**NAME: ……………………… CLASS: …………………………….**

**DEEPER LIFE HIGH SCHOOL**

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**THIRD TERM E- LEARNING NOTE**

**SUBJECT: ENGLISH STUDIES**

**CLASS: JS2 (BASIC 8)**

**SCHEME OF WORK**

**WEEK TOPIC**

1. **Speech Work:** Consonant sounds /s/ and /z/ e.g. sue – zoo etc. **Structure**–The use of Conjunctions: - Although and whereas as contrasts. **Comprehension / Vocabulary Development**: Nigeria oil Industry. Writing – Argumentative Essay on Nigeria oil: A blessing, or a curse? **Literature in English** – Recommended text on Drama : *The Triumph of Doggedness* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh .
2. **Structure** – using despite and inspite of. **Vocabulary Development** on mass media. The radio. **Writing** - dialogues and poetry on “Pride goes before a fall”. **Speech Work** – Contrast / ϴ/ and /t/ e.g. Thin, thanks, tanks, both, boot etc. **Literature in English** – Recommended text on drama : *The Triumph of Doggedness* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh.
3. **Structure** – Synonyms. **Vocabulary Development** on Law. **Writing** – “The responsibilities of government”. **Speech Work** – The sounds /iə/ and /eə /. **Literature in English** – Recommended text on drama : *The Triumph of Doggedness* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh.
4. **Structure** – The use of Causative Verbs. **Speech Work** – The sounds /u / and /u:/. **Comprehension /Vocabulary Development** on Nigeria armed forces. **Writing**. **Literature in English** – Recommended text on drama. : *The Triumph of Doggedness* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh.
5. **Comprehension/Vocabulary Development** (natural resources/mining. **Structure** – adverb of place e.g. by the gate, in the school etc. Writing – Formal letter contd. Speech work – stress revision. Literature in English – recommended text on drama : *The Triumph of Doggedness* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh.
6. **Comprehension/Vocabulary Development**. **Structure**: The use of even though and at least. **Writing** – A Journey I once made. **Speech work** – Consonant sounds. Literature in English – Poetry: Types – Epic, Lyric, Ballads, Dirge
7. **MID-TERM BREAK**
8. **Structure** – intensifiers. **Speech Work** /i: / and /i/ **Writing** – Recording a meeting and its format. **Literature in English** – poetry selection – themes, and poetic devices. : *The Triumph of Doggedness* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh.
9. **Structure** : Antonyms. **Speech** **work**: Consonants /p/ and /b/ sounds. **Writing** – Creative Writing; **Literature in English** – Poetry: Language – Concise, Unique, High
10. Revision
11. Examination.

**WEEK 1**

**ASPECT: Structure**

**TOPIC**: **THE USE OF CONJUNTION**:

Conjunction is a word used to join two or more words , phrases clauses and sentences together.

The subordinating conjunctions are used to join two or more clauses together.

These two ‘although and whereas’ out of various examples are used as contrast.

1. Although his house is not far from the church, he is always gets to church late.

2. Although he attends a Bible Church, yet he is not born again.

3. Although he eats balanced diet, he still appears malnourished.

4. The student refused to be disciplined whereas the principal has punished him several times.

5. The contractor handling the road project failed to complete it at the right time whereas he has been fully paid.

**ASPECT: Comprehension / Vocabulary Development**

**TOPIC:** Nigeria oil Industry

**CONTENT:**  The educator/ student should use page 142 in *Exam Focus English Studies* for Junior School Certificate Examination as a guide to teach this topic.

**EVALUATION:**  Do questions 1-5 on page 143 in *Exam Focus English Studies* for Junior School Certificate Examination.

**ASSIGNMENT:** Do questions 1-9 onpage 75 in NEW OXFORD JSS 2 Workbook.

**ASPECT**: WRITING

**TOPIC:** ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY

INTRODUCTION

VOCATIVES: Good day Mr. Chairman, Panel of Judges, Accurate Time Keeper, Co-debaters and Distinguished Listeners.

My name is…………………………………………………..I’m here to support /against the motion which states that:

“Oil Industry is a blessing to Nigeria”

**Guidelines for Supporting Side**

**1. Definition** of terms (oil industry)

2. When was it discovered?

3. Usefulness of oil, petrol, kerosene.(domestic and industrial)

4. Job opportunities

5. It serves as major foreign exchange for the nation etc.

**Guidelines for Opposing Side**

1. Definition of terms

2. Disadvantages of oil industry.

(a) Problem of oil spillage.

