

# Module 11

## Speech

### Stress pattern: words with similar stress pattern

You have already learnt in your earlier lessons that some words are usually stressed in normal speech while others are not. Can you remember some of the words in each group?

In this lesson, you will learn more about poly-syllabic words that have similar stress patterns.

A	B	C	D
'table be'cause 'culture 'public	be'hind a'way a'part 'river	sy'llabic com'ponent maga'zine re'cession	'sacrifice 'simplify op'ponent 'glorify

1. Study the words in columns A, B, C, and D above. Notice that all the words in each column have the same stress pattern except one.
2. Listen attentively as your teacher pronounces the words in each column. Then identify the word with the different stress patterns.
3. From the teacher's pronunciation, you would observe the following:
  - i. In column (A), all the words are stressed on the first syllable except "because" which is stressed on the second syllable.
  - ii. In column (B), all the words are stressed on the second syllable except "river" which is stressed on the first syllable.
  - iii. In column (C), all the words are stressed on the second syllable except "magazine" which is stressed on the third syllable.
  - iv. In column (D), all the words are stressed on the first syllable except "opponent" which is stressed on the second syllable.

## Practice

In the following options A to D, all the words except one have the same stress pattern. Identify the one with the different stress pattern.

1. A. calculate B. regulate C. propagate D. promotion	2. A. concern B. farmer C. picture D. tailor	3. A. material B. impression C. asbestos D. artisan	4. A. question B. demand C. explain D. insist
5. A. satisfy B. commercial C. verify D. beautify	6. A. sister B. debate C. agree D. mistake	7. A. dangerous B. capable C. character D. insertion	8. A. divorce B. vulture C. sugar D. recent
9. A. doctor B. painter C. tutor D. nation	10. A. personnel B. ascertain C. verbatim D. intervene		

## Grammatical Structure

### Active and passive voice

In module 5, we learnt about the active and passive voice. We discovered that when the action is performed by the subject, the verb is in the active voice, otherwise the verb is in the passive voice.

In *Functional English* for SS Book 1, we also studied about various tenses. In this module we want to learn how the active and passive voices are expressed in the different tenses. You will make use of your knowledge of tenses in this lesson.

#### A. Active and passive voices in the present tense

Below are examples of how the active and passive voices are expressed in the present tense.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. He <i>eats</i> snakes.	Snakes are eaten by him.
2. They <i>make</i> the bed.	The bed is made by them.
3. He <i>provides</i> for his family.	The family is provided for by him.
4. Do you <i>pick</i> oranges?	Are oranges picked by you?
5. The prince <i>spends</i> money recklessly.	Money is spent recklessly by the prince
6. She <i>sews</i> dresses.	Dresses are sewn by her.
7. The cattle-rearer <i>rides</i> the horse.	The horse is ridden by the cattle rearer.
8. The businessman <i>misspells</i> my name.	My name was mis-spelt by the businessman.
9. My father <i>resets</i> the clock daily.	The clock is reset by my father daily.
10. She <i>re-writes</i> her letters.	Her letters are re-written by her.

#### The active and passive voices in the simple past tense

Below are examples of how sentences in the active and passive voices

are expressed in the past tense.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. The parents left the children at home.	The children were left at home by their parents.
2. She burnt the bushes.	The bushes were burnt by her.
3. The bore the loss.	The loss was borne by them.
4. I rode the horse.	The horse was ridden by me.
5. Peter wrote the article.	The article was written by Peter.
6. Okon tore the letter.	The letter was torn by Okon.
7. Ifeoma outgrew her dress.	Her dress was outgrown by Ifeoma.
8. Mrs Eze sewed the dress.	The dress was sown by Mrs Eze.
9. The priest spoke those words.	Those words were spoken by the priest.
10. The hunter broke the gun.	The gun was broken by the hunter.

