

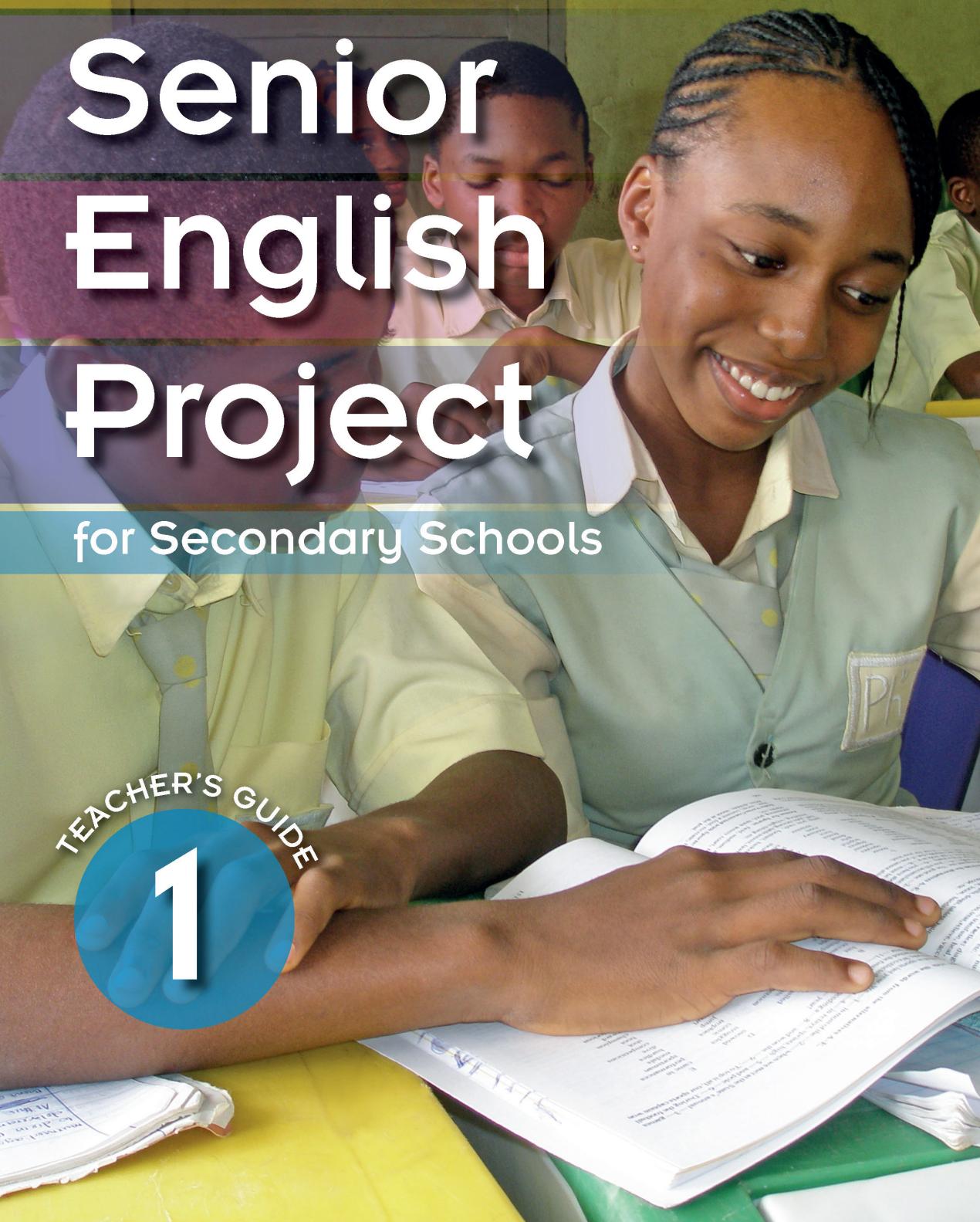
New Edition

# Senior English Project

for Secondary Schools

TEACHER'S GUIDE

1



# Nigeria Senior English Project S1

## Teacher's Guide

M. Steynberg

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and Associated Companies throughout the world

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# Unit 1 **Mainly Revision**

## B Oral English

### Revision: Phonetic symbols (1) (SB page 3)

#### Answers

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. health  | 2. rather |
| threaten   | their     |
| seventh    | father    |
| enthusiasm | further   |
| path       | southern  |

## C Reading

### 4. Questions (SB page 5)

#### Reading for the main points - answers

1. A
2. Tola Akinluyi: understands young people  
Abeo: is a very good organiser  
Adeola: is very creative and has good business sense  
Femi: has good business sense and started an IT company  
Akin: is a brave soldier with an adventurous nature
3. a) Femi  
b) Akin  
c) Tola  
d) Adeola

#### Reading for detail - answers

4. Career path: the way in which one's occupation develops
5. Sales outlets: places from which goods are sold
6. IT company: a business that sells computers and computer software and computer services
7. Closely-knit family: a family that is united and supports and encourages each member

## D Vocabulary development

### Exercise 1 answers (SB page 5)

#### Answers

1. Kehinde's brother is named Taiwo.
2. Tola Akinluyi is Dr Segun's brother-in-law.
3. Femi has two older sisters.
4. Akin is Taiwo's uncle.
5. Abeo and Adeola are Kehinde's aunts.
6. Dr Segun is Abeo's husband.
7. Tola Akinluyi's wife is a nurse.
8. Taiwo is Femi's nephew.
9. Kehinde is Femi's niece.
10. Mrs Akinluyi is Dr Segun's sister-in-law.

### Exercise 2 answers (SB page 5)

#### Answers

1. A nuclear family: consists of a father, mother and children
2. An extended family: includes relatives such as uncles, aunts and cousins
3. Family breakdown: occurs when family relationships fail
4. A monogamous marriage: when one is married to one person
5. A polygamous marriage: when a man has more than one wife
6. A fiancé/a fiancée: a man (fiancé) or woman (fiancée) to whom someone is engaged to be married
7. A divorcée: someone whose marriage has been ended by the courts
8. A widow/a widower: a woman (widow) or a man (widower) whose partner has died
9. A father-/mother-in-law: the father or mother of one's husband or wife
10. A stepfather/stepmother: a man or woman who is married to one of your parents but is not your biological parent

## E Grammatical structures

### 2. Parts of speech (SB page 6)

1 Part of speech	2 Definition	3 Examples	
A noun is	a word that is the name of a person, place, thing, quality, action, etc.	packet teacher jealousy	song spoon cat
A verb is	a 'doing' word or phrase that tells what someone or something is, does or experiences	think seem	eats sing
A preposition is	a word used to show its connection or relationship with another word	by to	with from
An adverb is	a word that describes or adds to the meaning of a verb, adjective or sentence, and which answers questions like 'when?', 'where?' and 'how?'	tomorrow gracefully	very here
An adjective is	word that describes a thing named as a noun	angry sick	red huge

### 3 Nouns (SB page 6)

#### Answers

1. The oldest brother is a businessman.
2. Taiwo and Kehinde are twins.
3. Their mother is a nurse.
4. Doctor Segun lives in Ibadan.
5. Adeola's fashion designs are well known.

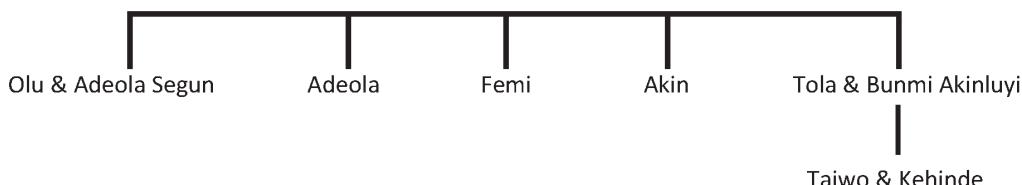
### 4. Common nouns and proper nouns (SB page 7)

#### Answers

1. Mr Martins lives in Abeokuta.
2. Last Monday Sarah lost her purse in Tinubu Square.
3. Taiwo and Kehinde go to Surulere Senior High School.

### 4. Common nouns and proper nouns (SB page 7)

#### Answer



 **Writing****2. Paragraph writing (SB page 8)****Answers**

There are six people in my immediate family.  
My parents are both teachers. They have two daughters and two sons. Their eldest child is a son, John. Then there are two daughters, Mary and Grace. I am the youngest.

# Unit 2 **Home building**

## A Oral English

Revision: Phonetic symbols (1) (SB page 9)

### 3. Spot the difference

Answers

1. Daddy asked us to wash the car.
2. They found the sheet under the bed.

## B Reading

### 1. Before you read: listening (SB page 10)

Answers

1. Making and selling good quality furniture
2. Selling office furniture
3. Selling computer equipment

### 2. Comprehension: Reading for the main points (SB page 11)

Answers

1. By taking note of a human need or demand.
2. The need to have good quality household furniture.
3. Many of the people were fairly wealthy.
4. New businesses need office furniture.
5. A computer supplier needed people to advertise and sell their equipment. It was a chance to expand his business in a new field.

### 2. Comprehension: Reading for detail (SB page 11)

Answers

6. a) Fairly rich  
b) He knew that they would want good quality furniture.
7. a) To *diversify* means to vary the types of business he was engaged in.

b) It's not a good idea to risk everything in one business or venture.

8. Office managers needed special desks that were designed for the monitors, keyboards and wiring necessary for computers.
9. He started selling the furniture they needed and then began advertising and selling computers for a company that needed people to do this.
10. You should never stop striving for success.

### 4. Summary (SB page 11)

Answers

### Uncle Femi's business

Uncle Femi advised that it was important to (1) identify a need. He saw that people were moving into new houses in the area, so he started his business by making and selling (2)(good quality) furniture. Later he decided to (3) diversify by making office furniture. He was then offered the (4) opportunity of selling computers and computer (5)equipment. His business is a success – but he is always aware of possible (6) threats – and opportunities

## C Vocabulary development

### 1. Rooms in a house (SB page 12)

Answers

1. Bedroom
2. Kitchen
3. Bathroom
4. Sitting room
5. Dining room
6. Toilet

## 2. Household objects (SB page 12)

### Answers

F	A	N	D	C	H	A	I	R	G	H	P	K	L	N	F	A	N
T	U	B	R	U	S	H	O	I	K	N	I	F	E	A	M	I	E
V	W	E	E	P	L	A	T	E	J	I	C	U	P	B	S	R	S
S	I	D	E	B	O	A	R	D	F	K	T	E	U	L	A	C	D
O	S	P	O	O	N	R	E	P	O	T	U	L	T	D	U	O	O
F	N	R	N	A	A	M	I	R	R	O	R	F	T	E	C	N	U
A	O	S	E	R	E	C	L	E	K	K	E	T	T	L	E	D	I
E	M	A	S	D	T	H	R	A	L	E	B	A	A	Y	P	I	C
L	P	U	H	R	W	A	R	D	R	O	B	E	B	Z	A	T	S
A	Q	C	O	O	K	I	N	G	P	O	T	W	L	S	N	I	H
M	S	E	U	N	E	R	A	D	I	O	X	B	E	T	A	O	E
P	B	R	O	O	M	F	E	D	O	C	U	S	H	I	O	N	E
L	K	I	J	H	G	G	M	O	S	Q	U	I	T	O	N	E	T
T	E	L	E	V	I	S	I	O	N	S	E	T	C	D	E	R	F

## 3. Objects (SB page 12)

### Answers

Other examples: curtains, pillows, pillow cases, blankets, duvet, dressing table, stool, decoder, cds, dvds, photographs, stove, microwave, chopping board, frying pan, carpet etc.

