Kabojja JUNIOR SCHOOL.

COMPOSITION LESSON NOTES FOR TERM I

Pre - composition activities.

a) Give the plural forms of the following words.

- **Cyclist**
- **Pedestrian**
- **Traffic**
- **Taxi**
- **Bus**
- **Side- path.**

Rearrange the following letters to form correct spellings.

- **oson**
- **isde-apth**
- **ujnctoin**
- **adenctic**
- **sinagl**
- **thap**
- **indicrato**
- **pavetnme**
- **entre**
- **arod**

1. **Form sentences about each of the pictures using the words given in brackets**.

- Picture 1 (did not)
- Picture 2 (a speeding car)
- Picture 3 (the ambulance)
- Picture 4 (police woman)
- Picture 5 (learnt)
- Picture 6 (zebra crossing)

2. Answer the following questions about the pictures.

- What didn't the children do as they crossed the road?
- What happened to one of the children?
- How was the injured child taken to hospital?
- What could the policewoman be telling the road users?
- What mistakes were the old woman and the boy making in picture 5?
- How did the young girl help the old woman?

Use the correct form of the words in bold to complete the passage.

Drivers, **cycle,** passengers and **pedestrian** are always on the road day and night. All of them are called road users. All the road users should be careful when moving because the road is sometimes **danger** especially during rush hours.
In order to use the road **safe**, all road users should follow traffic rules.

Causes of road accidents.

i. (over-speed) vehicles.
ii. (drink) drivers.
iii. Children (play) on the road.
iv. Poor (mechanic) conditions of vehicles.
v. Bad weather.

Advice to road users.

i. Pedestrians should use foot-paths where possible.
ii. Avoid playing on the road.
iii. Get off or on the vehicle only if it has parked properly.
iv. Use a zebra crossing whenever it is available.
v. Wear brightly coloured clothes at night.
vi. In case of an accident or in need of assistance contact the police.
vii. All road users are advised to be careful on the road.

A memorable day.

Use the words in brackets to write sentences about each picture.

Picture 1. (arrive)
Picture 2. (welcome)
Picture 3. (seats)
Picture 4. (speech)
Picture 5. (win)
Picture 6. (depart)

Rearrange the following words to make meaningful sentences.

a) was not school the at headmaster.
b) I to school going am.
c) This is pen your?
d) The other did boy catch orange the?
e) Pity what a you lost have key your!
f) Eaten have food you the?
g) Away dog ran the.
h) Burning is house the?
i) Gone he school to has.
j) Played they all day football long.

Write the following abbreviations in full.

i. e.g.
ii. i.e.

iii. A.D.
iv. P.T.O.
v. N.B.
vi. Mar.
vii. Maj.
viii. Wed.
ix. Par.
x. Pres.

Arrange the sentences below to make a good composition.

1. Asiimwe got to the market at 9:00 O'clock.
2. His father gave him money to buy one from the market.
3. There were many sellers who had different things to sell.
4. He didn't bargain with the seller.
5. Asiimwe didn't have any nice shirt to wear on Christmas day.
6. Asiimwe went to a tall gentleman who sold shirts.
7. He washed his face and brushed his teeth and got ready for the journey.
8. Asiimwe was happy because the shirts weren't expensive.
9. He gave him a five thousand-shilling note and picked a blue shirt.
10. He walked fast so that he could arrive at the market in time.

Give the sounds made by the following animals.

A sheep, a pig, a cow, a cat, a dog, a bull, a duck, a horse, a cock, a hen, an elephant

Composition 2.

1. At the beginning of the debate, the proposers and opposers took their seats.
2. After the motion had been read, the proposers and opposers presented their points.
3. Kukiriza recorded these points too.
4. Last Friday, there was a debate at kabojja junior school.
5. Kukiriza declared that the proposers had won the debate.
6. After this, the chairperson stood up and read the motion.
7. Kukiriza, the secretary, recorded everything which the proposers and opposers said.
8. The motion for the debate was "Women and Men should have equal rights."
9. After the main speakers had spoken, the audience also raised a few points.
10. At the end of the debate, the secretary read out the points which the proposers and opposers had presented.