(b) It causes food scarcity

(c) It encourages corruption

(d) It causes fire accident that claims many lives.

**EVALUATION**: The students should develop the points above orally.

**ASSIGNMENT**: Write in support or against the proposition that Oil Industry is a blessing to Nigeria.

**ASPECT: SPEECH WORK**

**TOPIC: Consonant Sounds/s/and /z/**

/s/: This is a voiceless alveolar fricative sound .The following words contain the sound.

/s/ seat,science,cease,axe,size,sit,soup,piece,picks,ice,fence,gas,sick,sap,sack etc.

/z/: This is a voiced alveolar fricative sound .The following words contain the sound.

/z/zip,has,exact,exist,example,pigs,says,ways,sons,those,zero,zonal,zoom,bees etc.

NOTE: When letter “s” comes after a voiced sound it changes to/ z/ E.g. boys, dose, etc

**COMPARISON OF SOUNDS / s/ and /z/**

**/s/ / z/**

Sip zip

Said zed

Seal zeal

soon zoon

sink zinc

loose lose

hence hens

place plays

**EVALUATION:** Give five examples of words for each of these sounds / s/ and /z/.

**LITERATURE:** Use Recommended text - *The Triumph of Doggedness* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh

**EVALUATION:**  Do Revision Questions 1- 8 on page 283 in *Exam Focus English Studies* for Junior School Certificate Examination.

**WEEK 2**

**ASPECT: STRUCTURE**

**TOPIC:** USING DESPITE AND IN SPITE OF

These subordinate conjunctions that can be used to join two or more clauses together.eg.

1. The boy failed the test despite that teacher taught him very well.

2. The people came to church service yesterday despite that the rain was falling.

3. Despite the death of her husband the woman still opened her shop.

4. In spite the traffic congestion, the motorcyclist still finds his way.

5. In spite of his physical challenges, Pastor Nick is very effective minister.

Vocabulary Development On Mass Media: The radio and TV

Content : This topic is meant to expose the students to register of the mass media. Use page 143 in NEW OXFORD JSS 2 as a guide for the topic.

Evaluation: Answer questions page 65 in NEW OXFORD JSS 2 Workbook.

**ASPECT: SPEECH WORK**

**TOPIC: CONTRAST ING/Ø/ and /t/**

**/Ø**/: This is a voiceless dental fricative sound. The following words are some of the examples: Anthem, thick, both, bath, north, sheath, thorn, theme, thank, thorn, breath, wrath.

**/t/: T**his is **voiceless** alveolar plosive **sound** here are some of the words with the sound. Team, tick, bat, sheet, torn, tin, toe, test, tank, type, looked etc

**COMPARISON OF SOUNDS /Ø/ and /t/**

**/Ø/ /t/**

Theme team

Thank tank

Thick tick

Thorn torn

Thin tin

Both boat

Sheath sheet

Bath bat

Forth fought

**LITERATURE-IN- ENGLISH:** Use Recommended drama text: *The Triumph of Doggedness* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh.

**EVALUATION:**  Do Revision Questions 9- 16 on pages 283- 284 in *Exam Focus English Studies* for Junior School Certificate Examination.

**WEEK 3**

**ASPECT: STRUCTURE**

**TOPIC: SYNONYMS**

**CONTENT:**

A synonym is a word that has the same meaning with another word. For example: the word ‘sacred’ is a synonym for afraid and fear while car is synonymous to automobile.

Words and synonyms

1. Schooling – Education, study, discipline, tuition
2. Safety – refuge, security, shelter, cover, defence
3. Journey – transit, trip, tour, travelling
4. Admit – acknowledge, recognize, concede, confess
5. Beautiful – pretty, handsome, attractive, lovely
6. Big – large, great
7. Boring – dull, tedious
8. Check – examine, inspect, go over
9. Glad – happy, pleased, delighted, thrilled
10. Honest – frank, direct, open, outspoken, straight.

**EVALUATION:**

Using your dictionary, find out the synonyms of the following words:

Little, kind, success, kingdom, regular, sweet, young, bitter, disease, cheap and fun.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT: Use the synonyms of these words to make sentences: Bitter, better, rule, house and strong.

