**SIGMA TERM ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASS : SS.1**

**SCHEME OF WORK**

**WEEK 1: WORD FORMATION PROCESS – AFFIXATION [PREFIX AND SUFFIX]**

**WEEK 2: COMPREHENSION- NOSEC . HOME AND FAMILY LIFE.**

**WEEK 3: COMPOSITION/ LETTER WRITING- FORMAL LETTER**

**WEEK 4: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT- SYNONYMS**

**WEEK 5: COMPREHENSION- READING [SCANNING]**

**WEEK 6: WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHY**

**WEEK 7: GRAMMAR –ADVERBS AND TENSE**

**WEEK 8: ANTONYMS**

**WEEK 9: COMPOSITION –MORE ON ESSAY TYPES**

**WEEK 10: GENERAL REVISION CLASS [GRC]**

**WEEK 1 SS1**

**TOPIC:**  AFFIX (AFFIXATION)

**Affix :** An element that is added to a base or root word to form another word. Affixes can be in the form of prefixes or suffixes.

**A PREFIX:** is an affix that is added to the beginning of a word e.g. “audio” in “audio-visual” is both a prefix and an affix.

**“lA SUFFIX:** is an affix that is added to the end of a word. Thus, aholic” in ”workaholic “is a suffix and an affix. Here are some common prefixes with their meaning.

PREFIX MEANING EXAMPLES

a- on afloat, above

ab- away, from absolve, abnormal

ante- before ante-natal, ante-room

anti- against ante-aircraft, anti-body

con- with, together confederation, conjunction

de- down, below, opposite defreeze, depress

di- two, twice, double disyllabic, detractive

en- in, make enclose, enlarge

bi-, two, twice, double bicycle, bilingual

ex- out, away export, exhale

ex- former ex-wife, ex-student

fore- before forehead, forever on

hyper- more, greater hyperactive, hypertension

inter- between, among international, interchange.

SUFFIXES: examples are

1. Some suffixes make the new words adjective. They include –any, -evy, -en, -ish, -less, -ly, -ous, -ic, like, -y, -ful, e.g dangerous, useless.
2. Those which make the words verbs include, -ing, -ed, -ude, -em, -ure, -ise, -ize, -yse, e,g nationalize, lighten.
3. Suffixes which two words into nouns include: -er, -or, -ar, -er, -ship, -hood,-ness, -ance,-ism,-dom,-tion, -ity, -ure, e.g punishment, friendship, childhood.

A ROOT: is the smallest or basic part of a word which is joined by a prefix or suffix. E.g happy – unhappy, solve –dissolve, come – welcome. We can also add suffixes to these words such as happiness, solvent, comes/comedy

**EVALUATION:** Complete the following by supplying suitable prefixes, using these: (dis, ex, il, im, in, ir, fore, de, mis, un)

1. ------- port, (b) ------ legal (c) ----- take (d) -----quality (e) ----- press (f) -----manage (g) ----safe (h) ----rail (i) ------sufficient (j) ---- moral (k) ---- direct (l) ---- polite.

Complete the following by supplying suitable suffixes using these: (ful, ness, able, less, ment, er, ant, al, or)

1. Happy (b) accident (c) profession (d) harm (e) hope (f) engine (g) fair (h) attend (i) miser (j) enjoy (k) judge (l) farm

ASSIGNEMT: Give 2 examples of words that have the following prefixes in them: mat, ploy, post, pro, re, sub, super, tele, tri, trans, uni, dis, in, mis, non, un, im, il

**WEEK 2**

**TOPIC:**  COMPREHENSION (THE QUEST FOR HEALTH) page 68 -69

Reading for Details and inference.

1. The word “key “as used in the first paragraph in the passage refers to a fuller degree of physical Health.
2. Health is being in a perfect state and where the body and mind are active.

Disease is when there is no health, and where one does not maintain perfect health, one welcomes attack by different types of diseases.

