

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## **Listening to identify the writer's mood, tone and purpose.**

*Mood* in works of art is all about the writer's state of mind at the time he is writing.

Mood in any work of art could be one of either joy, sad, gloomy, meditative, mourning, merry or melancholic.

Remember, the tone of a writer depicts his mood and the ideas he wants to put across to his readers. It detects the writer's attitude or feeling towards the subject talked about in the passage.

The writer may present the subject in a humorous way. He may expose the subject to ridicule. He may be satiric, indifferent, serious or sober, or he may be neutral in his feelings or attitudes. All of these, the writer can achieve in his written text through a careful selection of words and sentences. Such selection reflects the tone and mood of the text.

## **Comprehension Reading for summary.**

### **Definition of terms.**

*Reading* is the ability of one to read and understand a given passage.

*Summary* is an advanced form of comprehension which states as few words as possible what has been said in many words. Therefore, a passage to be summarized must be clearly comprehended.

Without adequate understanding of a passage or a piece of writing, it will be difficult to summarize or put in brief what is said in the passage and retain the essential points or ideas.

In other words, summary can simply be defined as writing or reducing a passage in a concise or brief form but bringing out all the relevant points or ideas contained in the passage for adequate understanding.

A summary passage aims at testing the students' level of reasoning and understanding. Therefore, whatever you score in any summary passage reveals your level of reasoning and understanding of that particular passage. In any case what is really important in summary solely depends on the examiner's questions, using a specified number of sentences.

## **Rules and Guidelines about summary.**

1. Read the question(s) first and underline the information you are required to give. Such information starts from the word "summarize".
2. After reading the question(s), read the passage carefully and looking for word signals or group of words that will lead you to the answer. Such word signals are first or in the first place, secondly, also, moreover, etc.
3. Bear in mind that the answers to the same question may be treated in the same paragraph or joined by conjunctions like: not only, but, also, and in addition to, again, next, moreover, what is more, however, first, etc. This implies that in some cases, more than one answer could be treated in a paragraph.
4. As you find the answers, underline and number them accordingly in the question paper.
5. After underlining and numbering them, copy them out and avoid all examples, illustrations, descriptions, explanations and other irrelevant materials.

1. Write out your summary answers in sentences forms.
2. Paraphrase /use your own word(s) as much as you can or copy from the sentence, but be careful not to copy blindly.
3. Finally, obey all the rules of the English Language, example, mechanical accuracy, spellings, capitalization, etc.

**Note please:** Summary answers could be supplied either in simple sentence, compound sentence or complex sentence, depending on the nature of the question.

## Speech writing.

**Meaning:** Speech is a formal talk about a particular subject or topic, given to a group of people (audience).

*Writing* is an act of communication, through which the writer communicates his mind to the reader. In line with the above definitions, speech writing is the act of writing materials that be read aloud for a group of people known as the audience.

*Speech* must be written in such a way that it will convince the audience and the presenter must make it interesting so that the audience will not bored. The presenter needs to write a good speech that is worthy of delivery to a top of people.

It must be read aloud.

*Remember:* The most important factor is the audience. So, ask yourself the following questions about your audience.

1. Who are your audience?
2. Are they your classmates or the older people?
3. What are the interest of your audience?
4. What information is likely to stimulate their interests? What story would fascinate them?
5. What level of language would be suitable for your audience?

The above will help you decide on your choice of vocabulary, the items to include in various parts of your speech writing, and how to address your audience for the purpose of a successful speech.

## Forms of speech writing

**Include:**

1. A welcome Address.
2. A Farewell Speech.
3. A Symposium, etc.

## Features of Speech Writing

1. The title.
2. The introduction.
3. The body.
4. The conclusion

*The title* must be in capital letters without underlining or with capital word initials, then underline. The introductory part of any address takes the form of vocatives that is, opening greeting.

**Example:**

The chairman,  
Dear Parents,  
Special guests of honour,  
My fellow students,  
Ladies and gentlemen, etc.

Here, the writer recognizes the presence of some important people in the occasion as stated above. The above of the address will be divided into paragraphs.

The writer will give the details of the following depending on the type and purpose of the address, for example, in a welcome address:

I. A brief history or profile.

a) Achievement /developments so far.

III. Expectation /goals.

IV. Needs/problems.

The conclusion sometimes takes the form of the introduction. The writer once more recognizes the presence of the dignitaries.

## **Oral English: Revision on vowel sounds.**

### **Vowel sound**

A *vowel sound* is a speech sound which is produced freely from the mouth because of the vibration of the vocal cords.