**ASPECT: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT.**

**TOPIC: THE LAW REGISTER.**

**CONTENT:**

The law is a system of rules that everyone in a given society must obey. The legislative arm of each nation enacts bills which are debated upon and the bills passed by them are enacted into laws.

The legal language is not the same as we have in our everyday life. They are specially used by those trained to understand them but their meanings can be easily found out in relevant dictionaries. Here is a list of some words in the legal register:

**WORDS MEANING**

a.k.a. (abbreviation) for – also known as

.abandon......................... to intentionally and permanently give up

abinitio from the ..start........

bail the money or bond put up to secure the

release of a person

capital offence any criminal charge which is punishable by

death

caveat emptor let the buyer beware

de facto in fact

de jure lawful

forfeit loose property or rights involuntarily as a

penalty for violence.

**EVALUATION:**

Using the dictionary, find out the meaning of the following word in the law register: witness, statement, arrest, custody, court, cell, prison.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:**

Answer the following questions :

Who is a legislature ?

The presiding officer in a lower court is called ?-

**ASPECT: COMPOSITION**

**TOPIC: THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT**

**CONTENT:**

In Nigeria, there are three levels of government:

The National, state and the local governments. There are also three arms of government viz: – The Legislative, executive and judiciary.

The legislative arm is responsible for making laws while the executive implements the law and the judiciary interprets the law and settle disputes and punishes offenders.

After an election, the National Government i.e. the federal government is headed by the President, who acts as the head of the executive. He appoints those who are responsible for making policy decisions. For the purpose of lawmaking, the present constitution of Nigeria provides for a National Assembly, which consists of a senate and a house of representatives. Each house elects a chairman, known in the upper house as the speaker. It is his/her job to ensure that all government proposals are fully and fairly debated before new laws are passed.

The responsibility of government involves among other things: law making, maintenance of law and order, defense of the country, provision of amenities, protection of lives and property, economic functions, administration of justice and maintenance of external relationship. It also includes formulation of policies and initiation of programmes and activities to promote development in the country.

**EVALUATION:**

In your own words, define what government responsibilities are.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:**

Write an essay on the activities of the local government in your community.

**ASPECT: SPEECH WORK**

**TOPIC: THE SOUNDS /ia/ and /ea/**

**CONTENT:**

These two sounds are diphthongs meaning that they have double sounds. The double sounds are achieved through a glide from the initial sound to the other through the process of their articulation. Thus we have the sound /ia/ as we have in words like /ia/ beard, tear, here, cheer. /ea/ air, pear, their, share.

Listen to your teacher pronounce these sounds and repeat after him/her.

/ia/ /ea/

Steer chair

Tear their

Hear there

Mere pear

Spear heir

Ear air

**EVALUATION:**

Identify the diphthongs in the following words: really, here, heir, near, weird, idea, weird, air.

**ASPECT: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH**

**TOPIC: PROSE**

**CONTENT:**

1. Reading and appreciation of recommended text: *The Triumph of Doggedness* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh.

**EVALUATION:**

Write briefly on any four characters in ‘*The Triumph of Doggedness’* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh.

**WEEK 4**

**ASPECT: STRUCTURE**

**TOPIC: THE USE OF CAUSATIVE VERBS**

**CONTENT:**

Causative verbs are verbs that are used to indicate that some person or thing helps to make something happen. There are a number of causative verbs in English grammar out of which are the following examples:

Cause, allow, help, enable, have, keep, hold, let, force, require, make, ... force, get.

Causative verbs are similar in function to passive verbs but are primarily used to express actions that are initiated on one person by someone else.

Make: make as a causative verb expresses the idea that a person requires another one to carry out an action. Examples:

1. Mr. Joseph made the students to do their assignment.
2. The patients made the doctor to leave late.
3. The prefect gets the junior students to clean the rubbish.
4. God enables the us to learn the any subject by heart.

Have: As a causative verb, ‘have’ expresses the idea that a person wants something done for him. The causative verb ‘have’ is often used when talking about various services. Examples:

1. I had my haircut last week.
2. She had the car washed at the weekend.
3. The principal had the school hall cleaned for the valedictory service.
4. My father had the shoes made for the occasion.

**EVALUATION:**

1. What is a causative verb?
2. List four types of causative verbs you know.
3. Make sentences with two of your chosen causative verbs.

