

LESSON NOTES FOR UNIT 10 : THE UNITED NATIONS(UN)

OBJECTIVE : At the end of the lessons, the learners should be able to work out the meaning of words in context, use the word 'peace' with other words and complete sentences with them, form nouns from verbs, use 'to' infinitive and 'bare' infinitive, express preferences.

VOCABULARY :

- I) **The meaning of words in context :** Read the preamble of the Charter of the UN on page 188-189 ; Reading 3 page 197-199 and work out what these words mean in context.

Words meaning

- 1) Charter = formal document that spells out the rights, privileges and duties of an organisation
- 2) Preamble = an introduction to document
- 3) Scourge = cause of great suffering to many people
- 4) Ends = purposes, aims
- 5) Principles = main beliefs or values
- 6) Purposes = reasons for doing something
- 7) Sovereign = supreme, highest
- 8) Endanger = put in danger
- 9) Refrain = not to do
- 10) Jurisdiction = legal power or authority
- 11) Peoples = members of different ethnic groups
- 12) Empower = to authorise or give official power to
- 13) Entrust = to give into the care of another
- 14) Tension = anxiety
- 15) Integrity = honesty
- 16) Escalating = becoming more serious and intense
- 17) Stance = attitude or view about something
- 18) Coming of age = becoming an adult
- 19) Globalisation = affecting the whole world
- 20) Catalyst = something that causes a change in a situation

II – USING THE WORD 'PEACE' WITH OTHER WORDS

The word 'peace' can be associated with other words to form a new word or expression

Examples :

- Peace = a state of tranquility, quiet, harmony, absence of violence, free from civil disturbance
- Peace time = a period or time when there is peace as opposed to 'war' time
- A peace offering = something that you do to keep peace
- A peace maker = someone who makes peace as opposed to a trouble maker/giver, peacebreaker
- A peacekeeper = someone who keeps peace
- Peace corps = an independent United States federal agency for volunteers to help in developing countries where aid is needed
- Peaceful = adjective : not at war or disturbed by strife, calm as opposed to non peaceful, violent or warring
- Peaceable = adjective : favouring peace rather than conflict ; not aggressive
- Peacefully = adverb : in a peaceful or pacific manner
- Peace talks = a series of formal discussions between two or more nations held to resolve existing conflict between them
- Peace of mind = the absence of mental turmoil or anxiety. Calmness, inner peace, serenity

EXERCISE : DO EXERCISE 3 PAGE 195 – 196

III- FORMATION OF NOUNS FROM VERBS

We can form nouns from verbs by adding the suffixes –tion –ment – ing, -ence, -ary etc

Eg. to educate – education, to argue – argument, to build – building, to resist – resistance, to comment – commentary

- Some suffixes denoting agent/ performer are : -or, – ant, -ist -er

Eg. To act – actor/actress ; to migrate – migrant ; to tour – tourist ; to teach - teacher

An actor is a person who acts, a migrant is a person who migrates and a tourist is a person who tours or visit places.

EXERCISE : DO EXERCISE 1 AND 2 PAGE 179-180

GRAMMAR

I- THE INFINITIVE FORM

We have two forms of the infinitive :

- 1) Infinitive with 'to' : eg to go, to play, to work, to write
When do we use the 'to' infinitive ?

The 'to' infinitive is used :

- **with the verb to ' be'**

Eg- We are **to keep** social distancing to prevent infection

- **after certain nouns**

Eg – the minister of public Health has **work to do** to protect the citizens from COVID 19

- **After some adjectives : glade, happy, pleased, surprise, sad, clever, stupid, able**

Eg- the corona virus is **able to infect** so many people in a lapse of time

- **Withgoing to**

Eg- the teachers **are going to** evaluate us online

- **After past participles of action verbs**

Eg- they have **decided to include** chloroquin in the treatment of COVID 19

- **to express reason or purpose**

eg- We wear masks **to protect** ourselves

- **after indefinite pronouns**

eg- I have **nothing to do** about problem

- **After certain verbs : begin, start, continue, prefer, want, hope, decide etc**

Eg- She **wants to pursue** her education in the United States

- **After adjectives 'enough/too'**

Eg- I am **tired to run**

- She is **old enough to get** married

II) **INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO OR BARE INFINITIVE : go, work, write ,play** **When do we use the bare infinitive ?**

The bare infinitive is used with :

- **Verbs like 'to make' somebody do something**

Eg- My mother **made** me **abandon** that man

- **After 'let'**

Eg- My parents will **never let** me **come** home after 7 P.M

- **After modal auxiliary verbs : can, must, should, will, may, might**

Eg- Everybody **should respect** the 13 safety measures laid down by the government

EXERCISE : Do exercise 1 page 190

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I- HOW TO EXPRESS PREFERENCES : CHOOSING ONE THING TO THE OTHER

We often use words like 'prefer, would prefer, would rather' to talk or ask about preferences.

Examples

- 'prefer' + to + verb / Prefer + verb +ing. eg. I prefer to go / going

- 'prefer' + Noun/noun phrase eg. I prefer the Orange network.

- 'Would prefer' + to + verb eg. I would prefer to subscribe to the Orange network.

- 'Prefer/ would prefer' ... + to. eg. I would prefer/ prefer surfing to playing games.

- 'Would rather' + base form... + than ... eg. I would rather subscribe to the Orange network than subscribe to MTN.

- 'Would rather' + subject + past form. Eg. My friend would rather is subscribed to the Orange network than subscribe to the MTN network.

- a) Emilie would rather.....SMS to her friend than call them. (to send, send, sends)
- b) Do you prefer listening to the news on the television listening on the radio ? (to, than)
- c) My parentsi took the computer to the After-sales service than to try to solve the problem myself. (prefer, would prefer, would rather)
- d) I would rather the lesson notes from my computer than copy them in my book. (to download, downloading, download)
- e) He prefersdocumentaries to films.(watching, watched)