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.

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?** 🔢
    - 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Remember This!

- *Good communication builds understanding and strong relationships.*