# LITERATURE IN ENGLISH SS3 UNIFIED SCHEMES OF WORK

WEEK 1: REVISION OF LAST TERM’S WORK (B) PLOT SUMMARY OF

WILLIANS SHAKEPEARS;S OTHELLO

WEEK 2: WILLIAM SHAKESPEARS OTHELLO, READING SUMMARY AND IN-

DEPTH ANALYSIS OF ACT ONE

WEEK 3: READING, SUMMARY AND IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF ACT TWO OF OTHELLO

WEEK 4: READING, SUMMARY AND IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF ACT THREE OF OTHELLO

WEEK 5: READING, SUMMARY AND IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF ACT FOUR OF OTHELLO

WEEK 6: READING, SUMMARY AND IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF ACT FIVE OF OTHELLO

WEEK 7&8 INTRODUCTION TO THE UNSEEN PROSE

1. FEATURES OF UNSEEN PROSE (A) SHORT COMPREHENSION PASSAGE WITH OR WITHOUT ATITLE (B) THE PLOT STRUCTURE IS VERY STRAIGHT FORWARD AND SEQUENTIAL (C) THE PASSAGE IS ALWAYS WITHIN THE RANGE OF STUDENT’S EXPERINCE.
2. TOOLS OF UNSEEN PASSAGE ANALYSIS: (A) COMPREHENSIVE READING AND UNDERSTSANDING (B) SAMPLES OF UNSEEN PASSAGE TO BRING OUT THE NARRATIVE ELEMENTS LIKE THEME, PLOT, SETTING, MOOD, ATTITUDE, ATMOSPHERE, NARRATIVE TECHNIQUES.

WEEK 9&10 INTRODUCTION TO THE UNSEEN POEM (I) FEATURES OF

UNSEEN POEM (A) SHORT POEM (B) SIMPLE LANGUAGE (II)

TOOLS FOR UNSEEN POEM ANALYSIS (A) COMPREHENSIVE

ANALYSIS OF UNSEEN POEMS (B) SAMPLES OF UNSEEN POEM

TO BRING OUT POETIC DEVICES LIKE IRONY, METAPHOR,

SIMILE, PERSONIFICATION, PUN, ALLITERATION, ASSONANCE

, PARADOX. (C) SAMPLES OF UNSEEN POEM TO BRING OUT

STRUCTURE/FORM, MENTRICAL PATTERN, RHYMING SCHEMES

ETC.

WEEK 11: PRINCIPLES OF ANSWERING CONTEXT AND LITERATURE

QUESTIONS E.G COMMENT, NARRATE, DESCRIBE, COMPARE

AND CONTRAST ETC

WEEK 12: REVISION AND EXAMINATION

SS3

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH (IST TERM)

**WEEK SEEVEN (7 &8)**

**TOPIC:INTRODUCTION TO THE UNSEEN PROSE.**

1a. Features of unseen Prose

. The following are some of features of unseen prose.

(i) Suspense: This technique involves the creating of expectation through deliberate delay of information. It is commonly used to provoke reader participation.

(ii) Flash back: This is a narrative techniques use to bring into focus earlier occurrence in the course of a chronological sequence of events. It involves injecting past happenings in the life of a character into the present.

(iii) Foreshadowing: By this device a writer provides hints in the story about a further happenings. It gives the reader an intimacy on an event which is to follow on later in the action.

(iv) Interior Monologue: This involves a cheater talking alone. It is mostly used in drama where it is called a dramatic monologue. It is also known as “stream of consciousness” and it perfect form.

(v) Dialogue: Mostly used in drama dialogue involves a verbalexchange between two or more people in a work of art.

(vi) Digression: This is a narrative technique that involves deliberate presentation that of ideas or situation which do not involve the main plot.

(vii) Point of view: This refers to the angle or perceptive from which the story is told. It underscores the use of narrator or stay teller who could be the author or is characterizes are told through any of the following:

\* Participant point of view (Ist person narrative techniques)

\* Non-Participant point of view

- The third person, narrative method e.g. using (He She, and they) - Ominiscent point of view: Method of storytelling that give narrator the all knowing power of God and could see the inner recesses of the character

(viii) Parable: This is a short fictitious story tell moral or religious principles.

(ix) Myth: Traditionally, it means stories about gods or contrived scope of reasoning.

(a) COMPEHENSION PASSAGE WITH OR WITHOU A TITLE

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the question’s which follow:

The raven came flying around the hills in raiding parties; sometimes, I think with the express purpose of annoying the falcons which nest there. The falcons quick to anger at any time, were obviously in a heat of fury when the ravens came scouting along the cliff. Hunting down time after, the wing almost closed. The falcon would attempt to drive away the raven. The latter, however, flew unconcernedly to and fro; only at the last split second of each falcon’s ready for the death blow, did the raven turn over sideway to present that remarkable wedge of break which could transfix the falcon were it to continue its wild descend. But the falcon, knowing its match, does not strike an adult raven, though it may kill a young one which has not yet acquired the agility characteristic of its race Question:

1. Describe brief it in your own words.

(a) The falcon’s method of attack

(b) The raven’s method of defense

(c) Two qualifies which, in the opinion of the write, are possessed by falcons.

2. Discuss the author’s style of writing stating whether his story has been a success or a failure

**WEEK NINE & TEN (9 &10)**

**TOPIC: INTRODUCTION TO THE UNSEEN POEM**

(I) Features of unseen poem

(ii) The unseen poem must be short

(iii) Use simple language. For example

I hear a sudden cry of Pain!

There is a rabbit in a snare

Now I hear the cry again

But I cannot kill from where

But I cannot tell from where

He is calling out for aid

Crying on the frightened air,

Making everything afraid

Making everything afraid

Wrinkling up his little face,

And the cry again for aid

And I cannot find the place!

And I cannot find the place

Where his paw is in the same

Little one! Oh little one!

I am searching everywhere.

QUESTION:

i. Give a Suitable but short title to this poem

ii. what is the Rhyme Scheme?

iii. The poet repeats the last line at every in the stanza in the first line of the next stanza. Why do you the poet does this? What effect has this on his style of writing?

iv. What is the mood of the mood of the poet in writing this piece?

v. Comment on the use of wrinkling in line 2 of the third stanza.