

 Lesson aims
Lesson 1 (Two periods)

- **Listening and Speaking:** Students practise using the *tch* and the *sh* sounds, spelt in various ways. The listening text is about marriage between people of different cultures.

Lesson 2 (Three periods)

- **Reading:** The reading text is an extract from *The Lion and the Jewel*. This facilitates teaching summary, features of a play, and teaching figures of speech (simile and metaphor).
- **Vocabulary:** The vocabulary work revises antonyms as a vocabulary extension exercise.
- **Poetry:** At the end of the unit there is a poem that looks at women's rights. Students read this and discuss the critical reading questions set on it.

Lesson 3 (Two periods)

- **Grammar:** Students revise and use prepositions of place, movement and time. There are extra preposition activities in the Workbook (Worksheet 8 on page 30 and page 32).

Lesson 4 (Two periods)

- **Writing:** Students write their own play, using the guidelines to format and plot their script. Use the Workbook activity on page 30 on writing a play as an extra writing activity. This will give students practice for writing their own scripts.

Lesson 5 Test (One period)

- The test assesses prepositions, antonyms and synonyms.

**Resources**

- A dictionary

- Workbook (Worksheet 8 pages 30 to 32)
- Other play scripts for students to read as part of their personal reading programme.

**A Speaking***(Student's Book p. 78)*

Model the correct pronunciations for students. Listen to them pronouncing the words, identifying any students who need extra help.

**B Reading***(Student's Book p. 79)*

Students are guided through the process of identifying the best summary of the extract. Use the **Study box** on page 81 to teach the features of a play script. Then teach the notes on figures of speech, before students answer the questions on page 82 in writing.

Answers (Section B: Reading)**Practise figures of speech***(Student's Book p. 82)*

- A In a metaphor, the thing being described is called the thing it is compared to. For example, My daughter is a beautiful flower.

B In a simile, the thing being described is said to be *like* or *as* or *similar to* the thing it is compared to. For example, Lakunle is as love-struck as a puppy.
- A metaphor: the wealth of a country is compared to a cake.

B simile: the new products are compared to hot cakes which are popular and sell as soon as they are made.
- A "You must chirrup like a cockatoo." Lakunle's talking is compared to the ongoing noise made by a bird.

B "Sidi will not make herself A cheap bowl for the village spit." She says she will not become despised, like a bowl that the whole village spits into.

C "My heart Bursts into flowers with my love." This describes his love that will flourish like a flower in bloom.
"These bush minds Who know no better". He compares the people who would mock

Sidi to people who have no education, who know nothing.

Comprehension questions

(Student's Book p. 82)

- 1D;
- 2C (also accept E);
- 3E;
- 4B;
- 5D;
- 6D;
- 7A or B;
- 8B (also accept E)



C Vocabulary (Student's Book p. 83)

1. Use the notes in the **Study box** to revise antonyms and prefixes. Also remind students that some antonyms are not forms of the original word with a prefix. For example, the antonyms of happy include unhappy but also sad.
2. Students can complete the exercise in writing. Encourage students to use a dictionary to check the words they write.
3. Students who need extra vocabulary development work can use this list of words. They should think of a synonym and an antonym for each word. Encourage them to use a dictionary or a thesaurus to find suitable words if they do not know any. We have supplied answer for you in brackets.
 - difficult (hard, easy)
 - sick (ill/unwell, healthy)
 - tired (exhausted, fresh)
 - careful (cautious, reckless/careless)
 - tasty (delicious, tasteless)
 - honest (upright, deceitful/dishonest)
 - sharp (pointed, blunt)
 - bright (colourful, dull)

- hungry (famished, full)
- strange (unusual, usual/expected)

Answers (Section C: Vocabulary)

Practise antonyms (Student's Book p. 83)

1. Antonyms

chaste	impure/unfaithful
ignorance	knowledge
savage	civilised
redundant	useful/employed
archaic	modern
ignoble	honourable/noble
2. Prefixes

A	displeased
B	unfair
C	impatient
D	impossible
E	dishonest
F	illiterate
3. disappear; disbelieve; agree; disapprove; connect; distrust; displace
4. Our neighbours: (1) distrusted; (2) disapproved; (3) disbelieved; (4) disappeared; (5) disbelieved; (6) disconnected



D Listening (Student's Book p. 84)

Read the text to the students once. Then read the true/false questions. Read the text a second time, so that students can work out the answers.

Answers (Section D: Listening)

Listening comprehension

(Student's Book p. 84)

- A false
- B true
- C true
- D true
- E false
- F false
- G true
- H true



E Grammar (Student's Book p. 94)

1. Introduce this section by writing these three sentences on the board:

- We live in Nigeria.
 - We walk to school.
 - School starts at 7am.
2. Elicit from students that the prepositions indicate place, movement and time. Use the notes in the three **Study boxes** to teach the prepositions. Then students can complete the exercises in writing.
 3. There are extra activities in the Workbook on page 30 and 32 that the students can complete as homework or additional exercise in class.

Answers (Section E: Grammar)

Practise prepositions of movement

(Student's Book p. 85)

1.
 - a) He ran across the street.
 - b) Sidi then walked along the path.
 - c) Lakunle flew up beside her.
 - d) He rushed through the field to reach her.

Practise prepositions of time

(Student's Book p. 85)

1.
 - A In my opinion, Lakunle was very foolish.
 - B We travelled to town by bus.
 - C She went to market on foot.
 - D She spoke to the woman in Hausa.
 - E Children who live near that road are in danger.
 - F Mrs Obi is in charge of that class.
 - G She was very keen on new clothes.
 - H Are you in favour of inter-ethnic marriages?
 - I She lived in hope of becoming rich.
 - J Road accidents are common; we should always be on the alert.
 - K He was standing behind my back.
 - L The ex-President was living in exile.
 - M Many students were taken, but Grace was not among them.
 - N He drove the whole way in second gear.
 - O He deals in leather goods.
2. Missing prepositions
 - A They operated on him for appendicitis.

- B Mr Eke has just disposed of his old car.
 - C Please reply to his letter immediately.
 - D Her parents do not approve of her marrying him.
 - E Mrs Udoh always picks her children up at exactly two o' clock.
3. Correct prepositions
 - (a) before
 - (b) in
 - (c) before
 - (d) for
 - (e) to
 - (f) on
 - (g) with
 - (h) of
 - (i) of
 - (j) with;
 - (k) for
 - (l) in



F Writing

(Student's Book p. 86)



Skills focus – How to write a play

These notes give advice on how to format a play, as well as how to think about the plot. Also remind students that they need to think about the characters, and how to make them interesting and believable for the audience or readers.

1. Then students write their own plays

There is a script-writing activity in the Workbook on page 30. Use this as an extension activity.



G Poetry

(Student's Book p. 87)

First read the notes in the Study box on the poem. Then choose a skilled student to read the poem aloud in a dramatic, almost performance-poetry style. Or read it yourself. Then students discuss the questions in groups.

Answers: Test

(Student's Book p. 89)

- A Using prepositions
 - (1) at

- (2) of
- (3) by
- (4) of/around
- (5) to
- (6) on
- (7) near/at
- (8) from
- (9) from
- (10) before
- (11) from/on
- (12) of

B Antonyms

- 1. illegal
- 2. disapproved
- 3. illiterate
- 4. impatient
- 5. irrelevant
- 6. disconnected
- 7. unsafe
- 8. outside
- 9. inadequate
- 10. unqualified (note, not disqualified)
- 11. dissatisfied
- 12. irregular

C Synonyms

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. B or D;
- 4. C;
- 5. B (also accept A although B is better)
- 6. B
- 7. A