Letter writing.

There are two types of letters i.e. social/ friendly letters and business/ official letters.
There are also two formats in letter writing i.e. the indented style and the block style. In the indented style, you write while following the indents i.e. leaving spaces from the margin while beginning a new paragraph; while in the block style, you write beginning from the margin and the paragraphs are determined by skipping a line before starting a new one.

Business letters.

Types of business letters.

i. application

ii. complaint
iii. order
iv. apology
v. resignation
vi. invitation

Components of a business letter.

i. The writer's / sender's address.
ii. The date in full
iii. The name / title of the receiver
iv. The receiver's / addressee's address
v. The greeting / salutation
vi. The reference
vii. The body
viii. Leave taking i.e. I shall be grateful
ix. Valediction i.e. yours faithfully
x. Signature and name.

Words associated with letter writing.

- ***Hello*** : most usual word and is used in all situations including answering the telephone.
- ***Hi:***
- ***Good morning*** : Used by members of a family or people who work together when they see each other for the first time of the day. (morning – is informal)
- ***Good afternoon / evening***
- ***How do you do?*** : For someone you have taken long to meet or one you are meeting for the first time.

Common abbreviations used in letter writing.

- Re : reference.
- wef : with effect from.
- asap : as soon as possible.
- pp : per procurationem (on behalf of)
- ps : post script.
- N.B. : Nota Bene.
- cc : carbon copy (courtesy copy)
- Tel : telephone.

N.B. pp is used when signing on behalf of your superior e.g. the headmaster

Okia James.
pp. Mr. Okiror Richard
Headmaster.

Social letters.

These are written to relatives, friends.

Parts.

- Address; writer's / addresser's address.

- Date in full
- Salutation, which may include:
  - Dear Jovia /uncle /mom /dad / darling etc
  - My dearest Sandra
  - Dearest
- Body
- Leave taking e.g. see you then, waiting for a reply, looking forward to receiving a reply.
- Valediction, e.g. yours, love, best regards, take care, all the best, regards.
- Write only the first name, don't sign e.g. Gilbert, Denis. Lawrence etc.

POETRY.

- Poetry refers to poems collectively or a genre of literature. Or
- It is a quality of beauty and intensity of emotion regarded as characteristic of poetry.

Other terms associated with poetry.

- Poem : Is a literary composition that is given intensity by particular attention to diction (Sometimes involving rhyme, rhythm and imagery)
- Poesy: The art or composition of poetry.
- Poet: A person who writes poems. Person possessing special powers of imagination or expression.
- Poetaster: A person who writes inferior poetry.
- Poete maudit : A poet who is insufficiently appreciated by their contemporaries (Cursed poet)
- Poetess: female poet.
- Poetic: relating to or of the nature of poetry.
- Poetics: the art of writing poetry / the study of linguistic techniques in poetry and literature.
- Poetize: represent in poetic form.
- Poetic justice : fitting or deserved retribution for a person's actions as encountered in poetry or literature.
- Poetic licence: departure from convention of factual accuracy in order to create an artistic effect.

Features of a poem.

i. Stanzas / verses.
ii. Lines
iii. Title
iv. Writers (poet / poetess)
v. Figures of speech.

Preparation for exams.

MUTEBIRE'S FARM.

READ THE DIALOGUE.

Balinda: Welcome back, Eddie.
Edward: Thank you.
Balinda: Were you able to get some milk?
Edward: Yes, I was, but it was not very easy.
Balinda: Not very easy, why?
Edward: Mutebire"s dogs were at the farm gate barking fiercely.
Balinda: Why doesn't Mutebire lock up his dogs in the kennel?
Edward: Well, he says that his fierce dogs help to protect the animals on his farm from being attacked by wild animals.
Balinda: Does he really keep many domestic animals?
Edward: I think so. saw a kennel, a sty, a byre, a stable and a few cages in his compound.
Balinda: Mutebire and his wife must be always busy looking after all those animals. In fact,I think the dogs help the to protect the animals from thieves as well.
Edward: Oh, yes. No thief would dare face those dogs. They are very fierce.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was Edward coming from?

