

Class: Year One

Subject: English Language

Topic: Articles (A and An) and Use of Capital Letters and Full Stops (Week 1)

Objectives: I am learning the use of capital letters and articles A and An

"A" is used before words that begin with consonant sounds, while "An" is used before words that begin with vowel sounds (a, e, i, o, u).

the difference between "A" and "An" in sentences:

- A cat
- An apple
- A dog, A house, A pen
- An egg, An orange, An umbrella

The concept of capital letters and full stops.

Capital letters are used at the beginning of names, sentences, and for the word "I."

Full stops (.) are used at the end of a sentence to show that the sentence has finished.

- the dog is playing (The dog is playing.)
- i have an orange (I have an orange.)
- my name is John (My name is John.)
- tell me your age (Tell me your age.)

Topic: Punctuation Marks: Full Stop, Comma, Question Mark, and Exclamation Mark (Week 2)

Objective: I am learning the appropriate use of punctuation marks.

The punctuation marks (full stop, comma, question mark, and exclamation mark)

Full Stop (.)

A full stop is used at the end of a statement or telling sentence.

- Examples: The dog is barking.

I am very tired.

Step 2: Comma (,)

A comma is used to separate items in a list.

- Examples: I have apples, bananas, and oranges.

My mother bought bags, shoes, cups, and a knife.

Question Mark (?)

A question mark is used at the end of a question.

- Examples: What is your name?

How are you?

Why are you crying?

Exclamation Mark (!)

An exclamation mark is used to show excitement, surprise, or strong emotion.

- Example: Wow! I won the game!

Happy birthday!

You are fantastic!

Topic: Capital Letters (Week 3)

Objective: I am learning about Capital Letters

Capital Letters at the Beginning of Sentences

Every sentence must begin with a capital letter.

- Example: The boy is running.

I love fruits.

Where is my bag?

Look at my blue bag.

Capital Letters for Names and Places

Capital letters are also used for names of people, places, days of the week, and months of the year.

- Example: My name is John.

I live in Lagos.

It is Wednesday today.

I was born in April.

Capital Letters for "I"

when you refer to yourself in writing, "I" is always written as a capital letter, no matter where it appears in the sentence.

- Example: I have a book.

- Example: My friend and I went to the park.

Topic: Sentences – Complete and Incomplete (week 4)

Objective: I am learning to identify complete and incomplete sentences

Complete Sentences

A complete sentence is a sentence that makes a complete sense.

A complete sentence has two main parts:

Subject: Who or what the sentence is about.

Action (Predicate): What the subject is doing.

Example: The cat (subject) is running (action)

Examples of complete sentences:

- I am happy.
- The boy is eating.
- The bird is flying.

Incomplete Sentences

An incomplete sentence does not have all the necessary information to make sense. It may be missing the subject, action, or both.

- Example: "The cat..." (This is incomplete because we don't know what the cat is doing.)
- Example: "Running..." (This is incomplete because we don't know who is running.)

Completing Incomplete Sentences

incomplete sentences can be turned into complete sentences by adding the missing parts.

- Example: "The cat... (is sleeping)" becomes "The cat is sleeping."

Now complete these sentences

The dog...

Eating a cake...

The girl...

Running in the park...

Topic: Nouns – Common and Proper Nouns (week 5)

Objective: I am Learning to Common Nouns and Proper nouns

Common Nouns

Common nouns are general names for people, places, animals, or things. They do not need to start with a capital letter unless they begin a sentence.

Example: boy, city, dog, table.

Proper Nouns

Proper nouns are specific names of people, places, animals, or things. They always begin with a capital letter.

- Example: John, Lagos, Charlie the dog, Christmas.

Common vs. Proper Nouns

Common nouns can become proper nouns when we talk about specific people, places, animals, or things.

- Example: "boy" (common) vs. "John" (proper).
- Example: "city" (common) vs. "Lagos" (proper).
- Common: teacher, Proper: Mrs. Smith
- Common: country, Proper: Nigeria
- Common: dog, Proper: Rover

Topic: Singular and Plural Nouns (week 6)

Objective: I am learning Singular and Plural Nouns

Singular Nouns

singular nouns refer to one person, animal, place, or thing.

- Example: boy, cat, school, book.

Plural Nouns

plural nouns refer to more than one person, animal, place, or thing.

- Example: boys, cat, school, books.

In most cases, we make a noun plural by adding s to the end of the word.

- dog → dogs
- car → cars

Plural Nouns with -es

some nouns that end with s, x, ch, or sh need -es to become plural.

- bus → buses
- box → boxes
- church → churches
- brush → brushes

Topic: Pronouns (week 8/9)

Objectives: I am learning pronouns

Pronouns:

Pronouns are words we use in place of a noun. Examples: He, she, it

Types of Pronouns

Different types of pronouns with examples:

Personal Pronouns: Used to refer to specific people or things.

- Examples: I, you, he, she, it, we, they.
- Example Sentence: "Sarah is my friend. She is very kind."

Possessive Pronouns: Show ownership.

- Examples: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs.
- Example Sentence: "That book is mine."

Demonstrative Pronouns: Point to specific things.

- Examples: this, that, these, those.
- Example Sentence: "This is my pencil."

Interrogative Pronouns: Used to ask questions.

- Examples: who, what, which, whose.
- Example Sentence: "Who is your teacher?"

Replacing Nouns with Pronouns

we can replace nouns in sentences with pronouns to avoid repetition.

- Example: "The dog is barking. The dog is hungry."
- Revised: "It is barking. It is hungry."

The End