**WEEK ONE**

**Topic: Phrases**

**Definition:**  
A phrase is a group of words that work together as a unit but do not contain both a subject and a verb. It is a part of a sentence and cannot stand alone as a complete thought.

**Types of Phrases**

1. **Noun Phrase**
   * A group of words that functions as a noun.
   * Example: *The tall boy plays football.*
2. **Verb Phrase**
   * A group of words that consists of a main verb and its auxiliary verbs.
   * Example: *She is reading a book.*
3. **Adjective Phrase**
   * A group of words that functions as an adjective by describing a noun.
   * Example: *The house with the red roof is beautiful.*
4. **Adverb Phrase**
   * A group of words that functions as an adverb by modifying a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
   * Example: *He ran in a hurry.*
5. **Prepositional Phrase**
   * A group of words that begins with a preposition and usually ends with a noun or pronoun.
   * Example: *The keys are on the table.*

**Difference Between Phrases and Clauses**

* A **phrase** does not contain both a subject and a verb.  
  Example: *On the table.*
* A **clause** contains both a subject and a verb.  
  Example: *She is reading.*

**Examples of Phrases in Sentences**

1. Noun Phrase: *The young girl danced gracefully.*
2. Verb Phrase: *They have been studying all day.*
3. Adjective Phrase: *The man wearing a black coat is my uncle.*
4. Adverb Phrase: *She spoke in a soft voice.*
5. Prepositional Phrase: *We are going to the market.*

**Topic: Debates**

**Definition of a Debate**

### A debate is a formal discussion or argument between two opposing sides on a particular topic. Each side presents their views, defends their position, and counters the arguments of the opposing side. Debates are often used to develop critical thinking, public speaking, and persuasive skills.

### Steps in a Debate

1. **Introduction**: The moderator introduces the topic and rules.
2. **Opening Statements**: The first speakers on each side present their main arguments.
3. **Rebuttal**: Opposing speakers challenge and refute the arguments of the other side.
4. **Cross-Examination**: Speakers ask questions to clarify or weaken the opposing arguments.
5. **Closing Statements**: The final speakers summarize their points and make their last appeal to the audience or judges.
6. **Judgment**: The judge or audience decides the winning team based on the strength of their arguments and presentation.

**Skills Required for Debates**

1. **Research**: Gather facts and evidence to support arguments.
2. **Critical Thinking**: Analyze and evaluate the topic from multiple perspectives.
3. **Public Speaking**: Present ideas clearly, confidently, and persuasively.
4. **Listening**: Pay attention to the opposing side's arguments to effectively counter them.
5. **Teamwork**: Collaborate with teammates to develop a cohesive strategy.

**Examples of Debate Topics**

1. *Technology has done more harm than good.*
2. *Homework should be abolished in schools.*
3. *Climate change is the most pressing global issue.*
4. *Social media is a positive influence on teenagers.*
5. *Online education is better than traditional classroom education.*

**WEEK TWO**

**Topic: Introduction to Creative Writing**

**Definition of Creative Writing**

Creative writing is a form of writing that goes beyond factual or academic writing. It involves imagination, emotions, and creativity to express thoughts, ideas, or feelings in an artistic way.

**Forms of Creative Writing**

1. **Poems**: Writing that uses rhythm, rhyme, and imagery to express ideas or emotions.
2. **Short Stories**: Brief narratives with a clear beginning, middle, and end.
3. **Novels**: Long, detailed stories with developed characters and plots.
4. **Plays**: Scripts written for performance on stage.
5. **Personal Essays**: Expressive and reflective pieces based on personal experiences.

**Key Elements of Creative Writing**

1. **Imagination**: The ability to create unique and original ideas.
2. **Plot**: The sequence of events that make up a story.
3. **Characters**: The people, animals, or objects that take part in the story.
4. **Setting**: The time and place where the story takes place.
5. **Dialogue**: The conversations between characters in the story.

### ****Class Exercise Example****

Prompt: "The night was unusually quiet until..."  
Example: The night was unusually quiet until a loud knock echoed through the empty hallway. I hesitated before opening the door and found a glowing envelope addressed to me.

**Topic: Words Associated with Religion (Islamic)**

**Introduction**

Religion plays a vital role in shaping values, beliefs, and practices. In Islam, specific words and terms are used to describe aspects of faith, worship, and daily life. Understanding these words helps us appreciate the teachings and practices of Islam.