2. Name two domestic animals from which milk can be got.
3. Was it difficult for Edward to get milk from Mutebire's farm?
4. Why doesn't Mutebire keep his dogs in the kennel?
5. What other animals does Mutebire keep on his farm?
6. Name four products from a dairy farm.
7. What shows that Mutebire keeps some birds as well?
8. Name two products from a poultry farm.
9. Why do you think that no thief would dare face Mutebire's dogs?
10. How many people are taking part in this dialogue?

POETRY.

Read the poem and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

ANIMAL VOICES.

Here we are at the farmer's farm,
Happily suckling our calves,
On the warm fresh milk from our teats,
Some flowing to the farmer's heart,
Who takes some of the milk,
The farmer takes care of us day by day,
As we feed on the rich pasture daily.

We stay with our friends,
The sheep bleat with their lambs,
The pigs grunt in the sty,
Piglets squeal nearby,
Nanny goats bleat with their kids,
Billy goats bleat with their kin,
As the goatherd takes them to the hills to graze.

Life is not always easy, you know,
For the farmer selects us one by one,
To the abattoir the farmer herds us,
Slaughters us and cuts us into pieces
For beef, mutton or pork,
To feed on and grow healthy,
After which we are soon forgotten.

Questions:
1.Which animals do you think suckle their calves?
2.What does the farmer get from the animals kept on a farm?
3.What name is given to meat from sheep?
4.When is life not good for the animals kept on a farm?
5.What do you understand by the word abattoir?
6.Name some of the animals kept on this farm

7.What is the food nutrient of beef and mutton
8.What do you understand by the word 'graze'?
9.How do farmers select the animals according to the poem?
10.What bleat with their kids?

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS.

Vocabulary practice.

- afraid of : feeling of fear towards someone or something
- aunt : a sister to your father or mother.
- brother-in-law : brother to your wife or husband
- cousin : a son or daughter to your uncle or aunt.
- grandfather : the father of your mother or father
- grandmother : the mother of your mother or father
- half-brother : a son to your father or mother but not both your parents.
- half-sister : a daughter to your father or mother but not both your parents.
- look after : to care for somebody or something.
- marry : to be united as husband and wife.
- mother-in-law : a mother to your wife or husband.
- nephew : a son to your brother or sister
- niece : a daughter to your brother or sister
- uncle : a son to your brother or sister.

Exercise.

Rewrite the following sentences replacing the underlined words with a single word.

1. My <u>brother's daughter</u>, Viola, is coming to visit me next week.
2. Nyakato is my <u>father's daughter</u> but not my mother's.
3. I am going to the village to visit my <u>uncle's son</u>
4. The <u>father to my father</u> loves us so much.
5. Ibanda and Nabirye will soon be <u>husband and wife</u>.
6. Mugasha is not <u>my mother's brother</u>.
7. The boy over there is my <u>sister's son</u>.
8. My <u>sister's daughter</u> passed in last year's Primary Leaving Examinations.
9. Can your <u>mother's son</u> answer these questions?
10. Where does your <u>mother's mother</u> live?

Family tree.

Study the family tree below very carefully and answer the questions about it in full sentences.
Questions.

1. Who is Mr. Katerega's father?
2. Who is Mr. Mugabi's mother?

3. How is Mark related to Mr. and Mrs. Kamanje?
4. What is the relationship between Mrs. Agaba and Mrs. Katerega?
5. What is the relationship between Mark and Mr. Mugabi?
6. How many nieces does Mrs. Agaba have?
7. Who is Farrouk's youngest cousin?
8. What is the relationship between Lutta and Mr. and Mrs. Kamanje?
9. What is the relationship between Nagaba and Farrouk?
10. How is Nagaba related to Jjuuko?

STRUCTURES.

1. Using "---too---to---"

Examples.

a) Sharifa's daughter is very young. Sharifa's daughter cannot marry.
- Sharifa's daughter is too young to marry.

b) Karimba's grandson is very shy. He cannot speak in public.
- Karimba's grandson is too shy to speak in public.

c) Seera's grandmother is very old. She cannot carry a heavy log.
- Seera's grandmother is too old to carry a heavy log.

d) Oloya's grandfather is very old. He cannot remember his age.
- Oloya's grandfather is too old to remember his age.

