

SIPSI

NEWS

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SIPISI News Report

Chapter One

→ Establish the relationship between Language & Communication.

Language is fundamentally and purposefully communicative, Man employs the vehicle of language in disseminating information. Peoples thought, opinions, feelings and experiences are communicated to others through the use of language.

1b What is Language

Language is a basic tool for communication. It is also ~~a form~~ a set of linguistic signs that aids all social activities of man.

Language is a system of vocal symbols, a vehicle for the exchange of information.

K Establish the ~~discussion~~ distinction between Human Language and Animal Communication

• Human Language is Organised in Patterns of Structure which is not present in Animal Communication.

Human language is timeless and not limited, Animal communication can only indicate the present as it is seen in the bees

Human language makes use of discrete sounds in communication, while animal communication does not make use of ~~any~~ identifiable sound system.

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1) What is good time management

Time Management is an Organised Method for Planning the use of your time to achieve goals

b) Write down five problems students frequently encounter in managing their time

- i) Unlimited freedom they enjoy in their first one year
- (ii) Ignorance to enormous challenges
- (iii) They operate under an environment of uncertainty
- (iv) Never knowing what to expect
- (v) Tasks are imposed on them.

2) What is note taking?

Note taking is an essential skill a student must possess in achieving a reasonable understanding of any subject. It involves basically the listening and the reading skill

(1) Distinguish between Note taking and Note Making?

Note taking	Note making
(i) It Enhances listening Concentration	It Enhances Comprehension of what one has read in a book
(ii) Note taking focuses more on listening	It focuses more on getting salient points

(2) Advantage of Note taking are:

- (i) It helps ~~to~~ the reading habit of a student
- (ii) It Enhances listening Concentration.

3) Mention the important things a student should take note do before taking lectures

- (i) Notes should be based on Understanding.

- (ii) Make use of Organised and Consistent Structure
- (iii) Always use your own words in your note
- (iv) When taking notes, use as many Abbreviations that are meaningful to you as possible
- (v) In the end, check the note for accuracy.

(b) ^{Effective} List some note taking strategies you know.

- (i) The Cornell note taking Method
- (ii) Combining ^{Cornell} Method with SQ4R
- (iii) The Index Card Note taking System
- (iv) The two Column and three ~~Column~~ Column note taking System
- (v) The formal Outline Note taking System.

→ Read up USE OF ENGLISH

- Root words
- Figures of speech
- Grammatical Expression.
-

Find the Root Word of the following derived words

- (i) Happiness \Rightarrow Hap (ii) fervently Fervent
(ii) Goodness \Rightarrow Good.

4) ~~Use your dictionary~~ Write down 10 words that show differences in spelling between British and American English

American English British English

Center

Centre

fiber

fibre

Liter

Litre

Theater

Theatre

Color

Colour

Labor

Labour

~~Apologise~~

~~Apologize~~

~~recognise~~

Paralyze

Paralyse

Leukemia

Leukaemia

Pediatric

Paediatric

defense

defence

America

Analog

fueled

Appal

Vise

British

Analogue

Fuelled

Appal

Vice

Just understand that British deals with (our, re, ~~og~~ogue, ae, ce) mostly as their suffix

while America deals with (or, er, og, a, se) mostly as their suffix

3) What is listening?

Listening is the process of receiving, attending to, and assigning meaning to aural stimuli.

5) What is the purpose of listening?

1) It enhances a communication skill.

(or) ~~It helps~~ to interpret and understand messages delivered orally

3b Explain the differences between Listening and Hearing
Hearing is simply the act of perceiving sounds by the ear, hearing simply happens while listening requires concentration, so that your brain processes meaning from words and sentences.

5c List and briefly explain the different types of listening/listeners. Give relevant examples.

- > Active/Reciprocal Listening/Listener
- > Passive/Apathetic Listening/Listener
- > Reactionary/Prejudiced Listening/Listener
- > Non Reciprocal Listening or Listener
- > Critical Listening/Listener
- > Appreciative Listening/Listener
- > Transactional Listening/Listener
- > Mute Listening/Listener

d) An active listener is attentive and physically ^{also} and mentally involved in the listening process.

Example: Academic Listening

(ii) Passive / Apathetic Listening / Listener: This represents when a listener listens without concentration. He is not mentally alert.

Example: When a student in a classroom listens with little attention because he feels the message is a burden or is boring.

(iii) Reactionary / Prejudiced Listening / Listener: The listener takes on the message and the speaker/teacher from a preconceived personal angle.

E.g. An hypocritical thinker who finds fault and looks for loopholes in the message.

(iv) Non-Reciprocal Listening / Listener: This is a situation where the listener listens but he is not expected to contribute or react to the message.

E.g. Receiving sermon in church, news talks on radios.

(v) Critical Listening / Listener: Listening with a questioning attitude. E.g. A Critic.

