**RATU NAVULA COLLEGE**

**LESSON NOTES**

**WEEK 2**

**SCHOOL: RATU NAVULA COLLEGE YEAR/LEVEL: 11**

**SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

**LESSON # 45 : CONFUSED PAIRS AND PREPOSITION**

**STRAND: WRITING AND SHAPING**

**S/STRAND: LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES**

**L/O: READ AND DEMONSTRATE UNDERSTANDING OF VARIETY OF TEXT.**

**Words that sound alike or nearly alike but have different meanings often cause writers trouble. Here are a few of the most common pairs with correct definitions and examples**:

* [Accept / Except](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#accept)
* [Affect / Effect](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#affect)
* [A Lot / Alot](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#alot)
* [Allusion / Illusion](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#allusion)
* [All Ready / Already](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#all)
* [Altogether / All Together](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#altogether)
* [Apart / A Part](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#apart)
* [Ascent / Assent](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#ascent)
* [Breath / Breathe](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#breath)
* [Capital / Capitol](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#capital)
* [Cite / Sight / Site](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#cite)
* [Complement / Compliment](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#complement)
* [Conscience / Conscious](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#conscience)
* [Council / Counsel](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#council)
* [Elicit / Illicit](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#elicit)
* [Eminent / Immanent / Imminent](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#eminent)
* [Its / It's](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#its)
* [Lead / Led](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#lead)
* [Lie / Lay](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#lie)
* [Lose / Loose](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#lose)
* [Novel](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#novel)
* [Passed / Past](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#passed)
* [Precede / Proceed](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#precede)
* [Principal / Principle](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#principal)
* [Quote / Quotation](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#quote)
* [Reluctant / Reticent](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#reluctant)
* [Stationary / Stationery](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#stationary)
* [Supposed To / Suppose](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#supposed)
* [Than / Then](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#than)
* [Their / There / They're](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#their)
* [Through / Threw / Thorough / Though / Thru](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#through)
* [To / Too / Two](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#to)
* [Who / Which / That](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#who)
* [Who / Whom](http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb/conford.html#whom)

ACCEPT-to receive  
*ex:* He accepts defeat well.  
EXCEPT-to take or leave out  
*ex:* Please take all the books off the shelf except for the red one.

AFFECT-to influence  
*ex:* Lack of sleep affects the quality of your work.  
EFFECT-n., result, v., to accomplish  
*ex:* The subtle effect of the lighting made the room look ominous.  
*ex*: Can the university effect such a change without disrupting classes?

A LOT (two words)-many.  
ALOT (one word)-Not the correct form.

ALLUSION-an indirect reference  
*ex*:The professor made an allusion to Virginia Woolf's work.  
ILLUSION-a false perception of reality  
*ex*: They saw a mirage: that is a type of illusion one sees in the desert.

ALL READY-prepared  
*ex*: Dinner was all ready when the guests arrived.  
ALREADY-by this time  
*ex*: The turkey was already burned when the guests arrived.

ALTOGETHER-entirely  
*ex:*Altogether, I thought that the student's presentation was well planned.  
ALL TOGETHER-gathered, with everything in one place  
*ex:*We were all together at the family reunion last spring.

APART-to be separated  
*ex:*The chain-link fence kept the angry dogs apart. OR My old car fell apart before we reached California.  
A PART-to be joined with  
*ex:*The new course was a part of the new field of study at the university. OR A part of this plan involves getting started at dawn.

ASCENT- climb  
*ex:*The plane's ascent made my ears pop.  
ASSENT-agreement  
*ex:*The martian assented to undergo experiments.

BREATH-noun, air inhaled or exhaled  
*ex:*You could see his breath in the cold air.  
BREATHE-verb, to inhale or exhale  
*ex:*If you don't breathe, then you are dead.

CAPITAL-seat of government. Also financial resources.  
*ex:*The capital of Virginia is Richmond.  
*ex:*The firm had enough capital to build the new plant.  
CAPITOL-the actual building in which the legislative body meets  
*ex:*The governor announced his resignation in a speech given at the capitol today.