### Active and passive voices in the present continuous tense

Below are examples of how the active and passive voices are expressed in the present continuous tense.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. The old man is riding the bicycle.	The bicycle is being ridden by the old man.
2. They are stripping the man naked.	The man is being stripped naked by them.
3. She is drawing a picture.	A picture is being drawn by her.
4. Bassey is planting a flower.	A flower is being planted by Bassey.
5. They are fixing the wardrobe.	The wardrobe is being fixed by them.
6. Peter is toasting a slice of bread.	A slice of bread is being toasted by Peter.
7. Mother is buying some apples.	Some apples are being bought by Mother.
8. Maria is seeking for assistance.	Assistance is being sought by Maria.
9. The steward is setting the table.	The table is being set by the steward.
10. The hen is laying eggs.	Eggs are being laid by the hen.

## Active and passive voices in the present perfect tense

Below are examples of how sentences in the present perfect tense are expressed in the active and passive voices.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. He has cooked the meal.	The meal has been cooked by him.
2. She has passed the examination.	The examination has been passed by her.
3. I have borrowed the book.	The book has been borrowed by me.
4. Julie has drawn the picture	The picture has been drawn by Julie.
5. Aunty has cooked dinner.	Dinner has been cooked by Aunty.
6. Smith has worn the jacket.	The jacket has been worn by Smith.
7. Mama has swept the compound.	The compound has been swept by Mama.
8. The dog has eaten the bone.	The bone has been eaten by the dog.
9. She has closed the windows.	The windows have been closed by her.
10. The principal closed the school.	The school has been closed by the principal.

## Exercise

- Change these sentences to the active voice.
  - The letter was written by her.
  - She was asked to resign by her husband.
  - That car was washed by my driver.
  - The washing machine is being operated by Peter.
  - Sittu state government is being run by a cheat.
  - The interview was attended by many people.
  - The new school was being run by a 70-year- old retired teacher.
  - The tyres are controlled by the steering.
  - He is driven by a strong passion to get rich.
  - Binta was suspended by the chairman.
- Complete each of the following statements with words chosen from A – D.
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ on this street for five years next April.
    - shall be living
    - shall have lived
    - have lived
    - shall live

- E. live
- ii. I \_\_\_\_\_ French ever since I came to this school.
- A. had been studying
  - B. was studying
  - C. am studying
  - D. studied
  - E. have been studying
- iii. My friend now \_\_\_\_\_ to go to America to study English.
- A. plans
  - B. is planning
  - C. has planned
  - D. has been planning
  - E. was planning.
- iv. Nowadays the governor \_\_\_\_\_ to Lagos by road.
- A. goes
  - B. used to go
  - C. has gone
  - D. was going.
- v. My suggestion \_\_\_\_\_ by the council at this moment.
- A. considering
  - B. is being considered
  - C. considered
  - D. considers
  - E. is considered.
- vi. He \_\_\_\_\_ his calculation just as the bell rang.
- A. used to finish
  - B. finished
  - C. have finished
  - D. had been finishing.
- vii. She \_\_\_\_\_ for 5 competitions with no success. Now she is planning to complete her studies.
- A. enter
  - B. is entering
  - C. has entered
  - D. was entering
  - E. has entered
- viii. The invalid ..... by my wife.
- A. looked after
  - B. looking after
  - C. looks after
  - D. is being looked after
  - E. has been looked after.
- ix. This door \_\_\_\_\_ many times this year.
- A. has been repaired
  - B. has repaired

- C. repaired  
D. had been repaired
- x. All the letters \_\_\_\_\_ by the new secretary.  
A. had signed  
B. signed  
C. signing  
D. were signing  
E. were signed

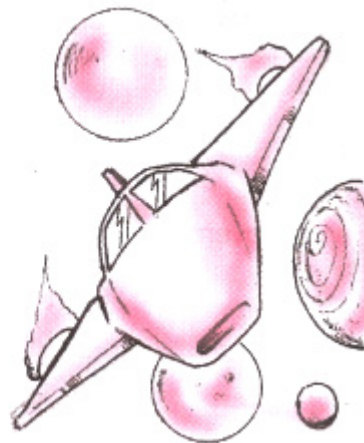
3. Make 10 sentences from the table below:

The trailer	was driven	by a teenager.
The horse	was ridden	by a lady.
	was washed	by a servant.
	was controlled	
The house	is being overseen	by the caretaker.
The work	is being supervised	by the young wife.
The project	is being assessed	by the supervisor.

