

Duration : 18 th – 21st April

LESSON NOTES FOR UNIT 9

UNIT 9 SOCIETY : RACE AND RACISM

Definition of terms

- **A race(noun)** : a group of people who has the same colour of skin and similar body characteristics. Eg. Black/white/yellow/red race .
- **A race (noun)**: a competition in which all the competitors try to be the fastest.
- **Racism(adjective)** a form of discrimination between people due to the colour of their skin
- **Racist(noun)** : someone who practises racism / somebody who discriminates against people who are not of the same race as him.
- **Racial(adjective)** Connected with a particular race or various races.
- **Multiracial(country)** a country that is composed of two or more races eg South Africa
- **A society** : a group of people who live together in an organised way.

GRAMMAR I : The use of 'Used + Infinitive' and 'Used to + Gerund'

1) Used to + Infinitive form

When do we use it ?

- **To talk about something we do regularly in the past**

Example : In the past, teachers **used to beat** students to correct them but now they don't.

Negative form : **Did not (didn't) + Use to + Infinitive form .**

Example : When i was in Première i **didn't use to do** my homework but now i do it.

Question : **Did(n't) + subject + use to + infinitive + ?**

Example : **Did(n't)** your mother **use to buy** toys when you were in Primary school ?

NB 'd' is not added to 'use' when combined with 'did'.

2) Used to + gerund : am /is/are/ + used to + verb + ing

When do we use it ?

- **To talk about things we do often or regularly now .**

Example : Eposi **is used to sleeping** in class during the English lessons.

Negative : **subject + am/is/are + not + used to + verb + ing**

Eg– I am not used to drinking alcohol.

Question : am/is/are + subject + used to + verb + ing ?

Eg – Are you used to playing videogames ?

EVALUATION : Do exercise 1 page 178

GRAMMAR II : THE USE OF WHO/WHEN/WHERE/WHICH/what +(SO) + EVER and EACH TIME

When do we use it ?

We use Who/ When/Where/Whiche+ (so) ever for emphasis.

Whoever =whatever person /No matter who the person is .

Eg **Whoever** knows the answer to this question must be intelligent.

Whenever= No matter when it happens.

Eg The student stand up **whenever** the teacher or a visitor enters the class.

Wherever= No matter where the place is.

Eg **Wherever** my father goes, he goes with my mother.

Whichever= no matter which one.

Eg My father promised to send me to **whichever** university i would like to go.

Whatever= No matter what you do.

Eg **Whatever** she does is not appreciated by her husband.

Each time=every time or all the time but in separate occasions.

Eg He always have interesting stories to tell **each time** we meet.

EVALUATION : I. DO EXERCISE 1 PAGE 179

GRAMMAR 3 : THE USE OF ‘ BEING + ADJECTIVE’ AND ‘HAVING + PAST PARTICIPLE’

How do we use being and having ?

‘Being and having’ are gerunds. Being is used with adjectives while having is used with past participles.

I) Being + adjective

Example : - Being tall, she became an excellent basket ball player.
(meaning that she became an excellent basket ball player because she is tall)

II) Having + past participle

Example : Having won the match, the Lions became very popular. (meaning that the Lions became popular after winning the match)

EVALUATION

- 1) Construct your own sentences with Being and Having.
- 2) Do exercise 1 page 171

VOCABULARY : IDIOMS WITH FEEL AND KEEP

WHAT IS AN IDIOM ? It is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word understood on its own. Often peculiar to a given language.

Example : Our new visitor soon **felt at home** when he visited us. = was comfortable, welcomed and accepted or felt at ease where he was.

To feel (felt)

- **To feel for somebody** = to have pity, to condole with, to sympathise, to be sad or sorry for somebody.
- **To feel like** = to want to. I feel like sleeping.
- **To feel free** = to do as you like.
- **To feel it in your bones** = to be sure or certain / to believe something strongly although you cannot explain why.
- **To feel small** = to be disgraced.
- **To feel your age** = To become aware that you are no longer young.
- **To feel close** = to be intimate with someone.

To keep (kept)

- **To keep something to yourself** = to keep something secret
- **To keep on** = to continue doing something
- **To keep away from** = to stay away, to keep a distance from, to prevent someone from going near.
- **To keep something back** = not tell someone everything you know about a situation or event.
- **To keep off** = to not eat or drink or use something that can harm you / avoid something

- **To keep your eyes open** = to be careful and vigilant.
- **To keep your eyes on something** = to look at something cautiously
- **To keep up appearances** = to pretend to be happier, less poor than you really are because you do not want people to know how bad your situation is.

EVALUATION : DO EXERCISE 1 PAGE 171-172