**ASSIGNMENT:**

Pick out the causative verbs in the statements below:

1. The doctor made the child take the medication.
2. Will you let your brother come home at noon?
3. The teachers on duty got the students to wash the dishes after lunch.
4. The class teacher allowed some students to use their computer.
5. My parents will have me go shopping if I perform impressively.

**ASPECT: SPEECH WORK**

**TOPIC: THE SOUNDS /u/ and /u: /**

**CONTENT:**

The two sounds above are vowel sounds of which one is a variant of the other. The vowel sound /u/ is the short form of the sound /u:/ which is the long variant of it. The long /u:/ sound can be found in words like cube, huge, tube, mule, rule etc.

As we have in the examples below:

1. The baby is cute
2. The tree is huge
3. In my house, we have many rules
4. The paste is in a tube

The short /u/ sound however can be found in words like full, put, could, flute, all, duke.

The two sounds can be contrasted in this way:

Long /u:/ Short /u/

Boot put

Poof pull

Tooth took

Google gulp

Cool cup

Shoot shut

**NOTE:**

The long /u:/ sound is also realized in with these sound ew, eu and ui as we have in words like glue, fruit, chew, blue, juice and new.

**EVALUATION:**

Identify the sound /u/ in the following sentences:

1. I am looking for a good butcher.
2. The bush is full of wild berries.
3. She couldn’t cook well on firewood.
4. They shouldn’t push to see the book.

**ASPECT: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT**

**TOPIC: THE NIGERIAN ARMED FORCES**

**CONTENT:**

Nigeria as a nation is the most popular in Africa and the seventh most popular in the world in which the majority of the population is black. Though the country presently runs a democratic system of government in which the people elect candidates of their choice into positions of authority to govern the affairs of the nation, none the less, the nation had had a series of military rules and also possesses her own armed forces.

The Nigerian armed forces comprises of the Military, Army, Navy, and the Air force whose main tasks among others involve:

1. Defending the nation from external aggression.
2. Maintaining her territorial integrity and securing her borders from violation. These force units stands to fulfil functions at their levels to protect and defend the nation in various ways. Below are lists of some of the ranks in the Nigerian armed forces:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ARMY** | **NAVY** | **AIR FORCE** |
| Recruit | Trainee | Trainee |
| Private | Ordinary Seaman | Aircraftmen/Women |
| Lance Corporal | Seaman | Lance Corporal |
| Corporal | Able Seaman | Corporal |
| Sergeant | Leading Seaman | Sergeant |
| Staff Sergeant | Petty officer | Flight Sergeant |
| Warrant Officer | Warrant Officer | Warrant Officer |
| Master Warrant Officer | Master Warrant Officer | Master Warrant Officer |
| Army Warrant Officer | Navy Warrant Officer | Air Warrant Officer |
| Second Lieutenant | Mid-ship Man | Pilot Officer |
| Lieutenant | Sub-Lieutenant | Flying Officer |
| Captain | Lieutenant | Flight Lieutenant |
| Major | Lieutenant Commander | SquadronLeader |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Commander | Wing Commander |
| Colonel | Captain | Group Captain |
| Brigadier General | Commodore | Air Commodore |
| Major General | Rear Admiral | Air Vice Marshal |
| Lieutenant General | Vice Admiral | Air Marshal |
| General | Admiral | Air Chief Marshal |
| Field Marshal | Admiral of the Fleet | Marshal of the Air Force |

**EVALUATION:**

Write out five ranks in the armed forces with the title of each arm listed out.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:** What roles do the armed forces play in a democratic nation like Nigeria?

**ASPECT: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH**

**TOPIC: PROSE**

**CONTENT:** Reading and Analysis of the Recommended Text**. ‘***The Triumph of Doggedness’* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh.

**WEEK 5**

**ASPECT: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT**

**TOPIC: MINING**

**CONTENT:** This topic is meant to expose the students to register of mining. Use pages 178 and 179 in NEW OXFORD JSS 2 as a guide for the topic.

**EVALUATION:**  Answer questions 1-10 on page 84 in NEW OXFORD JSS 2 Workbook.

**ASPECT: STRUCTURE**

**TOPIC: ADVERBS OF PLACE**

**CONTENT:** Adverbs are words that modifies. Adverbs of place indicate movement toward a place or direction. This same meaning can be used for statements with a prepositional phrase, which indicates movement toward an objects, person or thing. When a group of words not containing a subject and verb acts as an adverb such is called an adverbial phrase as we are have in the examples below:

1. The books were kept in the library
2. The girls played outside the gate.
3. The meeting, will hold in the classroom
4. John and James waited at the door
5. More prizes were shared in the school.