**Key Words and Their Meanings**

1. **Allah**: The Arabic word for God, used by Muslims to refer to the one and only God.
2. **Qur'an**: The holy book of Islam, believed to be the word of Allah as revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
3. **Hadith**: The sayings, actions, and approvals of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) that guide Muslims in their daily lives.
4. **Salat (Prayer)**: The five daily prayers that Muslims perform as an act of worship and devotion to Allah.
5. **Zakat**: A form of charity and one of the Five Pillars of Islam, where Muslims give a portion of their wealth to help the needy.
6. **Hajj**: The pilgrimage to Mecca, a mandatory religious duty for Muslims who can afford it, performed once in a lifetime.
7. **Sawm (Fasting)**: Abstaining from food, drink, and other physical needs from dawn to sunset during the holy month of Ramadan.
8. **Shahada**: The declaration of faith, which states, "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is His messenger."
9. **Imam**: A leader of prayer in a mosque or a religious leader in the Muslim community.
10. **Mosque (Masjid)**: A place of worship for Muslims.

**Topic: Phrasal Verbs**

**Definition of Phrasal Verbs**

A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and one or more particles (prepositions or adverbs) that together create a meaning different from the original verb.

For example:

* *Turn* (verb) + *up* (particle) = *Turn up* (to arrive).
* *Give* (verb) + *up* (particle) = *Give up* (to stop doing something).

**Structure of Phrasal Verbs**

1. **Verb + Adverb**
   * Example: *Break down* (to stop functioning).
2. **Verb + Preposition**
   * Example: *Look after* (to take care of).
3. **Verb + Adverb + Preposition**
   * Example: *Put up with* (to tolerate).

**Types of Phrasal Verbs**

1. **Transitive Phrasal Verbs**  
   These require an object to complete their meaning.
   * Example: *She* ***looked up*** *the word in the dictionary.*
2. **Intransitive Phrasal Verbs**  
   These do not require an object to complete their meaning.
   * Example: *The car* ***broke down*** *on the way.*
3. **Separable Phrasal Verbs**  
   The particle can be separated from the verb by the object.
   * Example: *He* ***turned off*** *the lights.* OR *He* ***turned the lights off****.*
4. **Inseparable Phrasal Verbs**  
   The particle cannot be separated from the verb.
   * Example: *She* ***ran into*** *her old friend at the market.*

**Examples of Common Phrasal Verbs**

1. **Bring up**: To raise a topic or mention something.
   * *She brought up an interesting point during the discussion.*
2. **Call off**: To cancel something.
   * *They called off the meeting due to bad weather.*
3. **Look after**: To take care of someone or something.
   * *Who will look after the baby while you're away?*
4. **Give up**: To stop trying or surrender.
   * *Don't give up; success takes time.*
5. **Run out of**: To use up all of something.
   * *We ran out of sugar, so we can't bake the cake.*

**WEEK THREE**

**Definition of a Report**

A report is a written account of an event, situation, or subject, created to convey information to an audience. Reports can be formal or informal depending on the purpose and audience.

**Types of Reports**

1. **Formal Reports**  
   These are detailed and structured documents written for official purposes.
   * Examples: Accident reports, meeting minutes, reports to a principal.
2. **Informal Reports**  
   These are brief and less structured, written for personal or less formal purposes.
   * Examples: A note to a friend or a simple update on an event

**Features of a Formal Report**

1. **Title**: Clearly indicates the subject of the report.
2. **Introduction**: Explains the purpose of the report and provides background information.
3. **Body**: Contains the main details, organized into sections or paragraphs.
4. **Conclusion**: Summarizes the main points and may include recommendations.
5. **Date**: States when the report was written.
6. **Author’s Name/Signature**: Indicates the person who wrote the report.
7. **Formal Language**: Uses professional and respectful language.

**Features of an Informal Report**

1. **Casual Tone**: The language is simple and conversational.
2. **Brevity**: The report is short and to the point.
3. **Less Structure**: It may lack strict formatting or sections.

**Differences Between Formal and Informal Reports**

| **Formal Report** | **Informal Report** |
| --- | --- |
| Structured and detailed | Brief and simple |
| Professional tone | Casual tone |
| Includes headings and sections | May not include headings |

**Steps to Writing a Report**

1. **Determine the Purpose**: Know why the report is being written and who the audience is.
2. **Gather Information**: Collect relevant details about the event or situation.
3. **Organize the Content**: Arrange the details logically, using headings and sections if necessary.
4. **Write Clearly and Concisely**: Use clear language and avoid unnecessary details.
5. **Proofread**: Check for errors and ensure that the report is complete and accurate.

**Example Scenario**

*"A football match was held in your school, and the principal has asked you to write a report about it."*

**Sample Outline**:

* **Title**: Report on the School Football Match
* **Introduction**: Date, purpose, and overview of the event.
* **Body**: Details of the match, including teams, scores, and highlights.
* **Conclusion**: Summary and recommendations for future events.

