**ENGLISH LANGUAGE SS 2**

**TOPIC: Listening comprehension: Listening for implied meaning.**

The reader is expected to read a given passage carefully to bring out the salient points. This involves critical thinking and attention to the passage.

**PRONOUNS (The relative pronoun)**

Relative pronouns are those pronouns we use in forming relative clauses. They describe a noun in a sentence and at the same time join two parts of a sentence. Examples include: who, which, whom, that, whose.

**Sentences**

1. The car which Ebuka hired broke down.
2. The man who promised to pay my school fees had died.
3. That is the horse which we bought last year.
4. Chioma drank the water that I gave her.
5. That is the man whose car was stolen last week.

Note: “who” and “whom” refer to human beings while “which” to non-humans.

**Reading to Summarize an Argument.**

A good summary has to be precise, clear and brief. An argument is an attempt to drive home a point with valid reasons from one’s point of view.

**How to Make a Good Summary**

1. Use general expression.
2. Write your summary answers in sentence form.
3. Use your own word as much as you can.
4. Avoid examples, descriptions and irrelevant materials.

**POETRY**

It is one of the three genres of literature. It can be defined as a spontaneous overflow of powerful emotions recollected in tranquilly.

**Types of poetry**

* Sonnet
* Epic
* Lyric
* Ballad
* Elegy
* Dirge
* Ode etc.

**Word associated with sports- they include;** Netball, Cricket, Hockey, Football, Tennis, Volley Ball, Polo, Athletics etc.

**Writing For Communication –** **Formal Letters**

They official or business letters. They are letters written to offices about official matters.

Types- Application, Complaint, Request, Inquiry, Apology, Reference, Appreciation etc.

**Features of formal letters**

1. Writer’s address and receivers address.
2. Salutation: Dear Sir, or Dear Madam,
3. Title or Heading
4. Body of the letter
5. Closure: Yours faithfully, Signature and your full name.

**Listening comprehension to summarize speech/lectures**

Summary entails writing or reducing a passage in a concise of brief form but bringing out all the relevant points or ideas contained in the passage.

**Guidelines for summary writing**

1. Read the questions first
2. Read the passage carefully
3. Write your answers in sentence forms
4. Use your own words
5. Obey the rules of concord ( spellings, capitalization, punctuations ) etc

**NOMINALIZATION**

Nominalization in English Language is the act of converting a word that was originally a verb, adverb or adjective to a noun. This can be achieved by adding a suitable suffix to the root word ( and changing the stress pattern in spoken language )

Examples:

The nominalized word must do any of the function of a noun in the sentence. Such functions of noun are:

1. Subject of a verb
2. Object of a verb
3. Complement
4. Apposition

Adverb Noun

Near Nearness

Fast Fastness

Adjective Noun

Good Goodness

Mad Madness

Verb Noun

Move Movement

Govern Government