CITE-to quote or document  
*ex:*I cited ten quotes from the same author in my paper.  
SIGHT-vision  
*ex:*The sight of the American flag arouses different emotions in different parts of the world.  
SITE-position or place  
*ex:*The new office building was built on the site of a cemetery.

COMPLEMENT-noun, something that completes; verb, to complete  
*ex:*A nice dry white wine complements a seafood entree.  
COMPLIMENT-noun, praise; verb, to praise  
*ex:*The professor complimented Betty on her proper use of a comma.

CONSCIENCE-sense of right and wrong  
*ex:*The student's conscience kept him from cheating on the exam.  
CONSCIOUS-awake  
*ex:*I was conscious when the burglar entered the house.

COUNCIL-a group that consults or advises  
*ex:*The men and women on the council voted in favor of an outdoor concert in their town.  
COUNSEL-to advise  
*ex:*The parole officer counseled the convict before he was released.

ELICIT-to draw or bring out  
*ex:*The teacher elicited the correct response from the student.  
ILLICIT-illegal  
*ex:*The Columbian drug lord was arrested for his illicit activities.

EMINENT-famous, respected  
*ex:*The eminent podiatrist won the Physician of the Year award.  
IMMANENT-inherent or intrinsic  
*ex:*The meaning of the poem was immanent, and not easily recognized.  
IMMINENT-ready to take place  
*ex:*A fight between my sister and me is imminent from the moment I enter my house.

ITS-of or belonging to it  
*ex:*The baby will scream as soon as its mother walks out of the room.  
IT'S-contraction for it is  
*ex:*It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood.

LEAD-noun, a type of metal  
*ex:*Is that pipe made of lead?  
LED-verb, past tense of the verb "to lead"  
*ex:*She led the campers on an over-night hike.

LIE-to lie down (a person or animal. hint: people can tell lies)  
*ex:*I have a headache, so I'm going to lie down for a while.  
(also lying, lay, has/have lain--The dog has lain in the shade all day; yesterday, the dog lay there for twelve hours).  
LAY-to lay an object down.  
*ex:*"Lay down that shotgun, Pappy!" The sheriff demanded of the crazed moonshiner.  
*ex:*The town lay at the foot of the mountain.  
(also laying, laid, has/have laid--At that point, Pappy laid the shotgun on the ground).

LOSE--verb, to misplace or not win  
*ex:*Mom glared at Mikey. "If you lose that new lunchbox, don't even think of coming home!"  
LOOSE--adjective, to not be tight; verb (rarely used)--to release  
*ex:*The burglar's pants were so loose that he was sure to lose the race with the cop chasing him.  
*ex:*While awaiting trial, he was never set loose from jail because no one would post his bail.

NOVEL-noun, a book that is a work of fiction. Do not use "novel" for nonfiction; use "book" or "work."  
*ex:*Mark Twain wrote his novel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* when he was already well known, but before he published many other works of fiction and nonfiction.

PASSED-verb, past tense of "to pass," to have moved  
*ex:*The tornado passed through the city quickly, but it caused great damage.  
PAST-belonging to a former time or place  
*ex:*Who was the past president of Microsquish Computers?  
*ex:*Go past the fire station and turn right.

PRECEDE-to come before  
*ex:*Pre-writing precedes the rough draft of good papers.  
PROCEED-to go forward  
*ex:*He proceeded to pass back the failing grades on the exam/

*Thanks to Shelley for showing us we had "proceed" misspelled as "procede" in one spot!*

PRINCIPAL-adjective, most important; noun, a person who has authority  
*ex:*The principal ingredient in chocolate chip cookies is chocolate chips.  
*ex:*The principal of the school does the announcements each morning.  
PRINCIPLE-a general or fundamental truth  
*ex:*The study was based on the principle of gravity.

QUOTE-verb, to cite  
*ex:*I would like to quote Dickens in my next paper.  
QUOTATION-noun, the act of citing  
*ex:*The book of famous quotations inspired us all.

