

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------|------|-------------------------|
| 377. | Troop, troupe | 396. | Weather, whether |
| 378. | Tuba, tuber | 397. | Weir, we're |
| 379. | Vain, vane, vein | 398. | Were, whirr |
| 380. | Vale, veil | 399. | Wet, whet |
| 381. | Vial, vile | 400. | Weald, wheeled |
| 382. | Wail, wale, whale | 401. | Which, witch |
| 383. | Wain, wane | 402. | Whig, wig |
| 384. | Waist, waste | 403. | While, wile |
| 385. | Waive, wave | 404. | Whine, wine |
| 386. | Wall, waul | 405. | Whirl, whorl |
| 387. | War, wore | 406. | Whirled, world |
| 388. | Warn, worn | 407. | Whit, wit |
| | | 408. | White, wight |
| 389. | Watt, what | 409. | Who's, whose |
| 390. | Wax, whacks | 410. | Wood, would |
| 391. | Way, weigh | 411. | Yaw, yore, your, you're |
| 392. | We, wee | 412. | Yoke, yolk |
| 393. | Weak, week | 413. | You'll, yule |
| 394. | We'd, weed | | |
| 395. | Weal, we'll, wheel | | |

Exercise

Write two words pronounced the same way as each of the following words.

- (a) B (b) C (c) I (d) P (e) T (f) U

SILENT LETTERS

In English there are letters that are usually not pronounced in certain words. Let us have a look

at these letters and words in which they are silent.

Letter 'A'

- Logically Romantically Artistically
- Musically Stoically

Letter 'B'

- Aplomb • Crumb • Limb • Succumb
- Bomb • Debt • Numb • Thumb
- Climb • Jamb • Plumb • Tomb
- Comb • Lamb • Subtle • Womb

Letter 'C'

- Ascend • Crescent • Fluorescent • Resuscitate
- Abscess • Descend • Isosceles • Scenario
- Ascent • Descent • Luminescent • Scene
- Conscience • Discipline • Muscle • Scent
- Conscious • Fascinate • Obscene • Scissors

Letter 'D'

- Wednesday • Pledge • Handkerchief
- Hedge • Grudge
- Dodge • Sandwich

Letter 'E'

- Hate • Like • Lessen
- Name • Hope • Surprised

Letter 'G'

- Align • Benign • Champagne • Consign
- Assign • Campaign • Cologne • Gnarl

- Gnash
- Gnome
- Reign
- Gnaw
- Gnu
- Sign

Letter 'H'

- Honest
- Archeology
- Cholera
- Echo
- Hour
- Architect
- Charisma
- Loch
- Heir
- Archives
- Chemical
- Shepherd
- Honour
- Chaos
- Chemist
- Monarch
- Ache
- Character
- Chorus
- Scheme
- Anchor
- Choir
- psych

Letter 'I'

- Business
- Parliament

Letter 'K'

- Knock
- Kneel
- Knight
- Know
- Knapsack
- Knell
- Knit
- Knowledge
- Knave
- Knew
- Knob
- Knuckle
- Knead
- 9. Knickers
- Knock
- Knee
- Knife
- Knot

Letter 'L'

- Calm
- Walk
- Calf
- Folk
- Half
- Would
- Salmon
- Balk
- Talk
- Should
- Yolk

Letter 'N'

- Autumn
- Column
- Condemn

- Damn

- Hymn

- Solemn

Letter 'O'

- Lesson

Letter 'P'

- Psychology

- Psychiatrist

- Receipt

- Pneumonia

- Psychotherapy

- Corps

- Pseudo

- Psychotic

- Coup

Letter 'S'

- Island

- Apropos

- Aisle

- Bourgeois

Letter 'T'

- Apostle

- glisten

- mortgage

- whistle

- Bristle

- hustle

- nestle

- wrestle

- Bustle

- jostle

- rustle

- Castle

- listen

- thistle

- fasten

- moisten

- trestle

Letter 'U'

- baguette

- disguise

- guillotine

- guitar

- biscuit

- guess

- guilt

- rogue

- build

- guide

- guilty

- silhouette

- built

- guild

- guilty

- colleague

- circuit

- guile

- guise

- tongue

Letter 'W'

- awry

- sword

- wrap

- wrath

- playwright

- wrangle

- wrapper

- wreak

- wreath
- wreck
- wreckage
- wren
- wrench
- wretched
- wriggle
- wring
- wrinkle
- wrist
- writ
- write
- wrote
- wrong
- writhe
- wrong
- wrought
- wrung
- wry