**EVALUATION:**

Pick out the adverbs of place in the following sentences

1. The car was driven into the market
2. They left the school for the hostel
3. Mother left the baby in the room
4. Some policemen were drafted to the park.
5. We are all expected to be seated on the pew.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:**

1. What are adverbs?

2. Make ten sentences with the following adverbs:

In the school, at the bank, on the island, by the widow and in his shop.

**ASPECT: WRITING.**

**TOPIC: FORMAL LETTERS.**

**CONTENT:**

Formal letters are official or business letters whose features include: The addresses of writers and recipient, date, salutation, the heading or title of the letter, the body of the letter, the subscript or ending, your signature.

The content of a formal letter should be short and state the purpose of the letter. For example: to make an enquiry, complain, request for something etc. The middle paragraph of the letter should contain relevant information behind the writing of the letter. Most formal letters are not very long, therefore information they carry should be brief, concise and concentrate on the essential information required alone.

The last paragraph of a formal letter should state action you expect the recipient to take.

Example of a formal letter:

**A COVERING LETTER**

A covering letter is the one that accompanies a CV (curriculum vitae) when you are applying for a job or letter with attachments.

A general plan for the layout of such letters is as follows.

1. **Open Paragraph:**

These briefly identify you and the position you are applying for. You can also add how you found about the vacancy.

1. **Paragraph 2:**

Give the reasons why you are interested in working for the company and why you wish to be considered for that particular post. State your relevant qualifications and experience, as well as your personal qualities that make a suitable candidate.

1. **Paragraph 3:**

Inform them that you have enclosed your current CV and add any further information that you think could help your case.

1. **Closing Paragraph:**

Give your availability for interview, thank them for their consideration, restate your interest and close the letter.

**FURTHER HELP ON FORMAL LETTER WRITING**

Common abbreviations used in formal letter writing:

asap = As soon as possible

cc= carbon copy (used when you send a copy of a letter to more than one person). You use the abbreviation to let them know.

enc= enclosure (when you include other papers with your letter).

pp= per procurationeon (a Latin phrase meaning that you are signing the letter on somebody else’s behalf if they are not there to sign it themselves).

ps= post script (when you want to add something after you have finished and signed it).

rsvp= please reply.

**EVALUATION:** List out the features of formal letters

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:** Your school has advertised for students applications to assist as junior librarians, write to your school librarian, indicating your interest in the post**.**

**ASPECT: SPEECH WORK**

**TOPIC: STRESSING WORDS**

**CONTENT:** In words of more than one syllable, there will be one syllable which is more heavily stressed than the others. We say that this syllable carries the primary stress (e.g. **apart**ment). In some longer words, other syllables may carry secondary stress. The most important thing is to recognize where the primary stress is—and remember it can change between words derived from the same base (e.g. **pho**tograph, **photograph**, photo**graphic**).

If you stress a word incorrectly, it can be difficult to understand, so it is important to learn how a word is stressed at the same time when you learn how to pronounce it. The mark /’/ shows the main stress in a word. A stressed syllable is reactively loud, long in duration, said out clearly and distinctly all made noticeable by the pitch of the voice.

**Examples:**

(1). PersoNEL.

(2). TOtally.

(3). InDUStrial.

(4). ToMAto.

(5). FanTAstic.

Here are some examples of common stress pattern in English language.

One syllable word; All one syllable words have the stress on one syllable. The intonation should go down

EAT\

DRINK

SIGN

WELL

Two syllable—First syllable stressed

Giant

PICture

HEAling

Two syllable---second syllable stressed

toDAY.

aHEAD.

aLLOW.

Three syllable—first syllable stressed

Energy

O pe rate

ORganize

Three syllable--- second syllable stressed

meMORial

aSSUmption

CaNAdian

**EVALUATION:**

1. What is stress? ( 2) write five examples of two stressed patterns showing the words stressed and how.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:** Rewrite these words putting stress marks where they are applicable: hostile, eating, cover, pillow, never, doctor, canteen ,unless, pretend and until- You can use the dictionary.