**Topic: Summarizing in a Specified Number of Sentences**

**Definition of Summarizing**

Summarizing is the act of condensing a longer piece of writing into a shorter form while retaining its main ideas. It involves expressing the essential points clearly and concisely, without including unnecessary details or personal opinions.

**Key Features of a Good Summary**

1. **Conciseness**: A summary should be brief and to the point.
2. **Clarity**: The language should be clear and easy to understand.
3. **Accuracy**: The summary must reflect the original content accurately.
4. **Exclusion of Personal Opinions**: A summary only presents the original author’s ideas.

**Steps to Summarizing in a Specified Number of Sentences**

1. **Read the Text Carefully**:  
   Understand the main ideas, key points, and supporting details of the passage.
2. **Identify the Main Idea**:  
   Highlight or underline the central theme of the text.
3. **Pick Out Key Points**:  
   Look for the most important details that support the main idea. Avoid examples, illustrations, or minor details.
4. **Paraphrase the Content**:  
   Rewrite the key points in your own words to avoid copying directly.
5. **Count Your Sentences**:  
   Ensure that your summary meets the specified number of sentences. Prioritize the most essential points if there are space constraints.

**WEEK FOUR**

**Topic: Definition of Adjuncts**

Adjuncts are words, phrases, or clauses that provide additional information about an action or state expressed in a sentence. They modify the verb and are not essential to the grammatical correctness of the sentence but add context such as place, time, manner, reason, or degree.

**Adjuncts of Place**

Adjuncts of place describe *where* an action takes place.

**Examples**:

1. She is waiting **at the bus stop**.
2. The children are playing **in the garden**.
3. He traveled **to Abuja** last week.

**Common Prepositions for Adjuncts of Place**:

* At, in, on, under, near, beside, between, behind, across, among, etc.

**Adjuncts of Time**

Adjuncts of time describe *when* an action takes place.

**Examples**:

1. They arrived **yesterday**.
2. We will meet **at 5 PM**.
3. The train leaves **in the morning**.

**Common Expressions for Adjuncts of Time**:

* Today, tomorrow, yesterday, last week, next month, in the morning, at night, during summer, etc.

**Placement of Adjuncts in Sentences**

1. **Adjuncts of Place**
   * Usually placed after the verb or object.
   * Example: *The cat is hiding* ***under the bed****.*
2. **Adjuncts of Time**
   * Can be placed at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence depending on emphasis.
   * Examples:
     + **At the beginning**: *Yesterday, we went to the park.*
     + **In the middle**: *We will,* ***in the afternoon****, start the meeting.*
     + **At the end**: *She left the office* ***at 5 PM****.*

**Examples of Sentences with Both Adjuncts**

1. She will be staying **in Lagos** (place) **next week** (time).
2. The match was played **on the field** (place) **yesterday** (time).
3. They visited us **at the hospital** (place) **last night** (time).

**Topic: Informal Letter**

**Definition of Informal Letter**

An informal letter is a personal letter written to a friend, family member, or acquaintance. It is casual in tone and structure, and it serves to communicate personal thoughts, feelings, and information.

**Features of an Informal Letter**

1. **Sender's Address**:
   * The sender’s address is usually written at the top right-hand corner of the letter (although in some cases, it may not be included).
   * Example:
     + 12, Green Street
     + Lagos
     + Nigeria
2. **Date**:
   * The date follows the sender's address and is written on the right-hand side of the page.
   * Example:
     + 27th January, 2025
3. **Salutation/Greeting**:
   * An informal greeting is used to address the recipient. It can be friendly or affectionate, depending on the relationship.
   * Examples:
     + Dear [Name],
     + Hello [Name],
     + My dear [Name],
4. **Body of the Letter**:
   * This is the main part of the letter where the writer communicates their message.
   * It usually contains:
     + Introduction: Opening remarks or context.
     + Main content: Sharing news, updates, or feelings.
     + Conclusion: A closing remark or wish.
   * The tone is usually conversational and relaxed, often reflecting the writer’s emotions and relationship with the recipient.
5. **Closing Statement**:
   * A friendly or affectionate closing phrase is used before signing off.
   * Examples:
     + Best wishes,
     + Lots of love,
     + Yours truly,
     + Take care,
6. **Signature**:
   * The letter ends with just the writer’s name. It can be signed off with just the first name or full name depending on the relationship with the recipient.

**WEEK FIVE**

**Topic: Definition of Expository Essay**

An expository essay is a type of writing that seeks to explain, inform, or describe a particular topic using facts, evidence, and examples. The goal of an expository essay is to educate the reader about a subject, presenting it in a clear and factual manner without expressing personal opinions or arguments.

