat food. I did not eat food.

- Neither of us ate/did eat food.
- Mary may escort me to the supermarket. Eddie may escort me to the supermarket.
 - Either mary or Eddie may escort me to the supermarket.
- They will do English .They will do mathematics.
 - They will either do English or Mathematics.
- Uganda has been selected to host the common wealth meeting next year. Uganda has been appointed a member of the security council.
 - Not only has Uganda been selected to host the common wealth meeting, but it has also been appointed a member of the security council.

Activity

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Spelling of vocabulary

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| - pollute | - protect | - garbage |
| - rotate | - reserve | - refuse |
| - erode | - drainage | - terraces |
| - dump | - drought | |
| - conserve | - mulch | |

STRUCTURES

a). Using:.....so.....

Examples

1. The soil was poor. The farmer added manure to the soil.
➤ *The soil was poor, so the farmer added manure to it.*
2. The air was polluted. A number of residents fell sick.
➤ *The air was polluted, so a number of residents fell sick.*

b).

flora – plants

fauna – animals

grazers – animals that feed on mainly grass

COMPOSITION
Guided composition

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Spelling

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
| - accuse | - convict | - innocent |
| - arrest | - witness | - judge |
| - child abuse | - rape | - magistrate |
| - crime | - imprison | - plead |
| - criminal | - guilty | - sentence |

- try
- freedom
- defilement
- mistreatment

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in brackets

- 21. Kamalu was charged with defilement. (Rewrite using..... accused.....)
 - 22. The sugar daddy was arrested. He was caught defiling a schoolgirl. (Join as one sentence using.....because.....)
 - 23. The man was sentenced to twelve years in prison. He defiled a five – year - old girl.(Join usingwho.....)
 - 24. Mugoya defiled his daughter. The daughter was seven years old. (Join and end..... daughter.)
 - 25. If you do not understand your rights, you will be in trouble.(Rewrite beginning: If you had not....)
 - 26. If your father is very cruel, should report him to police. (Rewrite and begin: Had.....)
 - 27. If you plead guilty, you will not be excused. (Rewrite and begin: Unless.....)
 - 28. "You will be arrested for giving false evidence," the judge told Mugaga. (Rewrite beginning: The judge told Mugaga that.....)
 - 29. If you go into marriage early, you get many problems. (Rewrite using: Thethe.....)
 - 30. joseph said childrens rights are very important (Rewrite and punctuate correctly)
 - 31. 32. Stop blaming my wife; I put the defiler in prison without anybody's help. (Rewrite and end.....self)
 - 33. The judge was very impartial. We had lunch with him. (Join and usewhom.....)
 - 34. The gentleman was taken to court. His son is also a criminal. (Join using.....whose.....)
 - 35. Who lent you that book? (Rewrite and begin: From.....?)
41. Write a letter to the speaker of Parliament complaining about the way children's rights are abused in Uganda. Cite two examples of such rights abused and give two bad practices which adults do that hurt children. Suggest what the government should do to stop child abuse. Use your school address as your personal address.

MARRIAGE

Spellings

- agreement
- customary
- engagement ring
- marriage certificate
- spouse
- flower girl
- bridegroom
- pledge
- bride price
- daughter – in – law
- fiance
- certifies
- best man
- pageboy
- bouquet
- matron
- bridesmaid
- high table
- brother – in – law
- dowry
- introduction

- bride
- wreath

Structures (learnt in P.6)

Rewrite as instructed in bracket

1. The bag that the matron was holding was a nice one. (End.....bag.)
2. The dress that the maid was wearing was very long.(End.....dress)
3. The suit that the bridegroom was wearing was an expensive one. (Endsuit)
4. The bag that the flower girl was carrying was a beautiful one. (End.....bag)
5. The bouquet that the bride was carrying was a white one. (End.....bouquet)
- f). **.....preferto...../ enjoy....more than/ ..liked....more than.../....more interestedthan.....**

- Some people like drinking beer. They like drinking soda more.
 - *Some people like drinking soda more than drinking beer.*
 - *Some people prefer drinking soda to drinking beer.*
 - *Some people enjoy drinking soda more than drinking beer.*
 - *Some people are more interested in drinking soda than drinking beer.*
- The bride liked cakes. The bride liked chicken more.
 - *The bride preferred chicken to cakes.*
 - *The bride liked chicken more than cakes.*
 - *The bride was more interested in chicken than cakes.*
 - *The bride enjoyed chicken more than cakes.*