## Reading Comprehension

**Before you read the passage, *discuss the following points very carefully.***

- ⊗ *Have you ever thought of flying in an aeroplane? Or indeed have you ever travelled by air?*
- ⊗ *Have you ever thought of how man started to fly?*
- ⊗ *Who invented the aeroplane? Or was it an invention that is difficult to credit to just one person but was developed by several contributors?*
- ⊗ *What is the place of air travel in Nigeria today?*



**Now, read the following passage in as short a time as possible. Record your time.**

### Aviation

When we talk of aviation, we refer to the use of aircraft, which are machines designed for flight in the air. More generally, the term also describes the activities, industries and regulatory bodies associated with aircraft, including aeroplanes and helicopters. There are records of early short distance flights during the ninth to eleventh centuries, such as the parachute flight of Armen Firman and the glider flight of Abbas Firnas. For such "flights", the "airmen" tethered themselves to their contraptions, jumped from a high hill, and then glided downward. Of course, such could not be sustained over a long time and distance since the contraptions had no mechanical power.

The modern age of aviation began with the first flight on 21 November 1783, in a hot air balloon designed by the Montgolfier brothers. Such became increasingly frequent over progressively longer distances throughout the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. On 17 December 1903, the Wright brothers flew the first successful powered aeroplane, though their aircraft could fly for only a short distance due to control problems. The adoption of ailerons, hinged to the rear end of the plane, made aircraft much easier to control. Just a decade later, at the start of World War 1 in 1914, planes could be used for military purposes.

Aircraft began to transport people and cargoes as larger and more reliable planes were manufactured. In the 1930s the Douglas DC-3 plane became the first to be used for commercial passenger transportation. This started the modern era of passenger airline service. By the beginning of the World War II, many towns and cities had built airports and there were numerous qualified pilots available. The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft.

After the World War II, especially in North America, both private and commercial aviation increased greatly, as thousands of pilots were demobilised and many inexpensive war-surplus aircraft became available. Airplane manufacturers expanded production to provide light aircraft for the new middle class market. By the 1950s, the development of civil jets grew, with the Boeing 707 being the first widely used passenger jet. At the same time, turboprop propulsion began to appear for smaller commuter planes, making it possible to serve small volume routes in a much wider range of weather conditions.

In Nigeria, air travel is becoming progressively widespread. Most of the states have either an airport or at least an airstrip and there are several private airlines that possess anything from just two aircraft to about a dozen. This development has made it possible for people to commute between Abuja, the federal capital, and some state capitals such as Lagos, for civil service work and business. Although the cost of air travel is high going by the standard of the average Nigerian, the relatively high safety standard and the much higher speed associated with it have made air travel very attractive. (477 words)

**Without going back to the passage, answer the following questions:**

1. From this passage, we can say that aviation has to do with
  - A. aeroplane flights.
  - B. airship flights.
  - C. aircraft and their operations.
  - D. airline daily schedules.
2. The first “flights” in history were powered by
  - A. small machines.
  - B. human muscle.
  - C. the wind.
  - D. jet engines.
3. The word “tethered” is used to indicate that the first flying objects
  - A. flew without engines.
  - B. were powered by the wind.
  - C. were privately designed and operated.
  - D. had the flyer attached to them.
4. Airplanes were used in the two World Wars for
  - A. transporting soldiers only.
  - B. conveying military materials only.
  - C. firing weapons only.
  - D. transporting personnel and several military purposes.
5. Many Nigerians now travel by flying because
  - A. planes are faster and safer.
  - B. there are very many airports.
  - C. most people are affluent enough to afford it.
  - D. many people have to cover great distances quickly.

***Read the passage again, and answer the following questions:***

6. Do you think there were real flights before the modern era? Give your reasons.
7. Why is the term “tethered” used in referring to the first “flights”?
8. What roles do aeroplanes play in wars?
9. Why is it that most Nigerians can still not travel by flying on a regular basis? (There are several factors.)