**Structure of an Expository Essay**

An expository essay follows a specific structure to ensure clarity and organization:

1. **Introduction**
   * The introduction introduces the topic to the reader and provides a thesis statement, which outlines the main points that will be discussed in the essay.
   * Example: *"Education is a powerful tool for personal and societal development. In this essay, we will explore its importance, benefits, and the role it plays in shaping the future."*
2. **Body Paragraphs**
   * The body is composed of 3-5 paragraphs, each discussing one key point related to the topic. Each body paragraph should start with a topic sentence that introduces the main idea, followed by supporting sentences with evidence or examples.
   * Example:
     + **Body Paragraph 1:** *"Education promotes critical thinking and problem-solving skills."*
     + **Body Paragraph 2:** *"Education provides individuals with the knowledge and skills required for career success."*
3. **Conclusion**
   * The conclusion summarizes the main points discussed in the body of the essay and restates the thesis in a new way. It may also provide a final thought or call to action.
   * Example: *"In conclusion, education is a key factor in personal and societal growth. It is essential that individuals have access to quality education to reach their full potential and contribute meaningfully to society."*

**Key Features of an Expository Essay**

1. **Factual**: The essay provides facts, examples, and evidence rather than personal opinions or arguments.
2. **Objective**: It maintains an impartial and objective tone, focusing on explaining the topic clearly.
3. **Structured**: The essay follows a logical structure with an introduction, body paragraphs, and a conclusion.
4. **Clear**: It uses clear language to present information in an understandable and concise manner.

**Example Outline for Expository Essay**

**Topic:** The Importance of Education

**Introduction**:

* Hook: *Education is the cornerstone of success.*
* Thesis: *This essay discusses the significance of education, its benefits, and its impact on personal growth and society.*

**Body Paragraph 1**:

* Topic Sentence: *Education helps develop critical thinking skills.*
* Supporting Details: *Critical thinking helps individuals solve problems and make informed decisions.*

**Body Paragraph 2**:

* Topic Sentence: *Education prepares individuals for career success.*
* Supporting Details: *Education provides the skills necessary for a wide range of jobs and professions.*

**Body Paragraph 3**:

* Topic Sentence: *Education contributes to the development of society.*
* Supporting Details: *Educated citizens contribute positively to social, economic, and political progress.*

**Conclusion**:

* Restate Thesis: *In conclusion, education is vital for both personal and societal advancement.*
* Final Thought: *Access to quality education should be a priority for all communities.*

**Introduction**

Medicine is a field that involves the study, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases. The language of medicine includes terms that describe medical procedures, equipment, diseases, symptoms, and treatments. Understanding these terms can help students grasp the importance of health and wellness, as well as improve their ability to communicate in medical contexts.

**Words Associated with Medicine**

1. **Diagnosis**
   * Meaning: The identification of a disease or condition by examining symptoms, medical history, and test results.
   * Example: *The doctor gave a diagnosis of flu after reviewing the symptoms.*
2. **Prescription**
   * Meaning: A written order from a doctor for the preparation and administration of a medicine.
   * Example: *The doctor gave me a prescription for antibiotics to treat the infection.*
3. **Therapy**
   * Meaning: Treatment intended to relieve or heal a disorder or disease.
   * Example: *Physical therapy helped him recover from his knee surgery.*
4. **Vaccine**
   * Meaning: A biological preparation that provides immunity to a particular disease.
   * Example: *The children received their vaccinations to protect them from diseases.*
5. **Symptom**
   * Meaning: A physical or mental feature that indicates the presence of a disease or condition.
   * Example: *Coughing and a fever are common symptoms of the flu.*
6. **Surgery**
   * Meaning: A medical procedure involving an incision with instruments to treat a condition or injury.
   * Example: *He needed surgery to repair the damage to his knee.*
7. **Anesthesia**
   * Meaning: The use of medication to prevent pain during surgery or other medical procedures.
   * Example: *The patient was given anesthesia before the surgery to make sure he did not feel pain.*
8. **Infection**
   * Meaning: The invasion and growth of harmful microorganisms in the body that cause disease.
   * Example: *The wound became infected, so the doctor prescribed antibiotics.*
9. **Chronic**
   * Meaning: A condition that persists over a long period of time or is constantly recurring.
   * Example: *He has a chronic illness that requires ongoing medication.*
10. **Pediatrician**
    * Meaning: A medical doctor who specializes in the care of children.
    * Example: *The pediatrician checked the baby’s growth and development during the visit.*

**WEEK SIX**

**Topic: Definition of Adjuncts**

Adjuncts are words or phrases that provide additional information about the action in a sentence. They can indicate *how*, *when*, *where*, or *why* an action is performed.