RELUCTANT-to hesitate or feel unwilling  
*ex:*We became reluctant to drive further and eventually turned back when the road became icy.  
RETICENT-to be reluctant to speak; to be reserved in manner. Note that *The American Heritage Dictionary* lists "reluctant" as a synonym for "reticent," as the third definition. For nuance and variety, we recommend "reticent" for reluctance when speaking or showing emotion (after all, even extroverts can become reluctant). *ex:*They called him reticent, because he rarely spoke. But he listened carefully and only spoke when he had something important to say.

STATIONARY-standing still  
*ex:*The accident was my fault because I ran into a stationary object.  
STATIONERY-writing paper  
*ex:*My mother bought me stationery that was on recycled paper.

SUPPOSED TO-correct form for "to be obligated to" or "presumed to" NOT "suppose to"  
SUPPOSE-to guess or make a conjecture  
*ex:*Do you suppose we will get to the airport on time? When is our plane supposed to arrive? We are supposed to check our bags before we board, but I suppose we could do that at the curb and save time.

THAN-use with comparisons  
*ex:*I would rather go out to eat than eat at the dining hall.  
THEN-at that time, or next  
*ex:*I studied for my exam for seven hours, and then I went to bed.

THEIR-possessive form of they  
*ex:*Their house is at the end of the block.  
THERE-indicates location (hint: think of "here and there")  
*ex:*There goes my chance of winning the lottery!  
THEY'RE-contraction for "they are"  
*ex:*They're in Europe for the summer--again!

THROUGH-by means of; finished; into or out of  
*ex:*He ploughed right through the other team's defensive line.  
THREW-past tense of throw  
*ex:*She threw away his love letters.  
THOROUGH-careful or complete  
*ex:*John thoroughly cleaned his room; there was not even a speck of dust when he finished.  
THOUGH-however; nevertheless  
*ex:*He's really a sweetheart though he looks tough on the outside.  
THRU-abbreviated slang for through; not appropriate in standard writing  
*ex:*We're thru for the day!

TO-toward  
*ex:*I went to the University of Richmond.  
TOO-also, or excessively  
*ex:*He drank too many screwdrivers and was unable to drive home.  
TWO-a number  
*ex:*Only two students did not turn in the assignment.

WHO-pronoun, referring to a person or persons  
*ex:*Jane wondered how Jack, who is so smart, could be having difficulties in Calculus.  
WHICH-pronoun, replacing a singular or plural thing(s);not used to refer to persons  
*ex:*Which section of history did you get into?  
THAT-used to refer to things or a group or class of people  
*ex:*I lost the book that I bought last week.

WHO-used as a subject or as a subject complement (see above)  
*ex:*John is the man who can get the job done.  
WHOM-used as an object  
*ex:*Whom did Sarah choose as her replacement?

**ACTIVITY**

**Below you'll find pairs of words that are commonly confused in writing. Choose the correct response to complete each of the sentences:**1. Take a deep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
  breath  
  breathe  
  
2. Make sure to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deeply.  
  breath  
  breathe  
  
3. Paris is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of France.  
  capitol  
  capital

4. We can't start this business with limited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
  capital  
  capitol

5. Jessica always buys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with cats on it.  
  stationery  
  stationary  
  
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decided in favour of the business proposal.  
  counsel  
  council  
  
7. That is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ingredient.  
  principal  
  principle  
  
8. He interviewed an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ physicist.  
  imminent  
  eminent  
  
9. He talked about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collapse of the government.  
  eminent  
  imminent  
  
10. I wouldn't do that on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
  principle  
  principal

**LESSON # 46 :PREPOSITIONS**

**STRAND: WRITING AND SHAPING**

**S/STRAND: COMMUNICATION TEXT TYPES**

**L/O: IDENTIFY ADJECTIVES AND ITS USES**

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A preposition is a word or group of words used before a [noun](https://academicguides.waldenu.edu/writingcenter/grammar/partsofspeech#s-lg-box-9131415), [pronoun](https://academicguides.waldenu.edu/writingcenter/grammar/partsofspeech#s-lg-box-9131415), or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object. Some examples of prepositions are words like "in," "at," "on," "of," and "to."

