

P.4 ENGLISH SCHEME (GRAMMAR) TERM II

WK	PD	TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	SKILLS	CONTENT	COPETENCES	METHODS	L/ACTIVITIES	T/AIDS	L/SKILLS	REM
1	1	Punctuation marks	Capital letters	Reading Writing Speaking Writing	<p>Punctuations are the marks used for dividing writing into sentences and phrases</p> <p>Capital letters (26) A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</p> <p>a) At the beginning of every sentences b) All proper nouns c) Pronoun (1)</p>	<p>The learner:- Identifies capital letters</p> <p>Punctuates given sentences in capital letters</p> <p>Reads alphabetical letters</p>	<p>Explanation, question and answer.</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Discovery</p>	<p>Punctuating sentences</p> <p>Reading sentences</p>	<p>Alphabet chart</p>	<p>Self esteem</p> <p>Effective communication</p>	
	2	Punctuation marks	Full stop (.)	Reading Writing Speaking Writing	<p>How a full stop is used</p> <p>a) At the end of affirmative and negative sentences b) In abbreviations and in initials of names c) On top of a small pronoun (I) (i)</p>	<p>The learner:- Identifies capital letters</p> <p>Punctuates given sentences in capital letters</p> <p>Reads alphabetical letters</p>	<p>Explanation, question and answer.</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Discovery</p>	<p>Punctuating sentences</p> <p>Reading sentences</p>	<p>Alphabet chart</p>	<p>Self esteem</p> <p>Effective communication</p>	

	3	Punctuation marks	Comma(,)	<p>Reading</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Writing</p>	<p>a) Separating a list of items, ideas or things</p> <p>b) Question tags</p> <p>c) Addresses, salutations and subscriptions in letter writing</p>	<p>The learner:- Identifies capital letters</p> <p>Punctuates given sentences in capital letters</p> <p>Reads alphabetical letters</p>	<p>Explanation, question and answer.</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Discovery</p>	<p>Punctuating sentences</p> <p>Reading sentences</p>	<p>Alphabet chart</p>	<p>Self esteem</p> <p>Effective communication</p>	
2	1	Punctuation marks	question marks	<p>Listening</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Reading</p> <p>Writing</p>	<p>Question marks (?) This mark is used after a question on questing words like What, Why, Which, Whose, Where, How, Is, Did, Are, etc</p> <p>Examples</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is your name? 2. Is there water in the pot? 3. How often do you go to church? 	<p>The learner:- Explains the use of a question mark</p> <p>Punctuates sentences correctly</p>	<p>Guided discussion</p> <p>Guided discovery</p> <p>Question and answer</p>	<p>Punctuating sentences</p>	<p>A chart showing punctuation marks</p>	<p>Effective Communication</p> <p>Self esteem</p> <p>Problem solving</p>	
	2	Punctuation marks	Exclamation marks	<p>Listening</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Reading</p> <p>Writing</p>	<p>Exclamation mark (!) This is used to show surprise, admiration or fear</p> <p>It is an expression of strong and sudden emotions.</p> <p>Examples</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What a tall tree this is! 2. How deadly a cobra is! 3. Wow! You are smart. 4. 	<p>The learner:- Explains the use of a question mark</p> <p>Punctuates sentences correctly</p>	<p>Guided discussion</p> <p>Guided discovery</p> <p>Question and answer</p>	<p>Punctuating sentences</p>	<p>A chart showing punctuation marks</p>	<p>Effective Communication</p> <p>Self esteem</p> <p>Problem solving</p>	

