

**Roseville Secondary School Enugu**

**A project of Ikota Educational Foundation.**

**First Term 2024/2025 ACADEMIC SESSION**

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH PHONICS**

**CLASS: SS 1**

**EXPECTATIONS**

1. COPY YOUR NOTE **OR** PRINT AND SPIRAL BIND
2. THREE GRADED ASSESSMENT OF 20 MARKS BEFORE CAT = 60%
3. CAT : 40%
4. NON-GRADED ASSESSMENT
5. PROJECT TO BE SUBMITTED IN WEEK 6 …………..
6. THREE GRADED ASSESSMENT OF 20 MARKS BEFORE EXAM= 60%
7. EXAMINATION 40%

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**SCHEME OF WORK**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **WEEK** | **TOPIC** |
| **1** | Introduction to speech sounds: Vowels and Consonants |
| **2** | Speech sound articulator: vowel and consonant charts. |
| **3** | Pure vowels:/ I:, I, U:, U/ |
| **4** | Pure vowels: /a:, a, ɔ:, ɔ/ |
| **5** | **CAT/PROJECT/MID TERM BREAK**  Pure vowels: /3:, e, ə, ʌ/ |
| **6** |
| **7** | Impure vowels. (Diphthongs): ai, oi, ei and ue. |
| **8** | Impure vowels: /au **ə**u, **ɪə, eə/** |
| **9** | Consonants: listing and sounding the Consonant Sounds |
| **10** | Revision |

**WEEK 1 TOPIC : Introduction to speech sounds: Vowels and Consonants**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** By the end of the lesson, the students should be able to;

1. Explain the meaning of vowels and consonants.
2. Identify the subdivisions of vowels and consonants.
3. Pronounce the vowel sounds.

**NOTES**

**Introduction to speech sounds: Vowels and Consonants**

1. Vowels are the sounds that are made without blocking the airflow in the mouth. Vowels are classified into:
2. **Monophthong vowels**: They are also called pure sounds. They are the vowel sounds that are pronounced with a steady, unwavering pitch and no noticeable glide to another sound. They are twelve in number. The monophthong vowels are:

**Short vowels (7) Long vowels (5)**

/I/: pity, bit /i:/: peak, key

/e/: egg, bed /ȝ:/: shirt, bird

/ᴜ/: put, foot /u:/: moon, spoon

/ɒ/: cot, log /ɔ:/ : court, port

/æ/: pat, mat /a:/: park, party

/ʌ/: cut, love

/ə/: above, mother

1. **Diphthongs:** A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sounds pronounced in a single syllable, where the sound of the first vowel gradually changes into the sound of the second vowel. They are eight in number. The diphthongs are:
2. /ɔi/: boy, oil 6. /əu/: know, though
3. /eə/ : chair, pear 7. /au/: how, plough
4. /ai/: ice, eye 8. /iə/: ear, here
5. /uə/: poor, cure
6. /ei/: bake, pay
7. **Consonants** are sounds in spoken languages that are made by obstructing airflow with tongue, teeth, or lips. They are 24 in number.

**Week 2 Topic:** **Speech Sound Articulators: Vowel And Consonant Charts**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**: By the end of the lesson, the students should be able to;

1. Pronounce the consonant sounds.
2. Differentiate between the voiced and voiceless consonants
3. Identify the speech sound articulators in the chart.

**NOTES**

**Speech Sound Articulators: Vowel And Consonant Charts**

Speech sound articulators are the physical structures in the human mouth and throat that work together to produce speech sounds. In phonetics, there are two main ways of articulations; the **place of articulation** and the **manner of articulation.**

**The place of articulation** refers to where in the mouth or throat the speech sound is produced.The place of articulators are:

1. Lips (**bilabial**): Upper and lower lips come together to produce sounds like /p/, /b/, /w/ and /m/.
2. Tongue (lingual/ **Alveolar**): The tongue moves to different positions to produce like /t/, /d/, and /l/.
3. Teeth (**dental**) : The tongue touches the upper teeth to produce sounds like /Ɵ/ and /ð/.
4. Lower lips and upper teeth (**Labiodental**): The lower lips and upper teeth come together to produce sounds like /f/ and /v/
5. **Alveolar ridge** (Alveolar): The tongue touches the alveolar ridge (just behind the upper teeth) to produce sounds like /s/, /z/, and /n/
6. Hard palate (**palatal**): The tongue touches the hard palate to produce sounds like /∫/, /ʒ/, /ʧ/, /ʤ/, /r/ and /j/
7. Soft palate (**velar**): The tongue touches the soft palate to produce sounds like /k/, /g/ and /ŋ/
8. Glottis (**glottal**): The vocal cords come together to produce /h/.

**The manner of articulation** refers to the way in which the speech sound is produced, including the movement of the tongue, lips and other articulatory organs. They are:

1. Plosives
2. Fricatives
3. Nasals
4. Affricate
5. Approximant
6. Lateral approximant

**THE CONSONANT CHART: There are 24 consonant sounds.**

**PLACE OF ARTICULATION**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MANNER OF ARTICULATION** | **Bilabial** | **Labiodental** | **Dental** | **Alveolar** | **Post**  **alveolar** | **Palatal** | **Velar** | **Glottal** |
| **Plosive** | p b |  |  | t d |  |  | k g |  |
| **Nasal** | m |  |  | n |  |  | ŋ |  |
| **Fricative** |  | f v | Ɵ ð | s z | ∫ ʒ |  |  | h |
| **Affricate** |  |  |  |  | ʧ ʤ |  |  |  |
| **Approximant** | w |  |  | r |  | j |  |  |
| **Lateral**  **approximant** |  |  |  | l |  |  |  |  |

