**SCHEME OF WORK FOR J. S. 1 SIGMA TERM (2017/2018 )**

**ENGLISH STUDIES**

**WEEKS TOPICS/CONTENTS**

1. Speech work: contrast of pure vowel /u/ and /u:/, /Ɔ/ - Grammar: Adverbials (Frequently and manner) – comprehension – (NOSEC) Composition – Letter writing – formal letter (features) writing letter of permission to be absent from school to the principal – literature – folk tales:- reading of Natalia by Ted Osondu.
2. Grammar:- Tenses: the present tense – comprehension (NOSEC). Vocabulary development:- The library. Literature – Introduction to poetry: Definition and features reading of Natalia by Ted Osondun
3. Grammar:- The simple past tense – comprehension (NOSEC). Vocabulary development: Marriage related words – guided composition – literature – poetry types (difference between oral and written poetry.
4. Speech work: Contrast of pure vowel /Ɔ:/ sound grammar – the present continuous tense – comprehension (NOSEC) – Composition: Narrative essay – The most memorable day of my life. Literature: Drama features – identification of the features of drama
5. Grammar:- The past continuous tense comprehension – vocabulary development – child labour and trafficking. Composition – road transportation is safer than air transportation. Literature – Use Of Recommended Text
6. Speech work: Introduction to vowel – contrasting /D/ and /Ɔ:/. Grammar – making sentences with the present tense and past tense. Comprehension (NOSEC). Composition exposition essay. Literature in English – myths and legends. Use of Recommended Text
7. Speech work: Contrasting vowels /e/ and /Ʒ:/ - Grammar: future tense: making sentences with the future tense, - will, shall – comprehension (NOSEC) – Vocabulary development – prefixes composition – Argumentative essay Literature: Use of Recommended Text (Drama: Magic, superstision
8. Speech work: Introduction to Diphthongs. Grammar: making sentences with past tense. Comprehension – Guided composition. Literature-in-english – use of Recommended Text
9. General revision class
10. Examination

**WEEK 1**

**Contrast of pure vowel /u/ /u:/D/**

What is a vowel sound? A vowel sound is a speech sound that is made with the vocal that being opened.

We shall be contrasting three monothongs or pure vowels which are /u/, /u:/ and /D/

/u/ /u:/ /D/

Bull brute cost

Book boom cot

Cook two fog

Cold crew stop

Foot blue loss

CLASS WORK:

Transcribe the following words e.g.

Bull/bull, brute/bru:t/

(i) boom (ii) stop (iii) wood (iv) cot (v) log

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Give 2 examples of words that have this vowel sound in them /u:/
2. Give 3 examples of words that have this vowel sound in them /o/.

**GRAMMAR: Adverbials (Frequently and Manner)**

Adverbs are words that adds more information to a verb, to an adjective and to another adverb. We shall be looking at only two types of adverbs in this lesson:-

1. Adverb of manner:- Which is used to show how an action is done e.g. fast, slowly, badly, well e.t.c.

Sentence - (i) It all ends sadly

* (ii) The girls ran quickly

1. Adverbs of frequency:- Is used to show how often or how many times an action takes place. E.g. daily, yearly, always, often, twice, sometimes

Sentences (i) I see him daily

(ii) It often rains in port Harcourt

CLASS WORK: Pick out the adverbs and indicate which are adverbs of manner, time, place and frequency

1. He goes to work daily (adverb of frequency)
2. I’ve been seeing him everywhere
3. We are travelling today
4. Lanre did the work willingly
5. We sometimes travel by bus

ASSIGNMENT: Explain the following types of adverbs with adequate examples – Adverb of frequency and manner

COMPREHENSION –(NOSEC) Page 60 – 61

Read the following passage carefully and do the exercise on it:

The dog is a domestic animal whose usefulness is rarely appreciated by man. It is not an ordinary animals. The dog is very loyal to man no matter the situation, the dogs remains faithful to man. The popular saying in a marriage ceremony “for better, for worse” is more applicable to the relationship between the dog and man – for the dog is ever ready to stand by man in all circumstances. It is unlike man who can desert his fraud when the situation is unfavourable.