This lesson focuses on **adjuncts of manner** and **adjuncts of reason**.

**Adjuncts of Manner**

**Definition:** Adjuncts of manner describe *how* an action is performed.

* They answer the question: **"How?"**
* They are often adverbs or adverbial phrases.

**Common Examples:**

* *Quickly, slowly, carefully, boldly, happily, angrily, politely, badly.*

**Example Sentences:**

1. She walked **slowly** to the door.
2. The teacher explained the topic **clearly**.
3. He fought the battle **bravely**.
4. The children danced **happily** at the party.

**Adjuncts of Reason**

**Definition:** Adjuncts of reason explain *why* an action is performed or a condition exists.

* They answer the question: **"Why?"** or **"For what reason?"**
* They are often prepositional phrases or conjunctions.

**Common Examples:**

* *Because of, due to, for this reason, since, as.*

**Example Sentences:**

1. She stayed home **because of** the bad weather.
2. The match was postponed **due to** heavy rain.
3. He left the meeting early **as** he had an urgent appointment.
4. She was praised **because** she performed well.

**Key Differences**

* **Adjuncts of manner** describe *how* something happens.
* **Adjuncts of reason** explain *why* something happens.

**Topic: Definition of Synonyms**

Synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. They can be used interchangeably in certain contexts to avoid repetition and enhance the quality of writing or speech.

For example:

* *Big* and *large* are synonyms because they both mean "of considerable size."
* *Happy* and *joyful* are synonyms because they both express the same feeling.

**Importance of Synonyms**

1. **Variety in Expression:** Synonyms help avoid repetition and make writing or speech more engaging.
2. **Clarity:** They allow writers to choose the most precise word for a particular context.
3. **Vocabulary Development:** Learning synonyms expands one’s vocabulary and improves communication skills.

**Examples of Common Synonyms**

| **Word** | **Synonym(s)** |
| --- | --- |
| Happy | Joyful, delighted, cheerful |
| Angry | Furious, irate, enraged |
| Big | Large, enormous, gigantic |
| Small | Tiny, little, minute |
| Fast | Quick, speedy, rapid |
| Beautiful | Pretty, attractive, lovely |
| Smart | Intelligent, clever, bright |
| Help | Assist, aid, support |
| Begin | Start, commence, initiate |
| End | Finish, conclude, terminate |

**Using Synonyms in Context**

When choosing a synonym, consider the following:

1. **Context:** Not all synonyms can replace each other in every situation. For example, "big" and "important" are both synonyms of "great," but they are not interchangeable in all sentences.
   * *Correct:* She has a **big** house.
   * *Incorrect:* She has an **important** house.
2. **Tone and Formality:** Some synonyms are more formal than others. For instance:
   * Informal: *He’s a smart boy.*
   * Formal: *He’s an intelligent boy.*

**WEEK SEVEN**

### Topic: Definition of Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. They are essential for understanding contrasts in language and enriching vocabulary.

**Examples:**

* *Happy* ↔ *Sad*
* *Big* ↔ *Small*
* *Fast* ↔ *Slow*
* *Rich* ↔ *Poor*

**Importance of Antonyms**

1. **Vocabulary Development:** Antonyms help expand your knowledge of words.
2. **Better Communication:** They allow for more precise and effective descriptions.
3. **Creative Writing:** Antonyms enhance the contrast and vividness of your writing.

**Examples of Common Antonyms**

| **Word** | **Antonym(s)** |
| --- | --- |
| Happy | Sad, unhappy |
| Big | Small, tiny |
| Begin | End, finish |
| Fast | Slow |
| Rich | Poor |
| Beautiful | Ugly |
| Soft | Hard, rough |
| Early | Late |
| Open | Closed, shut |
| Light | Dark, heavy |

**Usage of Antonyms in Sentences**

1. The water was **hot**, but now it is **cold**.
2. She is **rich**, while her friend is **poor**.
3. He arrived **early**, but his classmates came **late**.

**WEEK EIGHT**

**Topic: Definition of Adverbial Clause**

An **adverbial clause** is a dependent clause that acts as an adverb in a sentence. It provides additional information about the verb, adjective, or adverb in the main clause by answering questions like *how*, *when*, *where*, *why*, *to what extent*, or *under what condition*.

**Example:**

* *He left the room* ***because he was angry.***  
  (The adverbial clause **because he was angry** explains *why* he left the room.)