## 4. Which room?(SB page 12)

### Answers(many more can be added – this is a guide)

Sitting room	Kitchen	Dining room	Bedroom	Bathroom
sofa	stove	table	bed	bath/shower
chairs	fridge	chairs	mattress	toilet
cushions	deep freezer	sideboard	pillow	wash basin
carpet	saucepans	serviettes	sheets	towels
television set	frying pan	ornaments	pillow cases	soap
radio	cutlery	curtains	pyjamas	tooth paste
cd player	chopping board		dressing table	tooth brush
decoder	sink		photographs	toilet paper
ornaments	cookery books		books	
lamp			curtains	
book case				
books				

## D Grammatical structures

### 1. Countable and uncountable nouns (SB page 13)

#### Answers

1. Oxygen is necessary to life.
2. The watch is a present from me.
3. My father always smokes a cigarette before he goes to sleep.
4. He said that education was the key to progress.
5. I intend to set up a small business in spare parts.
6. A bicycle is still a useful means of transport.
7. I love listening to music, especially fuji.
8. In the modern world, no country can depend on agriculture alone.
9. Corruption is a great evil in society.
10. Femi used a computer to keep a record of all the furniture and equipment he sold.

### 3. More on uncountable nouns (SB page 14)

#### Possible answers

1. This evening I have to do a geography/history/biology assignment. (U)
2. Everybody should be educated in responsible behaviour. (U)
3. Her grandfather died of lung cancer. (U)
4. You can send me a text message to let me know. (C)
5. He looked through a sales catalogue to find the type of chairs he wanted. (C)
6. The words of the speaker made a great impression on her listeners. (C)

## E Writing narrative

### 1. Paragraph writing (SB page 15)

#### Answer

One day, Mr Sauna met a man in a smart suit. The man asked if he would like to buy a computer laptop, very cheap! The man showed him the computer, a very expensive laptop in a smart bag.

Mr Sauna agreed to pay five thousand Naira. He paid him the money, and took the bag home. When he got home, he found the bag was full of old yams. The trickster had switched the bag while he was counting the money.

### 2. The writing process (SB page 15)

#### Possible answer (there may be others)

One day, Mr Sauna met a man in a smart suit. "Would you like to buy a computer laptop – it's very cheap!" asked the man. The man showed him the computer, a very expensive laptop in a smart bag.

"How much do you want for it?" asked Mr Sauna.

"Only five thousand Naira! It's a bargain!" replied the man.

"That's a good price. Let me count the money for you," answered Mr Sauna. "Here is the money."

When he got home, he found the bag was full of old yams. The trickster had switched the bag while he was counting the money.

## F Poetry

### 3. Discussion (SB page 16)

#### Answers to (b)

Words that rhyme:

nook	cook
above	love
care	fare

# Unit 3 *On the farm*

## A Oral English

### 3. Test (SB page 17)

#### Answers

<u>s</u> pare	please
<u>st</u> omach	u <u>su</u> al
<u>s</u> ixth	<u>b</u> usy
<u>ignorance</u>	<u>z</u> one
<u>police</u>	neighbours

## B Reading

### 2. Comprehension (SB page 20)

#### Answers

1. (B) three sons.
2. (B) eleven hectares of land.
3. (C) He paid with money that he earned.
4. (E) trader and food merchant.

#### Additional questions

1. He sold boiled cassava, grains, groundnuts and cowpeas.
2. His father
3. Roasted groundnuts, groundnut oil, different kinds of cake and tuwo.
4. Grains, groundnuts and cowpeas

### 3. Discussion and opinion (SB page 20)

1. To fertilize it.

2. Yes; by adding manure to the soil they add nutrients and can plant crops every year.
3. He owned some cattle at his home.
4. He started selling boiled cassava and he bought grain at harvest time and stored it.
5. He thanked Allah, his father and his wife, and said he worked hard.
6. He had a positive attitude and was prepared to try new ventures like selling cooked cassava.

## C Vocabulary development

### 1. Words about agriculture (SB page 21)

#### Answers

The register of agriculture

Nouns	Verbs
farm	work
groundnuts	grow
cowpeas	manure
cassava	cultivate
millet	
bush farm	
cattle	
ox plough	
labourer	

## 2. Word search (SB page 21)

### Answers

M	A	N	U	R	E	C	T	R	E	H	S	L
G	R	S	O	I	L	R	F	P	L	A	N	T
R	W	E	E	D	H	O	T	S	T	R	E	E
A	H	T	E	E	A	P	W	A	N	V	W	P
N	O	M	D	O	W	S	L	L	W	E	L	L
A	E	F	S	O	T	P	O	N	T	S	Y	O
R	D	H	C	U	L	T	I	V	A	T	E	U
Y	D	I	G	M	A	I	Z	E	K	I	R	G
F	E	R	T	I	L	I	Z	E	R	H	U	H
S	T	O	R	E	N	T	R	A	C	T	O	R
V	I	E	U	M	I	L	L	E	T	O	I	P
I	R	R	I	G	A	T	I	O	N	P	E	E
S	P	R	A	Y	B	U	I	L	F	H	E	S
P	E	S	T	I	C	I	D	E	S	K	I	T
V	I	J	G	R	O	U	N	D	N	U	T	B

## 3. Missing words (SB page 21)

### Answers

1. The lazy farmer doesn't put any manure/fertilizer on his soil.
2. He likes to rest under a tree all the time.
3. He does not bother to spray his crops to protect them against pests.
4. His store/granary is never full enough.
5. He seldom cultivates/weeds while his crops are growing.
6. The hard-working farmer starts to plough his land as soon as the rains start.
7. He plants his millet as soon as possible.
8. He sprays/cultivates his crops while they are growing.
9. He grows plenty of maize and millet so he can store some to sell later.
10. He always manures his crops in good time.

## D Grammatical structures – more about noun phrases

### 2. Determiners (SB page 22)

### Answers

Articles	Possessives	Quantifiers	Numerals
the	my	all	three
a	his	about more some	six five

### 3. Functions of noun phrases (SB page 22)

#### Answers

1. Some goats (subject) were eating my flowers. (object)
2. Farming (subject) is a tiring occupation. (complement of a linking verb)
3. She (subject) scattered the seeds (object) in the long deep furrows.(object of a preposition)
4. That pharmacist(subject) does not deal in fake medicines. (object of a preposition)
5. The retired general (subject) became a commercial farmer. (complement of a linking verb)
6. Most adults (subject) love children. (object)
7. Everybody (subject) experiences misfortune (object) at some point or other. (object of a preposition)

# Unit 4 *Fishing*

## B Listening

### 3. Questions (SB page 24)

#### Answers

1. a) smuggling illegal goods  
b) unlicensed and illegal fishing  
c) criminal gangs and pirates  
d) politically-motivated violence by groups wanting to control the region's oil wealth
2. The criminal gangs who are violent and frighten ordinary fishermen and steal their equipment.
3. a) Trawlers are defenceless (they do not have sophisticated weapons), so they are easy to attack.  
b) Trawlers are much slower than the speedboats used by criminals.

## C Reading

### 2. Comprehension (SB page 26)

1. His father went to help other groups of fishermen.
2. He wanted to play with his friends.
3. He was very young – only five years old.
4. He discovered that the food sellers would accept fish in exchange for food.
5. He was tired, hungry and thirsty. He wanted to share in the fun the other children were having.
6. At least five times – maybe more often.
7. He would be punished. He says, ‘my luck was too good to last...’.
8. a) noun phrase  
b) It is the object of ‘gave’.
9. a) hurried – rushed/dashed/sped  
b) to and fro – backwards and forwards  
c) content – satisfied/happy  
d) assumed – believed/supposed

### 3. Critical reading (SB page 26)

1. He is too young to understand the seriousness of what he is doing; being accepted by his peers was important to him; he got away with his deception several times.
2. I would have punished him; given him a talking to about honesty.

### 4. Summary (SB page 26)

He began by bartering small fish in exchange for an orange or a piece of sugarcane. The larger fish were exchanged for cakes and sweets.

He gave away his father’s whole catch for enough food for all the children in a bid to gain popularity.

#### On your own (SB page 26)

**Biography:** the story of a person’s life written by someone else.

**Autobiography:** the story of a person’s life written by that person.

## D Vocabulary development

### 1. The fishing industry (SB page 27)

#### Answers

Countries with long (1) coastlines and good harbours are usually those that have the best-developed fishing (2) industries, and fishing makes an important contribution to the Nigerian (3) economy.

There is a great deal of (4) small-scale fishing along Nigeria’s coast, using traditional methods such as (5) fish traps, spear-fishing and handheld fishing (6) nets.

However, deep-water fishing requires quite (7) sophisticated fishing boats.

The commonest type of fishing boat is called a (8) trawler. These boats drag long nets along the sea bed to collect the fishes in their path. The net is like a huge, somewhat flattened, cone-shaped bag attached to the boat by steel towing (9)cables. They are towed along for two to three hours before being hauled in by a special machine called a winch. Many modern trawlers have a large (10) refrigerator so that the (11) catch can be deep frozen.

Another common method of catching fish is called 'lining'. Several kilometres of lines with baited (12) hooks are laid on the sea bed. Their position is marked by (13) buoys floating on the water. The lines are lifted each day. The fishes are removed from the hooks, and new (14) bait is put on.

Lining should not be confused with 'drifting'. In drifting, a string of many fine nets is put out with floats attached, so that the nets hang like curtains in the water. Shoals of fish swim into the nets and are caught in the (15)mesh.

One of the main jobs of the Nigerian Navy is to protect Nigeria's territorial waters from the fishermen catching fish out of (16) season. Sometimes fishing boats may have fishing nets which are too long, so that they catch too many fish. This can badly affect fish (17) stocks for future generations. Sometimes, fishermen use nets with too small a mesh, so that they catch fish that are not fully grown.

## E Grammatical structures

### 2. Capital letters (SB page 28)

#### Answers

In the old days of militant Christianity, witches were burned at the stake – in England and many other countries which are now regarded as civilised. In France, Joan of Arc, who was later honoured as a saint, was falsely accused of witchcraft and burned at the stake in 1431.

Not so long ago, in certain parts of Nigeria, people suspected of witchcraft had to undergo a special test. Recently, in South Africa, there has been a serious outbreak of so-called 'witch-burning'.