It is used by men to hunt other animals. Hunters usually rely on the ability of the dog to track down other animals. It does not consider the fact that it is same category with other animals. It then provides the meat which men eats with relish.

It is always used to fight against criminals. The police train the dog to become a detective. With this training, it is able to sniff out where robbers are. Such robber are then arrested by the police.

CLASS WORK:

1. What is the use of the dog to men as stated in paragraph 1?
2. How is the dog unlike man? Paragraph 1
3. How does the hunter use the dog? Paragraph 2
4. What does the dog provide for men? Paragraph 2
5. What do the police use the dog for? Paragraph 3

ASSIGNMENT

Using your dictionary, check up and write down the meaning of each of the underlined words as they are used in the passage.

1. Domestic
2. Rarely
3. Applicable
4. Endangers
5. Ferociously
6. Relish
7. Sniff out

COMPOSITION – FORMAL LETTER

DEFINITION: A formal letter is an official letter or business letter written to those in places of authority.

A SAMPLE LETTER THAT CONTAINS ALLTHE FEATURES OF FORMAL LETTER

Question - Write a letter of permission to be absent from school to the principal.

Answer

7, Olanrewaju Street,

Oke – Odo,

Agege,

Lagos.

27th November, 2018.

The Principal,

Elias International Secondary School

Oke Odo.

Dear sir,

**LETTER OF PERMISSION TO BE ABSENT FROM SCHOOL FOR TWO WEEKS**

I use this medium to ask for permission to be absent from school for two weeks. It will be from 27th November till 11th December, 2015.

This is because i will be travelling home with my father to pay an urgent visit to my sick grandfather. He has requested to see me.

Meanwhile, i have informed my class-teacher about this and i will be back in school to continue my academic work.

I really appreciate your fatherly care and understanding. Thanks for always being there.

Yours faithfully,

Writer’s Signature

**Precious Oribaba.**

CLASS WORK: Answer one question only

1. Write a letter of employment for the post of a clerk in a reputable organisation
2. Write a letter of request to the H. O. D on the need to embark on an excursion to any Zoo (e.g. Ibadan zoo) in Nigeria

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is a formal letter
2. Mention all the features or characteristics of a formal letter.

LITERATURE-IN-ENGLISH: Folktale

Folktales are stories that are made up long ago to teach people and children how to live good lives and how to live wisely. These stories are usually about animals (fables), birds, fish or insects that think and talk like human beings. The stories are often amusing so that we enjoy hearing and reading them.

You must know that folk tale contains a lesson that is usually called a “moral”. So the moral is clearly stated at the end of the story – we do ask ourselves; what is the moral of the story? It can teach on obedience, handwork, goodness, truth e.t.c. virtues that can be emmilated most especially by the young ones.

CLASS WORK

Read up on an example of folktale from your NOSEC (page 19 – 20) – The tortoise and the leopard

ASSIGNMENT

Answer question 1 – 6 ( on page 200 of NOSEC)

**WEEK 2**

**TOPIC**: Grammar: Tenses –The present tense

Tense is a grammatical category of verbs used to express distinctious of time. We shall look at the present tense.

Present tense is used to show an action that occurs always or an occupation.

For example -

1. I live in New York
2. The moon goes round the earth
3. He eats rice everyday

EVALUATION:- change the following tense into the simple present tense:

1. John drove a taxi yesterday
2. He had not driven a car
3. We did not work at night
4. She sold a loaf of bread.

ANSWERS

1. John drives a taxi
2. He does not drive a car
3. We do not work last night
4. She sells of loaves of bread.

ASSIGNMENT: From your textbook. Progressive English by J. Aldin (page 71) attempt exercise 3D (question 1-10).