*The vocal cords* enable the air stream from the lungs to move freely to the mouth without any obstruction.

All vowel sounds are oral sounds for they are produced through the mouth. There are two (2) types of vowels.

1. Monothongs or pure vowels.
2. Diphthongs or impure vowels.

(a) Monothongs: These are the speech sounds that have only one sound said in one breath without any obstruction or any fall in tone.

The tongue moves in a single direction to produce a monothong which may be long or short. A long vowel has two dots at its end while a short vowel has no dot at all. Monothongs are twelve (12) in number.

2. Diphthongs/impure vowels: These sounds have two different sounds said in one breath. The tongue moves quickly from one of the sounds to the other in one breath.

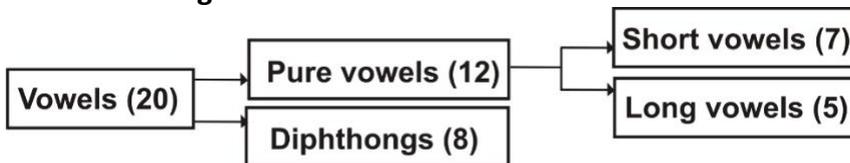
*Diphthongs* are eight (8) in number.

So, all the English vowel sounds are twenty (20) in number.

## They are:

- |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. / i: /                        | 11. / ɜ: / or / ə: /      |
| 2. / i /                         | 12. / ə /                 |
| 3. <small>/ e / or / ɛ /</small> | 13. / eɪ /                |
| 4. / æ /                         | 14. / əʊ /                |
| 5. / a: /                        | 15. / aɪ /                |
| 6. / ɒ /                         | 16. / aʊ /                |
| 7. / ɔ: /                        | 17. / ɔɪ /                |
| 8. / ʊ /                         | 18. / iə /                |
| 9. / ʊ: /                        | 19. <small>/ ɔɪ /</small> |
| 10. / ^ /                        | 20. / ʊə /                |

Here is the diagram.



## Examples are as follows:

1. /i:/ meat, feel, seat, been, etc.
2. /i/ ill, sit, ink, pit, zip, etc.
3. / e / or / ɛ / bed, met, hen, ten, etc.
4. / æ / man, mad, ban, cat, bag, etc.
5. /a: / cart, part, farm, park, etc.
6. / ɒ / top, pot, dot, stop, etc.
7. / ɔ: / port, court, cork, fought, etc.
8. / ʊ / book put, full, cook, etc.
9. / ʊ: / cool, fool, booth, pool, etc.
10. / ^ / blood, love, cup, flood, etc.
11. / ɜ: / or / ə: / girl, first, nurse, shirt, etc.
12. / ə / sister, favour, doctor, etc.
13. / eɪ / name, bail, tame, pale, etc.
14. / əʊ / go, no, know, sow, nose, etc.
15. / aɪ / sky, kite, abide, plight, etc.
16. / aʊ / cow, house, crowd, pround, etc.
17. / ɔɪ / boy, boil, coin, joy, etc.
18. / iə / beer, ear, hear, wired, etc.
19. / ɔɪ / fair, heir, parent, fare, etc.
20. / ʊə / tour, pour, sure, poor, etc.

**Note please:** All vowel sounds are voiced.

## Adjuncts.

*Adjuncts* are words or group of words that are added at the end of a sentence to add more meaning to the verb in a sentence.

**Note:** Adjuncts function as adverbial phrases.

### Types of Adjuncts

1. Adjuncts of Place.
2. Adjuncts of Time.
3. Adjuncts of Manner.
4. Adjuncts of Reason.
5. Adjuncts of Condition, etc.

### Explanation and Examples.

1. Adjuncts of place answer the question, where?

Examples;

- (a) My friend saw the dog in the garden.
- (b) The bus had accident at Nnewi road.
- (c) Mr. Ibe killed a snake in the room.

2. Adjuncts of Time: These types of adjuncts answer the question, when?

Examples;

- (a) He wrote the assignment on Monday.
- (b) My brother graduated today.

- (3) Adjuncts of Manner: These types of adjunct answer the question, how?

- (1) She waited patiently;
- (2) Teacher Uju walks majestically.

1. Adjuncts of Reason: These adjuncts answer the question, why?

Examples:

- (a) The ladder collapsed because of its age.
- (b) I was paid huge sum of money because of my full dedication in my duty.

2. Adjuncts of Condition: These types establish the condition of an action.

Examples:

- (a) I will never let you go unless you bless me.
- (b) You would go to Lagos, if you had the money.