**ASPECT: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH.**

**TOPIC:**  PROSE

Content: Use recommended text ‘*The Triumph of Doggedness ‘* by Stephen Ekwealormmeh

**WEEK 7**: **MID- BREAK**

**WEEK 8**

**ASPECT:** **STRUCTURE**

**TOPIC:** The use of ‘even though’ and ‘at least’.

‘Even though’ and ‘at least’ are subordinating conjunction used to introduce a subordinating clause. Its purpose is to contrast with the main clause.

For example:

1. Even though they were poor, they were always happy.
2. They were poor at least they were always happy.
3. Even though he had no parents, he sponsored himself to school.
4. He had no parent at least he sponsored himself to school.
5. I visited my relatives at the weekend even though I didn’t want to.
6. Even though I hadn’t slept much, I stayed awake to finish my work.
7. I know the answer at least I think I do.

**EVALUATION:** Use ‘even though’ and ‘at least’ in two sentences each

**ASPECT:** COMPOSITION

**TOPIC:** Narrative Essay (A journey I once made).

A guide to writing composition ‘A journey I once made’.

When did you embark on the journey?

Whom did you go with and where did you go?

Where were you based then?

What were the exciting things on the way?

Or what were the new things you saw?

How long did the journey take you?

How many days, weeks, or months did you spend there?

What were your experiences there?

Would you like to visit there over and over again?

**EVALUATION**: Use the above guidelines to write a comprehensive composition on ‘A Journey I Once Made’ in not more 200 words

**ASPECT**: Speech work

**TOPIC**: Consonant sounds

A consonant is a speech sound, which is produced with the obstruction of airstream. The obstruction could be ‘partial’ or ‘total’.

There are 24 consonant sounds in English studies. They are:

/p/ /b/ /ʈ/ /d/ /k/ /g/ /ʧ/ /ʤ/ /f/ /v/ /Ө/ /ð/ /s/ /z/ /∫/ /Ӡ/ /h/ /Ɩ/ /r/ /m/ /ŋ/ /j/ /w/ /n/

/p/----- put, pat, pot, peg, pit, push, wrapper, pass, place, happen, party

/b/---- but, bet, book, boom, boost, bay, baby, rob, bad, bat, back, abort, about, abide

/ʈ/--- ten, tap, tomb, table, take, tack, track

/d/---- dam, do, cord, draft, powder, advert, kid, deep, dim, divide, diary, dark, middle, paddle

/k/----- kid, kiss, cock, fix, six, choir, chord, require, back, calculate, kit, chasm

/g/ ----- game, goggle, got, gum, gay, guy, example, get, rogue, girl, grow

/ʧ/ ----fetch, match, march, rich, reach, nature, pasture, patch, chain, choice, children,

/ʤ/ ---- gin, joy, edge, badge, jaw, jest, jeep, gem, general, gentle, page, judge, jam, giant

/f/------ tough, fall, phone, elephant, photo, food, fleet, fault

/v/ -------very, nephew, of, value, vice, voice, van, view, prove, visible

/Ө/ ------ thin, think, three, threw, though, length, breath, theatre, theme, thick,

thicket, third, thrust

/ð/ ------- the, father, mother, them, that, thine, bathe, then, rather, this, there

/s/ ------- science, class, fast, slow, city, pass, dress, psychology, lace, face, pastor, taste, set

/z/ ------zoo, zoom, lazy, zigzag, zinc, close, rose, represent, reason, candies, laze, raise, zebra, easy

/∫/ ------ chalet, chateau, charade, machine, education, social, palatial, mission, short, sure, passion pressure

/Ӡ/------ garage, measure, treasure, leisure, television, vision, confusion, decision, fusion, pleasure, division, closure, usual

/h/ ----- house, home, harrow, harassment

/Ɩ/------- look, late, life, lake, lift, later, letter, local, lion, low, love, lame, lie

/r/------ robe, right, reflex, run, carry, merry, bright, story, bury, rite, wrong, wrote, radio

/m/------ flame, hammer, man, malt, make, come, mother, magic

/ŋ/------- bang, uncle, bank, sing, long, king, zinc, single, thank

/j/-------- you, yawn, yellow, yam, union, use, yes, university

/w/------ one, wine, when, suite, quit, work, what, where, which, wife

/n/-------- know, night, knight, knowledge, banner

**EVALUATION:**

From the words lettered A-E, choose the word that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by letters underlined.