TOPIC: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT – THE LIBRARY

CONTENT

The library is a building that houses a collection of books and other materials.

It can also mean a room where books are kept. Consider the following words.

1. Library card – A card certifying the bearer’s right to use the library
2. Catalogue – An emmeration of all the resources of a library (card catalogue)
3. Library fine – Fine imposed by a library on books that overdue when returnred.
4. Public library – A nonprofit library maintained for public use.
5. Bibliotheca – A collection of books

EVALUATION: Use your dictionary to find out the meaning and the transcription of the following words.

1. Cubicle
2. Atlas
3. Encyclopedia
4. Reference books
5. Biography
6. Autobiography
7. Directory

ASSIGNMENT: Use the words (abore) in sentence

Topic: Introduction of poetry (literature)

Definition and Feautures.

Content :Poetry is literature in metrical form short poems are after song expressing feelings, happiness, sorrow, love, anger, hope, e.t.c. short poems can also describe an event or situation, a scene or a person. The writer of a poem is known as a poet. Poems are written in lines. Another feature of poems is that the length of a line is fixed by the number of syllables or the number of strongly stressed syllables in a line. Note that in a poem the stressed syllable give the lines what we call rhythm, like the regular beat in music.

EVALUATION: From your NOSEC (page 161-162)- write out A traditional lullaby, and A chain- rhyme.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Explain the following terms in your own words.

a. Traditional poem

b. Rhythm

c. Beat

d. Poet.

1. Summarise the last chapter of Natachi.

NAME OF SCHOOL: ELIAS INT. SCHOOL.

TERM: 2ND TERM

SUBJECT: ENGLISH STUDIES

CLASS: J.S.S.1

**WEEK: 3**

TOPIC: The Simple past Tense

In our last class on grammer, we were looking at simple present tense, but now our focus will be on the simple past tense.

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE: is used for an action that took place in the past. For example:

(i) John drove to Lagos on Monday

(ii) Yesterday, I ate rice

(iii) I was at work yesterday

To make the simple past tense we use:

(i) Past form (of verbs only)

(ii) Auxiliary did + base form

EVALUATION:- Complete the table below.

Simple Present Tense (Everyday) Simple Past Tense (Yesterday)

1. I go I went
2. I write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. They choose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. He digs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. He begins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ASSIGNMENT: Explain the difference that exist between the simple present tense and the simple past tense with examples in sentences.

Topic: Comprehension – Vocabulary Development Marriage Related Words.

Marriage is the state of being a married couple voluntarily joined for life (or until divorce). E.g. A long and happy marriage we have the following marriage related words: Courtship, date (dating), bride, bride, groom, bride price, dowry, fiancée, spinster, bachelor, reception, engagement, wedding, matrimony, wedlock, white wedding.

1. White wedding:- A traditional wedding in which the bride wears a white dress
2. Courtship:- A man’s country of a woman; seeking the affections of a woman (usually with the hope of marriage)
3. Bride price:- Money or property given (in some societies) by the bride groom to the family of his bride

EVALUATION

Read the comprehension passage on page 4 of NOSEC – Use your dictionary to find out the meaning of 5 words that are related to marriage.

ASSIGNMENT:- Guided composition (NOSEC pg. 16)

TOPIC: Literature – poetry types – Difference between oral and written poetry.

CONTENT: Oral poetry is poetry that is composed and transmitted without the aid of writing. It is essentially handed down through the words of the mouth. Written poetry on the other hand is poetry that is compose (creatively) or figuratively written down.

Examples of oral poetry – Christmas Epic by Lanre Goodness, 59 minutes by Katlholo prime Gospel fest by Harvey Eugene

EVALUATION

1. Give 5 examples of written poem with the names of the poets (that wrote them)

ASSIGNMENT

Compare and contrast:

1. Written poetry
2. Oral poetry

**WEEK 4**

**TOPIC: Speech Work: Contrast of pure vowel /Ɔ/**

1. Vowel /D/:- Is a short vowel. To pronounce /D/ the tongue is low in the mouth but it is pushed towards the back. The lips from a round shape. E.g. (i) Elliot lost his little dog.