VI Appreciative Listening / Listener: This listener seeks to appreciate the speaker's prowess in the choice and use of words, clarity and quality of voice, Rhyming of sound and emotions expressed e-t-c

E.g. An act of poem

(VII) Transactional Listening / Listener: The aim of this listener is to receive ~~information~~ instruction from a person after which the demands of the message are met. E.g. Instructions from Parents to Children

(VIII) Mute Listening / Listener: A mute listener is often a slow learner because he is easily distracted

What are the factors that affect the efficiency of a listener? Give relevant examples.

→ The Listener's State of Mind

→ Lack of Interest in the Subject Discourse

→ Background Noise

→ Poorly Ventilated Lecture halls / room

→ Quality of the message

(Gb) Discuss how you would build up a good listening habit for your self

→ Identifying my Purpose of listening

→ Be disciplined to listen attentively to what the lecturer is teaching

→ Be in a good mental, physical and healthy state at every lecture

→ Never evaluate the content of the lectures hastily

→ Never dismiss a message as being too simple or too difficult, unimportant or irrelevant

→ Do not allow your bias for / against a teacher to cloud your sense of judgement and understanding of the message.

→ Listen with concentration.

→ Read ahead of the lecturer

→ Adopt the qualities of a critical listener.

Reading & Comprehension.

~~SS~~ SQ3R means →

S - Survey

Q → Question

P₁ → Read

P₂ → Recall / Recite

P₃ → Review

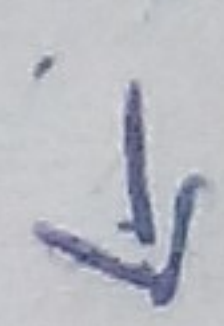
ALSO Practice Comprehensions.

Summary Writing

Practice the Summary below! , and
Compare with the Answers.

When Summarising

- Be Brief
- Outline
- Main Point / Major Ideas
- Quickly without delay
- Concise
- Precise
- Few words
- Sum up



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The body of a summary:

- * This contains one or more paragraphs.
- * It paraphrases and condenses the original piece.
- * Only important points are written.
- * One or more of the author's examples or illustrations are added if these take up extensive portion of the original and there is emphasis on them.

The conclusion:

There is customarily no conclusion in summary writing. You are only required to summarize the original text. Do not add any conclusion.

2.8 Model Summary Exercises

Model Summary One:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

For general reading, there are several hints you might bear in mind; you will say, 'How very obvious these hints are.' Agreed; but are they so obvious that they have become second nature? Don't expect the literature of knowledge or information -- expository books -- to contain a 'story'. If the information (history, geography, criticism, science, technique, etc.) is conveyed in an orderly, lucid manner, that should be enough. In fact, however, you will find much history, geography, criticism and even science is attractively written, but you have no business to expect it to be

attractive. The pleasures of expository literature are primarily intellectual, only secondarily aesthetic.

On the other hand, don't expect the literature of imagination -- poetry, drama, novels, short stories -- to have a moral or 'message', for primarily it is not didactic. It aims to delight -- to enrich us emotionally -- to move us. Nor is imaginative literature a matter of logic -- of arguments and propositions: it is not to be criticized by the standards applicable to the literature of knowledge, except in so far as all literature whatsoever should be artistically coherent and consistent.

Midway between the literature of knowledge and the literature of imagination stand the essay and the imaginary conversation of which the latter usually approximates more closely to the literature of knowledge, whereas the former may emphasize either the one or the other. Do not, therefore, be dogmatic about this halfway literature, wherein the writer has considerable freedom.

As, on the one hand, the literature of knowledge may be structural, as in history: analytical; structural and critical, as in philosophy: or persuasive, as in theology or propaganda: so, on the other hand, the literature of imagination is of various kinds, poetry being epic, lyrical, dramatic, reflective, etc: drama being comedy, farce, tragedy, tragedy-comedy: fiction being short or long, the novel itself being historical, domestic, adventurous.

satirical, etc. be careful not to condemn one genre for differing from another.

(Culled from English: A Course for Human beings.

Questions: by Eric Partridge)

(1) State four objectives of general reading.

Answers:

- (i) It should be informative.
- (ii) It should be orderly.
- (iii) It gives emotional delight.
- (iv) It transfers morals.

(2) List three qualities of literature of knowledge.

Answer:

- (i) It has to be structured.
- (ii) It must be analytical.
- (iii) It must be critical.
- (iv) It must be persuasive.

(3) Mention types of poetry listed in the passage.

Answer:

- (i) Epic poetry
- (ii) lyrical poetry
- (iii) dramatic poetry
- (iv) reflective poetry.

(4) How many types of novel were mentioned in the passage? List accordingly.

Answer:

- (i) historical novel
- (ii) domestic novel

- (iii) adventurous novel
- (iv) Satirical novel.

Model Summary Two:

Read the following passage and answer the questions asked.