- g). **..... so.....that...../such.....that.....**

- She's got very good qualifications. She never sit another examination in her life!
 - *She's got so good qualifications that she never sit another examination in her life!*
 - *She's got such good qualifications that she never sit another examination in her life!*

- h). **Verb + object + ing:**

- They heard them going out
 - He saw Joseph leaving.
- NB. When we see, notice, etc.....an action that takes place over a period of time, we use the ' – ing' form in the subordinate clause.

- Kagoro saw the men chopping down the trees. (The work of chopping down trees took place over a period of time)

- i). **verb + object + infinitive without to:**

- *They heard them go out.*
- *He saw Joseph leave.*

NB. When we see, notice etc...an action that has been completed, we use the infinitive without to

- *Kagoro saw the men chop down the trees.* (The work of chopping down trees was completed)

NB Other words that are followed by gerunds include – enjoy, like, deny, interested in, succeeded in, accustomed in, used to, help, accepted, fond of, was found,.....

Revision test (marriage)

Rewrite the sentences given as instructed in brackets

24. The wind blew her hat down the street. (Begin: Her hat.....)

25. I did all the housework, then I went out for a walk. (Rewrite and begin: Having.....)
26. The journey was not interesting. The journey was not comfortable. (Join using "neither")
27. What has happened to the money? It was on my desk. (join using "which")
28. There are some pictures in this book. (Begin: Are there.....)
29. We must go now, if we don't, we shall miss the train. (Rewrite and use.....or.....)
30. " I am just going out, so I can't stop to speak to you now," said Maria. (Rewrite and begin: Maria said that.....)
31. I won't lend you the car if you don't promise to drive carefully. (Rewrite and begin: Unless.....)
32. The bride was not annoyed. The groom was not annoyed. (Join using "and neither")
33. The sheikh spoke aloud. The Reverend spoke aloud. (Join using.....and so.....)
34. Teo likes travelling by taxi. Teo likes travelling by bus more. (Join usinginterested...)
35. The car that my uncle was driving was a black benz. (Rewrite and begin: My uncle.....)
36. John said that he could not marry Jane because she was ill – mannered. (Rewrite using " " said John)
37. Brian sold all his cows so that he could marry the princess. (Write a question for which the sentence given is an answer)
38. Joan introduced her husband. The husband was born of Congo. The husband is tall. He is very handsome. (Join as one sentence without using any joining word)
39. All the brides in the church were happy. (Begin: Each of.....)
40. As soon as the bride and the groom reached the reception hall, it started raining heavily. (Rewrite using.....barely.....)