### 4. Getting it right (SB page 29)

#### Answers

1. the University of Maiduguri
2. Professor Etuk
3. the Ministry of the Interior
4. the Pilgrim Baptist Church
5. the Omuto Development Association
6. Madam Abigail Oyewole
7. Sultan Abubakar III
8. Dodan Barracks
9. the People's Bank
10. the Cross River State
11. the Hamdala Hotel
12. Sarki Avenue
13. the Family Planning Council of Nigeria
14. the United Kingdom
15. the United Insurance Company
16. the River Nile
17. Rattle and Sons Ltd
18. Mount Kilimanjaro
19. the Red Sea
20. the Cape of Good Hope

### 5. Writing (SB page 29)

#### Answers

Emeka sailed from (1) Apapa on (2)the 'Oduduwa' on 13th July. The ship stopped at (3) Tema Harbour for two nights and he visited (4) Accra and (5) the Akosombo Dam. At midday on the 18th, the ship arrived at Abidjan, the capital of (6) the Ivory Coast. A few days later, the ship called at (7) Freetown, where he went to see (8) the Fourah Bay College. In Freetown, he stayed for one night at (9) the Mammy Yoko Hotel.

After this visit to Freetown, the ship went north to (10) Banjul in (11) Gambia, and then on to (12) the Canary Islands. The sea began to get rather rough, particularly in (13) the Bay of Biscay, so Emeka was quite pleased to disembark in (14) Southampton in the United Kingdom.

## F Writing informal letters

### 4. Formal letters (SB page 30)

Accept variety of answers

## G Poetry

### 1. What is a poem? (SB page 31)

#### Answers

What emotion is the poet expressing?  
Loneliness

The haiku refers to the sea in some way – but what is it really about? The sea soothes heartache/reduces pain.

### 3. Creative writing (SB page 31)

#### Answers

What do you understand by this one? Life continues regardless just like the break and flow of waves.

# Unit 5 *Animal husbandry*

## B Reading

### 2. Questions (SB page 34)

#### Answers

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True

### 3. Reading comprehension (SB page 34)

1. Rabbits are more efficient at turning vegetable matter into protein; they reproduce and grow very quickly.
2. It is a healthier form of protein for human beings.
3. It is very nutritious.
4. More research needs to be done on what type of food should be given to rabbits and on why rabbits are more likely to become diseased.
5. Rabbit farming needs people to work on the farm.
6. The rabbit hutches have to be kept clean; someone has to feed and water the rabbits; they need to be transported to market. (any two)

### 4. Summary (SB page 34)

#### Answers

1. The advantages and disadvantages of rabbit farming are outlined.
2. Rabbits are more efficient at turning vegetable matter into protein. They reproduce and grow very quickly. The

meat is extremely nutritious. Rabbit meat could contribute to the country's food needs.

## C Vocabulary development

### 1. Animal husbandry (SB page 35)

#### Answers

1. cattle
2. pasture
3. dairy
4. milk
5. beef
6. hides
7. farm manager
8. farm hands
9. pens
10. poultry
11. herdsmen
12. grazing
13. pasture
14. pasteurised
15. veterinary doctor
16. livestock
17. rinderpest

### 2. Idioms (SB page 35)

#### Answers

1. Cover a lot of ground: deal with a number of issues.
2. Turn over a new leaf: to change one's ways.
3. Reap where we have not sown: to take unfair advantage of other people's efforts.
4. Put all his eggs in one basket: risk everything in a single venture.

## **Grammatical structures –**

### **more about verbs**

#### **1. Word building (SB page 36)**

##### **Answers**

1. rude – rudeness
2. wide – width
3. popular – popularity
4. social – society
5. deaf – deafness
6. literate – literacy
7. human – humanity
8. great – greatness
9. fertile – fertility
10. innocent – innocence
11. wicked - wickedness
12. angry – anger

#### **2. Study (SB page 37)**

##### **Answers**

1. deny – denial
2. operate – operation
3. report – reporter
4. detain – detainee/detention
5. ignore – ignorance
6. announce – announcement
7. bribe – bribery
8. arrive – arrival
9. create – creation

10. wreck – wreckage
11. evaluate – evaluation
12. resemble – resemblance
13. bless – blessing
14. reject – rejection
15. decorate – decoration
16. treat – treatment
17. betray – betrayal
18. postpone – postponement
19. interview – interviewer/interviewee
20. counsel – counsellor

## **Writing**

#### **2. Planning and discussion (SB page 38)**

##### **Answers**

Rearing rabbits in Nigeria

##### **Advantages:**

1. Rabbits convert vegetable matter into meat more efficiently than any other livestock.
2. Rabbits breed quickly.
3. Rabbit meat is highly nutritious.

##### **Disadvantages:**

1. Rabbit farming needs more research.
2. Rabbits are prone to disease.
3. Rabbit farming is labour-intensive.

# Unit 6 ***Religion (1)***

## A Oral English

### Phonetic symbols (1) (SB page 39)

#### Answers

##### Test 1

1. watching (A)
2. please (B)

### 2. Rhyming (SB page 39)

#### Many possible answers

1. Ruth: truth, tooth
2. chase: face, base, case, mace, lace, race
3. hard: bard, card, guard, lard
4. first: cursed, nursed, thirst, worst
5. wise: buys, cries, dies, dyes, eyes, lies, pies, rise, size, ties
6. invent: bent, dent, cent, lent, meant, sent, tent, went

##### Test 2

1. advice – price
2. varnish – tarnish
3. college – knowledge

## B Reading

### 3. Questions (SB page 41)

#### Answers

1. It has a strong influence because he says that most Nigerians believe in some form of supernatural power.
2. These supernatural beings have the knowledge of good and evil and, by watching us, they judge us.
3. Priests, prophets and diviners have special powers to contact the supernatural world and they perform certain ceremonies to honour the unseen beings.

4. Traditional religion, Islam and Christianity.
5. It is embedded in their family life and has a strong influence depending on their place of birth.
6. Yoruba, Igbo and Hausaland.

### 5. Summary (SB page 41)

#### Answers

1. The Yoruba believe that there is one high god, Olorun, who is not worshipped directly but there are hundreds of lesser gods who have their own priests. The Igbo also believe there is one high god, Ala or Ani, who is the goddess of the earth but they have fewer lesser gods.
2. In Hausaland, traditional religion is not practiced openly owing to the influence of Islam. Despite this, they believe in the existence of spirits which can possess people and influence their behaviour.

## C Vocabulary development

### 1. Word inference (SB page 42)

#### Answers

Supernatural: to do with events that cannot be explained by science and that seem to involve gods or magic

Prophets: religious teachers inspired by God or by the gods

Evil: morally bad

Rituals: the series of actions used in a religious ceremony

Indigenous: people, customs, animals and plants that originate in a certain place or country

Sacred: associated with God or a god and deserving to be worshipped

Spirits: supernatural beings

Oracles: places where people go to consult their gods

Possess: to control the thoughts and actions of someone

Magical: something supernatural that cannot be explained

Deities: gods or goddesses

Cults: religious groups whose beliefs differ from those that are more generally accepted

Herbalists: people who make medication from plants

## 2. The register of religion (1) (SB page 42)

### Answers

1. Many people believe in supernatural events that cannot be explained by modern science.
2. Most religions involve simple or elaborate rituals on important occasions such as birth or death.
3. Some people believe that you can be possessed by evil spirits.
4. Others think that such disorders can be cured by doctors or traditional herbalists.
5. The worship of ancestors is a major feature of traditional African religion.

## D Grammatical structures - determiners and pronouns

### 1. Determiners (SB page 43)

#### Answers

1. (B) Many developments have taken place in this state in recent years.
2. (D) Rural life has more advantages than town life in my opinion.
3. (A) He said that few photos were taken, but I believe many were.

4. (D) I saw a few people on the streets, but most stayed at home.
5. (D) There is no likelihood that he will come back tomorrow.
6. (A) Every time you bang the door the handle falls off.

### 2. Quantifiers (SB page 44)

#### Answers

Taiwo: So much water came down in just a few minutes! I was at the bus terminal, and it looked like a lake.

Ngozi: At least there are some shelters there where somebody can take refuge. I was on the expressway, and there was no place to hide. Every square centimetre of my clothes got thoroughly soaked.

Amina: I was in a taxi with my two friends when it started. Neither of them had an umbrella, but fortunately I had brought mine, so when we got out I used it to cover the three of us.

Taiwo: I saw some people who had taken their shoes off and were carrying them.

Ngozi: That's a good idea, provided you don't tread on anything sharp.

Amina: Some cars were moving on the roads in our area, and most of them had just had to stop.

Taiwo: Most, if not all, that water is wasted, isn't it? But I suppose farmers are happy.

### 3. Test (SB page 44)

#### Answers

At the debate, (1)most (B) of those who attended agreed that it was highly successful, with a high degree of participation: (2) most (B) of the students contributed to the debate, even though there wasn't (3)much (A) time for everyone to speak. (4) Some (B) of the students were disappointed by the speeches, but (5) most (C) of them thought they were excellent.

I enjoyed the whole event: (6) a few (A) of those who spoke didn't make (7) much (B) sense, in my view, but (8) many (A) made excellent points. (9) Both (B) the main speakers – the proposer and the opposer – spoke well, and there were (10) few (A) interruptions from the audience. (11) Most (A) of those who attended listened courteously.

# Unit 7 *Journeys*

## A Oral English

### 5. Test (SB page 47)

#### Answers

1. Few – stew
2. True – blue

## B Reading – Leaving home

### 3. Reading for the main points (SB page 49)

#### Answers

1. A – to describe an uncomfortable journey.
2. He was excited – word is ‘excitement’.
3. She was unhappy/sad - ‘She started to grumble’ or ‘she glanced sadly...’.

### 4. Comprehension questions (SB page 49)

#### Answers

1. C - she would deeply miss several people.
2. B - the bus was crowded and full of diesel fumes.
3. He explained rudely and aggressively that he had no choice – to overcrowd the bus or leave passengers behind to wait a whole day for the next bus.
4. The government was too busy getting taxes from the villagers to worry about improving transport.
5. a) noun phrases  
b) It is the subject of ‘combined’
6. a) pounded – throbbed  
b) bitterly – resentfully/sharply  
c) saturating –completely filling  
d) attached – had a lot of affection for

## C Vocabulary development

### 1. Synonyms (SB page 50)

#### Answers

Word	Synonym
lurched	swung
promptly	quickly
glanced	looked
precariously	dangerously
jolt	bump
rough	bumpy
combed	looked for

### 2. Antonyms (SB page 50)

#### Answers

- large – small
- quiet – noisy/loud
- entered – left/got out
- rudely – politely
- sadly – happily
- lucky – unfortunate/unlucky
- blamed – praised
- rough – smooth/pleasant

## D Reading and summary

### 1. Summary (SB page 51)

Nyapol wished she had not married and been forced to leave her homeland. Instead, she wished she could be back at her home listening to stories with her mother and sisters.

## E Grammatical structure – more about verbs

### 2. Irregular verbs (SB page 52)

#### Answers

1. He said that his father had gone to the cattle market.

2. The place was in darkness, so he lit a match.
3. Prices rarely fall, but the price of maize has fallen.
4. He swam across the river and climbed the bank on the other side.
5. She took the ingredients and ground them in the machine.
6. He lay on his bed and thought over the matter.