Exercise

Identify the silent letter(s) in:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| i. debtor | xx. Clothes |
| ii. isle | xxi. Cupboard |
| iii. mock | xxii. Faux |
| iv. depot | xxiii. Mnemonic |
| v. acquit | xxiv. Numb |
| vi. womb | xxv. Rendezvous |
| vii. patios | xxvi. Catalogue |
| viii. thyme | xxvii. Vegetable |
| ix. handsome | xxviii. Asthma |
| x. sandwich | xxix. months |
| xi. government | xxx. debris |
| xii. listen | |
| xiii. Christmas | |
| xiv. Whether | |
| xv. Rapport | |
| xvi. Ballet | |
| xvii. Chalet | |
| xviii. Aplomb | |
| xix. Ricochet | |

RIDDLES

- A riddle is a statement or a question with veiled meaning posed as a puzzle to be solved.
- The riddles play functions such as:
 - They boost the creativity of kids.
 - They entertain.
- Some examples of riddles include:
 - What gets wetter and wetter the more it dries? A towel.
 - What can you catch but not throw? A cold.
 - What goes around the world but stays in a corner? A stamp.
 - Give me food, and I will live; give me water, and I will die. What am I ? Fire.

Riddling Process

- There are two parties involved: the audience (respondents) and the challenger(or the riddler).
- There are basically four stages of a riddling process, but at times six.
- The parts of the riddling process are:
 - (1) The riddler challenges the audience. The challenge differs from community to community. Some phrases used here include: riddle riddle!, I have a riddle! Etc.
 - (2) The respondents accept the challenge. The invitations include: riddle come! Throw it! Etc.
 - (3) The riddler then poses the riddle.
 - (4) The guess or guesses. The audience tries to come up with the solution. If they are unable, then the next part follows.
 - (5) The challenger asks for a prize. The prize can be a town or city, or any other thing. The challenger accepts the prize.
 - (6) Then the solution is given by the challenger.

Exercise

Read the riddling convention below and then identify its six parts.

Challenger: I have a riddle!

Respondent: Throw it.

Challenger: What comes down but never goes up?

Respondent: Wind

Challenger: no, try again.

Respondent: Bird

Challenger: What will you give me if I offer the solution?

Respondent: You will have the entire fire to yourself.

Challenger: The answer is **rain**.

FEATURES OF OGRE STORIES AND TRICKSTERS

(a) OGRE STORIES

- ❖ An ogre usually represents an evil.
- ❖ Ogres are usually destroyed at the end.
- ❖ They have happy endings.

Functions of Ogre Stories

1. They warn against strangers.
2. They caution youth against marrying the people they don't know.
- 3.

(b) TRICKSTER STORIES

- ❖ A character makes up for a physical weakness with cunning and subversive humour.
- ❖ The trickster alternatives between:
 - i. Cleverness and stupidity;
 - ii. Kindness and cruelty;
 - iii. Deceiver and deceived; and
 - iv. Breaker of taboos and creator of culture.

MASTERY OF CONTENT

DEBATE

- A formal contest of argumentation between two sides is what debate is.
- Debate embodies the ideals of reasoned argument, and tolerance for divergent points of view.
- There are two sides in the debate: **the proposition** and the **opposition**.
- These two teams are presented with a resolution, such as, '**Girls and Boys Should play in a mixed football team.**'
- The teams are given enough preparation time.
- The team affirming the resolution speaks first.
- The opposing team then must refute the arguments offered by the affirming team and offer arguments rejecting the resolution.
- Both sides are given the opportunity to present their positions and to directly question the other team.
- Neutral judge (s) then evaluate the persuasiveness of the arguments and offer constructive

feedback.

Preparation Time

This is the time you have from when the motion is announced to the beginning of the debate. During this time:

1. Research on the motion to get facts. The facts can be got from the teachers, other students, etc.
2. Write notes on the facts. You can once in a while look at them during your presentation.
3. Practice how to speak. Do it in front of friends and relatives, as well as in front of a mirror.
4. If anxious, do some physical exercise. You can also take a deep breath just before your presentation.
5. Dress decently.

Points Delivery

Here are the points that will help you be successful during your points delivery:

1. Deliver your points in a confident and persuasive way.
2. Vary your tone to make you sound interesting. Listening to one tone is boring.
3. Speak quite loudly to be comfortably heard by everyone in the room. Shouting does not win debates.
4. Make eye contact with your audience, but keep shifting your gaze. Don't stare at one person.
5. Concisely and clearly express your points to be understood by your audience members.
6. Provide a proof for each point you put across. If you don't you will not earn a point.
7. Speak slowly and enunciate your words. When you slow down your speech, you give your audience and the judge more time to process your strong points.
8. Use gestures to elaborate on your points.
9. Pause to divide your major points.

