**JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL ONE (1)**

**LESSON NOTE(S)**

**WEEK TWO:**

**WRITING: NARRATIVE WRITING**

A narrative writing relates mainly, a sequence of events. It tells what happened and how it happened and is often not different from a short story.

**Characteristics of Narrative Writing**

1. It must have a beginning that is interesting and arresting.
2. It must proceed in a chronological sequence to the end.
3. The use of the past tense is highly essential since the narrative involves past tense
4. The narration must be presented in a sequential order.
5. You must avoid verbosity and an unnecessary elaboration of a particular incident.

**GRAMMAR: FUTURE TENSE**

The future tense expresses actions that have not yet occurred or that will occur at a later time.

**Forms of Future Tense**

There are four forms of future tense, namely:

1. Simple future tense
2. Future progressive tense
3. Future perfect tense
4. Future perfect progressive tense

**\*Simple Future Tense:** This is the most common type/form of future tense. The simple future tense expresses actions that will occur. It uses the verb form ‘will.’ The simple future tense is used to express promises, predictions, habits, routine.

**Examples:**

1. It will rain tomorrow.
2. The alarm will sound when you open the door.
3. The meeting will commence at noon.
4. Sylvia will not go to Germany.
5. I won’t be a model.
6. I will be a legend.
7. I shall be great
8. We shall travel tomorrow.

**SPEECH: WORD BOUNDARY**

A word boundary is the part or area of a sentence where one word ends and another one begins. The white spaces between words let us know where one word ends and another begins. Example: John () is () tall.

In the sentences above, there are two white spaces, these white spaces are the words boundaries, so we have two word boundaries in the sentence above. It will be difficult to read if word boundaries are left out in a sentence.

Example: transferofaggressionisuncalledfor. This sentence is difficult to read because word boundary is not maintained. Therefore, word boundaries help our reading and listening activities. Thus, in applying word boundary, the sentence becomes ‘Transfer () of () aggression () is () uncalled () for. Other examples are:

1. Matteroffact – Matter of fact.
2. fearofGod – Fear of God.
3. breadandbutter – Bread and butter.

**LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH: TYPES OF DRAMA**

Drama is the act or process of a group of players/actors narrating a story through actions, vocal expression and body movements so as to entertain, inform and educate the audience. Drama can also be referred to as the imitation of an action.

**TYPES**

1. **Tragedy:** Tragedy is a serious play that ends on a sad note, especially when the protagonist or main character dies. It is a play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, especially concerning the downfall of the main character.
2. **Tragi**-**comedy**: This is the type of drama containing elements of tragedy and comedy. It starts on a tense/sad note and ends on a note of relief.
3. **Comedy**: This is a funny and humorous drama that ends on a happy note. It is aimed at arousing laughter among the audience. It is a drama that depicts a light and humorous character with a happy and cheerful ending.
4. **Farce:** This is a type of comedy that aims at entertaining the audience through situations that are highly exaggerated, extravagant and improbable.
5. **Mime:** Mime is a form of entertainment in which a performer plays a character or tells a story by using body movements and facial expressions.

**WEEK THREE:**

**WRITING – WRITING APPROPRIATE INTODUCTION AND EFFECTIVE CONCLUSION**

**Introduction**

A good introduction opens discussion of the subject in an engaging manner. The introduction moves readers from their world into the writer’s world. An introduction should let the audience/readers know what to expect.

**Writing a Good Introduction**

1. Start with captivating words. You can start with a brief story or scenario that arouses reader’s curiosity.
2. You can make use of an eye-catching detail, statistic, or quotation
3. Your introduction should be void of grammatical/spelling errors.
4. Your introduction must be brief and coherent.
5. Your introduction should show the direction your topic will go.

**Conclusion**

A good conclusion brings your topic together. It is in the concluding section you revisit and summarize the major points you have talked about in the body of your essay and make the context of your topic clear.

**Writing a Good Conclusion**

1. Summarize the major points.
2. End with a captivating statement.

**WEEK FOUR:**

**WRITING – FORMAL LETTER**

Another name for a formal letter is official letter. Formal letters are letters we write to people in official positions.

Formal letters can be in form of applications for admission or employment requests, official queries and replies to them, letters by students to the head of their schools, letters to local a local government chairman, a commissioner or the Minister of Education.

**FEATURES OF A FORMAL LETTER**

**\*Writer’s Address:** This should be written at the top right corner of the page.

**\*Receivers Address:** This is written on the line following the date, on the left hand side of the page.

**\*Salutation:** This is the greeting which comes after the receiver’s address. This can be “Dear Sir,” or “Dear Madam,” depending on the gender of the receiver.

**\*Heading, Topic or Title:** This comes directly after the salutation but not on the same line.

**\*Body of the letter:** Here, go straight to the purpose of the letter. There is no room for the exchange of pleasantries or personal matters.

\*Subscript (complimentary close): It goes like this: Yours faithfully,

(Signature)

Name of sender.

**GRAMMAR - ADVERBS**

An adverb is a word, which tells us more about an action. It is the word, which tells us: where, when, why, how often, to what degree, an action is performed.

In other words, we can have the adverbs of manner (how) frequency (how often), reason (why), time (when) degree (to what degree), please (where).

**Some Types of Adverbs**

**\*Adverbs of Time:** They tell us when a thing is done or when a thing happens.

Examples: suddenly, immediately, since, before, after when etc.

**\*Adverbs of frequency:** They tell us how often a thing is done. They usually come before the verb in a sentence. But if the verb is a word like ‘am’, ‘is’, ‘are’, ‘was’, ‘were’, ‘have’, ‘has’ the adverb of frequency comes after it. E.g. The weather is usually hot in March. Other adverbs of frequency are: never, always, seldom, rarely, sometimes, often, frequently, occasionally, normally, etc.