### 3. Auxiliary verbs (SB page 53)

Base form	have	do
-ing	having	doing
Present Simple forms	I have You have He/She/It has You/We/They have	I do You do He/She/It does You/We/They do
Past Simple forms	had	did
Past participle	had	done

### Answers

1. Yesterday at this time they were holding a meeting.
2. He said he did not know how to do algebra.
3. Look! The cat has a large lizard in its mouth.
4. I have to go to Makurdi, but not to Gboko.
5. I was being ironical when I said that.
6. She wasn't ready, and hadn't yet done her hair.
7. Are you sad when your friends do not support you in arguments?
8. She is being treated for the injury right now in hospital.

### 5. Test (SB page 53)

### Answers

- F: I hear you're going (A) to Enugu next week.
- M: Yes, I'm visiting (B) my sister.
- F: How're you travelling?
- M: I used to get (B) a lift with my cousin, Joe. But it takes (C) too long by road.
- F: So are you flying (C)?
- M: Yes. I don't enjoy (B) flying much, but I haven't got (A) a lot of time.
- F: Why not?
- M: I need (C) to get home by the end of the month. It's my cousin Gabriel's wedding.
- F: Of course! They've invited (A) us, too.
- M: I know. So I'll (A) see you there!
- F: Have you bought a new dress?
- M: Well, I'm a bridesmaid, so I'll be wearing (B) the same outfits as the other bridesmaids.
- F: Oh yes, I remember, they are going (A) to dress you all in pink!
- M: I know, I was dreading it! But thank goodness, Grace changed (A) her mind.
- F: Really?
- M: Yes. She decided (A) in the end that she preferred pale blue.
- F: What a relief! I love (A) weddings. Where are they going (C) for their honeymoon?
- M: They're only going off for a few days because of Gabriel's work.

F: Really? So where are they going?

M: It's a secret!

## Writing narrative (2)

### 1. The five senses (SB page 54)

#### Answers

The five senses	
Sight	bus, belongings, side of the road, passengers, luggage, discomfort, babies, children, conductor, blanket of smoke, village, boards precariously suspended, lake, small boats, pier, S.S. Rusinga, thick black smoke
Sound	screaming, talking ... and laughing, complained, groaned, warning whistle,
Taste	sweetened, sour saliva
Touch	plaited her long hair
Smell	cigarette smoke, smell of humanity, diesel fumes

# Unit 8 *In the forest*

## B Reading – Journey through the forest

### 3. Questions (SB page 59)

#### Answers

1. He was superstitious and believed that people from some clans could bring bad luck.
2. In the morning they felt energetic and could walk fairly fast; at noon, they were getting tired and needed to rest and eat.
3. It is always dark.
4. C - a leopard.
5. Karanja is more cowardly because he is scared of what he thinks is a leopard.

### 4. Vocabulary (SB page 59)

#### Answers

- a) bound to be – certain to be
- b) good omen – a sign that everything will go well
- c) gullies – narrow channels formed from rain falling
- d) humid – hot and damp
- e) filters – makes its way through
- f) weird –strange/ unusual
- g) optical illusions – things you think you can see because your brain is misinterpreting information

### 5. Discussion and opinion (SB page 59)

#### Answers

1. It is based on superstition and is a generalization – not everyone from certain clans can bring bad luck.
2. Own opinion.
3. Own opinion.
4. The intention is to amuse because from the conversation you can see that both

men are frightened by something that is not there.

## 7. Summary (Student Book page 59)

#### Answers

1. The journey is difficult because the paths are narrow, it is dark and there are gullies where one may fall.
2. Kaiga's suggestion makes Karanja frightened and nervous.

## D Vocabulary development

### 1. The parts of a camera (SB page 60)

#### Answers

1. film advance lever (g)
2. flash (d)
3. lens (a)
4. exposure counter (h)
5. tripod (e)
6. film chamber (f)
7. view finder (c)
8. shutter release (b)
9. aperture ring (i)
10. speed dial (j)

### 2. The register of photography (SB page 61)

#### Answers

1. equipment (B)
2. aim (A)
3. snap (E)
4. opened (E)
5. react (B)
6. speed (E)
7. blur (A)
8. image (C)/exposure (E)
9. shine (A)
10. unwanted (D)
11. attachment (C)
12. source (E)

## D Grammatical structures

### 2. Transformations (SB page 62)

#### Question form answers

- a) Were the students sweeping the compound?
- b) Have the students swept the compound?
- c) Did I lend you my tape-recorder?
- d) Does he go everywhere by bus?
- e) Had the sun risen?

#### Negative form answers

- a) The students were not sweeping the compound.
- b) The students have not swept the compound.
- c) I did not lend you my tape-recorder.
- d) He does not go everywhere by bus.
- e) The sun had not risen.

#### Verb phrases answers

- 1. We love.
- 2. I believed.
- 3. You have entered.
- 4. She has been trying.
- 5. It was going.

### 3. Tense uses (SB page 63)

#### Answers

- 1. The Federal Government is currently taking stern measures to deal with the problem of fake drugs.
- 2. The film starts at eight o'clock this evening.
- 3. Light travels at 300 thousand kilometres every second.
- 4. Many hands make light work.
- 5. Look! Someone is cutting down a tree.
- 6. All the servants rush off leaving the thieves at the centre of the stage.
- 7. Who is playing that loud music? It disturbs/is disturbing my sleep.

### 4. The Present Perfect Simple tense (SB page 64)

#### Answers

- 1. Joy plays (B) volleyball well, but Anne is not so good at it.
- 2. That construction company is building (A) a new bridge. It should be ready by July.
- 3. My brother is a student at a major seminary. He is finishing (C) next June.
- 4. Aliu passes the ball to Eric, who heads (A) it back to Raji.
- 5. You have been avoiding (D) me for the past few weeks.

## E Writing – narrative and description

### 2. Questions (SB page 65)

#### Answers

The five senses	
Sight	The village; The trees seemed taller and darker; the fading sun; the smoke; the hillsides; the orange colour; the beauty of a strange woman; specks of fire
Sound	Cattle ... were starting to moo; herdboys were yelling; an owl cried, the subdued sob
Taste	in groundnut gravy
Touch	caressed; the cool village air
Smell	which smelled ... of mashed bananas

# Unit 9 *Human rights*

## B Listening (SB page 66)

### Part 1 answers

1. 1977
2. Enugu
3. United States of America
4. 15 years old
5. He is her father.
6. Catholic Church

### Part 2 answers

7. “Half a Yellow Sun”
8. Biafra
9. The main character in each one is a woman.
10. She did lots of research.
11. B - The central characters in her novels are women.
12. D –favourable

## C Reading

### 1. Questions (SB page 68)

#### Answers

1. Beatrice
2. The daughter of Ifeoma, therefore the narrator's cousin.
3. She was wearing her slippers, her wrapper was not securely tied and her blouse had not been tied.
4. ‘walked slowly’
5. She says she ‘whipped around’ – a fast movement showing her surprise
6. a) She asks Amaka to go and buy a soft drink.  
b) She says she would prefer some water, even if it is not cold.
7. A hospital
8. a) Her husband hit her with a small table, breaking it.

- b) She lost the baby she was carrying.
9. She was deeply upset by what her husband had done, particularly as she had not yet told him of her pregnancy.
10. She sat next to her on the floor and held her hand.
11. He put her on a mattress on the floor after she had fallen asleep.
12. a) whipped around – turned around very quickly  
b) unsteady-looking – not well maintained /it was shaking badly  
c) glazed over – became glassy  
d) belly – stomach  
e) sturdy – well-built  
f) six weeks gone – six weeks pregnant  
g) undignified – not worthy of respect

### 2. Meaning and style (SB page 68)

#### Answer

The repetition emphasizes the mother's extreme unhappiness – not only had her husband hurt her but she had also lost the baby.

## D Vocabulary development

### 1. Nigerian English (SB page 69)

#### Answers

1. She is not sitting down.
2. Please come and see me next Monday/Monday morning.
3. When I saw how far he had progressed with the building, I said he had tried.
4. As you are driving to Ibadan tomorrow, I would like to go with you.

## 2. The register of human rights (SB page 69)

### Answer

Violence against others could be opposed under Article 5 – (degrading treatment).

### Exercise answers (SB page 70)

1. Free – unrestricted (B)
2. Are endowed with – naturally possess (D)
3. Distinction – exception (D)
4. Security – safety (C)
5. Prohibited – forbidden (C)
6. Degrading – humiliating (A)
7. Recognition – acceptance (D)
8. Detention – imprisonment (B)
9. Innocent – guiltless (D)
10. Asylum – refuge (B)
11. Dissolution – termination (A)
12. Deprived of – made to lose (C)

## E Grammatical structures – using complex tenses

### 1. The Past Simple tense (SB page 70)

#### Answers

Past simple tense verbs: looked; stared; turned; broke

### 3. Writing (SB page 71)

#### Answers

Kambili and her brother Jajawere staying/visiting with their Aunt Ifeoma when suddenly their mother arrived by taxi from Enugu. Her appearance worried them, and it became obvious that she was very unhappy. She told them that her husband had beaten her and that she had lost her six-week-old pregnancy. She cried for a long time, and

Kambili sat on the ground with her in sympathy. Meanwhile, Aunt Ifeoma prepared/cooked a meal.

### 4. The Past Perfect Simple tense (SB page 71)

#### Answers

Mama said that she had got back from the hospital that day. The doctor had told her to rest but she had taken Eugene's money and had asked Kevin to take her to the park. She had hired a taxi and had come there.

### 5. The Past Perfect Continuous tense (SB page 72)

#### Answers

1. I was exhausted because I had been working for many hours.
2. It was obvious why she was so thin. She had not been eating properly.
3. By the early 1990s, the African National Congress had been struggling against racism for 80 years.

Three more questions arising out of the passage:

Why had she asked Kevin to take her to the park rather than calling a taxi from her house?

Why were the children not at home when the beating took place?

Why had she not told her husband that she was pregnant?

## G Writing

### Writing for an audience (SB page 75)

Body text – variety of answers as per notes provided.

# Unit 10 **Revision and tests**

## B Revision of grammatical structures

### Revision 1 (SB page 76)

#### Answers

1. Four functions of noun phrases: subject of a verb; object of a verb; complement of a linking verb; object of a preposition
2. a) object of 'saw' b) complement of 'is'
3. he – pronoun  
saw – verb  
white – adjective  
girl – common noun  
the – definite article

### Revision 2 (SB page 76)

#### Answers

1. Capital letters are used (a) for the first word in a sentence and (b) for proper nouns.
2. Simplifying to its essence the story that I was told, the elder said that the Kinte clan had begun in the country called Old Mali. Then the Kinte men traditionally were blacksmiths, and the women were mostly potters and weavers. In time one branch of the clan moved into the country called Mauretania; and it was from Mauretania that one son of this clan, whose name was Kairaba Kunta Kinte, journeyed down into the country called The Gambia.

### Revision 3 (SB page 77)

#### Answers

Chief Ayodele Olabisi rose as the commission filed in. The thirty-minute interval had been most humiliating for a man of his social standing who could pay the annual salaries

and allowances of most members of the commission from his petty-cash account. At one stage he had felt like helping himself to the refreshments in the adjoining room, when the clinking of tea spoons and cups had triggered off commotion in his stomach.