Heckling

- Only supportive and argumentative heckling is permitted.
- Heckling is a brief phrase (about two words) or other non-verbal actions that are directed to the judge of the debate.

- They are reminder to the judge to pay close attention to the message immediately expressed by the speaker.
- There are two types of heckles:
 - Those that are non-verbal, such as,
 - (a) Rapping the knuckles on the desktop.
 - (b) Rapping the palm on the desk.
 - () Stamping the feet

They are meant to encourage the judge to heed a particularly strong point being made by the speaker.
 - Those that are verbal, such as,
 - (a) Objective
 - (b) Evidence
 - () Point of information

They are said after standing up by one member of the opposing side. These are meant to alert the judge to a problem in the opposing side's argument.

Exercise

After you deliver your points during the debate, everyone claps for you. How could you have delivered your points to earn their heckling?

ETIQUETTE

Etiquette is the rules that indicate the proper and polite manner to behave.

USE OF COURTEOUS LANGUAGE

- When one uses courteous language, he/she uses a language that is very polite and polished to show respect.
- At no time should you allow yourself be rude, ill-mannered, impolite, inconsiderate, or even thoughtless.
- Being and remaining polite will go a long way in building relationships.
- To show politeness and respect:
 - Use the word please in request;
 - Say thank you to those who help or compliment you.
 - Start your requests or interrogatives beginning with words such as can, could, may, will, or would.
 - Say excuse me when you interrupt other people or intrude into their time or privacy.
 - Use question tags.
- In this section, we shall learn the words and phrases that show respect.

(a) Please

- We use it when you want someone to do something for you. For example: **Can you pass that cup, please?**
- also used when you want something from someone. For example: **Lend me ten shillings, please.**

(b) Thank you

- Use it whenever someone does something for you.
- Use it when someone commends you.

(c) Sorry

- Say it any time you inconvenience someone.
- Say it when step on someone's toes, etc.
- Also when someone asks you something you cannot do.

(d) Excuse me

To introduce a request to someone, or to get past someone, use this phrase. For example

Excuse me, can you show me where Amina lives?

(e) Pardon me

Almost as 'excuse me'

Exercise 1

Jennifer has gone to the shop to buy a bar of soap. The shopkeeper tells her to be polite the next time she comes to buy from him. Showing where, which polite phrases could Jennifer have failed to use?

Exercise 2

Read the dialogue below and then explain how Jacinta expresses politeness.

John: I would like to send this letter to Japan by airmail, how much is the charge?

Jacinta: It's one pound, do you need extra stamps?

John: I do, I have been also expecting a package from New-York. Here is my identity card and receipt.

Jacinta: Would you mind signing this form? Here is the package.

John: Finally, I would like to send this registered letter to London.

Jacinta: Please fill in the complete address in capital letters.

NON VERBAL SKILLS IN LISTENING AND SPEAKING

IMPORTANCE OF RESPECTING PERSONAL SPACE

A personal space is an imaginary area between a person and their surrounding area. This space makes the person feel comfortable and should therefore not be encroached.

The distance can exist at work, at home and in our social circles.

The personal space varies depending on factors such as:

- (a) Gender
- (b) Trust
- (c) Relationship
- (d) Familiarity with the person.

Why Respect People's personal Space?

1. To make them feel comfortable.

2. To maintain good relationships.
3. To enhance listening. Especially during a talk.

General Personal Space Rules

The personal space guidelines below will help enhance listening and speaking:

1. Respectfully keep your distance if you walk into a room and see two people in private conversation.
2. Pay attention to your volume when you speak, whether on the phone or in person, to ensure you don't distract attention of others.
3. Maintain physical space at table and chair rows so the people around you have enough room to write, raise their hands, etc.
4. Be mindful of amount of perfume or cologne you wear as if it is in excess it might distract others.
5. Never lean on the other person's shoulder unless invited to.
6. Don't eavesdrop on another person's phone conversation. In case you overhear details of the conversation, keep it confidential.

Dealing with Space Intrusion

Depending on the nature of the intrusion, you would deal with space encroachment in different ways. Here are the steps of dealing with a person who leans on your shoulder:

1. Lean away or take a step back away from the person hoping they would take a hint.
2. Come right out and say you feel discomfort being too close.
3. Explain why you need more space. You can for example tell them you need more space to write.

Exercise

You have attended a one day seminar. The person sitting next to you is said to be intruding your personal space. What four personal space guidelines could this person have failed to follow?

LISTENING AND SPEAKING ANSWERS

PRONUNCIATION OF VOWEL SOUNDS