









# General Topic: Vocabulary Development

## Lesson Overview:











**Vocabulary development** helps students learn new words, understand their meanings, and use them correctly in speaking and writing.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

### 1. Word Meaning – Synonyms, antonyms, and definitions

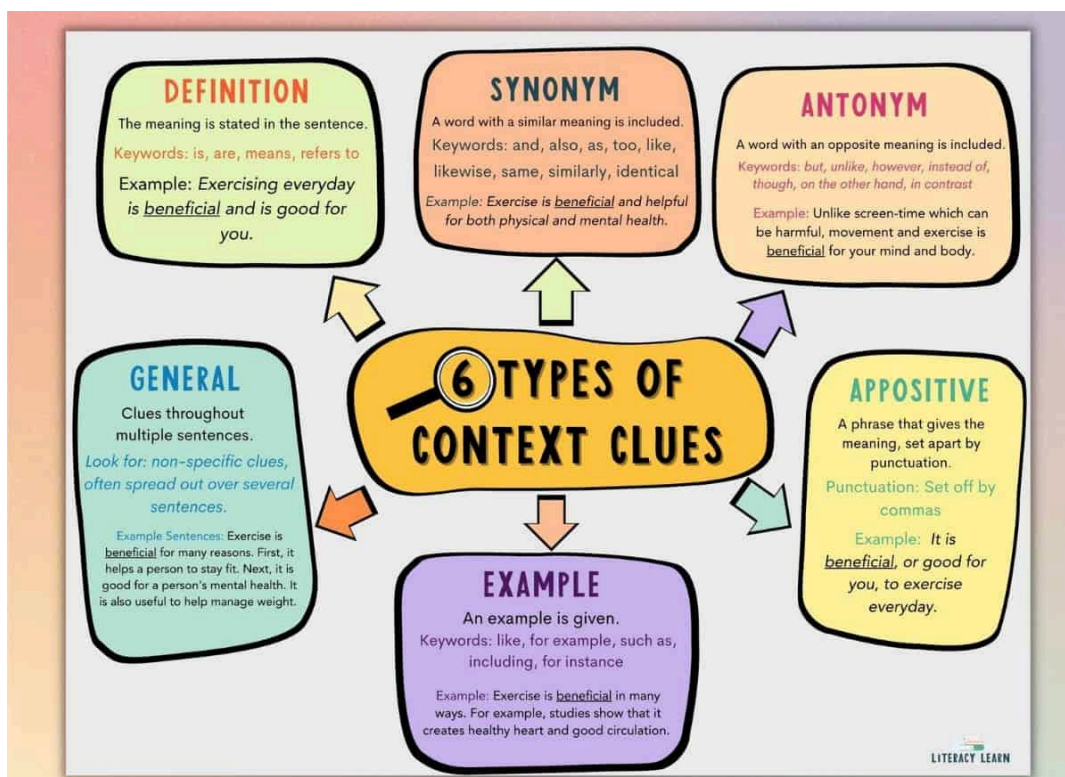
<b>Synonym</b> Same Meaning		<b>Antonym</b> Opposite Meaning	
cold		frosty -->	hot 
happy		cheerful -->	sad 
woman		female -->	man 
fast		quick -->	slow 

<b>Synonym</b> Same Meaning		<b>Antonym</b> Opposite Meaning	
clean		tidy -->	messy 
strong		powerful -->	weak 
big		huge -->	small 
rich		wealthy -->	poor 
noisy		loud -->	quiet 

Reference: <https://ph.pinterest.com/pin/synonym-antonym-educational-chart-for-kids-parts-of-speech-digital-download-etsy-canada-155303887807277351/>

### 2. Context Clues – Using surrounding words to understand unfamiliar words



Reference: <https://tarkowskiglessonmedia.z21.web.core.windows.net/context-clues-anchor-chart-first-grade.html>

### **3. Word Usage** – Correctly using words in sentences

#### **Real-Life Example:**

Learning that “gigantic” means very big, and using it to describe a huge elephant in a story.

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#### ***Remember This!***

- *A strong vocabulary makes reading, writing, and speaking much easier.*

# General Topic: Parts of Speech

## Lesson Overview:

**Parts of speech** are categories of words that describe their role in a sentence, helping students form grammatically correct sentences.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Nouns** – Names of people, places, things, and ideas
2. **Verbs** – Action words or state of being
3. **Adjectives & Adverbs** – Words that describe nouns or verbs
4. **Pronouns** – Words that replace nouns

## Real-Life Example:

In the sentence “The happy dog runs quickly,” dog is a **noun**, runs is a **verb**, happy is an **adjective**, and quickly is an **adverb**.

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## Remember This!

- *Knowing parts of speech helps you build clear and correct sentences.*

# General Topic: Sentence Construction

## Lesson Overview:

**Sentence construction** teaches students to combine words into complete, meaningful sentences using proper grammar and punctuation.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Subject and Predicate** – Who or what the sentence is about and what it does
2. **Simple and Compound Sentences** – Connecting ideas with conjunctions
3. **Punctuation** – Periods, question marks, and exclamation marks

## Real-Life Example:

Writing: “The cat sleeps on the mat.” → complete sentence with subject, predicate, and period.

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## ***Remember This!***

- *A good sentence has a subject, a predicate, and correct punctuation.*

# General Topic: Reading Comprehension

## Lesson Overview:

**Reading comprehension** develops understanding, interpretation, and critical thinking skills while reading texts.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Main Idea** – The central thought of the passage
2. **Supporting Details** – Information that explains the main idea
3. **Making Inferences** – Understanding meaning beyond the words

## Real-Life Example:

After reading a story about a lost puppy, a student identifies that the main idea is helping animals in need.

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## ***Remember This!***

- *Reading carefully and thinking about the text helps you understand stories better.*

# General Topic: Writing Short Paragraphs

## Lesson Overview:

**Writing short paragraphs** helps students organize their thoughts and communicate ideas clearly in writing.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Topic Sentence** – Introduces the main idea
2. **Supporting Sentences** – Details that explain or describe the topic
3. **Concluding Sentence** – Wraps up the paragraph

## Real-Life Example:

Writing a paragraph about your favorite food:

“Pizza is my favorite food. It is cheesy and delicious. I like to eat it with my friends. Pizza makes me happy.”

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## ***Remember This!***

- *A paragraph is complete when it has a topic, details, and a conclusion.*

# General Topic: Listening and Speaking Skills

## Lesson Overview:

**Listening and speaking skills** help students communicate effectively, understand others, and participate in conversations.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Active Listening** – Paying attention, asking questions, and giving feedback
2. **Clear Speaking** – Pronunciation, volume, and tone
3. **Conversational Skills** – Turn-taking, asking questions, expressing opinions politely

## Real-Life Example:

During a class discussion, a student listens to classmates and responds: “I agree with your idea because it helps solve the problem.”

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## ***Remember This!***

- *Good communication requires both listening carefully and speaking clearly.*