### Revision 4 (SB page 77)

#### Answers

1. (D) Few students had come with enough money.
2. She applied (A) some iodine to the wound.
3. (C) One side of the house had completely collapsed.
4. He said that (B) most of the pages were missing, but in fact only five were.
5. (A) Several canoes were sunk, but the majority managed to escape.

### Revision 5 (SB page 77)

#### Exercise 1 answers

1. Are the children hungry?
2. Does Ayodele drive a taxi?
3. Has Binta washed her clothes?
4. Do those labourers work every day?
5. Has the government closed the borders?
6. Does he look like a thief?

#### Exercise 2 answers

1. He is not growing bananas.
2. She does not keep her money in the bank.
3. We have not submitted the bill.
4. Ayuba did not see the accident.
5. You must not speak loudly.
6. Most of my friends do not live far away.



## Revision of verbs

### Revision 1 - Past Simple and Present Perfect tenses (SB page 78)

#### Answers

1. You still haven't come across that magazine of mine, have you?
2. When I went to Lagos I stayed in a very decent hotel.
3. He has written to the Secretary, but he has not had a reply yet.
4. I ran to catch the bus, but I missed it.
5. Michael has grown a lot since I saw him last.
6. When the two friends met, they greeted each other warmly.
7. My brother is not at home: our father has sent him to Abuja with a message.
8. The hunter shot two antelopes and carried them home.

### Revision 2 - Other tenses (SB page 78)

#### Answers

1. The medicine man reported that your brother is the culprit.
2. He has been digging for more than an hour, and is very tired.
3. Lightning precedes thunder because light travels faster than sound.
4. Onyeka has told me a lot about you, and I am happy to meet you.
5. They will hold the naming ceremony for their newborn child tomorrow.
6. The emir reigned/has reigned for more than 30 years.
7. The ships dock at Lagos, and the oil is off-loaded into tankers.
8. You can't see her at present, because she is having a bath.

### Revision 3 – Various tenses (SB page 78)

#### Answers

F: What (B) have you got there?

M: It's a digital camera.

F: Really? Where (B) did you buy it?

M: I (B) did not buy it.

F: Really?

M: No. My cousin (C) gave it me for my birthday.

F: That was very kind of him! It (C) looks very expensive.

M: Not really. These cameras (A) have come down in price a lot recently.

F: Is it any good?

M: It's superb. All I really (B) wanted was a simple camera for taking snaps.

M: I (A) took some brilliant pictures at Gabriel's wedding.

F: Yes, I (B) saw you taking them!

## D Tests

### Test 1 - Comprehension and summary (SB page 80)

#### Comprehension question answers

1. Life in the country has always moved more slowly than in the city.
2. Urbanisation
3. It has led to a breakdown of traditional customs.
4. People from the same tribe share the same traditions and have many similarities in common.
5. a) noun phrase  
b) subject of 'have lived'.

#### Summary answers

1. It was the result of the Industrial Revolution.
2. People are no longer following the traditional customs and regulations.

#### Multiple-choice answers

1. The writer's main purpose in paragraph 2 is to show that (D) there is a world trend toward surbanization.
2. From paragraph 3 we can see that the writer thinks that urbanization (B) destroys valuable traditions.

3. The writer included the description of the young Ugandan to show (D) how the city acts as a tribal melting pot.
4. In general, the writer of this article (D) regards urbanisation as a fact of life, but is concerned at the speed with which it is taking place.

### Test 2 – Lexis (SB page 81)

#### Part 1 answers

1. bound – united (C)
2. cosmopolitan – very mixed (C)
3. accelerated – increased (B)
4. overwhelmingly – surprisingly (D)
5. breeding – helping (C)
6. disintegrating – breaking down (D)
7. impoverished – poor (C)
8. mingle – mix (A)
9. remainder – others
10. eventually – at last (C)

#### Part 2 answers

Cattle ticks are tiny insects that live on cattle and other animals. A female tick lands on an animal, buries her head in its skin and feeds on its blood. Although ticks usually attack (A) a cow or other animals, they can also bite human beings.

The bites of cattle ticks cause intense irritation. Scratching them to relieve this irritation can cause skin infections (B). However, injury of this kind is far less important than the serious and often fatal illnesses (A) that ticks can cause (C) to men and animals. Among the diseases that animals can contract (C) are typhus and relapsing fever, both of which are tick borne (D) diseases.

Over the last forty years there has been considerable evidence that indigenous breeds (C) of African cattle are highly tick-resistant. But a ten-year study in Zambia has shown that tick control (D) increased productivity even in traditionally managed herds (B). For these reasons, cattle should be regularly dipped (D).

### Test 3 – Grammatical structures (SB page 83)

#### Part 1 answers

1. The doctor (B) who saw him last week told him that he needs to eat more vegetables.
2. The one thing (C) which the teacher could not stand was laziness.
3. They felt very sorry for Garba (A) whose horse had been killed in an accident.
4. The play was (C) so enjoyable that they went to see it twice.
5. There were (D) too many people at the party to allow anyone to dance.
6. Ade was (B) very interested in the book, and he decided to buy a copy.
7. It was (C) such an imposing building that they decided to photograph it.
8. Emeka was not offered the job because it was felt that he was (C) far too inexperienced for it.

#### Part 2 answers

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A

### Test 4 – Oral English (SB page 84)

#### Answers

1. bathe – D leather
2. organise – B razor
3. nations – C occasion
4. queue – A few
5. sugar – A measure
6. quick – B queen
7. reach – D fear
8. missile – D breast
9. key – A flea
10. thrift - D breath

### Test 5 – Listening (SB page 84)

#### Answer

The hotel is at C.

**A Oral English****2. Test (SB page 87)****Answers**

1. demand
2. trouble
3. prepare
4. forget
5. divide
6. tonight

**B Reading****3. Comprehension (SB page 90)****Answers**

1. D - the bridegroom might not come
2. C - they were so muddy
3. B
4. Their cars had got stuck in the mud and a tractor had been hired to pull them out.

**6. Reading for tone (SB page 91)****Answers**

1. 'my dream girl'
2. He feels that she brought the situation on herself for wanting to marry a man from Murang'a.
3. Warriors are supposed to be brave and fearless. These men did not look anything like warriors.

**7. Summary (SB page 91)****Answers**

1. They were very late; they arrived hooting their cars; they were covered in mud.
2. The people of Kangeni were offended by three things: firstly, they arrived late to fetch the bride; secondly, they arrived at

the bride's house hooting aggressively; thirdly, they were covered in mud.

**8. Meaning and style (SB page 92)****Answer**

He explained that they had got stuck in the mud and had to pay a tractor to haul the cars out of the mess.

**C Vocabulary development****1. Synonyms (SB page 92)****Answers**

1. particular – C fussy
2. impressed – B pleased
3. ineffectual – C pointless
4. sarcastically – C tauntingly
5. resorting – C using

**2. The verb *keep* (SB page 92)****Answers**

1. You kept asking to borrow money.
2. If you keep wasting/losing things, you will soon have nothing left.
3. I shall keep reminding you of your promise.
4. We keep watering the plants, but they don't grow.

**D Grammatical structures****1. Phrasal verbs (1) (SB page 93)****Answers**

4. turn up – arrive; stick out – are memorable; give away – to hand over the bride to the groom; closed in – drew closer from all sides; come for – fetch; mixed up – involved in

5. get over something; get on with something; get around to something; get along with someone

### 3. Comprehension (SB page 93)

#### Answers

1. came across – found/discovered
2. called off – cancelled
3. came out – appeared
4. come through – survived

### 4. Sentence completion (SB page 93)

#### Answers

1. The handle of the door came off when I was trying to use it.
2. It's difficult to say how this terrible situation came about.
3. He never warns people before he calls by.
4. I fainted, and when I came round there was no one to be seen.
5. The government called/calls on everyone concerned to negotiate.
6. I'm in the middle of a difficult sum. Could you ask him to call back later?
7. A new syllabus came out some years ago.
8. It's not a direct flight – it calls at Abuja on the way.
9. I was amazed: I never thought that the plan they had developed would come off/come about.
10. I think that my work in English is coming on very well.

## F Summary

### 2. Questions (SB page 95)

#### Answers

1. He realised that they were desperate to get to the wedding so took advantage of their situation by taking every cent they had.
2. They had no money. Yes, the wedding should have proceeded as they young men had not planned to come empty-

handed. The circumstances were out of their control.

3. They were thankful that the wedding would go on/they wish the bride happiness.
4. Own opinion – relieved that the bridegroom had finally arrived/that the wedding would take place.
5. The bridegroom's party had arrived late, and they were dirty and had no money to pay for breakages in the bride's mother's house. The women wanted to stop the ceremony but were overruled by Peter Mcboca.
6. Own opinion with substantiation from the text.

### 3. Summary (SB page 95-6)

#### Answer

The men from Murang'a faced a number of problems on the wedding day: firstly, their cars had got stuck in the mud on the way there, and so they had arrived covered in mud. Secondly, they had had to pay a tractor driver to pull the cars out of the mud and so they had no money with them. They had had to leave some of the cars in the mud. Their appearance had created a bad impression on the women from the bride's village who threatened to stop the ceremony.

## G Listening

### Practice (SB page 98)

#### Answers

1. He replied to the groom's toast on behalf of the bridesmaids; he read out apologies from those who could not attend the wedding.
2. Continental drift takes place very slowly and so did Joe Oduloya's courtship and proposal of marriage.
3. They have travelled to London, Rome, the Vatican City and New York as well as other places.

4. He did not propose to her at any of the romantic places they had visited but at a local club.
5. He compared the rate of continental drift to the pace of Joe and Ada's courtship; the majority of what he knows about Joe cannot be repeated in public; the couple are responsible for 15% of global warming; Joe knows nothing about romance because he proposed to her in a local club.

# Unit 12 Religion (2)

## B Reading

### 3. Questions (SB page 100 - 101)

#### Answers

1. To complete/finish the building.
2. Gleaned – gathered/acquired/guessed
3. They were so high.
4. It had been standing unfinished for such a long time.
5. She was shocked because the building had finally been finished.
6. Some unfinished houses will be finished even if it takes a long time because they will serve a special purpose.
7. It is a spiritual place, not to show material wealth.
8. In the second paragraph, she says she never saw anyone working on it, but by the end of the extract, the building had been finished and people were worshipping in it.
9. a) lofty – towering/high  
b) drenched – soaked  
c) triumphs – is victorious  
d) subdued - quiet

### 4. Summary (SB page 101)

A church is a large building with high walls where people go to worship.

## C Vocabulary development

### 2. Exercise (SB page 102)

#### Answers

In a church, an act of worship is known as a (1) service. The people in church are known as a (2) congregation. The seats where they sit in church are called ‘pews’. Some members of

the congregation, who are not ordained, may be lay readers or lay (3) preachers.

The Holy Bible is highly (4) revered by Christians as the word of God. (Much of the Bible is also in the Holy Qu’ran: in fact, Muslims, Christians and Jews as ‘people of the book’).