Exercise.

Join these sentences using "---too---to---"

a) My cousin is very young. She cannot wash her own clothes.
b) My mother-in-law is very kind. She will not fail to help you.
c) My half sister is very old now. She cannot marry.
d) My grandmother is very old. She cannot walk without a stick.
e) Badru's brother-in-law is very young. He cannot look after cattle yet.
f) Aidah's aunt is very poor. She cannot get a loan from any bank.
g) Okot's half brother is very shy. Okot's half brother cannot speak in public.
h) Auma's stepfather is very kind. He will not refuse to give you a lift in his car.
i) Joseph's cousin is very proud. She cannot accept your good ideas.
j) Your grandmother is very old now. She cannot remember when she was born.

2. Using "---so---that---"

Examples.

a) Gudoi's cousin is very young. Gudoi's cousin cannot go to school alone.
- Gudoi's cousin is so young that she cannot go to school alone.

b) Opeto's grandmother is very old. She cannot chew the meat.
- Opeto's grandmother is so old that she cannot chew the meat.

Join the sentences below into one using "---so---that---"

1. Oryema's niece is smart. She can be a bride's maid.

2. Nandutu's mother-in-law is very kind. She looks after orphans.
3. Her half-brother is very proud. He does not listen to anyone's advice.
4. My grandmother is very old. She cannot walk upright.
5. Matanda is very young. Matanda cannot dress himself.
6. Their aunt is very happy. She will give you the present you want.
7. Martin's uncle is very rich. He can pay your school fees for a year.
8. Ali's half-sister is very beautiful. Ali's half-sister may win the miss Uganda beauty contest next year.
9. My brother-in-law is very busy. He cannot attend to any visitors now.
10. Samuel is very kind. Samuel lends me his geometry set.

4. Using "---just---"

Examples.

a) My niece gave birth to a baby boy a while ago.

- My niece has just given birth to a baby boy.

a) Your brother-in-law went away a few minutes ago.

- Your brother-in-law has just gone away.

Exercise.

Rewrite the following sentences using "---just---"

1. Tom's uncle went to town a few minutes ago.
2. Lokiru's grandmother passed away a while ago.
3. Hadijja's aunt gave birth to a baby girl ten minutes ago.
4. Kato's cousin left for Nairobi five minutes ago.
5. Asaba's sister wrote this poem a little while ago.
6. Brian's grandfather was given a wheel chair recently.
7. Ojok's cousin was here a while ago.
8. My half-brother, the head prefect, went to the staff-room a while ago.
9. My nephew Sheila graduated this year.
10. Mugisha's brother-in-law was imprisoned recently.

5. Using "---such---that---"

Examples.

a) My uncle has a healthy cow. Everybody would like to own it.

- My uncle has such a healthy cow that everybody would like to own it.

b) Mukiiza is a cruel boy. He beat up all his cousins for no good reason.

- Mukiiza is such a cruel boy that he beat up all his cousins for no good reason.

Exercise.

Join the following sentences using "---such---that---"

1. John's grandmother has a very good garden. Everybody would like to own it.
2. My brother is a very kind boy. He helps the orphans.
3. Halima's cousin is a rude girl. Nobody wants to be her friend.
4. Our radio has a powerful loud speaker. Neighbours listen to our radio.
5. The bride is wearing a very expensive gown. Everybody is admiring her.
6. My niece has very big shoes. She cannot walk properly in them.
7. My sister-in-law has a very good handwriting. Everyone can read it.

8. His brother-in-law is a very polite man. We all like him.
9. Tukei's grandmother is a very old woman. She cannot hear or see anymore.
10. My nephew has a very good house. You would like to own it.

PICTURE COMPOSITION.

There are different types of pictures: There are those, which stand alone without relating them to any other pictures.

Guidelines.

- study the given pictures carefully
- describe what is happening in each picture
- construct simple sentences about each picture.