1. Vain a. bane b. faint c. foil d. pain e. Stephen
2. Vice a. eat b. dress c. show d. chalk e. cool
3. Marry a. cart b. break c. river d. hurt e. curl
4. Time a. length b. thigh c. dime d. thyme e. width
5. Father a. matter b. murder c. further d. hunter e. fatter

**ASPECT**: Literature in English.

**TOPIC:** Poetry (Types)

**Poem** is a piece of creative writing that is usually written in verse while **poetry** is collection of poem.

Types of poetry include:

1. Epic: Epic poems are long serious poems that tell story of a heroic figure.
2. Lyric: This poem can be sung. It expresses the poet’s thoughts and feelings.
3. Ode: Odes are poems which are serious in nature and written to a set a structure.
4. Ballads: Ballad poems are poems that tell story similar to a folk tale or legend and often has a repeated refrain. A ballad is often about love and often sung.
5. Dirge: This poem laments over the dead person.
6. Sonnets: Sonnets are lyric poems that are 14 lines long.
7. Elegy: A sad poem especially about someone who is dead.
8. ABC poem: An ABC poem has a series of lines that create a mood, picture, or feeling. Lines are made up of words and phrases. The first word of line 1 begins with an A; the first word of line 2 begins with a B etc.

**Example of ABC poem:**

**A**lthough things are not perfect

**B**ecause of trial or pain

**C**ontinue in thanksgiving

**D**o not begin to blame

**E**ven when the times are hard

**F**ierce winds are bound to blow…

1. Rhymes: Rhymes are types of poems which have the repetition of the same or similar sounds at the end of the two or more words most often at the end of lines.

**EVALUATION:** Mention five types of poems and explain any two?

**WEEKEND TEST**: From the words lettered A-D, choose the word that contains the SOUND represented by the given phonetic symbol.

1. /k/ (a) comb (b) kneel (c) cease (d) cell

2. /f/ (a) very (b) cough (c) love (d) off.

3. /m/ (a) comb (b) tanner (c) word (d) answer.

4. /r/ (a) girl (b) liver (c) year (d) worry.

**WEEK 9**

**ASPECT:** GRAMMAR

**TOPIC:** INTENSIFIERS

Intensifiers are adverbs that are used with adjectives to express degree of comparison.

**EXAMPLES OF INTENSIFIERS**

Very, too, so, much, quite, fairly, pretty, a little, partially, slightly, entirely, totally, greatly, extremely, highly.

**INTENSIFIERS IN USAGE**

1. Tunde’s work is good (without intensifier)

2. Bola’s work is very good. (With intensifier)

3. The villagers were totally destroyed by Boko Haram sect. (With intensifier)

4. His answer is partially correct. (With intensifier)

5. That lady is very beautiful (with intensifier)

6. She is busy now. (no intensifier)

**EVALUATION:** Use these intensifiers to form five sentences: totally, greatly, extremely, highly, entirely.

**ASPECT: SPEECH WORK**

**TOPIC: VOWEL SOUNDS / I: / and / i/**

**/ i: / :** This is a long front vowel sound. Here are some of the words that contain the sound: Beat, lead , tea ,team, read, see, sea, cream, reap ,seen ,screen, sheep, beam, meet etc.

**/I /**: This is a short front vowel sound. Some of the words that contain this sound are listed below: ship, bit, tip, sip, slip, zip, stick, lid, kick, with, it, skip, lip, village, basket, little etc.

**COMPARISON OF SOUNDS/ i :/ and / i/**

**/ i :/ / i/**

beat bit

lead lid

sheep ship

read rid

sleep slip

reap rip

**EVALUATION:**

(1.) Pick out the word with long vowel sound from the following:

(a)Slip ( b) village (c) fill (d) feel

(2) Pick out the word with short vowel sound from the following:

(a) feel (b) steal (c) lip (d) steel.

**ASSIGNMENT:** Write five examples of words for each of /i:/ and /i/ sounds.

**ASPECT: WRITING**

**TOPIC:** Recording a meeting and its Format.

**Format of Minute of a Meeting**

(a) The date of the meeting

( b) The venue of the meeting

(c) Reading of the minute of previous meeting

(d) Matters arising

(e) Business of the day (BOD). (Purpose of the meeting)

(e) A O B (Any other business)

(f) Motion for adjournment of the meeting.

(g) Roll call

(h) Closing prayer and departure.