A minister is a Christian leader, called a (5) priest in some branches of the church. There is a hierarchy of priests/ministers, usually known collectively as the (6) clergy. There are two broad traditions within Christianity. These are known as Catholicism and Protestantism: there is a number of (7) doctrinal differences between the two, but they both profess (8) faith in Jesus as the Son of God.

Roman Catholics recognise the (9) Pope as their head. He (he is always male) is regarded as the highest priest in the Catholic Church. The head of the Anglican Church, one of the main branches of Protestantism, is called an (10) Archbishop. The other ranks of the clergy are bishops, archdeacons, deacons etc. Some branches of the church, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, also have (11) monks (male) and nuns (female), who belong to religious (12) orders.

### 3. Talking about beliefs (SB page 102)

#### Answers

1. A conservative is someone who likes established ways and dislikes rapid change.
2. An extremist is a person who has intense feelings and opinions especially about politics or religion.
3. A liberal is a person who is open-minded and favours moderate political and social reform.

#### 4. A Puzzle prayer (SB page 102)

Lord:

*Give me the patience to accept the things I cannot change;  
The courage to change the things I can;  
And the wisdom to know the difference.*

## D Grammatical structures

#### 2. Sentence completion (SB page 105)

#### Answers

1. Hooray! Our team has got through to the finals!
2. The smell in the chemistry lab was so strong that we got out as soon as we could.
3. The relay team got off to a good start.
4. Do you know who is going to give out the prizes this afternoon?
5. The police surrounded the bank, but the armed robbers refused to give in.
6. They tried to get out at the back, but the police caught them.
7. Haruna said he wanted to give up science next term, but the teacher persuaded him not to.
8. Generators always seem to give out when they are most needed.
9. We should all give up some of our spare time to working for the community.
10. Some very religious people decide to give up all their material possessions.

#### 3. Dictionary practice (SB page 105)

take after -resemble

take down - write

take in –deceive/receive as guests/  
understand

take off – remove/leave the ground

take out – remove/ (somebody) to entertain

take up – begin a hobby, sport or  
study/occupy

#### 5. Practice (SB page 106)

**Miriam:** I have just heard that the schools will reopen/be reopening on the 18<sup>th</sup>.

**Aisha:** We may soon hear another announcement saying that they will not reopen until the 25<sup>th</sup>. Remember the Sallah is due during the week of the 18<sup>th</sup>.

**Fatima:** They may not reopen even then. The junior secondary school have not yet taken their exams.

**Miriam:** By that time we will have been on holiday for over two months! It's too long. My brain will be quite stale.

**Aisha:** And we will have a maths test when we get back. The master promised us a test.

**Fatima:** What sort of promise is it anyway if someone 'promises' you a test?

# Unit 13 *The power of language*

## A Oral English

### 2. Practice - writing (SB page 108)

#### Answers

<u>discussion</u>	<u>telephone</u>	<u>absentee</u>
<u>character</u>	<u>second-hand</u>	<u>paragraph</u>
<u>uncertain</u>	<u>circulate</u>	<u>following</u>
<u>languages</u>	<u>interview</u>	<u>develop</u>

## B Listening

### 2. Questions (SB page 109)

#### Answers

1. Commercial and non-commercial advertising.
2. They try to persuade us to buy more of a product or service.
3. Radio, television, cinema, newspapers, magazines, billboards, video games, the internet.
4. They inform so the potential customer knows more about the product and so they are more trustworthy.
5. Political parties, charities and other interest groups, religious organisations, government departments and state organisations.
6. \$385 billion.
7. They say the vast amounts of money spent on advertising could be used to decrease the prices of the products.
8. Companies say the increased sales as a result of advertising lead to lower costs and that without advertising, sales would go down.
9. It impacts on impressionable young minds.
10. Subjective answer eg. it is annoying.

## C Reading – The hidden persuaders

### 3. Questions (SB page 111)

#### Answers

1. The main purpose is to sell a product or a service. To do this, they research human behaviour.
2. The need for security, popularity, health, success and attractiveness.
3. They emphasised the need to have fresh breath and white teeth.
4. The need to look attractive – cream would make them beautiful, so they sold hope.
5. They claim that the product will make them successful with the opposite sex.

### 4. Word inference (SB page 111)

#### Answers

1. A - is not acceptable
2. D - influence

### 5. Summary (SB page 111)

#### Answers

Paragraph 2: Advertisers appeal to humans' feelings or needs to be successful, popular, attractive, healthy and safe.

Paragraph 3: Beauty products do not merely sell a cream, they also sell hope.

Paragraph 5: Consumers are influenced by the colour of the packaging of a product.

### 6. Linking ideas (SB page 111)

#### Answers

- a) for instance
- b) however
- c) In other words

- d) so that
- e) in other adverts
- f) firstly, then, after

## D Vocabulary development

### 1. Word inference (SB page 113)

#### Answers

- a) persuaders – influencers/coaxers
- b) products – manufactured goods
- c) effectively – successfully
- d) emotions – feelings
- e) executive – senior businessman
- f) appeal – attraction
- g) surrounded – encircled
- h) attract – entice
- i) stated – declared/remarked
- j) specific – particular

### 2. Advertising (SB page 113)

#### Answers

A notice on the noticeboard in your school is a form of advertising. It might advertise an event such as a football match, or a play, or a concert. Its aim is to attract people to the event, and to inform them about important (1) D events.

In the world beyond school, advertising has become big business. The success or failure of a new (2) B product on the market may depend on how it is advertised. For a local shop in a small town, a (3) A handbill can be produced and distributed in the street. Even this basic form of advertising needs to be well produced if it is to give out the right message.

If large sums of money are involved, companies will often go to an advertising (4) D agency. This kind of organisation specialises in the best methods of advertising, and can play a key part in the (5) D promotion of a product. They may make advertisements for TV or radio, and design (6) D pictures to go on advertising (7) A hoardings.

Sometimes an organization may wish to improve its public (8) A perception – the way members of the public perceive it. For example, NEPA may wish to make people feel more appreciative of its efforts to serve the public despite the many problems it faces. To do this, a company might sign a (9) B contract with a (10) A public relations agency which will advise them on their public image.

## E Grammatical structures

### 1. Adjuncts (SB page 114)

#### Practice answers

1. He was sleeping on the veranda.
2. Her mother visited me last Friday.
3. They bought some soft drinks for the party.
4. Sorrowfully she left the room.
5. She took it from him without raising her eyes.

### 2. Multiple adjuncts (SB page 114)

#### Practice answers

1. On 25<sup>th</sup> January he travelled to Port Harcourt to meet his cousin.
2. On reaching the town, I soon found the office without difficulty.
3. One morning a man was cycling slowly along the expressway.
4. Owing to his eye problem, he could not take the examination last June.
5. Often, advertisers market their products by using attractive packaging.

#### Practice answers

1. Where was he was sleeping?
2. When did her mother visit you?
3. Why did they buy some soft drinks?
4. How did she leave the room?
5. How did she take it from him?

1. On 25<sup>th</sup> January (time) he travelled to Port Harcourt (place) to meet his cousin(reason).
2. On reaching the town, (time) I soon (time) found the office without difficulty (manner).
3. One morning (time) a man was cycling slowly (manner) along the expressway (place).
4. Owing to his eye problem (reason), he could not take the examination last June (time).
5. Often, (time) advertisers market their products by using attractive packaging (manner).

### 3. Writing (SB page 115)

#### Possible answers

1. Brush your teeth twice a day so that they really shine. Sparkle fights tooth decay.
2. Travel in style with Premier Car.
3. Come to Fontana Restaurant for the best fish.
4. Nigerian school of hairdressing: applicants are invited to apply within.
5. We, the Management and Staff of Paramount Bank plc announce the tragic and untimely death of our esteemed colleague and friend Mr Michael Odinamadu.

**A Oral English**

**Stress – four-syllable words (SB page 119)**

**Practice answers**

1. A UnNiversal
2. A imPROBable
3. C EducATion
4. B DICTIONary

**B Reading**

**3. Questions (SB page 121)**

**Answers**

1. He became irritated.
2. ‘mockingly’
3. Panicked; screamed; bolted
4. Newly dug graves
5. a) Adverbial phrase of time  
b) It tells us for how long she was quiet
6. D She was deeply upset by her father’s low opinion of her, but reluctant to talk to anyone about it.

**7. Summary**

**Practice (SB page 122)**

**Answers**

1. Initially, he was sceptical of what she was saying about the dream. Then he started to make fun of her.
2. When three lorries drove up to the Memorial Hospital, a bell sounded twelve times. A woman rushed out of the hospital screaming. Everyone started to panic, running around and crying loudly.

**C Vocabulary development**

**1. Word inference (SB page 123)**

**Answers**

1. C obvious
2. A hesitated
3. B frightened
4. A disregarded
5. C something invented or imagined
6. B strange
7. A to talk freely to

**2. Looking at antonyms (SB page 124)**

**Practice answers**

1. breathlessly – calmly
2. intent – unfocused/ vague
3. unsure of herself – confident
4. towards – away from
5. nobody – somebody
6. smiled – grimaced
7. bolted – sauntered/strolled
8. evil – goodness
9. discourage – encourage
10. foolishly – wisely
11. presence – absence
12. ridiculed – encouraged/praised

**F Grammatical structures – sentences and clauses**

**1. Simple sentences (SB page 125)**

**Answers**

1. Not a sentence
2. Not a sentence
3. Not a sentence
4. A sentence
5. Not a sentence
6. A sentence

## 2 Compound sentences (SB page 125)

### Practice 1 answers

1. a) two  
b) but
2. a) two  
b) or
3. a) three  
b) and

### Practice 2 answers

1. Ezeand Chiedu were reading.
2. Etim was laughing but Ali was weeping.
3. Would you like rice, or would you prefer yam?
4. The criminal has escaped but he can't be far away.
5. The river is wide but very shallow.
6. You can wait outside the office or you can come back tomorrow.

## 3. Complex sentences (SB page 126)

### Practice answers

1. We ate the eba before the greediest boy in the school arrived.
2. We rescued the goat because the lion was drawing dangerously close.
3. We ate the eba which the girls had cooked.
4. We ate the eba while it was still steaming hot.
5. We ate the eba even though we weren't very hungry.
6. We rescued the goat which was required for slaughtering.
7. We rescued the goat despite the fact that it was not ours.
8. We rescued the goat in case it got run over.

# Unit 15 Religion (3)

## B Reading

### 3. Questions (SB page 131)

#### Answers

1. Saudi Arabia
2. His father died before he was born and his mother died when he was six years old.
3. He was on Mount Hira, near Mecca.
4. He was insulted and laughed at when he preached; both his wife and his uncle died; there was a plot to kill him.
5. He was a leader who mediated in settling arguments; he taught religion and organised armed resistance to those opposed to the new Muslim community.
6. In Islamic history, women's roles were predominately to be wives and mothers and they were therefore regarded as subordinate to men.
7. a) further afield – in more distant places  
b) trustworthy – reliable/dependable
8. a) Adverbial clause of time  
b) It specifies when he hears the revelations from Allah.