(ii) Put the doll in the baby’s cot

1. Vowel /**Ɔ/:-** to pronounce /**Ɔ/**, the tongue position and the round shape of the lips are the same as for /D/, but it is a long vowel.

e.g. (i) Boys wear shorts in the boarding-house

(ii) The goalkeeper caught the ball in the air.

Note the following words: Shorts, boarding, caught, ball

EVALUATION: From the following sentence, identify the word(s) that has these vowel sounds in them /D/ and /Ɔ**:/**

(i) What do you want? (2) He shot at the dog on this spot (3) I wander what Mr. Lot wants (4) Lanre bought four pots at the port

ASSIGNMENT

Construct 5 sentences (each) that have these vowel sounds in them - /D/ and /**Ɔ:/**

**TOPIC:** Grammar: The present continuous tense

The present continuous tense is used for an action that is going on now. It is important to note that the action in question is still going on as at the time of reporting in ing.

Look at this table:

Subject Auxiliary verb Main verb

I am Speaking to you

You are reading this

She is not staying in

We are not playing

Is Lanre Watching

I am eating

EVALUATION: Choose the correct answers from the brackets.

1. Lanre is clearly (winning, wining, wins) the race
2. The sick is (lieing, laying, lying) on the bed
3. The man is (rideing, ridding, riding) a horse
4. The moon is (shinning, shining, shineing) this night

ASSIGNMENT

Construct 10 (ten) sentences using the present continuous tense.

TOPIC: Composition (Narrative Essay)

A narrative is a recount of past experience or shared experience of the past. In everyday life, we often need to give an account or a report of an event or something that happened in the past, when we do this, we are involved in narration. Note that you make use of the past tense form of verbs a you are reporting an event that has happened. You also make use of the simple and the compound sentence. E.g. i woke` up as early as 4:00am. I completedmy house work by 5:00am and left for school at 7:00am. The underlined words – work, completed, text are in the past tense.

EVLUATION: From your NOSEC – Clip over to page 32 – read the following composition and choose the best words from the boxes to fill up the gaps.

ASSIGNMENT:

Write an essay on the most memorable day of my life. (200 words).

TOPIC: Literature-Drama-Identification of the sentences of Drama.

DEFINITION: Drama is a literacy genre or work, that is meant to be performed on stage by characters. Long stories, which we call novely are divided into chapters. Plays are divided into acts and each act is usually divided into scenes. In every scene, there are two kinds of writings: (i) state directions, which tells us what the characters (= the people in the play). Do (I) speeches, which give us the actual words that say. –Before you act the scene in front of an audience, you must rehearse (i.e. practise) several rehearsals to make sure that every actor moves and speak as well as possible.

EVALUATION: (NOSEC page 181 – 183) – This is a scene from the play “kurunmi” by Ma Rotimi which is based on events in 1858 which led to the war between Ibadan and Ijaiye.... (Act it out in class).

ASSIGNMENT: Explain the following terms:

(i) Enter (ii) Exit (iii) Audience (iv) Part (v) Act (vi) Direct (Vii) Actors/Actres

**WEEK 5**

**TOPIC: Grammar: The Past Continuous tense**

The past continuous tense refers to an action that was given on at a time when another thing happened. The past continuous tense is formed by using WAS or WERE and a continuous tense. For example:

1. I was eating rice when he entered the room
2. While Kate was selling bread, her sister stole her money
3. The men were working hard when the supervisor appeared

EVALUATION: Underline the verbs in the paragraph below:

James Bond was driving through town. It was raining. The wind was blowing hard. Nobody was walking in the streets. Suddenly, Bond was the killer in a telephone box.....