## Functions of Adjuncts.

The main functions of adjuncts are to modify verbs, adjectives, some nouns and other adverbs in sentences.

1. Modification of verbs.
2. Modification of adjectives.
3. Modification of adverbs.

### Examples:

#### **Modification of verbs.**

1. He ate his food hurriedly. ('hurriedly' modifies the verb 'ate').
2. Peter certainly knows the answer. ('certainly' modifies the verb 'knows').

#### **Modification of adjectives.**

4. Emmy is very intelligent. ('very' modifies the adjective, 'intelligent').
5. That class is extremely noisy. ('extremely' modifies the adjective 'noisy').

#### **Modification of adverbs.**

1. She is extremely fast in writing. ('extremely' modifies the adverb, 'fast').
2. The boy comes to school very late. ('very' modifies the adverb 'late').

## Vocabulary Development on Christian Religion.

*Christianity* is a monotheistic and Abrahamic religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

**Other words that are associated with Christian Religion are as follow:**

1. *Christians*: Those who believe that Jesus is the son of God.
2. *Trinity*: The three in one, God the father, the son and the Holy Spirit.
3. *Bible*: The Holy book of law.
4. *God*: The creator of this universe.
5. *Theology*: The study of religion and beliefs.
6. *Ministry*: The work and duties of a minister in the Church, the period of time spent working as a minister in the Church.
7. *Converts*: People who were turned into Christians.
8. *Martyrs*: People who died because of their faith.
9. *Crucifixion*: The act of killing somebody by fastening the person to a cross.
10. *Pew*: A long wooden seat in a church.

**Other words associated with Christian Religion are:**

1. Sacrilege
2. Consecrate.
3. Meditation.
4. Religious injunction.
5. Pulpit.
6. Seminary.
7. Covenant, etc.

**Assignment: Please develop the above written words.**

## ANTONYMS

**Recognizing words which are exactly opposite in meaning.**

An antonym is a word which has the opposite meaning from another.

Antonyms may be words of exact opposite meaning or nearly opposite in meaning.

Study the words with their opposite meanings in the following table:

	<b>word</b>	<b>Antonyms</b>
1.	add	Subtract
2.	believe	doubt
3.	cheap	expensive
4.	command	obey
5.	diligent	Lazy
6.	economical	wasteful
7.	guilty	innocent
8.	generous	stingy
9.	humble	proud
10.	indiscipline	discipline
11.	kind	unkind
12.	join	separate
13.	long	short
14.	noise	silence
15.	mild	severe
16.	obsolete	new or modern
17.	praise	rebuke
18.	quick	slow
19.	rude	polite
20.	indolent	diligent, etc.

**Remember:** Antonyms are often derived by adding a prefix to a word, opposites are also derived by changing the suffix to a word.

Also, a totally different word may be used to derive the opposite of a word as intergrated in the examples above.

### **Exercise:**

Using the correct prefix or suffix, give opposites of:

1. ambitious.
2. literate.
3. legible.
4. sin.
5. lion.
6. conductor
7. heir
8. reversible
9. prove
10. morals.

## READING TO FOLLOW DIRECTION IN ORAL COMMUNICATION.

Oral Communication is a situation where two or more people talk in a conversation. Oral communication is informal. In oral communications, a lot of things help to pass the information. The tone of the speaker tells the listener(s) if he (speaker) is happy or angry. His facial expression also communicates. He sometimes uses his eye or makes some gestures. In oral communication, the communicator is more like an actor.

A typical oral communication is drama.

### Rules to know when dealing with oral communication are:

1. The name of the speaker.
2. Explanation of certain things in a narrative form before the conversation continues.

Week six: Part A

## SYNONYMS

**Meaning:** Synonyms simply mean words that are nearest or similar in meaning. We say nearest because no two words are exactly the same, even if two words mean the same thing, the usage of those two words may be different.

### Examples of synonyms are:

1	a doting	a loving
2	restive	tense
3	credentials	papers
4	adore	admire
5	fearless	fearful
6	enemy	foe
7	feasibility	practicability
8	smart	agile

## READING TO MAKE NOTES

Reading is the ability of one to read and comprehend a text.

It is an act of decoding a passage in oral manner, whether you are reading a text in a hurry to locate specific information or skimming to see what the text has to offer, or reading deliberately slowly to, note, details about a given subject or topic, your first task is to realize what the text is all about, that is, main ideas of a text that you will be able to make notes on them.

There are things to note down while taking down notes:

1. Name of the writer,
2. The title of the book,
3. The date of publishing, etc.

Note: When taking notes, highlight your points as you read the text and do so the way you understand the topic.