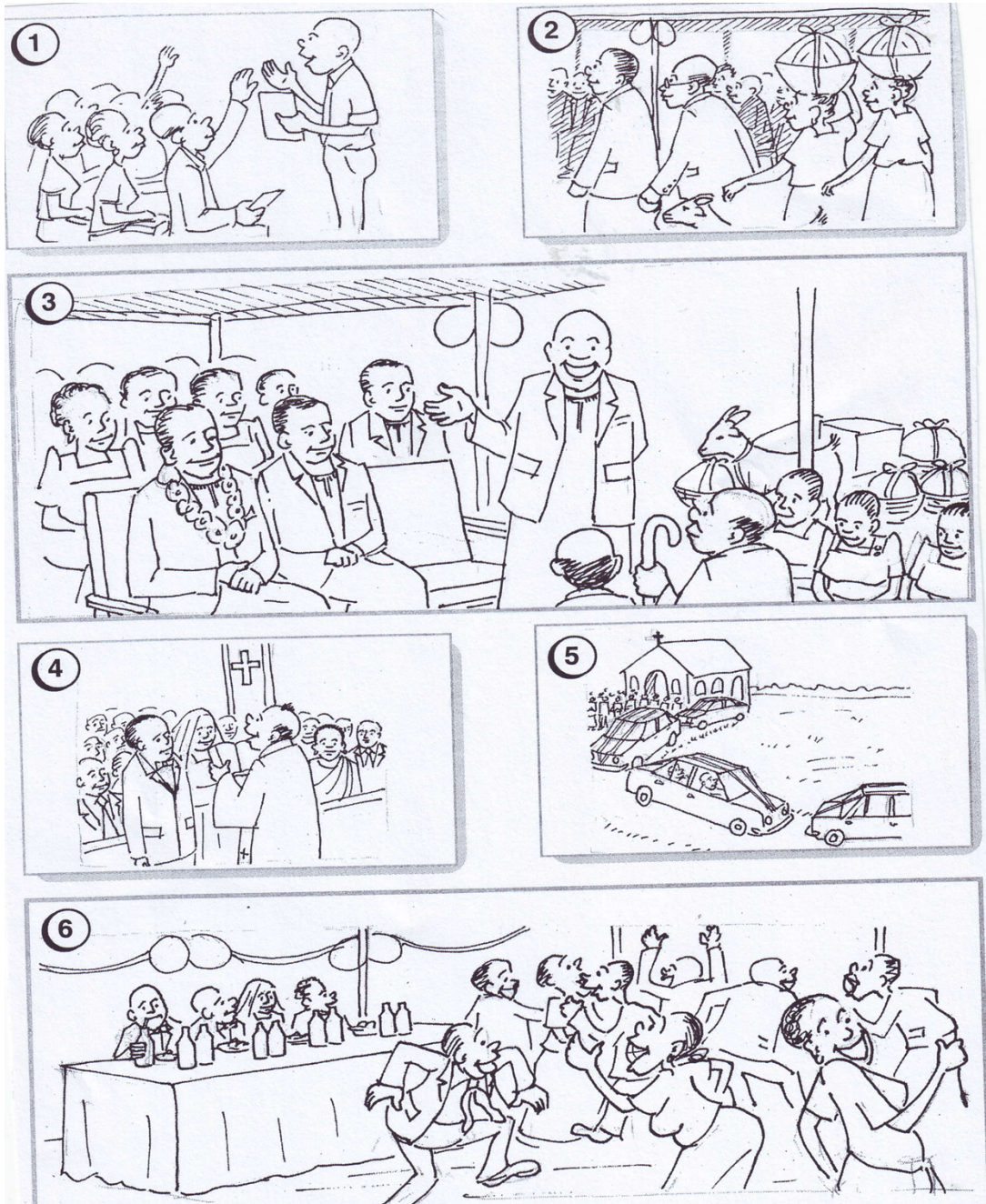
41. **Study the story and construct a sentence explaining what is happening in each picture 1 – 6 Use the words below :** *bride price carried, eating and dancing at the reception, taking vows in church, decorated cars move to the reception, introduction ceremony, preparatory meeting for the introduction function.*

1. Picture 1. (preparations / introduction meeting)
2. Picture 2. (introduction ceremony)
3. Picture 3 (bride price)
4. Picture 4 (church / priest / marriage vows)
5. Picture 5 (decorated cars)
6. Picture 6 (guests / reception / food)
7. What do you think the priest is doing in picture 4?

8. Where is the newly wedded couple seated in picture 6?

9. Who is wearing a wreath in picture 3?

10. Suggest a suitable title for the picture story.



c). **Using " Although...../although.....or..... despite.../ Despite....or...in spite / In spite...**

1. The examinations were difficult. Jane passed all the papers.
 - *Although the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
 - *Jane passed all the papers although the examinations were difficult.*
 - *Despite the fact that the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
 - *Jane passed all the papers despite the fact that the examinations were difficult.*
 - *In spite of the fact that the examinations were difficult, Jane passed all the papers.*
 - *Jane passed all the papers in spite of the fact that the examinations were difficult.*

Rewrite the sentences given using all structures learnt in c

1. The Mathematics paper was easy. A number of children failed it.
2. Kaggwa joined Ntale Secondary. Kaggwa didn't pass his PLE.