1. The five (S) things that a nurse must be taught are: (i) giving attention to diet (ii) cleanliness (iii) fresh air (iv) rest (v) exercise
2. A person needs to correct certain injurious habits because bodily healthy must be restored.
3. A physician fights disease by seeking to maintain and restore health
4. The right method for avoiding disease is to concentrate on resting or maintaining positive health.

EVALUATION: Give the meaning context or contextual meanings of these words as used in the passage:

1. Endeavour
2. Afflicted
3. Ailment
4. Concentrating
5. Adhere
6. Restoration
7. Nutrition

Summarizing the story: (page 70) use the questions that follow to make up a list of points for writing a summary of the passage.

Use appropriate linking words and verbs like the ones in these lists

Linking words reporting verbs

Consequently noted

Apparently observed

Furthermore explained

Finally maintained.

ASSIGNMENT: summarize the passage in six (6) sentences.

WEEK 3

TOPIC: COMPOSITION/ WRITING: LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN OF YOUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ARAE REQUESTING FOR SOME AMENITIES NEEDED IN YOUR COMMUNITY (CDA)

CONTENT:

Formal letter is an official letter or business letter, written to those in places of authority to lodge a complaint, make a request, make a recommendation or even express your concern or any negative development that may be hindering progress of a place or community.

Question: write a letter to the chairman of your local government area requesting for some amenities needed in your community.

Answer:

7 Olarenwaju Street,

Oke-odo,

Agege.

Lagos State.

30thJanuary, 2018.

The Chairman,

AgbadoOkeodo Local government,

Area ,

P.O. Box 4219.

Dear Sir,

**A REQUEST FOR SOME AMENITIES NEEDED IN MY COMMUNITY**

Since you assumed office about a year ago, there had been rapid development that has been experienced by the citizens of our local government, keep up the good work sir.

I use this medium to request for some amenities that are needed in my community which are: street lights, public toilet and a functional hospital.

Our roads are now good and the only facility that we need is the installation of street light. This is because my community is densely populated hence, the crime rate is high. If we have functioning street lights, it will aid the security of life and property.

There are no functioning public toilets and the ones that are available are being over stretched. They are not being maintained property. Some people do defecate all around the environment and as a result, there might be an outbreak of cholera and any other serious ailments attached to this.

We also need two or three functioning hospital because health is wealth. As you have promised us in your manifesto, that the total well-being and comfort of the people will be your top priority.

We will be very grateful if all our requests are given thoughtful consideration. Our people also want to enjoy the dividend of democracy that you party stands for.

Yours Faithfully,

Signature of Writer,

Olanrewaju Abraham.

**EVALUATION:**

Write a letter to the chairman of your local government area, suggesting some ways by which proper sanitation and cleanness of your surrounding / environment can be maintained. (450 words)

ASSIGNMENT: Compare and contrast formal letter and an informal letter (writing).

TOPIC:

**STRUCTURE : TENSE (simple, present, tense, simple past tense, present perfect tense, past perfect tense, present continuous present perfect continuous tense.**

**CONTENT**

**TIME AND TENSE**

The words time and tense are not synonymous. Time stands for a concept with which all humans are familiar. Time is divided into **past, present, and future**. Time is independent of language. Tense stands for a verbs form or series of verb forms used to express a time relation. Tense vary in different languages. Tense may indicate whether an action, activity, or state is past, present, or future.

1. **THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE:** This is used to show an action that occurs always or an occupation. (a) They work hard (b) she sells rice
2. **THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE:** Is used for an action that took place in the past. (a) They worked hard (b) She sold bead a year ago
3. **THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:**  Is used for an action which has just finished. It is formed by using **has**  or**have**  and a **past** participle. No definite time such as **yesterday, last year, orat 4 o’clock** should be used with **has**  or **have.** (a) They **have** really worked hard (b) She **has** just sold some bread
4. **THE PAST PERFCT TENSE:** Is used to indicate than an action took place before another in the past. It is formed by using **had** and a past participle. (a) When she **had sold** bread she went home. (b) Before the supervisor arrived, they **had worked** very hard.
5. **THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE:** Is used for an action that is going on now. Now that you should always show that the action is still going on as at the time of reporting in ïng”. (a) She is **selling** bread to a customer **now.** (b) They are **working** hard.
6. **THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:** Is used to show an action that began sometime ago and is still going on. (a) She **has been selling** bread for three years. (b) They **have been working** hard.