9. a) protected – safeguarded/sheltered  
b) emigrated – left/moved  
c) disputes – quarrels/disagreements/arguments  
d) hostile to – opposed to

### 4. Summary (SB page 131)

#### Answers

1. Abu Talid was Muhammed's uncle who looked after him after his mother's death.
2. Khadija was a rich widow who employed Muhammad and later became his wife.

## C Vocabulary development

### 1. Synonyms (SB page 132)

#### Answers

- brought up – raised/cared for
- accompanied – went with
- publicly – openly
- powerful – influential
- followers – supporters
- destroyed – broke down

## D Grammatical structures

### 1. Complex sentences (SB page 132)

#### Answers

Main clause	Subordinate clause
1. They arrived late	because they missed the bus.
2. I am not happy	unless I pray five times a day.
3. We are requesting donations for the mosque,	which needs repainting.
4. They all believe in one God	Although Muslims and Christians differ in many ways
5. Muhammad preached	that there is only one God.

## **2. Adverbial clauses (SB page 134)**

### **Practice answers**

1. Tell him the good news as soon as he arrives. (f)
2. You can sit where you like. (e)
3. He spoke as if he meant business. (j)
4. He went to bed because he felt ill. (a)
5. I arrived early so as not to miss anything. (i)
6. He was so tall that he could touch the ceiling. (c)
7. He answers as quickly as his sister (does). (h)
8. I was secretly pleased that he was having difficulties even though I felt sorry for him. (d)
9. We shall win the match if we practice hard. (b)
10. He questioned them until no secret remained untold. (g)

## **4. Sentence completion (SB page 134)**

### **Answers**

(These are merely suggestions – other answers possible)

1. His father died before he was born.
2. He knew where he could find her.
3. He looked as if he had seen a ghost.
4. He argued against it although he agreed with her.
5. He found a quiet place in order that he might pray without interruption.
6. They were nervous because they did not know where to go.
7. They were so angry that they went home early.
8. If the teacher agrees, we can read the poetry under a tree.

# Unit 16 ***Business matters***

## **B** Reading

### 2. Questions (SB page 139)

#### Answers

1. a) out of a job – unemployed  
b) had been short-listed – was one of a list of applicants selected as possible employees  
c) never quite made it – had not succeeded in getting a job
2. They lived in a fairly wealthy area where many people owned cars; there were no mechanics working nearby.
3. They wanted to check that people would support them before they bought equipment.
4. They sold inferior quality tyres.
5. It involved a large capital outlay to stock enough tyres for the different types and sizes of cars.
6. To make ends meet – have enough money to pay expenses
7. He drew up a business plan to expand the business to a full workshop.
8. Don't put all your eggs in one basket – don't risk everything on one venture.
9. They needed more space to open more repair bays.
10. a) prosperous – wealthy/well-off/rich  
b) demurred – raised objections  
c) reputation – the opinion that others held of them  
d) exceeded – surpassed/ went beyond what was expected  
e) diversifying – offering more services or products  
f) cautiously – carefully
11. a) A car dealer franchise – a business that has the authorisation to sell various cars or spare parts for different makes of cars.  
b) The financial pages – the section of a newspaper that reports on business matters.

### 3. Discussion and opinion (SB page 139)

#### Possible answers (open to other opinions)

1. Yes. Peter was a qualified mechanical engineer; he valued his opinion; he took a cautious approach to business; he was prepared to put some of his own money into the business when they started; he drew up a sound business plan for the expansion of the business.
2. The location of the business was good; Peter insisted on stocking good quality tyres; they expanded the business gradually – they started small and grew as the demands of the community grew; he took on qualified staff; they were open to new possibilities.
3. He did not want his competitors to know his plans.

### 4. Summary (SB page 139)

#### Answers

Peter's business plan had a good financial basis and it meant they did not risk everything on one venture. The business plan also meant there would be other opportunities as a result of the good opinion which the community had of them.

## C Vocabulary development

### 1. Antonyms (SB page 140)

#### Answers

1. prosperous – poor
2. cheap – expensive
3. selling – buying
4. dangerous – safe
5. increasing – decreasing
6. cautiously – recklessly
7. reliable – untrustworthy
8. expand - contract

### 2. The register of finance (SB page 141)

#### Answers

Money is a subject of great interest to most people and most people want to get more of it. The lawless ones among us see robbery, (1) embezzlement (C), and other forms of stealing as their way to it. Others enrich themselves by using the posts they occupy in companies or government departments to collect bribes or (2) kickbacks (B) for the award of contracts. Those without any financial (3) acumen (A) whatever will merely save any money they acquire by keeping it in the proverbial box under the bed or hole in the ground, in which case, clearly, it earns no (4) interest (A). But most people with (5) funds (E) to spare will think of some kind of (6) investment (B), acting on the sound principle that one sum of money can be made to grow into a larger sum.

This can happen in various ways. In Nigeria small businesses are very popular; savings become the (7) capital (D) needed to establish a provisions shop, say, or to run a taxi. Although this type of business entails some (8) risk (A) it also offers the prospect of fairly quick and sometimes quite healthy (9) profits (E). Less enterprising citizens will prefer to put their money in savings or (10) deposit (C) accounts in banks, or they purchase interest-bearing Government (11) bonds (C) or (12)

shares (B) in companies that pay a regular (13) dividend (E).

Trading in stocks and shares is what large-scale financial dealings are all about, and in Nigeria, as in other countries, these are entirely carried out through the Stock Exchange. The Nigerian Stock Exchange has trading floors in Lagos, Port Harcourt and Kano. It also has branches in Kaduna, Onitsha and Ibadan. The middlemen of The Stock Exchange are known as (14) stockbrokers (A). They buy and sell shares on behalf of clients, for which they charge a (15) commission (D). Often, the client is a company seeking to purchase shares in another company, sometimes with a view to take it over completely. The reason is that several companies operate in a particular line of business, e.g. timber production or textiles, and each has a natural interest in driving out competitors and establishing a (16) monopoly (D). However, some of those dealing (17) on (B) the Stock Exchange are not there to further the interests of a company engaged in productive business. They are there merely to (18) speculate (C), i.e. to purchase shares when they are relatively cheap and sell them again when they fetch a higher price. At any one time certain shares are increasing in attractiveness and price, while others are less attractive and their price is falling.

Occasionally, there is a general loss of (19) confidence (A) in the Stock Exchange, people rush to sell all their shares and there may even be a worldwide Stock Market (20) crash (E). A major event of this type happened in 2009.

### 3. Idioms (SB page 141)

#### Answers

1. mud slinging – speaking badly of others
2. black market – the illegal buying or selling of goods

3. taking the bread and butter out of the mouths – depriving someone of earning a living
4. bullish – expecting share prices to rise
5. men of straw – worthless people/ people of no substance

## D Listening

### 3. Questions (SB page 142)

1. The economy performed poorly as a result of political tensions.
2. Beer sales were down as people had little money to spend.
3. The company's profits almost doubled.
4. Each shareholder received a dividend that was double the previous year's dividend.
5. The company pays its taxes and contributes to social and welfare organisations.
6. It contributes to and participates in sporting activities, offers educational scholarships to children of its employees and provides post-graduate scholarships to worthy Nigerians.
7. B very optimistic

## E Grammatical structures - complex sentences: reported speech

### 3. Writing (SB page 144)

#### Answers

1. They said that that they did not know the answer.
2. They reported that they had not won the competition.
3. They said that they were going to the meeting.
4. He announced that the company would be launching a new product in the near future.
5. They stated that they disliked it intensely.
6. He explained that he found marketing more interesting than sales.
7. He/she said that he/she had never been to the Stock Exchange before.

### 5. Writing a summary (SB page 145)

#### Answers

The speaker said that new political and social developments had not happened/materialised and this had had bad results. The weakness of the oil market had also contributed. As a result beer consumption had grown only slightly during the year. Despite these difficulties, the company's profits nearly doubled.

# Unit 17 *Unemployment*

## B Reading

### 3. Questions (SB page 149)

#### Answers

1. Unemployment
2. He was worried that if his family saw him on television they would be angry with him.
3. She protects his identity by addressing him by a false name and allows him to sit with his back to the cameras. She begins the interview by asking him very straightforward questions.
4. He would not be respected because he had completed senior school so was expected to work in the city and help support the family.
5. Own opinion
6. The attitude of the family and the community to the fact that they had paid for his education only for him to work on the farm.

### 5. Questions (SB page 150)

#### Answers

1. Yes, he was glad that he didn't get a job in the city because he now has a much better life living on the farm. The family has enough food and the combination of his knowledge and the family's practical experience means that the farm is productive.
2. He has earned the respect of the family and is planning to buy a pickup van with some of the profits he has saved.

## C Vocabulary development

### 1. The first interview (SB page 151)

#### Answers

- reluctant – unwilling
- turned me down – rejected me
- took me on – employed me
- in the same boat – in the same situation

### 2. The second interview (SB page 151)

#### Answers

- predicament – a difficult situation (the second syllable is stressed)
- white-collar job – a clerical job; a blue-collar worker is a manual labourer
- things have so far run smoothly – everything has gone well
- stepped up – increased
- more power to your elbow! – good luck with the hard work!

### 3. Phrasal verbs (SB page 151)

#### Answers

- get through – finish successfully
- set about – started looking for
- go about – what methods did you use
- apply for – make a request
- turned me down – rejected me
- took me on – offered me a job
- save up – keep for future use
- looking after – taking care of
- look down on – show less respect
- cut off from - isolated
- turn to – move on to
- go in for – begin (doing)
- fall back on – use in times of need
- step up – increase

## D Grammatical structures

### 2. Pair practice (SB page 152)

#### Answers

1. James replied that he had passed three subjects.
2. He answered that he had started looking for work.
3. James explained that he had applied for several jobs and was eventually employed as a waiter.
4. He replied that he did not.
5. He answered that this was certainly the case.
6. He told her he had.
7. In his reply, James explained that if he returned home his father would not respect him.

### 3. More practice (SB page 152)

#### Answers

Reported (indirect) question	Ibrahim's answer in reported (indirect) speech
1. The interviewer asked Ibrahim if his qualifications were the same as James's.	He replied that they were.
2. She asked him if he had had similar experiences when applying for jobs.	He answered that he had but that he had realised that he was wasting his time in the city.
3. She asked him why he had decided to become a farmer.	In his reply, he explained that he had learnt a lot about farming from his father and from his studies at school. He added that he had decided to diversify the crops which they grew.
4. She asked him if his farming ventures had been successful.	He said that they were because they grew their own food and he had saved money from the sale of cotton and tobacco.
5. She asked him about the attitude of his family.	He told her that he had ignored the criticism of his father and that the farm had increased production so he had earned respect.
6. Finally, she asked him if he planned to buy a car.	He answered that he wanted to buy a pickup van first.

## E Writing

### 2. Writing a summary (SB page 153)

#### Answers

The case of James is in marked contrast with that of Ibrahim Garba. He decided to return to his father's farm and ignored his father's criticism. A combination of his father's practical experience and the knowledge he had gained from his studies resulted in increased production on the farm. As a result, he had saved money from the sale of some of the crops and he planned to buy a pickup van in the near future.