**Characteristics of Adverbial Clauses**

1. **Dependent Clause:** An adverbial clause cannot stand alone as a sentence.
2. **Subordinating Conjunctions:** It begins with words such as:
   * **Time:** *when, while, before, after, as soon as*
   * **Place:** *where, wherever*
   * **Reason:** *because, since, as*
   * **Condition:** *if, unless*
   * **Purpose:** *so that, in order that*
   * **Comparison:** *than, as...as*

**Types of Adverbial Clauses**

1. **Adverbial Clause of Time:**  
   Describes when an action occurs.
   * Example: *I will call you* ***when I get home.***
2. **Adverbial Clause of Place:**  
   Describes where an action occurs.
   * Example: *We will go* ***where the road ends.***
3. **Adverbial Clause of Reason:**  
   Explains why an action occurs.
   * Example: *He left early* ***because he was feeling tired.***
4. **Adverbial Clause of Condition:**  
   States the condition for an action to happen.
   * Example: *If it rains, we will stay indoors.*
5. **Adverbial Clause of Purpose:**  
   Describes the intention or goal of an action.
   * Example: *She studies hard* ***so that she can succeed.***
6. **Adverbial Clause of Comparison:**  
   Compares two things or actions.
   * Example: *He is taller* ***than his brother.***

**Examples of Adverbial Clauses in Sentences**

1. *I waited until she arrived.* (Time)
2. *He stayed home because he was ill.* (Reason)
3. *She ran faster than her friend could.* (Comparison)
4. *We will go if the weather is good.* (Condition)
5. *The children played where the grass was soft.* (Place)

**Topic: Definition of an Article**

An article is a piece of writing that provides information, expresses an opinion, or discusses a topic. Articles are typically written for newspapers, magazines, blogs, or other forms of publication and are meant to inform, entertain, or persuade readers.

**Features of an Article**

1. **Title/Headline:**
   * Should be catchy and relevant to the content of the article.
   * Gives the reader an idea of what the article is about.
2. **Introduction:**
   * Grabs the reader's attention.
   * Provides a brief overview of the topic.
   * Sets the tone for the rest of the article.
3. **Body:**
   * Contains the main content of the article.
   * Should be organized into paragraphs.
   * Each paragraph should focus on a specific point or idea.
   * Facts, examples, or anecdotes can be used to support points.
4. **Conclusion:**
   * Summarizes the main points of the article.
   * May include a call to action, suggestion, or final thought.

**Types of Articles**

1. **Informative Articles:** Provide facts and details about a topic.
   * Example: *The Effects of Climate Change on Agriculture.*
2. **Descriptive Articles:** Describe events, people, or places in detail.
   * Example: *A Day at the National Museum.*
3. **Persuasive Articles:** Aim to convince readers of a particular viewpoint.
   * Example: *Why Students Should Read More Books.*
4. **Entertaining Articles:** Focus on entertaining the audience, often with humor or storytelling.
   * Example: *The Funniest Moments from My Childhood.*

**Language Features of an Article**

* **Formal or Semi-formal Tone:** Depending on the audience and purpose.
* **Clear and Concise Sentences:** Easy for the reader to follow.
* **Logical Flow:** Points should connect smoothly.
* **Use of Rhetorical Questions:** To engage the reader.
  + Example: *Have you ever wondered why...?*
* **Examples and Evidence:** To support points.
* **Engaging Vocabulary:** Makes the article more interesting.

**Steps for Writing an Article**

1. **Understand the Topic:** Know what you are writing about and who your audience is.
2. **Research:** Gather information and ideas about the topic.
3. **Plan:** Create an outline with a clear structure (title, introduction, body, and conclusion).
4. **Write the First Draft:** Develop your ideas using appropriate language and tone.
5. **Revise and Edit:** Check for errors in grammar, punctuation, and spelling. Ensure clarity and logical flow.

**WEEK NINE**

**Topic: Definition of Concord**

Concord refers to the grammatical agreement between parts of a sentence to ensure correctness. It is primarily concerned with the agreement between the subject and the verb, but it can also apply to other elements in a sentence.