Pre- Composition.

List of domestic animals.

- cattle
- goats
- dogs
- sheep
- pigs
- rabbits
- cats
- donkeys

Products got from dairy animals.

- milk
- butter
- ghee

COMPOSITIONS.

1. *KATO'S DAIRY FARM.*
2. *A HAPPY FAMILY*

JUMBLED COMPOSITION.

A jumbled story is a composition, therefore it has three main parts of a good composition namely: introduction, body and conclusion.

The sentences are arranged in mixed order we call jumbled, hence **jumbled story**. You are required to arrange and write them in the correct way in order to form a good story. A good composition must show **unity** and **coherence.** There must be a smooth flow of the language after putting together all the given sentences.

Tips on how to arrange jumbled sentences.

a) Read through the sentences at least two times. This helps to get the general idea of the composition.

b) Keep the topic in mind. This will help you to arrange your sentences in a logical order following the sequence of the story.

c) Read each sentence more carefully, grouping together sentences that are (somehow) connected.

d) Each sentence is connected to the main topic of each paragraph. Look for a word or group of words which show how one sentence is connected to the other

e) The story must show **coherence,** this is the gradual development of a sentence into another to produce a smooth flow of the whole story.

f) Finally, write the full story out in your new order in the space provided for that jumbled story question.

Example.

i. Many schools arrange games and matches for the pupils
ii. It is watched by the rich and the poor, young and old, all shouting and cheering for one side or the other.
iii. So most schools take football seriously
iv. He will tell you who will win such and such a match
v. It is surprising that you may find the smallest boy has the greatest knowledge about the game
vi. Football, I suppose, is the most popular game.
vii. With this knowledge, he can tell you the names of players in the most popular teams.
viii. He knows the scores of a large number of matches
ix. He has photographs of them.
x. His ideas are always as correct as those of men three times his age.

Grouping.

(vi, ii) Football- Introduction (it)
(v, vii) knowledge
(vii, ix) players (them)
(viii, iv) match
(iii, i) schools (they)
(vii, ix viii) the boy
(iv, x) (He/ she)

Other compositions.

1. A visit To My Grandmother.
2. Leopard Traps Hare.
3. Kaitesi and Mumbere.

LETTER WRITING.

Types of letters.

i) Social / friendly / personal letters
ii) *Formal / business / official letters*

a) Components of a business letter.

- the writer's or sender's address
- the date
- the name, or title of the receiver

- the receiver's , addressee's address
- the greeting
- the reference
- the body
- leave taking
- valediction
- signature and name

b) The greeting is usually Dear sir / Madam; or Dear Sirs / Sir
c) close your letter with Yours faithfully or sincerely if the receiver's name is mentioned
d) Use your full signature and print the name below
e) The first paragraph must state clearly and exactly what you want, giving all the necessary details about it.
f) Give your background information (age, health, height etc) and experience
g) If necessary state the referees and their addresses.
h) An informal letter does not contain the addressee's address but the rest of the parts remain.

<u>Common abbreviations used in business letters.</u>
Re – Reference.
wef – with effect from.
asap – as soon as possible.

pp – per procurationem (on behalf of)
ps - post script (written after)
N.B. – nota bene.
cc – carbon copy / courtesy copy
Tel. – telephone.
P.O. – Post Office.

***An example of one form of a business letter*.**

Kabojja junior school,
P.O.Box 22179,
Kampala.
3rd July 06.

The Personnel manager,
Antarctic Airlines,
P.O. Box 9827,
Kampala.

Dear Sir,
Re: **<u>Application for appointment as office messenger</u>**.

Yesterday, you advertised in the daily vision newspaper that you need an office boy to help you as an office messenger in Antarctic Airlines. I should like to be considered for that vacancy.

I am a boy aged 16years. I completed my primary education at Kabojja junior school. At the end of the course in 2005, I obtained the following results/ aggregates.

English: 3
Mathematics: 4
Science: 5
Social Studies: 2
Total Aggr: 14
Division: 2

Since I left school, I have been helping Mr. Kiwanuka in the Inter- State Insurance, as an office messenger for eight months, but due to the long distance I had to walk, I stopped serving him. I am interested in office work and I would like to learn more about it.