## F Poetry

### 2. Questions (SB page 154)

#### Answers

1. The crops are ripening.
2. His father has been suffering with back problems.
3. She desperately wants her son to come home for a visit.
4. She is hard-working and determined to cope with the difficulties at home.
5. He is selfish, showing no concern for his family.
6. He is proud and stubborn.

7. She is upset that she cannot continue her education.
8. He seems to be uncaring because he is now 'a big man' in the city and has no time for those who raised and cared for him.
9. Guilty/embarrassed (own opinion)
10. Own opinion – possibly anger, sympathy for the mother, resentment of the father's attitude.

# Unit 18 A play

## B Reading

### 1. Before you read (SB page 157)

#### Answer

The proverb ‘Birds of a feather flock together’ means that people of similar character look for one another’s company.

### 2. Questions (SB page 158)

#### Answers

1. His master has resorted to desperate measures to make some money.
2. They show each other what is in the bags they are carrying to the market.
3. They are both on the way to the market to sell their goods and by travelling together they can protect each other.
4. They can swap their ‘goods’ without going to the market.
5. Each of them is a trickster.
6. Both of them make up their minds quickly.
7. The grin on his face may give the game away.
8. They do not want their trick to be discovered too soon.
9. They realise that the servants had discovered their lies.
10. ‘A man after my own heart’ means someone having the same interests as you.

## C Vocabulary development

### 2. The register of theatre (SB page 159)

#### Answers

Last Saturday, we all went to the (1) theatre in a group. At the (2) box office, our teacher collected our (3) tickets. We then trooped

through the entrance and down the (4) aisle and took our (5) seats in the front (6) row.

We sat down and, while we waited, read the (7) programme which gave details of the performance, including the (8) cast-list. The play was by the renowned Nigerian (9) playwright Wole Soyinka. The play, which was called *The Trials of Brother Jero*, was a (10) comedy about a fraudster named Jero who pretended to be very holy and religious. The play is a satire about tricksters who pretend to be religious leaders.

Soon, the (11) curtain rose on the play: the (12) scenery was simple, but effective: the play was set near the sea, and the (13) backcloth depicted a beach scene – sky, sea and sand, with a palm tree or two at each side. On the (14) stage there was a make-shift building, representing the hut where Jero conducted his beach-side services. The (15) costumes worn by the cast were modern dress; Jero himself was clad in white, but you could tell immediately that he was thoroughly untrustworthy, and the (16) audience settled down to enjoy the performance and eagerly awaited the (17) climax of the play when, they hoped, Jero would get his just desserts. I am not going to give away details of the (18) plot, and how the play ends, because that might spoil your enjoyment.

### 3. Cloze (SB page 160)

#### Answers

The civil unrest that pervades our society today is (1) uncalled for. The civilised world cannot (2) understand the type of hatred that would have provoked people to murder their fellow citizens in hundreds, as has happened in many parts of the country. The fact that

this is widespread makes it all the more (3) worrying. The argument has always been that people were manipulated into killing one another by those who (4) benefit from such killings. But what kind of people can be so easily manipulated to do things they would not (5) ordinarily have done of their own accord?

Education is very (6) important and people should have a reason for wanting to live. With mass poverty and unemployment existing alongside the (7) scandalous wealth of a small greedy minority, security is likely to be threatened in our country. Any government that sincerely wants to end religious and ethnic (8) conflicts must provide meaningful education and jobs for its own people. Education (9) cures ignorance. It is also the (10) duty of government to provide security for the governed.

## D Grammatical structures

### Verb tenses - revision (SB page 161)

#### Practice answers

Prior to 1994, life in Baruwa community on the outskirts of Lagos (1) was (A) simple and the estimated 300,000 residents (2) lived (C) in relative tranquillity. Their main concern was how to face the usual challenges of daily living.

However, all that (3) changed (B) as a special problem appeared. Some of the residents who (4) went (C) to draw water from a well noticed an oily substance in it. They dismissed it as a minor matter, but the substance began to (5) be noticed (C) in other wells.

After a while, those who sourced water from boreholes also began to (6) observe (C) changes in the taste and colour of the water they (7) obtained (B). In addition, an unusual odour started to waft around the environment.

Traditional religious believers in the community did not take the matter lightly. They resorted to a series of sacrifices to (8) appease (C) the gods of the land over the strange development. When that effort failed, a committee (9) was set up (B) to trace the source of the contaminant. This action (10) yielded (A) results, as a point of petroleum products leakage was detected at a nearby primary school.

#### Practice answers

The legal representative of the Baruwa community, Mr Bob Olukoya, said (Past Simple) the spillage in Baruwa has been (Present Perfect Simple) a problem to Lagos State since 1994. ‘Baruwais sitting (Present Continuous) on a time-bomb waiting to explode,’ the lawyer said. (Past Simple) He added (Past Simple) that the services of experts and consultants have been employed (Present Perfect Simple), but ‘Up till now we have not been able (Present Perfect Simple) to detect the exact point of the leakages. I first got (Past Simple) involved in the issue early in 2000, but we are still fetching (Present Continuous) petroleum products from over 300 wells in Baruwa. It is (Present Simple) unfortunate that we cannot (Present Simple) find the source. Nigeria is losing (Present Continuous) money, the masses are not getting (Present Continuous) the benefit of their borehole, and they are living (Present Continuous) under the fear of explosion at any time because of the volatility of petroleum products.’ He went (Past Simple) on to say that ‘for the past twelve years the people of Baruwa have not been able (Present Perfect Simple) to get potable water. Currently, they travel (Present Simple) kilometres every day to get water, and the road to the community is (Present Simple) so bad that water tankers cannot (Present Simple) even get there.’

**Practice (more about irregular verbs)**

**Answers (SB page 162)**

1. The book cost N260.00 so I refused to buy it.
2. When they saw his face, they all burst out laughing.
3. After the people had cast their votes, the ballot boxes were taken away.
4. Rafiu has been chosen to represent us.
5. He has forgotten most of what he learned at school.

6. The corpse stank because the man had been long dead.
7. They have split the association from top to bottom.
8. I lost all my money when I was on my way to school.
9. The recipe said I should add ground pepper.
10. I forbade her to leave the house, but she disobeyed me.

# Unit 19 An examination

## Part 1 – Structure and lexis

### A. Structure (SB page 164)

#### Answers

1. The photo he took of me didn't (B) come out well.
2. They didn't (D) find anyone at home.
3. I drink a lot of water (B) when the weather is hot.
4. If we could go backwards through (A) time we would know more about the life of our ancestors.
5. I want to buy this film. How much (C) does it cost?
6. Femi is not in his room. He may (D) have gone to the toilet.
7. If you put the meat on the fire now, by five o'clock it (D) will have been boiling for nearly one hour.
8. We played several rounds of WOT, but I didn't win (A) any of them.
9. 'Please ask my guardian,' she said. 'I know (B) he will be around tomorrow.'
10. (B) The Head Prefect gave me this punishment.
11. Only (C) a few people turned up for the launching.
12. I think that (B) childhood is the best time of one's life.
13. Yesterday at this time they (D) were holding a meeting.
14. A (B) cloud of smoke came from the exhaust of the tanker in front.
15. I (A) lent her my notes, but she never returned them.
16. My father has (D) more problems than he can cope with.
17. I travelled down (C) the River Niger in a canoe.
18. When you breathe in (C) deeply plenty of air enters your lungs.
19. (A) The kitchen door was closed.
20. He took the knife, cut the meat, and (B) put the knife back in the drawer.
21. I loved my parents, but (B) neither of them is alive today.
22. Listen! The man I told you about (D) is speaking.

### B. Lexis (SB page 165)

#### Answers

The practice of burning the bush before planting is very common in Nigeria. Burning (23) (B) exposes the soil to (24) (A) erosion. When farmers (25) (B) set fire to the bush, the heat (26) (D) destroys many nutrients in the soil. Sulphur, one of the most (27) (C) vital plant nutrients, is lost. Frequent burning also (28) (C) reduces soil fertility by destroying a number of soil bacteria which are (29) (B) killed by the heat. Instead of burning, the bush should be cut (30) (C) down, and (31) (D) allowed to rot.

#### Synonyms answers

32. Many business people are extremely discriminating about the hotels they choose to stay in.  
A selective
33. The government is taking urgent action against negligent drivers.  
(D) careless
34. I cannot comprehend why this country is so often in a state of crisis.  
(A) understand
35. The speaker said that she found the present situation incredible.  
(A) unbelievable

36. The candidate did not have high political ambitions.  
(B) aims

#### Antonyms answers

37. The policemen *allowed* the women to vote.  
(B) forbade
38. Is it *safe* to travel on that road these days?  
(B) dangerous
39. All their meetings were held in *public*.  
(C) private
40. It was *unclear* why their meetings were held in public.  
(D) unknown

## Part 2 – Comprehension and summary

### A. Comprehension (SB page 166)

#### Answers

1. (D) African and Asian beetles help Australia
2. (C) they use the dung as food for themselves and their offspring.
3. (C) they cannot cope with the droppings of domestic animals imported from abroad.
4. (B) hundreds of thousands of hectares are lost annually.
5. (B) by carrying out an experiment.
6. (B) native
7. (D) burying the dung before the flies can develop.
8. (E) in both tropical and temperate zones.
9. (D) perform the functions described in A, B and C.
10. (A) a serious article in a newspaper.

### Summary (SB page 168)

#### Answers

1. They remove the dung from the pastures. They fertilise the soil by carrying the dung below the ground. They help to control infestations of pests that breed in the dung.
2. The three pests are the bush fly, buffalo fly and parasitic worms.
3. Different species of dung beetles are needed for the many climatic regions in Australia.

## Part 4 – Oral English

### Section 1 (SB page 169)

#### Answers

1. cot – (B) what
2. school – (D) shoe
3. jaw – (A) tore
4. trunk – (D) done
5. take – (A) freight
6. girl – (D) work

### Section 2 (SB page 169)

#### Answers

7. their – (B) then
8. chain – (B) watch
9. sharp – (C) wish
10. large – (B) jeer
11. visit – (B) several
12. never – (C) knee

### Section 3 (SB page 169)

#### Answers

13. bleed – (A) reed
14. seize – (B) breeze
15. howl – (D) bowel
16. ashen – (D) fashion

**Section 4 (SB page 169)****Answers**

- 17. (C) un-POP-ul-ar
- 18. (B) im-POSS-ib-le
- 19. (B) ed-uc-A-tion
- 20. (C) MATH-em-at-ics

**Section 5 (SB page 170)****Answers**

- 21. (C) although
- 22. (D) fixture
- 23. (D) benefit
- 24. (C) material

**Section 6 (SB page 170)****Answers**

- 25. (C) Did Tundepass some of his examinations?
- 26. (B) Did your brother drive to Accra last week?

**Section 7 (SB page 170)****Answers**

- 27. (A) sought
- 28. (B) here
- 29. (C) bother
- 30. (A) shudder