When six members of the varsity football team were suspended for fighting, it marked yet another instance where an athlete from this school has come under fire. Last August former wide receiver Connie Moore was arrested in his college dormitory in Arizona for involvement in an attempted robbery the previous March. This year, six more players continue the trend. The suspended players, among them starting from wide receiver Malcolm Tatum and quarterback Mack Merritt, who had since moved away, were forced to miss the game against Braddock on September 21.

"Anytime you lose players on your team for any length of time it hurts your program", assistant football coach said.

According to Tatum, the trouble started when Merritt got involved in some trash -- talking on the basket ball court with some guys who do not attend Palmetto "Mack was talking to some guys and then they started fighting and I went over there to defend Mack", Tatum said.

The problem of athletes in trouble is not limited to this school. Sports figures all over, in any

level of competition, are finding themselves in trouble for things more serious than fighting.

In a recent incident, former Maimi athlete was caught using and dealing on cocaine, one was arrested for rape; another accused of murdering his cousin. The other athlete has been a known wife-beater. The list goes on and on. Cespedes says that life must go on when players are suspended. "We will try to continue to be successful no matter who we lose", he said.

Many sport psychologists believe the problem with athletes stem from their early day of playing sports when they are reared to be tough, dominant, and in charge. Psychologists feel discipline boundaries should be enforced during adolescence, instead of giving athletes free education and getting upset when there are problems.

(Culled from The Panther Maimi Palmetto South High School, Florida by Stephen Hills)

Questions and answers;

(a) In a few sentences summarize this passage.

Answer:

Athletes often get into trouble for breaking the law and this affects their teams. Psychologists attribute this tendency to break laws to the athletes' training early in life and advocate tougher discipline for them in adolescence.

- (b) Choose the most appropriate title for this passage.

Answer:

- (i) Violence among athletes
- (ii) School athletes under fire
- (iii) Breaking of laws by athletes

- (c) From the passage describe a typical athlete

Answer:

- (i) He is tough.
- (ii) He is dominant.
- (iii) He is in charge.

- (d) List five offences prevalent in an athlete's life.

Answer:

- (i) Fighting
- (ii) Drugs / Cocaine deals
- (iii) Rape
- (iv) Murder
- (v) Wife battering.

Model Summary Three:

Read the passage and answer questions appropriately.

Trust, communication and involvement are perhaps three most essential elements of a successful relationship. Many teenagers find that these areas are difficult to maintain with their parents. A new product called Drug Alert seems as

if it will only augment the problems of already tumultuous teen/parent relations.

Drug Alert is a \$20 kit that can detect traces of up to 30 illicit drugs from marijuana to heroine. Parents can purchase a kit which contains a moist pad they can wipe on their child's belongings. They can send the pad back to the manufacturers for scientific analysis for which confidential results are available.

Although this may sound like sure fire way for parents to detect drug use, it can lead to false conclusions. Traces of drug could be inadvertently picked up or left from another person. The entire process itself, secret and covert, could undermine the trust in a child/parent relationship, especially if false accusations are made.

However, this is not an effective way to detect or combat the problem. Continuing education and open, honest communications are the only real solutions to America's teen drug problem. This kit disregards all rights to privacy and will only create or widen gaps of trust and communication. (Culled from-*THE AXE*-South Eugene, Oregon).

Questions and Answers:

(a) What titles do you consider appropriate for this passage?

Answer:

- (i) Drug Alert kit: sure fire way for drug use

- detection'
- (ii) America's teen drug problem
 - (iii) Drug Alert undermines trust and communication
 - (iv) Drug kit: problematic.

(b) In one sentence summarize the passage.

Answer: The Drug Alert kit apparently seems a reliable way for parents to detect their teen children's use of drugs but it has been seen that it can destroy the trust between such a child and his parents.

(c) In two sentences explain how this kit is used?

Answer: Drug Alert is a kit which contains a moist pad which is rubbed on a child's belongings. The pad is sent back to the manufacturers for analysis; which either proves that a child is involved in drug use or not.

(d) State ways of controlling drug use in America.

Answer: This can be achieved through continuing education and open, honest communication between a parent and a child.

6.9 Summary Writing Activities

Read the passages and answer the questions that follow them.

Exercise 1

For almost 350 years, horses have been ridden into the River Eden to be washed. But this year, the annual ritual at Appleby Horse fair ended in a sickening spectacle. Although dozens of horses swam safely in the water by the bridge in the Cumbrian Town, one appeared to lose its footing and drowned despite frantic efforts at a rescue by onlookers.

The fair for horse trading began at the site in 1685. It is attended by 25,000 visitors each year. At the event, horses are raced in front of prospective buyers. They are washed in the Eden. The animals are ridden bare into water. When their feet come off the ground, they begin to swim. Tradition dictates that the horse's head should be dunked beneath the surface before it is ridden-on to dry land again. This distressed animal pulled away from its owner in a panic, lost its footing and possibly broke a leg. It sank beneath the water and re-emerged, but its rider continued the ritual; dunking the horse's head under the water. The animal disappeared, but did not surface again. It was dead. The rider fled.

Questions:

- (i) Suggest a title for this passage.