**\*Adverbs of manner:** They tell us how a thing is done. They usually come after the verb in a sentence. Examples: quickly, fast, slowly, loudly, hurriedly, majestically, etc.

**LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH – FEATURES OF LITERATURE**

The main features of literature which can also be referred to as literary elements are the building blocks of literature. They constitute the simplest parts of texts and include things like character, conflict, and setting.

**Elements of Literature**

**•Characters:** These are the individuals who are active in a story. They need not be human, but they are the players in the story who act, make decisions, and otherwise react to events.

**•Setting:** This is the time and location in which a story takes place. The setting can greatly affect the way the story unfolds

**•Point of View:** This is how the story is told. Some stories are told by characters in the story as though they were recounting an event to the reader. Other stories have no specific character narrator and are told by an omnipotent narrator.

**•Plot:** This is the sequence of events that occur in the story. Every story has a beginning, middle, and end. Some stories are told out of order to create specific narrative experiences.

**•Conflict:** A story's plot is driven by conflict. Characters wish to accomplish something, and conflict arises when something gets in their way. Without conflict, there is no tension and no real story.

**•Theme:** This is what a story is about. It is usually a topic or idea the story explores through its narrative.

**WEEK FIVE:**

**WRITING – INFORMAL LETTER**

Informal letters are personal letters. They are the letters we write to people who are very familiar to us such people as our parents, relatives, friends, classmates and other people with whom we have close relationship.

**Features of an informal letter**

**\*Writer’s address:** This should be written at the top right corner of the page.

**\*Salutation:** Dear Peter,

Dear Kemi,

Dear father,

**\*Body of the letter:** This is the content of the letter.

\***Subscript (Complimentary Close):** Yours sincerely,

Audu.

Yours affectionately,

Peter.

**GRAMMAR – ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VERBS.**

Action verbs can be written in two voices. These voices tell us whether the subject is performing the action (active voice) or receiving the action (passive voice). When the subject of a sentence is performing the action of the verb, the sentence is written in the active voice.

Examples: i. The Boy kicked the ball.

Subject verb

ii. Soyinka wrote many poems

Subject verb

iii. My grandmother made this scarf

Subject verb

**Note:** that in the examples given above, the subjects are performing the actions. When the subject is the doer of the action, that is the only thing a sentence needs in order for it to be written in the active voice.

When the subject of the sentence is receiving the action of the verb, the sentence is written in the passive voice.

**Examples:** i. The ball was kicked by the boy

Subject verb

ii. Many poems were written by Soyinka

Subject verb

iii. This scarf was made by my grandmother

subject verb

**Note:** Active voice = subject performs the action **WHILE** Passive voice = subject receives the action.

**WEEK SIX:**

**LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH – FIGURES OF SPEECH**

A figure of speech is a word or phrase that possesses a separate meaning from its literal definition. It is usually intended to heighten a dramatic effect.

**EXAMPLES**

1. Simile: A simile is a figure of speech that compares two objects or situations that are similar with the use of “like” and “as”.

Examples:

1. Curses are like chickens: they come home to roost.
2. Her cheeks appear as the dawn of day.
3. Metaphor: This is a figure of speech that also deals with comparison, metaphor compares two things or contrasting ideas. Metaphor compares two things by insisting that one is the other.

Examples:

1. The general who is a lion in the field has seen many wars.
2. He is not good at cricket; he has okra fingers.
3. Irony: This when something is said or written but the opposite is meant.

Examples:

1. Charles is so brilliant that he passed one subject out of his nine papers.
2. The leader enjoyed the reputation of being the wisest fool in Christendom.
3. Euphemism: This is a figure of speech in which hash and unpleasant events are presented in a pleasant way.

Examples:

1. We discovered her wedding was a fairy tale.
2. He passed on his bed this morning.
3. Metonymy: Metonymy is the representation of one thing by something closely associated with it.

Examples:

i. All trousers are needed in the principal’s office.

ii. The crown is supreme.

1. Synecdoche: This is the use of a part to represent a whole or a whole can be used to represent a part.

Examples:

i. All hands on deck.

ii. Thousands of eyes gazed on him at the occasion.

WEEK 7

MAKING SENTENCES WITH ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VERBS

A sentence is a group of words that make a complete meaning. It must contain a subject and a verb, and sometimes an object. Examples are:

(1) He eats

He -- Subject

Eats --- Verb

(2) He eats rice.

Rice. ----Object

The components of a sentence are:

(1) Subject, what the sentence is talking about.

(2) Predicate, what the subject does.

**WEEK 9:**

**LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH: NARRATIVE PROSE**

A prose is a long narrative with a wide range of characters, events and experiences, written in a straight forward language. A narrative prose refers to prose that tells a story.

**Types of prose**

There are two types of prose and they are: Fiction and Nonfiction.

**\*Fiction:** This refers to an imaginary story. That is, the readers read about events and characters that are based off the writer's imagination. Examples are the novel, novella, novelette, short story, allegory, fable, etc.

**\*Non-fiction:** These are writings that are based off on real life happenings or events. Examples are autobiography, biography, memoir.

**WEEK TEN:**

**GRAMMAR - TYPES OF ESSAY**

**Expository (Introduction)**

An expository essay is one in which the writer tries to explain how something works, how something is done or how something is made. Expository essays demand the ‘how of things. Such essays call for explanation of a process or an idea.

**Useful Tips in Writing an Expository Essay**

1. You should organise the events/processes in a chronological or step-by-step order.
2. Use simple language and words that clearly show what you are writing about.
3. Use linking words/expressions such as: as a result, however, furthermore, in addition.

WEEK ELEVEN:

GRAMMAR: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives.

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