**Types of Concord**

1. **Grammatical Concord:**  
   This is the basic rule of subject-verb agreement, where the verb agrees with the subject in number and person.
   * Example:
     + *She* ***writes*** *every day.* (Singular subject, singular verb)
     + *They* ***write*** *every day.* (Plural subject, plural verb)
2. **Notional Concord:**  
   Agreement based on the meaning rather than grammatical form.
   * Example:
     + *The team* ***is*** *winning.* (Viewed as a single unit)
     + *The team* ***are*** *arguing among themselves.* (Viewed as individuals)
3. **Concord of Proximity:**  
   The verb agrees with the subject closest to it when two subjects are joined by phrases such as *either...or* or *neither...nor*.
   * Example:
     + *Neither the teacher nor the students* ***are*** *late.*
     + *Either the boys or the girl* ***is*** *responsible.*
4. **Concord of Number and Person:**  
   The verb must agree with the subject's number (singular/plural) and person (first, second, or third).
   * Example:
     + *I* ***am*** *going.* (First person singular)
     + *He* ***is*** *going.* (Third person singular)
     + *They* ***are*** *going.* (Third person plural)
5. **Concord of Collective Nouns:**  
   Collective nouns can take a singular or plural verb depending on the context:
   * Singular: When the group is viewed as a single unit.
     + Example: *The family* ***is*** *happy.*
   * Plural: When the group is viewed as individuals.
     + Example: *The family* ***are*** *arguing among themselves.*

**Examples of Concord in Sentences**

1. *The boy* ***plays*** *football every weekend.* (Grammatical Concord)
2. *The committee* ***is*** *holding its meeting tomorrow.* (Notional Concord - viewed as one unit)
3. *Neither the teacher nor the students* ***are*** *present.* (Concord of Proximity)
4. *My parents* ***are*** *proud of me.* (Concord of Number and Person)
5. *The team* ***are*** *celebrating their victory.* (Collective Noun Concord - viewed as individuals)

**Common Errors in Concord**

1. *The dogs barks loudly.* (Incorrect)
   * Correct: *The dogs* ***bark*** *loudly.*
2. *The group are happy.* (Incorrect)
   * Correct: *The group* ***is*** *happy.*
3. *Either the boys or the girl are responsible.* (Incorrect)
   * Correct: *Either the boys or the girl* ***is*** *responsible.*

**Topic: Definition of a Formal Letter**

A formal letter is a type of letter written for official, professional, or business purposes. It follows a structured format and uses formal language. Examples include letters of application, complaint, inquiry, or invitation.

**Features of a Formal Letter**

1. **Address:**
   * Includes both the writer's address (top right corner) and the recipient's address (below the writer's address on the left side).
   * Example:
     + Writer's Address:  
       10, James Street,  
       Ikeja, Lagos.  
       3rd March, 2025.
     + Recipient's Address:  
       The Principal,  
       Government College,  
       Ikoyi, Lagos.
2. **Date:**
   * Written directly below the writer's address.
   * Format: *3rd March, 2025.*
3. **Salutation:**
   * Starts with a polite greeting, such as *Dear Sir/Madam* or *Dear [Title and Name]* if the recipient is known.
4. **Title or Subject:**
   * Indicates the purpose of the letter in a concise phrase, written after the salutation (optional in some formats).
   * Example: *Subject: Request for Scholarship Consideration*
5. **Introduction:**
   * Clearly states the purpose of the letter.
   * Example: *I am writing to request...*
6. **Body:**
   * Organized into paragraphs, each focusing on a specific point.
   * Provides necessary details about the purpose of the letter.
7. **Conclusion:**
   * Summarizes the main points and may include a polite request or closing remark.
   * Example: *I look forward to your favorable response.*
8. **Closing:**
   * Ends with a polite phrase like *Yours faithfully* (if the recipient is unknown) or *Yours sincerely* (if the recipient is known).
9. **Signature:**
   * Includes the writer's signature and full name beneath it.

**Language Features of a Formal Letter**

1. **Formal Tone:** Avoid slang or casual language.
2. **Conciseness:** Keep the letter clear and to the point.
3. **Politeness:** Maintain respect throughout the letter.

**Types of Formal Letters**

1. **Letter of Application:** For jobs or admission.
2. **Letter of Complaint:** To address grievances.
3. **Letter of Inquiry:** To request information.
4. **Letter of Request:** To make a formal appeal.

**Topic: Words Associated with Advertising**

**Definition of Advertising**

Advertising is the act of promoting goods, services, or ideas to the public through various media to persuade or inform potential customers. It is an essential tool in marketing and communication.