**EVALUATION:** List the format of minute of a meeting**.**

**ASSIGNMENT:** Use the format above to write a sample report of Students’ Club meeting held recently in your school.

**ASPECT: LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH**

**TOPIC: POETRY (Study some of the recommended poems)**

**ANALYSIS:** Themes and Poetic devices

**EVALUATION:** List some poetic devices in the poem studied

**WEEK 10**

**ASPECT:** GRAMMAR

**TOPIC:** ANTONYMS

Antonyms are words that are nearly opposite in meaning**.** Examples are:

**Word Opposite**

ancient modern

absent present

bitter sweet

success failure

difficult easy

permanent temporary.

awake asleep

guilty innocent

heavy light

better worse

**EVALUATION:**

Write the antonyms of the following words:

Purchase, weak, foe, expensive, empty, wise, private, bright, trouble, popular

**ASPECT: SPEECH WORK**

**TOPIC: Consonant sounds /p/ and /b/**

**/p/:** This is a voiceless bilabial plosivesound**.** It can be realized at the initial, medial and the final positions.

Examples: pen, peg, paid, peg, keeper, happy, lip, cheap, ship etc.

**Note** that /p/ is silent when it precedes‘s’, ‘n’ and some other words like: corps, receipt, psalm, psychiatry, pneumatic, pneumonia etc.

Also, ‘ph’ is pronounced as /f/ and /v/ in certain words such as physics, phobia, phase, Stephen, nephew. Yet, only /p/ is pronounced in ‘shepherd’ while ‘h’ is silent though both combined in the word.

/b/ - This consonant sound is a voiced bilabial plosive .It can occur at the initial, medial, and final positions. Its spelling symbols are:

‘b’ – bin, ban, bat, labour, tab, mob, nib.

‘bb’ – babble, blabber, bubble.

**Note** that ‘b’ is silent when: (a) It precedes‘t’ e.g. debt, doubt, subtle.

(b)It succeeds ‘m’ lamb, tomb, bomb, comb, dumb, plumber, climb, plumb, crumb.

However, it is pronounced in chamber, member, timber, timbre, September, November, and December.

**Contrast of consonants /p/ and/ b/**

**/p/ / b/**

pail bail

pool book

pat bat

pet bet

pole bowl

pile buy

pin bin

pack back

pan ban

**EVALUATION:**

1. Pick out the wrong option from the following words

(a) Pot (b) phone (c) physics (d) nymph

2.Pick out the word that contains the sound /b/.

(a) comb (b) debt (c) bomb (d) pot

**ASPECT: LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH**

**TOPIC: Poetry**

**SUB-TOPIC: Language of Poetry**

**Introduction**

Poetry is life and life is poetry. Poetry helps us to discover who we are, where we are, where we came from and where we are going. It sharpens our intelligence by helping us to see beyond the ordinary meaning of words. It also deepens our power of feeling by creating words and images which touch our hearts. It portrays life’s many beauties without hiding its ugly parts. Poetry is everywhere. It is in the Sun which brightens our days and the Moon which lights up our nights; it is in the cry of the new-born baby and the sad song about dead. It is in the tall trees of our rainforests as well as the grass of the savannah.

In short, it is concise, unique, high and colourful. It involves the use of imagery, metaphor, and symbolism etc. The use of figurative language is very predominant in poetry.

**The language of poetry**: This refers to elements of poetry

1. Imagery: These are created in poetry by means of figures of speech.

2. Rhythm: Refers to the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables.

3. Sound: This is one of the elements that compose vocal utterance.

**EVALUATION: 1.** What makes poetry unique among other genres of literature?

1. List the language of poetry.

**TOPIC: Comprehension**

**Content:** Treat a comprehension passage in a NECO/State past question booklet with your students and answers the questions below.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:**

Choose from the word or group of words lettered A-E, the one which is nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word or expression in the sentence below.

1. What is a virtue here might be a ------------- somewhere else.
2. Virile b. vice c. untrue d. unruly e. realistic
3. The young man boarded the bus where I -------
4. Alighted b. descended c. dropped d. entered e. took
5. The party which started at dusk ended at ----------
6. Noon b. midnight c. 4.00am d. 4.00pm e. dawn
7. Students from affluent homes do not need scholarship but those that are--------- a. diligent b. rich c. lazy d. indigent e. intelligent
8. The impudent student was ordered out of the class while the -------- one was allowed.
9. Rascally b. stupid c. humble d. indolent e. disrespectful

WEEK 10 Revision

WEEK 11 Examination