If you need any further information about me, I refer you to the following:

1. Mr. Okiror Richard,
   Headmaster,
   Kabojja junior school,
   P.O.Box 22179
   Kampala.

2. Rev. Samuel Kayiga,
   Kisubi Parish,
   P.O.Box 3624
   Kampala.

I shall be grateful upon your kind consideration.

Yours faithfully,
Albert Kanyanjeyo
ALBERT KANYANJEYO

Re- arrange the following letter. It is an official letter.

The manager Nkolimbo company, P.O.Box 72,Masaka. Dear Sir,
I am pleased to accept your special offer of goods which you
Mentioned in your letter. Thanks for your letter of yesterday.
I am enclosing a closed cheque, No. 2547 dated 23rd March, 2006 worth 2.5 million for half the amount due, and shall send you the remainder when I receive the goods. Yours truly, Edward Sonko, Manager. I ask you kindly to send the goods at once so that I can get them in time for Easter sales. Kyotera Town
P.O.Box 22, Kyotera.
26th February 2006.

Activity:

a) *Write a letter to your headmaster apologising for having fought at school. Tell him how the fight began and ask for forgiveness. Request him to allow you back to school and promise never to do it again.*
b) *Write a letter to your classmates inviting them to come and pay you a visit in your home over the weekend. Tell them what you have prepared for them.*

STORY WRITING.

A good story is made of correct sentences which build up to one theme- the title of the story. A sentence must make complete sense; it must be properly punctuated, ending with a full stop, or an exclamation or question mark.

Format of a story.

1. Introduction.

It must be striking and leading the reader into anxiety to want to know more about the story. It must be clear and connected to the topic. Don't tell the end result in the introduction as this kills the desire to read the story.

2. Body

This is the major part of the story. It must have many correctly written sentences forming a number of paragraphs. A paragraph is either a word or a sentence or a group of sentences talking about one main idea.

3. Conclusion.

Just like the introduction, a conclusion must also be interesting. You do not just write that is the end of my story.

Examples of conclusions:

i. From that time onwards
ii. After a complete hour or so,
iii. As a result, Mr. Hare married the king's daughter.

Kinds of stories.

a) descriptive stories
b) Narrative stories
c) Imaginative stories
d) Expressive stories.

- **Descriptive stories.**

In this kind of story you are expected to say what somebody or something is like. Here you are trying to describe someone or something in words.

Points to note.

i. Give the external appearance of somebody; tall, big and strong; skin appearance: dark or light.
ii. Write about the details on his external look; big scar on his left cheek, pointed chin large eyes etc.
iii. Comment on his manners; humble or rough, with a deep or rough voice.
iv. Give your general impression about that person.

Exercise.

a) Describe one of your relatives.
b) Describe the character you would like to be.
c) *Describe an enjoyable journey you have ever enjoyed*.

- **Narrative stories.**

These are stories or tales where a series of events or happenings are told in an orderly way. Most of the stories our forefathers used to tell around the fireplaces, fall under this type e.g. chameleon and Mr. elephant; Mr. Hare and Mr. Leopard. Some narrative stories specify why the sun operates during the day and the moon at night; others may be about recent events, which may be sad or happy, etc.

Activity:

a) Write a story of how you were lost and later found.
b) Write a story about a music festival
c) Write about your best friend.

- Descriptive stories**.**

This is a kind of story in which you are required to mention / say what somebody or something is like.

Points to note**.**

a) Give the external appearance of the person; tall, big and strong; skin appearance: dark or light.
b) Write about the details on the external look i.e. he has a remarkably big scar on the left cheek; a pointed chin and large protruding eyes etc.
c) Comment on his manners; humble or rough, with a deep or rough voice.
d) Give your general impression.

Activity:

i. Describe one strange woman you have ever met, don't mention her name.
ii. Describe one of your relatives

- **Imaginative stories.**

These are the kind of stories you imagine as having happened or taken place. They may be true or untrue but the reader should be made to believe them as being true.