ASSIGNMENT:

Construct 5 sentences that have the past continuous tense

TOPIC: Vocabulary Development – Child Labour and Trafficking

Child labour – is when one subject a child to in human task. The following are words that are associated with child labour:

1. Sweat shop
2. Slave labour
3. Forced
4. In humane
5. Salt mines
6. Work house
7. Nine
8. Underpaid

Trafficking is a (crime). Dealing illegally e.g. traffic drugs, goods or humans e.t.c

These are words that are associated with trafficking – (1) Abduction (2) Brutality (3) Captive (4) Dehumanize (5) Exploit (6) Falsehood (7) Goon (8) Injustice (9) Loathing (10) Kidnap

EVALUATION: From your NOSEC (J.S.1) flip over to page 104 and answer questions 1-5 (Comprehension passage)

ASSIGNMENT

Give t he meaning of the following words and use them in sentences

1. Dehumanize
2. Loathing
3. Injustice
4. Under paid

ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY

TOPIC: Composition – Road Transportation is safer than Air transportation.

Good after, Mr. Chairman, panel of judges, accurate time-keeper and my co-debaters. I am here to support the motion which states that road transportation is safer than air transportation. These are may valid points:

First, you don’t have to take off your shoes and belt to enter a car or bus. If you ask me to give a lift, i won’t conduct a suspicious body search. No need to empty your coin purse or take out your laptop computer. In hsort, you will be treated with utmost respect and dignity.

Secondly, there are no delays or wanting in lounges in my car. Once you slam the door shut, we’re ready to roll. Our departure is not dependent on other people’s schedules in the goods of American car journalist David E. Davis Jr....”We drive our cars because they make us free. With cars we need not wait in airline terminals.....

In my car, you get to pick what to eat. Okay, not that i always allow eating inside my car. But in the rare time i do, there’s a multitude of drive thru choices you can ask me to go. You don’t have to settle for bland sweat-and-sour pork topped on undercooked rice.

Finally, turbulence doesn’t exist in my car. Sure, the car is going to be unsettled every now and then by the ignoramus potholes on EDSA, but you know there’s no danger of the vehicle plummeting down due to a strong head wind or an air pocket.

With all these valid points of mine, i hope i have been able to convince you that road travel is better and safer than air travel.

EVALUATION: You are the client speaker in a debate (competition) write out your argument for or against the proposition, democracy is better than military rule (200 words).

ASSIGNMENT: What is the difference between an argument and a debate.

**WEEK 6**

**TOPIC: Grammar: Making Sentence with the Present Tense and Past Tense**

We can make sentence with the present tense and we must understand the fact that the present tense is used to express habits. For examples:

1. She goes to the market every day
2. Dr. Audu usually gets to the hospital at 9o’clock
3. We play football in Saturday mornings.

On the other hand the past tense is used to take and write about actions, events and states before the present time. Usually formed by adding –ed to the initiative: e.g. Look – looked, listen – listened e.t.c.

1. My grandfather died last year
2. He lived in Canada in 1991
3. You called Lanre

EVALUATION:

1. Make 3 sentences in the present tense
2. Make 3 sentences in the past tense

ASSIGNMENT: In your own words, explain the following:

1. The present tense
2. The past tense

TOPIC: Comprehension – NOSEC Page 8.

Reading for man ideas and supporting ideas

Road traffic accident have been responsible for the loss of many human lives nad the destruction of valuable properties in our country. A day hardly passes without a report of accidents on our roads. The major cause of these accidents is the carelessness of man. If certain measures are taken there is no doubt that road traffic accident will be reduced greatly. There is therefore the need to know some things about road safety and to keep to the rules and regulations of the road. This will keep our roads side. (continues from the text on page 88)

EVALUATION: Explain the meaning of the words or expression (you may use your dictionary)

1. Go behind the wheels
2. Subjected to
3. Under the influence of alcohol
4. Ply
5. Roadworthy
6. Faulty

ASSIGNMENT: Answer questions 1-6 from page 89 (of NOSEC).