	3	Punctuation marks	Apostrophe	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	Apostrophe (') This is used to show possession or ownership in nouns e.g. 1. That is Alvin's shirt. An apostrophe is used to show contractions e.g. There isn't any water in the pot.	The learner:- Explains the use of a question mark Punctuates sentences correctly	Guided discussion Guided discovery Question and answer	Punctuating sentences	A chart showing punctuation marks	Effective Communication Self esteem Problem solving	
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3	1	Opposites	Opposites of nouns	<p>Reading</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Listening</p>	<p>passenger - pedestrian</p> <p>victory – defeat</p> <p>depth – height</p> <p>saint – sinner</p> <p>friend – enemy</p> <p>lady – gentleman</p> <p>dawn – dusk</p> <p>literate – illiterate</p> <p>knowledge – ignorance</p> <p>praise – blame</p> <p>contact – expand</p> <p>please – annoy</p> <p>asleep – awake</p> <p>arrive – depart</p> <p>rejoice - mourn</p> <p>weep – rejoice</p> <p>often – seldom</p> <p>before – after</p> <p>happily – sadly</p> <p>smartly – shabbily</p>	<p>The learner:- Reads the given sentences</p> <p>Gives opposites of given adverbs</p>	<p>Explanation</p> <p>Discovery</p> <p>Question and answer</p>	Giving opposites of given words	A chart showing different words	<p>Appreciation</p> <p>Self esteem</p> <p>Problem solving</p>	
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	2	Opposites	Opposites of verbs Opposites of adverbs								
	2	Opposites	Opposites of affix, suffix and prefix	Reading Writing Speaking Listening	dis, in, im, ill, mis, un, less	The learner:- Reads the given sentences Gives opposites of given adverbs	Explanation Discovery Question and answer	Giving opposites of given words	A chart showing different words	Appreciation Self esteem Problem solving	
	3	Opposites	Gender opposites	Reading Writing Speaking Listening	Animals Birds People Jobs and titles	The learner:- Reads the given sentences Gives opposites of given adverbs	Explanation Discovery Question and answer	Giving opposites of given words	A chart showing different words	Appreciation Self esteem Problem solving	
4	1	Prepositions	Common preposition	Listening Reading Writing Speaking	Examples of prepositions and usage (time, place etc.) of, on, to, in, with, through, over, across A preposition is a word used to show a relationship between the subject and the object of the sentence	The learner:- Identifies the meaning of preposition Identifies ways prepositions may be used in different context	Explanation Self discovery Question and answer				

	2	Prepositions	Prepositions of movement	<p>Listening</p> <p>Reading</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>Speaking</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>accustomed – to</p> <p>pose – for</p> <p>arrive – at</p> <p>agree – to / with</p> <p>ask – for</p> <p>lean – against</p> <p>proud – of</p> <p>pride – in</p> <p>found – of</p> <p>consists – of</p> <p>interested – in</p>	<p>The learner:-</p> <p>Identifies the meaning of preposition</p> <p>Identifies ways prepositions may be used in different context</p>	<p>Explanation</p> <p>Self discovery</p> <p>Question and answer</p>		A chart showing a prepositional guide		
	3	Conjunctions			<p>A conjunction is a joining or linking word</p> <p>Using.....and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Musa and Ali are going to school - Jane has a set and a ruler <p>Using Both ...and</p> <p>Examples (same action, different characters)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both Sarah and Samali were absent - Both boys and girls do their work well. 	<p>Identifies the different joining words</p>					

5	1	Conjunctions	both and either	Listening Reading Writing Speaking	Both talks plurals either takes singular Examples There are flowers on both sides of the road There are flowers on either side of the road	The learner:- Reads the given conjunctions Re-writes given words in sentences	Explanation Discovery	Re-writing Reading	A chart showing different conjunctio ns		
	2		While, When and As		Beginning “ While” While I was going to school, I met a stranger I met a stranger while I was going to school	The learner:- Reads the given conjunctions Re-writes given words in sentences	Explanation Discovery	Re-writing Reading	A chart showing different conjunctio ns		
	3		Although and but		Examples - She is beautiful but she is unmarried, She is unmarked. - She is unmarried but she is beautiful - She is unmarried although she is beautiful.						
6	1	Conjunctions	too-to		too – to is used in the negative form. It means not done so we don't need not in the same sentence. The pronoun at the end of the second sentence should be dropped. Use for after the adjective when joining sentences with different subjects	The learner:- Identifies rules for using the conjunctions Uses the given conjunction in sentences	Explanation Questions and answer	Reading sentences Identifying different rules Using given structure in sentences	Structural chart	Critical thinking Self awareness Appreciation	