Activity

i. Imagine you are going for a party next month, write a composition of 100- 150 words about how you would prepare yourself.
ii. Write a composition about a wedding ceremony.

POETRY.

Poetry is a piece of writing that possesses very high powers of information and expression. It is an art work with high thoughts or feelings expressed in musical language and tones; the music is determined by the form of poetic rhythm called the metre which is again determined by the number of feet or beats in that line of poetry.

A poet/poetess is a person who specialises in writing and interpreting poems.

Features of a poem

- stanzas / verses
- lines and not sentences
- title
- writer / poet / poetess
- Figures of speech.

Poem:

What is Safe?
In whatever you do
Especially at home
Do it carefully
Handle materials and **equipment** with care
For nothing is safe enough, tiny or big.

Just as a tiny pin
May cause terrible pain
Even a slight fall
May cause a painful sprain
Hence the need to avoid pain.

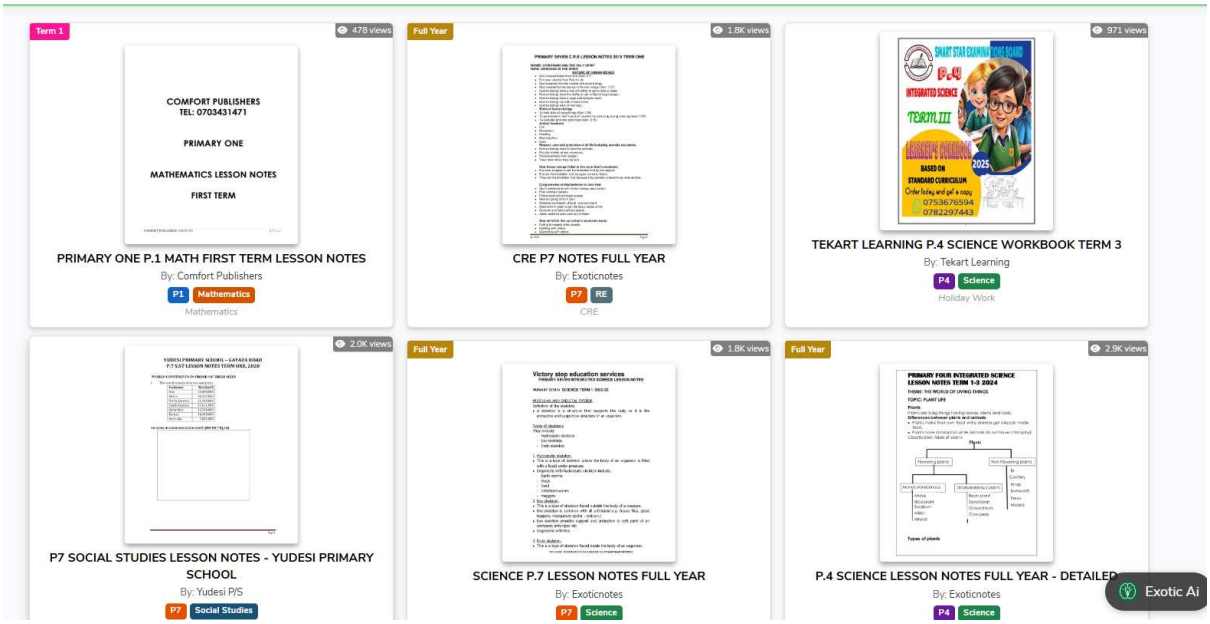
If the food can **choke** to death
And water can **suffocate** to death
If a hot bun can burn your lips,
And a live wire can shock life out of you
Then there is need to care all the time
Especially at home.

Equipment: things needed to do something.
Suffocate: cause death because of lack of air.
Choke: be unable to breathe because food has blocked the passage to the lungs.

Questions.

1. What are some of the things used in a home according to the poem?
2. Give an example of a material that should be kept away from children.
3. How can a slight fall cause pain?
4. Explain how water can cause death.
5. What do you understand by a live wire?
6. When should a person be careful?
7. How many stanzas does the poem have?
8. State what should be handled with care.
9. Mention what can shock life out of a person
10. Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

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