TOPIC: Essay WRITING: Expository Essay.

A Expository essay is a type of essay in which one is made to explain a process of doing something. The purpose of the expository essay is to explain a topic in a logical and straight forward manner. It present a fair and balanced analysis of a subject based on facts – with no references to the writer’s opinions or emotions. Note that a typical expository writing prompt will use the words “explain” or “define” such as in, write an essay explaining the computer has changed the lives of students”. Notice there is no instruction to form an opinion or argument on whether or not computers have changed students’ lives. You have to explain in plain and simple terms.

EVALUATION: Answer only one

1. Write an essay on how to prepare your favourite meal
2. Write an essay on how to plant a tree

ASSIGNMENT: Write a short note on Expository essay.

TOPIC: Literature-English: Myths and Legends

DEFINITIION: It is very important to note that myths are stories that are made of long ago to explain something the nature of certain phenomena or why things are the way they are. For example, people have always asked the question, “How did the world begin?” people made up stories to answer this questions.

Legend is a story about mythical or supernatural beings or events – (fable) it can be a story of a very famous person.

EVALUATION: From your NOSEC, flip over to page 98 and read the story therein – where is onyoama now? Answer questions 1-5 on (page 99)

ASSIGNMENT:

Read the story on page 72 – why the sun and the moon live in the sky answer questions 1-10 (NOSEC)

**WEEK 7**

**Topic:** Speech work: Contrasting Vowel /e/ and /Ʒ:/

1. To pronounce vowel /e/, the front of the tongue is raised a little from the floor of the mouth. It is also pushed a little to the front. The tip of the tongue touches the lower teeth. Read out the following sentences – note the underlined letters.
2. He said “let us go home”
3. My elder brother is the new treasurer
4. Lanre met his friend at the railway station
5. To pronounce vowel /Ʒ:/, like vowel /^/, the centre of the tongue is raised but the mouth is not as wide open, and /Ʒ:/ is a long vowel.

Read out the following sentences and note the underlined letters (in those words:

1. This shirt on me in new
2. In a hospital, you will see doctors and nurses at work
3. The early bird catches the worm

EVALUATION: Make your own sentences with these words: next, debt, spread, bet, guess

ASSIGNMENT: Transcribe the following words: (i) nurse (ii) hurt (iii) burst (iv) heard (v) worm

TOPIC: Grammar: Making sentences with future Tense – will and shall.

The future tense is used for an action which is about to take place. It is formed by using shall or will and a simple.

Present tense – for example:

1. They will work hard next week
2. She will sell bread in the evening
3. I shall eat rice tomorrow

Aside will and shall - we also make use of “ be going to” to express a future action e.g.

1. You were going to meet Lanre tonight
2. Are you going to meet Lanre tonight?

EVALUATION:

Use the following to construct sentences in the futures tense:

(i) Will (ii) Be going to (iii) Shall

ASSIGNMENT

Explain the following tense forms using your own words.

(i) Future tense (2) past continuous tense

TOPIC: Vocabulary Development – Prefixes

A prefix is a letter or groups of letter added in front of another word to change its meaning e.. anti + body = antibody, ex + president = expresidetn

Suffix is a letter or group of letter added at the end of the word. E.g. Use +less = useless, punish + ment = punishment

Prefix meaning examples

1. A- on afloat, ashore
2. Ab- away, from absolve, abnormal
3. Mal- bad malnutrition, mal administration
4. Post- after post war, post natal

Suffix meaning examples

1. Er- these are suffixes teacher, friendship
2. Or- that turn words surveyor, goodness
3. Ship- into a noun Materialism e.t.c
4. Ism-

EVALUATION: Generate words with the following prefixes –“bi”, “super”, “tele”, “inter”, “re”, sub”.