**Common Words Associated with Advertising and Their Meanings**

1. **Advertisement (Ad):**
   * A public announcement or message promoting a product, service, or idea.
   * Example: *The company released a new advertisement for their product.*
2. **Brand:**
   * A name, term, design, or symbol that identifies a product or company and distinguishes it from others.
   * Example: *Nike is a global brand known for quality sportswear.*
3. **Slogan:**
   * A catchy phrase or sentence used in advertising to promote a product or brand.
   * Example: *"Just Do It" is Nike’s slogan.*
4. **Logo:**
   * A graphic symbol or design used to identify a brand or company.
   * Example: *The logo of Apple is a bitten apple.*
5. **Target Audience:**
   * The specific group of people an advertisement is aimed at.
   * Example: *The target audience for this toy advertisement is children aged 5 to 10.*
6. **Campaign:**
   * A series of advertisements designed to promote a product or service.
   * Example: *The company launched a new advertising campaign for their eco-friendly products.*
7. **Media:**
   * Channels through which advertisements are delivered, such as television, radio, newspapers, and social media.
   * Example: *Social media is a popular advertising medium.*
8. **Tagline:**
   * A short, memorable phrase used to summarize the brand’s essence or message.
   * Example: *Coca-Cola's tagline is "Taste the Feeling."*
9. **Endorsement:**
   * The promotion of a product by a celebrity or well-known personality.
   * Example: *The athlete’s endorsement increased sales of the sports drink.*
10. **Billboard:**
    * A large outdoor board used for displaying advertisements.
    * Example: *The new car model was advertised on billboards across the city.*

**WEEK TEN**

**Topic: Introduction to Determiners**

**Definition of Determiners**

Determiners are words that come before nouns to provide context by indicating quantity, possession, specificity, or definiteness. They help clarify or modify the meaning of a noun.

**Types of Determiners**

1. **Articles:**
   * Words that specify whether a noun is definite or indefinite.
   * Examples:
     + *A boy is playing outside.* (indefinite)
     + *The sun is shining brightly.* (definite)
2. **Demonstratives:**
   * Words used to point out specific things.
   * Examples:
     + *This book belongs to me.*
     + *Those shoes are new.*
3. **Possessives:**
   * Words that show ownership or possession.
   * Examples:
     + *My car is parked outside.*
     + *Her idea was brilliant.*
4. **Quantifiers:**
   * Words that indicate the quantity or amount of a noun.
   * Examples:
     + *Many people attended the event.*
     + *Some students did not finish the assignment.*
5. **Numbers (Cardinals):**
   * Words that specify exact numbers.
   * Examples:
     + *One apple fell from the tree.*
     + *Three cars are in the parking lot.*
6. **Distributives:**
   * Words that refer to members of a group individually or collectively.
   * Examples:
     + *Each student must submit their work.*
     + *Neither option is acceptable.*

**Functions of Determiners**

* Specify the quantity of a noun (e.g., *many books*).
* Indicate possession (e.g., *their house*).
* Point to specific items (e.g., *this pen*).
* Differentiate between definite and indefinite references (e.g., *the dog* vs. *a dog*).

**Examples of Determiners in Sentences**

1. *The teacher explained the topic thoroughly.* (*The* – Article)
2. *That bag belongs to John.* (*That* – Demonstrative)
3. *Her phone is on the table.* (*Her* – Possessive)
4. *Few students understood the question.* (*Few* – Quantifier)
5. *Each player on the team performed well.* (*Each* – Distributive)

**Importance of Determiners**

1. **Clarity:** They make sentences more precise and understandable.
2. **Context:** They provide additional information about the noun.
3. **Structure:** They help organize and structure sentences effectively.

**Topic: Stock Exchange**

**Definition of Stock Exchange**

A stock exchange is an organized marketplace where shares of publicly traded companies, bonds, and other financial instruments are bought and sold. It serves as a platform for investors to trade securities, providing opportunities for companies to raise capital and for individuals to invest their money.

**Key Terms Associated with the Stock Exchange**

1. **Stock:**
   * A unit of ownership in a company.
   * Example: *Buying shares of a company means owning a part of that company.*
2. **Shares:**
   * Units of ownership that represent an investor's stake in a company.
   * Example: *He owns 100 shares in the company.*
3. **Investor:**
   * A person or entity that buys shares or securities to earn returns.
   * Example: *Investors are constantly looking for profitable opportunities.*
4. **Securities:**
   * Financial instruments, such as stocks and bonds, traded on the stock exchange.
   * Example: *The stock exchange facilitates the buying and selling of securities.*
5. **Stockbroker:**
   * A licensed professional who buys and sells securities on behalf of investors.
   * Example: *You need a stockbroker to trade on the stock exchange.*
6. **Stock Market:**
   * A broader term referring to all markets where shares and securities are traded, including stock exchanges.
   * Example: *The stock market experienced a rise today.*
7. **IPO (Initial Public Offering):**
   * The process through which a private company offers its shares to the public for the first time.
   * Example: *The company raised millions through its IPO.*
8. **Dividend:**
   * A portion of a company's profits distributed to shareholders.
   * Example: *Shareholders were delighted to receive high dividends this year.*
9. **Bull Market:**
   * A market condition where stock prices are rising.
   * Example: *Investors are optimistic during a bull market.*
10. **Bear Market:**
    * A market condition where stock prices are falling.
    * Example: *The stock market suffered losses during the bear market.*