



# General Topic: Vocabulary Expansion

## Lesson Overview:

Building a strong **vocabulary** helps in better reading, writing, and speaking.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

### 1. **Synonyms** – Words with the same or similar meaning

| Word  | Synonym             |
|-------|---------------------|
| Big   | Large, Huge         |
| Small | Tiny, Little        |
| Happy | Glad, Joyful        |
| Sad   | Unhappy, Gloomy     |
| Brave | Courageous, Bold    |
| Smart | Intelligent, Clever |
| Fast  | Quick, Rapid        |

### 2. **Antonyms** – Words with opposite meaning

| Word  | Antonym |
|-------|---------|
| Big   | Small   |
| Hot   | Cold    |
| Happy | Sad     |
| Fast  | Slow    |
| Up    | Down    |
| Light | Dark    |
| Near  | Far     |



### 3. Homonyms – Words that sound the same but have different meanings or spellings

| Word | Meaning 1                     | Meaning 2                    |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bark | The sound a dog makes         | The outer covering of a tree |
| Bat  | An animal that flies at night | Equipment used in baseball   |
| Ring | A piece of jewelry            | The sound of a bell          |

### 4. Context Clues – Guessing the meaning of a word based on surrounding words in a sentence

#### ➤ Definition Clue

- The water was **boiling**, or very hot, on the stove.  
👉 *Boiling* means **very hot**.

#### ➤ Synonym Clue

- My bag is **huge**, or big, so it can fit many books.  
👉 *Huge* means **big**.

#### ➤ Antonym Clue

- My sister is **polite**, but my brother is rude.  
👉 *Polite* means **kind and respectful**.

#### ➤ Example Clue

- Fruits like apples, bananas, and mangoes are **healthy** snacks.  
👉 *Healthy* means **good for you**.

### Real-Life Example:

When reading a story, unfamiliar words can be understood by looking at the sentences around them.

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### Remember This!

- *A richer vocabulary makes your communication clearer and more expressive.*



# General Topic: Grammar: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs

## Lesson Overview:

**Grammar** rules help form correct and meaningful sentences.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

### 1. Nouns – Names of people, places, things, or ideas

- **Names of People** 🧑  
*Examples: teacher, doctor, Maria, farmer*  
*Sentence: **Maria** is my best friend.*
- **Names of Places** 🏠  
*Examples: school, park, Manila, beach*  
*Sentence: We went to the **park** last Sunday.*
- **Names of Things** 🪑  
*Examples: chair, pencil, computer, bicycle*  
*Sentence: The **bicycle** is red.*
- **Names of Ideas** 💡  
*Examples: love, honesty, freedom, happiness*  
*Sentence: **Honesty** is the best policy.*

### 2. Verbs – Action or state of being words

- **Action Verbs** 🏃  
➤ Show what a person, animal, or thing **does**.  
*Examples: run, eat, sing, write*  
*Sentence: She **runs** every morning.*
- **State of Being Verbs** 💡  
➤ Show **what something is** or **how someone feels**.  
*Common words: is, am, are, was, were, be, been*  
*Examples: I **am** happy.*  
*The sky **is** blue.*



### 3. Adjectives – Words that describe nouns

- **What Kind?** 🎨
  - Describes the quality or appearance of a noun.
  - Examples: red ball, tall building, delicious cake
  - Sentence: The **blue** car is fast.
- **How Many?** 1 2 3 4
  - Tells the number or amount of a noun.
  - Examples: three apples, many books, several chairs
  - Sentence: I have **four** pencils.
- **Which One?** 🙋
  - Points out a specific noun.
  - Examples: this bag, that house, those shoes
  - Sentence: **That** dog is very friendly.

### 4. Adverbs – Words that describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs (often ending in “-ly”)

- **Adverbs Describing Verbs** 🏃
  - Tell **how** an action is done.
  - Example: She sings **beautifully**. (*How does she sing? Beautifully.*)
- **Adverbs Describing Adjectives** 🎨
  - Make an adjective stronger or weaker.
  - Example: The dress is **very** pretty. (*How pretty? Very pretty.*)
- **Adverbs Describing Other Adverbs** 📖
  - Make another adverb stronger or weaker.
  - Example: He ran **quite** quickly. (*How quickly? Quite quickly.*)

### Real-Life Example:

In “The dog runs quickly,” *dog* is a noun, *runs* is a verb, *quickly* is an adverb.

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### Remember This!

- *Every complete sentence needs a noun (subject) and a verb (predicate).*



# General Topic: Sentence Types

## Lesson Overview:

Different sentence types serve different purposes in communication.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

### 1. Declarative

- States a fact (*The sky is blue.*)

### 2. Interrogative

- Asks a question (*What is your name?*)

### 3. Imperative

- Gives a command (*Please close the door.*)

### 4. Exclamatory

- Shows strong feeling (*Wow! That's amazing!*)

## Real-Life Example:

When telling a story, you may use all four types of sentences to make it interesting.

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## Remember This!

- Sentences start with a capital letter and end with proper punctuation.



# General Topic: Reading Comprehension

## Lesson Overview:

**Reading comprehension** means understanding and interpreting what you read.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Main Idea** – The central point of the passage
2. **Supporting Details** – Information that explains the main idea
3. **Sequencing** – Arranging events in order
4. **Drawing Conclusions** – Using clues from the text to figure out something not directly stated

## Real-Life Example:

Understanding the moral of a story after reading it.

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## ***Remember This!***

- *Read carefully and look for clues that explain the story's meaning.*



# General Topic: Writing Paragraphs

## Lesson Overview:

A **paragraph** is a group of sentences that focus on one idea.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Topic Sentence** – Introduces the main idea
2. **Supporting Sentences** – Provide details or examples
3. **Closing Sentence** – Ends the paragraph with a summary or final thought
4. **Unity and Coherence** – All sentences are related and flow smoothly

## Real-Life Example:

Writing a short paragraph about your favorite hobby.

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## ***Remember This!***

- *A good paragraph has a clear topic and flows logically from start to finish.*



# General Topic: Listening and Speaking for Communication

## Lesson Overview:

**Effective communication** involves active listening and clear speaking.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Active Listening** – Paying attention, not interrupting, and asking questions for clarity
2. **Clear Speaking** – Using correct pronunciation and tone
3. **Respectful Communication** – Using polite words and body language
4. **Expressing Ideas** – Sharing thoughts confidently and logically

## Real-Life Example:

When participating in a group discussion, listening carefully helps you respond appropriately.

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## ***Remember This!***

- *Good communication builds understanding and strong relationships.*