ASSIGNMENT

Generate more words while giving their meaning (s) with the following suffixes (a) “-ful” (b) “-ic” (c) “-ous” (d) “-ise” (e) “-ed”

TOPIC: Literature (Drama Text Zunju and Uchenna by pierce Meunier

Zumji and Uchenna is an exciting play which ends in tragedy. It is the story of tow passionate lovers from the ethnic divide whose marriage plan was disallowed on tribal grounds. When the undaunted due eventually in the epic battle and are joined in wedlock, the celebration of victory is brutally scuttled by some demented lovers whose thirst for vengeance result in a harvest of death.

EVALUATION:

Explain the roles of two of your favourite characters in the play – Zumji and Uchenna.

ASSIGNMENT:

Summarize Act 2 Scene 1 of the drama presentation.

**WEEK 8**

**Topic:** Speech work: Introduction to Diphthongs

A diphthong is a sequence of two vowels. This means that in order to produce a diphthong, the tongue moves or glides from the position of are simple vowel into the position of another vowel. We have eight (8) diphthongs: /ei/, /Əu/, /iƏ/, /eƏ/, /ƌi/, /ƌv/, /Ɔi/ and /uƏ/. The following are the various examples of words that have these speech sounds in them.

/ei/ /Əu/ /iƏ/ /eƏ/ /ƌi/ /ƌv/ /Ɔi/ /uƏ/

Stay told ears where hiding cows voice sure

Away logo feared chair knife found boy poor

Rain know theatre bears died bout spoilt pure

Late coat cheers wear buy around joyce tour

Today close hero fare five mouth choice cure

EVALUATION

From your NOSEC, flip over to page 82-83 and practice the various sentences using these speed sounds

ASSIGNMENT

Use the following words in sentences

(i) today (ii) chose (iii) hero (iv) fare (v) five (vi) mouth

(vii) choice (viii) cure.

TOPIC: Making sentences with past tense

The simple past is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. We can sentences with past tense for to express completed action in the past e.g.

1. She washed her
2. I saw a movie yesterday

Used to express a series of completed actions

1. I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim
2. He arrived from the airport at 8:00, checked into the hotel at 9:00, and met the others at 10:00.

EVALUATION: Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. I studied French when I was a child
2. They never went to school, they always skipped class
3. When I paid her one dollar, she answered my question.

ASSIGNMENT: Explain the past tense form at a verb?

TOPIC: Comprehension. (NOSEC – Page 104 – 105)

There is a day that will continue to remain indelible in my memory. It is the day that i learnt a bitter lesson which i will pass on to my children. I was then about eleven. My father and i woke up early so that he could attend the wedding ceremony of one of my aunties taking place in another town. My mother had had, the previous week, been invited by the Chukwus to assist Kelechi in taking care of Chile, the first grandson of my parents. My father expected that i would be eager to accompany him because i always load to go out. (finish it up from your text book)

EVALUATION: Answer questions 1-6 from your NOSEC – Page 105.

ASSIGNMENT: Give the meaning of each of the following words as used in the passage.

1. Indelibly
2. Appeasing
3. Prying
4. Emerged
5. Ajar
6. Yelled
7. Profusely

**WEEK 9**

**TOPIC:** General Revision Class (GRC) Speech work---- Revision on the contrast of pure vowels /u/, /u:/, /Ɔ/, /Ɔ:/, /Ʒ:/, /e/ - Diphthongs – The 8 diphthongs.

Revision on grammar: Adverb of frequency and manner. – Tense usage: The present tense, the past tense, the present continuous tense, the past continuous tense and the future tense.

Revision on how to answer any given comprehension question – Vocabulary development e.t.c.

General revision class on composition: Argumentative essay, expository essay, writing formal letter – literature – legends and myths drama and poetry – A Drama Review. Use Of Recommended Text.

EVLAUATION:

Question on any of the topic that had been treated in the class.

ASSIGNMENT:

Answer questions from the 2015/2016 Alpha Term Examination in preparation for the Sigma Term Examination.

WEEK 10

General Revision Class (GRC)