## **Summary Work**

In three connected short sentences, summarise

- a. how man first took to the air;
- b. the invention of powered aircraft; and

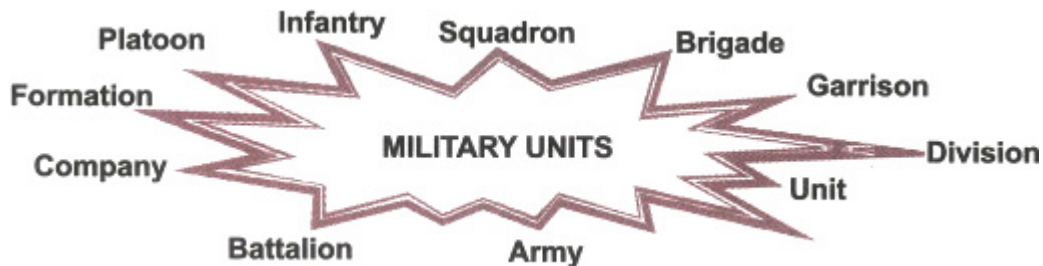


c. aviation in Nigeria.

## Vocabulary Development

### Words associated with military units

In the previous module, we explained various military ranks and tried to arrange them in order of seniority. In this module, we are considering words that are associated with military units. We also call this **organisation of an army**. So the words associated with this are referred to as **register of military units**. In order to have a good understanding of this, study the diagram below:



### Activity I

There is a list of military units in the table below. Check the meaning of each word in the dictionary. The first one is done for you.

WORDS	MEANING
1. Platoon	Body of soldiers commanded by a lieutenant
2. Brigade	
3. Infantry	
4. Squadron	
5. Garrison	
6. Barracks	
7. Company	
8. Unit	
9. Army	
10. Division	
11. Battalion	

### Activity II

Now form a correct sentence with each of the following words:

1. battalion	3. squadron	5. barracks	7. infantry
2. division	4. garrison	6. platoon	8. army

### Activity III

Complete the following sentences using appropriate words in the table above:

1. The smallest group of soldiers is called a \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are three squads making a \_\_\_\_\_
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ constitutes several platoons.
4. A group of companies make a \_\_\_\_\_
5. A division is made up of several \_\_\_\_\_

## Continuous Writing

### Informal letter writing€"2

Your younger brother has been offered an admission to study Science Education in a Nigerian university. Write to him, sending words of congratulations and offer some useful advice.

Anglican Grammar  
School  
P.O. Box 2886  
Abeokuta.  
10 April 2007.

My dear brother,

Thank you so much for the short note you sent me through your friend, Mr Obot. Apart from the content of the note, he also informed me of your ambition to study Science Education in the University of Ibadan. You are very lucky indeed to have been admitted to this university noted for high standard.

I was very surprised to hear that Miss Eze was not admitted. I learnt that when her UME and school certificate results could not see her through. You see, both results count very much to secure an admission.

So, I should congratulate you on this great feat! We thank God that Daddy's prayer is now answered. You remembered that he had once said that he would want one of his children to be a science teacher. Besides, you had always wanted to be a teacher. You are once again commended for your outstanding performance, particularly in your school certificate examinations. I commend you. I am highly impressed. I am proud of you, brother.

It is one thing to get admitted into a university, it is another to cope effectively. You need to be very hardworking in the University of Ibadan. You know that our father also attended U.I. and has told us a lot about

the institution. Please brother, you are one of the hopes of the family and should not let the family down. Attend lectures regularly and do your assignments very promptly.

There are different kinds of people in the university. I think you are aware that there are many cults there. One of the most grievous mistakes you can make is to join any of the cults. It is like mortgaging one's life. Do not try it at all. The university also condemns it. Do not be tempted into joining any of them.

Finally, please find out very well. I learnt that U.I. is also noted for character and learning. Ensure that as you pass through the university, you should allow the university to pass through you. Your character must be in tune with the quality of learning you are receiving. I wish you a successful completion of the course. I send my sincere greetings to your friends.

Yours sincerely,

Segun.

- a. Now that you have read this typical example of an informal letter, can you identify its features? List them.
- b. Then write a similar letter to a friend who has just been admitted to a Nigerian polytechnic.