

STRONG TOWER ACADEMY

SUBJECT: ENGLISH STUDIES

CLASS: JSSI

WEEK 3

PERIOD 1: SPEECHWORK

THE CONSONANTS /s/ AND /z/

Production Steps:

1. Raise the tongue and let it come in contact with the teeth ridge.
2. Press the tongue against the roof of the mouth
3. The air passage is slightly obstructed and air escapes slightly with a kind of hissing sound.
4. There is no vibration of the vocal cords.
5. The /s/ sound is voiceless while the /z/ is voiced.

The /s/ sound occurs in words as:

C- race, parcel, voice

S - set, snow, tense

SS- boss, success, gossip

SC - scent, scene, discern

The /z/ sound occurs in words as:

Z- zeal, zero, seize

S- raise, rose, news

SS- scissors, possess, dessert

ZZ- puzzle, buzz, drizzle

X- xylophone

Note that the two consonants are used to mark plural forms when they are pronounced. The /z/ sound is produced when it comes after a vowel or any voiced consonant, eg fields, girls, mangoes etc

The /s/ sound is produced when it comes after any voiceless Consonant, eg caps, slabs, rats etc

PERIOD 2: GRAMMAR

THE PASSIVE VOICE

The Passive voice is the opposite of the active Voice. A verb becomes passive when the subject suffers the action or it is acted upon.

Study the following sentences:

Active sentences:

1. The boy threw the ball .
2. The men defended the city.
3. Mr Paul bought a new car.

Passive sentences:

1. The ball was thrown by the boy.
2. The city was defended by the men.
3. A new car was bought by Mr Paul.

Instead of doing the action, the subjects suffer from the action of the verbs. They are introduced with 'by' in the sentences.

PERIOD 3: WRITING

Narrative wrting: A Day I Will Never Forget.

Before narrating any event or story, take note of the following:

1. Start with an interesting beginning which is called introduction.
2. Move from one incident to another and be realistic in your narration.
3. Try to be original.
4. Present events in the past tense.

5. Remember to start every sentence with a capital letter.
6. Present events in paragraphs.
7. Conclude the composition.

PERIOD 4: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

FEATURES OF PROSE

1. Characters are the participants in a story
2. Plot is the sequential arrangement of a story.
3. Setting is the time and place of a story.
4. Theme is the message that the story is passing to its audience.
5. Characterization is the way the writer presents the characters in the story.