Prepositions in English are highly idiomatic. Although there are some rules for usage, much preposition usage is dictated by fixed expressions. In these cases, it is best to memorize the phrase instead of the individual preposition.

A Few Rules

**Prepositions of Direction**

To refer to a direction, use the prepositions "to," "in," "into," "on," and "onto*."*

* She drove *to* the store.
* Don’t ring the doorbell. Come right *in(to)* the house.
* Drive *on(to)* the grass and park the car there.

**Prepositions of Time**

To refer to one point in time, use the prepositions "in," "at," and "on."

Use"in" with parts of the day (not specific times), months, years, and seasons.

* He reads *in* the evening.
* The weather is cold *in* December.
* She was born *in* 1996.
* We rake leaves *in* the fall.

Use "at"with the time of day. Also use "at" with noon, night, and midnight.

* I go to work *at* 8:00.
* He eats lunch *at* noon.
* She often goes for a walk *at* night.
* They go to bed *at* midnight.

Use "on" with days.

* I work *on* Saturdays.
* He does laundry *on* Wednesdays.

To refer to extended time, use the prepositions "since," "for," "by," "during," "from…to," "from…until," "with," and "within."

* I have lived in Minneapolis *since* 2005. (I moved there in 2005 and still live there.)
* He will be in Toronto *for* 3 weeks. (He will spend 3 weeks in Toronto.)
* She will finish her homework *by* 6:00. (She will finish her homework sometime between now and 6:00.)
* He works part time *during* the summer. (For the period of time throughout the summer.)
* I will collect data *from* January *to* June. (Starting in January and ending in June.)
* They are in school *from* August *until* May. (Starting in August and ending in May.)
* She will graduate *within* 2 years. (Not longer than 2 years.)

**Prepositions of Place**

To refer to a place, use the prepositions "in"(the point itself), "at"(the general vicinity), "on" (the surface), and "inside" (something contained).

* They will meet*in* the lunchroom.
* She was waiting *at* the corner.
* He left his phone *on* the bed.
* Place the pen *inside* the drawer.

To refer to an object higher than a point, use the prepositions "over" and "above." To refer to an object lower than a point, use the prepositions "below," "beneath," "under," and "underneath."

* The bird flew *over* the house.
* The plates were on the shelf *above* the cups.
* Basements are dug *below* ground.
* There is hard wood *beneath* the carpet.
* The squirrel hid the nuts *under* a pile of leaves.
* The cat is hiding *underneath* the box.

 To refer to an object close to a point, use the prepositions "by," "near," "next to," "between," "among," and "opposite."

* The gas station is *by* the grocery store.
* The park is *near* her house.
* Park your bike *next to* the garage.
* There is a deer *between* the two trees.
* There is a purple flower *among* the weeds.
* The garage is *opposite* the house.

**ACTIVITY**

Complete the exercise according to the picture on the next page.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the picture, I can see a woman
2. The woman is sitting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a table.
3. She is sitting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a chair.
4. There is another chair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the woman
5. Her feet are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the table
6. The woman is holding a cup \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hands
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the table are a laptop, a paper, a calculator, an appointment calendar, two pens and a muffin.
8. The woman is looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her laptop.
9. The woman's bag is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the table

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**LESSON # 47 : DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH**

**STRAND: WRITING AND SHAPING**

**S/STRAND: LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES.**

**L/O: USE THE CONVENTIONS OF ENGLISH ORRECTLY INCLUDING GRAMMAR.**

Put simply, direct speech is a sentence where the exact words that are spoken are written in speech marks, quotation marks or inverted commas. Direct Speech can be used in multiple written texts, especially within stories it can help readers feel engaged and understand characters better.

On the other hand, Indirect Speech is where points of what someone has said are reported but the speech is not fully written.

Example of Direct Speech

If you're struggling to picture how direct speech might work, then here's an example to help you get the hang of it:

*"What are your plans for tonight?" Said Lisa.*

*"I don't really have any!"* Said,*Janine*

*"Do you fancy going out for a meal?" Said Alex.*

***EXERCISE***

**Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note whether the sentence is a request, a statement or a question**.