**EVALUATION:** Select the right option from these questions

1. Are you deaf? I asked you… (a) how old are you (b) how old is your age (c) how old you were (d) what is your age.
2. We would have many geniuses if students ….(a) are always reading (b) can read more often (c) are willing to read always (d) would read more often
3. Sometimes I wish my husband ------(a) doesn’t snore so badly (b) didn’t snore so badly (c) won’t snore so badly (d) will stop snoring when he sleeps.
4. Would your parents like it --**-** (a)if I am to visit you more often? (b) you are to visit me more often? (c) I visited you more often? (d) if I visit you less often?
5. Who ----? Because now we can’t use it to hold water (a) had broken the jug (b) has broken the jug (c) could break the jug (d) wanted to break the jug.

**ASSIGNMENT:** With two examples (each) in sentences explain yhe following tenses

1. The present perfect continuous tense
2. The present continuous tense
3. The past perfect tense.

WEEK 4

TOPIC

: VOCABULARY DEVELOPNMENT; SYNONYMNS (WORDS EXACTLY THE SAME INMEANING AND WORDS THAT ARE NEARLY THE SAME)

CONTENT

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words that are nearest in meanings for example, odour, smell, scent,. Note that it is very rare indeed for two words to have exactly the same meaning. If it does happen, the tendency is for one to drop completely out of use and be totally forgotten. Consider these examples

**Painting, drawing, portrait, print, and sketch.**

These are all words for a scene, person, or thing that has been represented on paper by drawing, painting e.t.c

**Picture:** a scene, person or thing that has been represented on paper using a pencil, a pen or paint. **Sentence:** The children were drawing **pictures** of their pet

**Drawing:** A picture that has been made using pencil or pen, not pant **Sentence:** This is a pencil **drawing**/ charcoal **drawing.**

**Portrait:** a painting, drawing or photograph of a person, especially of the head and shoulders. **Sentence:** The **portrait** of Nelson Mandela.

**Note :**A self –portrait (is a painting that you do yourself)

**Paint :**A picture that has been copied from a painting using photography. **Sentence:** The **printed** copy is out.

**Sketch:**A simple picture that is drawn quickly and does not have many details. **Sentence:** I usually do a few very rough **sketches** before Istart on a painting.

**EVALUATION:**

The following exercise contain synonymous expression. Keep them apart by choosing the appropriate one in each context

Synonyms ( **Arrange, organise, plan)**

We were taught that to write a good essay, we must first **organize**  our ideas logically. And, darling, before we buy anything, let’s **plan** the kitchen on paper. I shouldn’t be telling you that because as a Librarian, you are familiar with how to arrange books in alphabetical order. But could you **arrange**  a meeting with the members of my family for Monday, please?

ASSIGNMENT

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

1. Hide
2. Great
3. Funny
4. Floor
5. fabric

**WEEK 5 SS1**

**TOPIC: (WRITING AND LISTENING)** THE HINDING PARTH OF STEEL DEVELOPNMENT

CONTENT:

READING FOR FACTS (SCAMMING)

**REFERENCE BOOK INTENSIVE ENGLISH (PAGE 133 – 136) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

**ASSIGNMNET:** READ THE COMPR EHENSION AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 136 -137

WEEK 6

TOPIC: VOCABULARY DEVELOPNMENT (SEXUALITY AND RELIGION) WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH PHOTOGRAGHY

CONTENT:

**WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUALITY AND RELIGION**

Do you believe in life of the **spirit** and in one or more 1? if you believe that there is only one God, it means you are 2 (a monotheist) but if you believe that there is more than one good, you are 3 .

In ant case, some people belief that God does not exist. They are referred to as 4 . Some others, are however, not sure whether or not God exists, they are called 5 . Every form of religion has its own 6 and particular mode of 7 .