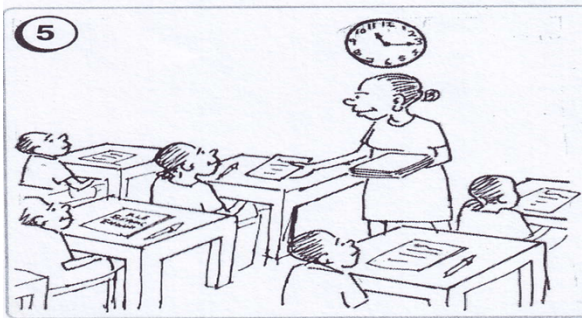
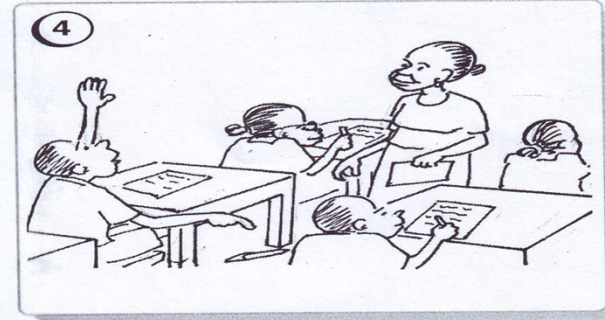
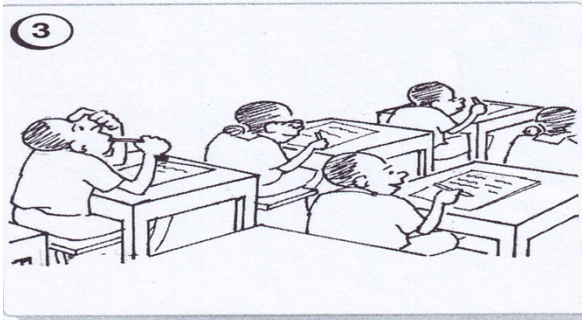
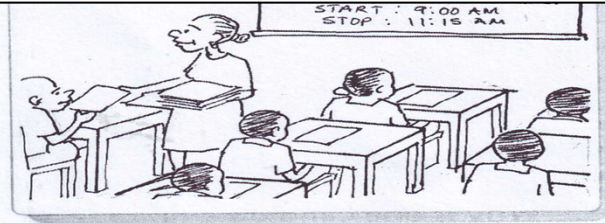
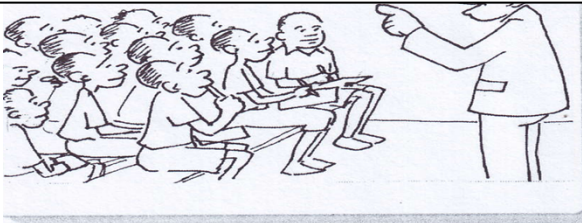
d). **Using "If....., you will... (If 1)**

- When you read the instructions carefully, you will know how to answer the questions
 - If you read the instructions carefully, you will know to answer the questions.

Rewrite the sentences given using structure (d).

1. When you are accurate, you can get the answers right.
 - *If you are accurate, you will get the answers right.*
2. When you revise your work, you can pass the examination.
3. When you study hard, you may pass your examination.
4. When you score 90%, you are able to get distinction one.

invigilator, briefing, teacher, candidates lamenting, recalling the answers, headmaster, cheering, teaching, give out exams



- e).
- a). Picture 1
- b). Picture 2
- c). Picture 3
- d). Picture 4
- e). Picture 5
- f). Picture 6
- g). Why do you think candidate in picture 3 has put his finger on the head?
- h). At what time of the day did the examination end?
- i). How long did the examination take?
- j). Why do you think candidates in picture 6 are happy?

B. **Draw diagrams to show the series of happening of the actions or what is happening.**

a)	b)
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c)	d)
e)	f)

In picture A: Two pupils, a boy and a girl, are going to school running.

In picture B: The two pupils are being wetted by rain on their way to school.

In picture C: The pupils are having their meal at school.

In picture D: Pupils are doing exams.

In picture E: Students are celebrating their victory / success in the exams.

In picture F: The two are graduating./have graduated.

- g). How did the children in the picture A use to go to school?
- h). As a pupil at school, when would you advise other pupils to get involved in marriage relationship?
- i). How can a school going pupil avoid catching HIV / AIDS?
- j). Suggest a suitable title for the story.