1. He said, "I like this song."  
   → He said 
2. "Where is your sister?" she asked me.  
   → She asked me 
3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.  
   → She said 
4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.  
   → They asked me 
5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.  
   → He said 
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.  
   → She told the boys 
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.  
   → She asked him 
8. "I never make mistakes," he said.  
   → He said 
9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.  
   → He wanted to know 
10. "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the audience.  
    → The stuntman advised the audience

**LESSON # 48 : GAP FILLING AND REWRITING**

**STRAND: WRITING AND SHAPING**

**S/STRAND: LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES**

**L/O: USE APPROPRIATE LINKNG DEVICE TO CONNECT IDEAS IN A SENTENCE .**

**Please complete the following exercise using a/an/the (or leave the space blank to indicate no article) in the spaces below where appropriate. Written-in certain cases they can be spoken as well**

There has never been  more exciting time to produce  new dictionary. Everything is changing and expanding:  English language itself,  technology that helps us to describe it, and  needs and goals of those learning and teaching  English.  1980s saw  development of  first large corpora (special collections) of English text.

 Another of *Macmillan English Dictionary's* innovations is that  two similar but separate editions have been created from  same database: one for  learners whose main target variety is  American English,  other for learners of  British English.  differences are small but significant.

*Macmillan English Dictionary* is  product of good linguistic  data and high-quality  people. It has been  unique privilege to work with such  talented and creative team, and I would like to thank  team for producing such  excellent book. I hope you enjoy  results of  our hard work and find  dictionary  pleasure to use.

**LESSON # 49: REWRITING**

**STRAND: WRITING AND SHAPING**

**S/STRAND: LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES**

**L/O: CORECTLY USE THE CONVENTIONS OF ENGLISH**

**REWRITING**

**1. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.-**

1. I’m sure Jim had left when they arrived. Jim must …

2. We allow anyone to enter if they are ready. We …

3. Talking about problems is the only way to deal with them in a satisfactory way. Talking about problems is …

4. He always complies with legal requirements. He always …

5. Every Christmas holidays, we flew to our grandparents’ cottage in the mountains. Every Christmas holidays, we …

6. When did you buy your car? How long …

7. Paul hates waiting for the bus. Paul can’t stand …

8. George has told the police about the robbery he witnessed. George …

9. I was grateful for your invitation. Thank you for …

10. That exercise was very difficult. It wasn’t possible to do. They …

11. During lunch, the bell rang. While we …

12. Sue left the office before the manager arrived there. When the manager arrived at the office Sue 13. Speaking French is very difficult. It is very difficult …

14. This is our first visit to Lebanon. This is the first time …

15. Norman collected the suitcase, but then he realized it was the wrong one …

16. Smoking is prohibited in restaurants. You …

17. It’s been five years since we first met. We …

18. V has really been very successful. V has …

19. Oh my God! I didn’t bring my keys. I didn’t remember …

20. I’d advise you to check your answers. You’d better …

**EXERCISE 2**

1. You should take the train instead of the bus.

-> If………………………………………… ………………………………………….. ………………

2. I’m sure that someone forgot to lock the door.

–> Someone must………………………………………. ………………………………………….

3. They bought this house ten years ago.

–> They have………………………………………. ………………………………………….. …..

4. The course finished with a big party.

–> At the end……………………………………….. ……………………………………………..

5. We invited a pop star onto the chat show, but he didn’t turn up.

–> The pop star………………………………………. ……………………………………………

6. Although she said that she would come, I don’t think she ever will.

—> Despite……………………………………. ………………………………………….. ………..

7. The plane had hardly left the airport when the accident happened.

–> No sooner…………………………………….. ………………………………………….. …….

8. You feel tired now because you didn’t sleep very well last night.

-> Had……………………………………….. ………………………………………….. …………..

9. When did you start the project?

—> How long………………………………………. ……………………………………………..

10. Their wedding will be held in a lovely church.

–> The church…………………………………….. ………………………………………….. ……

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