A B C D

1. Wizards witches beings goods

2. Monotheist monotheistic polytheist polytheistic

3. Multitheistic bilingual polytheist polycap

4. Athiest atheist atheism polythene

**5. principle rules dogma agnostics**

**6. principle rules dogma doctrine**

**7. praises worship sacrifice rituals**

EVALAUTION: Use the options to fill in the blank spaces.

The 1you use when taking photographs has a2 . This button is pressed in order to take a photogragh. When you press the botton or ---- 3--- the switch, the –4—allows light to pass through the –5—of the camera on to the –6—inside it producing a chemical change on the film. The –7—(amount of time during which you allow the light in) can make or mar your photograph.

A B C D

1. Lens camera phone photo

2. Shutter button shutter release shutter shutter release button

3. Switch snap tab cassette

4. Shutter crank darkroom exposure

5. camera lens lentor button

6. Cartridge movie film crank

7. Shutter level shutter speed shutter rate shutter hight

ASSIGNMNET:

Transcribe the following words and give their various meanings

1. Apostasy
2. Ablutions
3. Immersion
4. Confirmation.

WEEK 7

**TOPIC:**

**GRAMMAR: ADVERBS AND TENSE**

**SUB TOPIC: (FEATURES AND FUNCTION, USING ADVERBS IN SENTENCES AND PRESENT TENSE.**

**CONTENT:**

ADVERBS: An adverbs is a word that adds to our intonation about a verb, about an adjective and about another adverbs.

E.g Work (verb) rapidly (adverbs)

Extremely (adverbs) beautiful (adjective

Sleeping (verb) soundly (adverb)

FEATURES OF ADVERBS

Frequently adverbs in the category of (adverbs of manner) are formed by adding **ly**to an **adjective.**

Examples of these include:

**ADJECTIVE ADVERBS**

**Anxious anxiously**

**Bad badly**

**Cautious cautiously**

**Elegant elegantly**

**Unwilling unwillingly**

**Vain vainly**

**Weak weakly**

**Quick quickly**

TENSE (PRESENT TENSE)

What is Tense? This is the form of a verb that is used to show the time at which the action of a the verbs takes place. One of the tenses in English is the present tense.

What is present tense? The present tense is used to indicate an action now going on or a state now existing.

A distinction can be made between the habitual present which works habitual or repeates actions or recurring events, and the staure present, which indicates something that is true at all times.

Examples:

1. He **works** long hours
2. She **walkst**o work
3. The world **is** round

The simple present tense is used to show an action that occurs always or an occupation.

I **eat** rice every day.

She **sells** bread.

**EVALUATION:** Make each of these an adverbs

1. QUICK 2. BRIGHT 3. CAREFUL 4. BAD
2. GOOD 5. DEEP 6. CLEARER 7. HARD

8. TRUE

**ASSIGNMENT:** PROGRESIVE ENGLISH (PAGE 69) EXERCISE 3A QUESTION 1 – 10

WEEK 8: ANTONYMS –WORDS THAT ARE OPPOSITE IN MEANING

Antonyms is a concept used to describe oppositeness of meaning. Unlike Synonyms, there are true Antonyms. In Natural languages, there are different types of oppositeness and their various types of oppositeness and these various types are :

GRADABLE ANTONYMS which are antonyms used in comparative construction and they are usually comparative Adjectives either ending in –er or occurring with more- . e.g older, younger, more brilliant e.t.c

COMPLIMENTARITY is a type of oppositeness that exhibits incompatibility in that the items are usually complementary to each other.e.g

Mr Lanre is married -implies that Mr Lanre is not single.

ASSIGNMENT:

Explain the following types of ANTONYMS with adequate examples in words:

* 1. Gradable
  2. Complimentarity

WEEK 9 :

TOPIC : COMPOSITION : MORE ON ESSAY TYPES

THE DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

THE EXPOSITORY ESSAY

THE ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY

THE NARRATIVE ESSAY.

ASSIGNMENT :

1. Teachers are more essential to a community than Doctors
2. Benefits of self discipline among today’s youths

WEEK 10: GENERAL REVISION CLASS [GRC]