**Week 3 Topic: Pure vowels:/ I:, I, U:, U/**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**: By the end of the lesson, the students should be able to;

1. Pronounce the Pure vowels:/ I:, I, U:, U/
2. Identify the sounds in a series of words
3. Write out words that has the Pure vowels:/ I:, I, U:, U/

**NOTES**

**Pure vowels:/ I:, I, U:, U/**

/I:/ represents a long, close front unrounded vowel sound. This sound is similar to the ‘ee’ sound in the English word ‘see’, but held for a longer duration. /I:/ can be found in the following words:

Bean

Mean

Cheese

Peach

/I/ represents a short close front unrounded vowel sound. The sound is similar to the vowel sound /i/ , but with a more central tongue position. /I/ can be found in the following words:

Million

Office

Bit

Pit

/u:/ represents a long, close back rounded vowel sound. The sound /u:/ can be found in the following words:

Boot

New

Flu

Mutant

/u/ represents a short, close back rounded vowel sound. The sound /u/ can be found in the following words:

Should

Could

Would

Put

**EVALUATION**

**Group activity**

With the aid of a dictionary, write out 5 words for each of the above sound.

**Week 4 Topic: Pure vowels: /a:, a, ɔ:, ɔ/**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** By the end of the lesson the students should be able to;

1. Pronounce Pure vowels: /a:, a, ɔ:, ɔ/
2. Identify the sounds in a series of words.
3. Write out words that has the Pure vowels: /a:, a, ɔ:, ɔ/

**NOTES**

**Pure vowels: /a:, æ, ɔ:, ɔ/**

/a:/ is a long, open sound. It’s a more relaxed, drawn-out sound. The sound /a:/ can be found in the following words:

Park

Father

Fast

Task

/æ/ is a short, closed sound. It is a more sharp, clipped sound. The sound /æ/ can be found in the found in the following words:

Pat

Mat

Cash

band

/ɔ/ is an open sound made with the tongue relatively far from the roof of the mouth. The /ɔ/ can be found in the following words:

Cot

Lot

Shot

Hot

/ɔ:/ is a long open-mid back rounded vowel sound. The /ɔ:/ can be found in the following words:

Core

Port

Law

floor

**Week 6 Topic: Pure vowels :/3:, e, ə, ʌ/**

1. Pronounce Pure vowels:3:, e, ə, ʌ/
2. Identify the sounds in a series of words.
3. Write out words that has the Pure vowels: /3:, e, ə, ʌ/

**NOTES**

**Pure vowels :/3:, e, ə, ʌ/**

/3:/ is a long vowel sound. It is produced by saying /e/ and moving your tongue backward about half-way through. This sound can be found in the following words.

Herb

Dirt

Hurl

Pearl

/e/ is a short vowel. This found can be found in the following words.

Bed

Said

Set

Head

/ə/ is the shortest and weakest English vowel. It is frequently lost in the stream of speech. It is also known of the schwa sound. This sound can be found in:

Better

Above

Mother

Doctor

/ʌ/ is a short back vowel. It is like ɔ without the lip rounding. The sound can be found in:

Luck

Love

Cut

front

**Week 7 Topic: Impure vowels. (Diphthongs): ai, ɔi, ei and ue**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** By the end of the lesson, the students should be able to;

1. Pronounce Pure vowels: ai, ɔi, ei and ue
2. Identify the sounds in a series of words.
3. Write out words that has the Pure vowels: ai, ɔi, ei and ue

**NOTES**

**Impure vowels. (Diphthongs): ai, ɔi, ei and u**ə

/ai/ pronunciation starts from the ‘a’ sound and ends with the ‘I’ sound. So the tongue navigate from the open ‘a’ to the nearly close ‘I’. Examples of words are: pie, mine, time, eye.

**/**ɔi/ : This starts as ‘ɔ’ and ends as ‘I’. Examples of words are : oil, boy, soil, toy .

/ei/ vowel starts from from the pronunciation of the ‘e’ sound and ends with ‘I’ sound. Examples of words are: bake, pay, make, cake.

/uə/ : This vowel glides from the ‘u’ sound to the ‘ə’. Examples are sure, poor, pure, tour

**Week 8 Topic: Impure vowels: /au **ə**u, **ɪə, eə/****

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** By the end of the lesson, the students should be able to;

1. Pronounce Pure vowels:au **ə**u, **ɪə, eə/**
2. Identify the sounds in a series of words.
3. Write out words that has the Pure vowels: au **ə**u, **ɪə, eə/**

****NOTES****

**Impure vowels: /au **ə**u, **ɪə, eə/****

**/au/ sound glides from the ‘a’ sound to the ‘u’ sound. Examples are: plough, now, loud, cow**

**/ə**u/ sound glides from **ə sound to the u sound. It is pronounced as the alphabet ‘o’ Examples are:hope, goat, go, home.**

**/iə/: This sound is pronounced as ‘ear’. It glides from ‘I’ sound to ‘ə’ sound. Examples are: here, beer, ear, bier.**

**/eə/ sound glides from e sound to ə sound. Examples are: hare, bear, air, hair.**

****Week 9 Topic:** Consonants: Listing and sounding the Consonant Sounds**

****LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** By the end of the lesson, the students should be able to;**

1. **Outline the consonant sounds**
2. **Pronounce the consonant sounds correctly**
3. **Write examples of the consonants.**

****NOTES****

**The consonant sounds are twenty-four (24) in number. They are:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **p** | **b** | **k** | **t** | **d** | **g** |
| **f** | **h** | **j** | **l** | **m** | **n** |
| ŋ | **s** | ɵ | ð | ∫ | ʒ |
| **r** | **v** | ʤ | ʧ | w | z |