	2		So that such a – that		so adj) – that (prn) so (kind) that (he) such a ...that she such a careful girl that she such a (adj Nn) that (prn) such an (adj Nn) that (prn)	The learner:- Identifies rules for using the conjunctions Uses the given conjunction in sentences	Explanation Questions and answer	Reading sentences Identifying different rules Using given structure in sentences	Structural chart	Critical thinking Self awareness Appreciation	
	3		So that he such that she in order to		Using ...so that..... Examples a) He went to town <u>so that</u> he could buy a new phone. b) He went to town <u>such that</u> he could buy a new phone. c) He went to town in order to buy a new phone	The learner: Reads sentences correctly Using the structures in sentences					
7	1	Pronouns	Personal pronouns	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	Types of pronouns - personal pronouns - possessive pronouns - reflexive pronouns - adjective pronouns - demonstrative pronouns - relative pronouns Personal pronouns <u>singular</u> <u>plural</u> 1 st person I we 2 nd person you you 3 rd person he she they 						

	2		Possessive pronouns		<u>Singular</u> mine your his /her	<u>Plural</u> - ours - yours - theirs	The learner:- Reads the pronouns Spells pronouns Defines pronouns Uses the pronouns in sentences	Demonstration Dramatization Guided discussion	Identifying types of pronouns Giving plurals constructing sentences	A chart for pronouns	Self expression Critical thinking	
	3		Adjective pronouns		My – our your – your his/ her – their		The learner:- Reads the pronouns Spells pronouns Defines pronouns Uses the pronouns in sentences	Demonstration Dramatization Guided discussion	Identifying types of pronouns Giving plurals constructing sentences	A chart for pronouns	Self expression Critical thinking	
8	1		Reflexive pronouns		<u>Singular</u> myself yourself himself herself itself oneself	<u>Plural</u> ourselves yourselves themselves themselves themselves oneself		The learner:- Reads the pronouns Spells pronouns Defines pronouns Uses the pronouns in sentences	Demonstration Dramatization Guided discussion	Identifying types of pronouns Giving plurals constructing sentences	A chart for pronouns	Self expression Critical thinking

	2 and 3		Relative pronouns		Relative pronouns include Who, Whom, Whose, Which, That Who and Whom are used with people.	The learner:- Reads the sentences correctly Re-writes sentences correctly	The learner:- Reads the pronouns Spells pronouns Defines pronouns Uses the pronouns in sentences	Demonstration Dramatization Guided discussion	Identifying types of pronouns Giving plurals constructi ng sentences	A chart for pronouns	Self expr essi on Criti cal think ing
	3		Demonstrative pronouns		Which is used with other things. That and Whose are used with both people and things	The learner; Reads sentences Re-writes sentences	Guided discussion Question and answer Oral work	Reading sentences Re-writing sentences Giving plurals	A chart showing pronouns	Self esteem Critical thinking	
					<u>Singular</u> this that <u>Plural</u> these those	The learner; Reads sentences correctly					
9	1	Adverbs	Classes of adverbs	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	<u>Classes of adverbs</u> - adverbs of manner - adverbs of time - adverbs of place - adverbs of duration - adverbs of frequency - adverbs of degree	The learner; Lists classes of adverbs Gives examples for each class. Forms adverbs from adjectives	Demonstration Discussion	Listing classes of adverbs Giving examples Forming adverbs			
	2	Adverbs	Formation of adverbs		<u>Adverbs formed by adding</u> <u>-ly</u> clear - clearly poor – poorly bad – badly						

	3	Adverbs	Formation of adverbs		<u>Adverbs formed by changing y to i</u> <u>then</u> <u>add – ly</u> angry – angrily merry – merrily lazy – lazily						
10	1	Alphabetical order			<u>Adverbs formed by dropping “e” then add “ly”</u> humble – humbly simple – simply true – truly gentle – gently						
	2	Adverbs	Arranging words in alphabetical order	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	Arranging by the first letter Zebra, axe, pin, orange, <u>axe, orange, pin, zebra</u>	The learner; Recites alphabets Identifies the order of alphabets Writes letters of alphabet	Guided discussion Demonstration question and answer	Reading letters Writing letters Arranging words correctly	A chart for letter of alphabet	Self esteem Critical thinking	

	3	Adverbs	Arranging words in alphabetical order	Listening Speaking Reading Writing	<p>Arranging by the second letter bus, bin, bed, ball <u>ball, bed, bin, bus</u></p> <p>top, tin, table, tent <u>table, tent, tin, top</u></p> <p>Arranging by the third letter ball, bag, band, bat <u>bag, ball, band, bat</u></p> <p>house, horse, hoe, hot <u>hoe, horse, hot, house</u></p>						
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