

NAME:.....CLASS:.....

## SECOND TERM E- LEARNING NOTES

### JS 1 (BASIC 7)

#### SUBJECT: ENGLISH STUDIES

#### SCHEME OF WORK

#### WEEK TOPIC

1. Revision of Last Term's Examination and Work
2. Speech Work: Consonant/k/and/g/Structure Adverbs: Features, Position and Functions of Adverbs. Comprehension/ Vocabulary Dvpt.: Reading Skill (Reading for maximum Retention and Recall) Composition: Letter Writing: Formal/ Features of Formal Letters Literature: Review on the Genres of Literature (Prose, Poetry and Drama); Use recommended texts)
3. Speech Work: Consonants/f/and/v/Structure: Conjunctions: Features, Position and Functions of Conjunctions. Comprehension/Vocabulary Dvpt.: Writing Skill – answering questions on given passage. Composition: Letter writing Formal letters (Guided writing) Literature: Prose-Literary terms (use recommended text)
4. Speech Work: Vowels/u/and/u:/: Structure: Prepositions: Features, Position and Functions of Prepositions. Comprehension/Vocabulary Dvpt.: Reading and writing Skills (Intensive) Reading/Answering questions on given passage. Composition: Letter Writing – Guided writing (emphasis on Arrangement of ideas in logical sequence) Literature: Myths and Legends (African and Non-African tales comprising Myths and Legends)
5. Speech Work: Vowel /æ/ and /ɜ:/: Comprehension/Vocabulary Dvpt.: Writing Skill Giving Specific Answers of a Given Passage Structure: Adverbials (making sentences with adverbial) Composition: Argumentative (Introduction)
6. Speech Work Consonants/s/and/z/: Structure: More on Adverbials Comprehension/Vocabulary Dvpt.: Reading and Writing Skill contd Composition: Argumentative – Elements of composition Literature: Drama – Drama text, theme, Features; related literary terms
7. Speech Work: Vowels – Introduction to Diphthongs (example) Structure: More on Adverbials and Tenses (using each item in sentences) Comprehension/Vocabulary Dvpt.: Reading Skill-Reading to understand the Author's mood Composition: Argumentative - Arrangement of ideas in logical sequence

8. Speech Work: Vowels:/ei/:Structure: Making sentences with adverbs, conjunctions and preposition Comprehension/Vocabulary Dvpt.: Writing Skill Composition: Argumentative (Guided Composition/writing) Literature: Drama: Types, Literary terms, Written text (Costumes, play Director, etc)
9. Speech Work: Vowels:/ai/:Structure: More on Adverbs, Conjunctions and Prepositions Comprehension/Vocabulary Dvpt.: Reading Skill Composition: Argumentative (Guided writing) Literature: More on Figures of Speech.
10. Speech Work: Consonant / θ/ and / ð /Structure: Verbs – Poems of Verbs Comprehension/Vocabulary Dvpt.: Reading and Writing Skills Composition: Speech Writing – Introduction Literature: Prose (use recommended Text)
11. Revision
12. Tests
13. Examinations

#### **WEEK 1:**

TOPIC: Revision of Last Term’s work and examination questions.

#### **WEEK: 2**

#### **ASPECT: COMPREHENSION**

#### **TOPIC: MOUNTEBANK**

The writer uses “direction words” in the passage. Emeka’s aunt gave many directions.E.g.Go up this way, turn left by the market, run to the market etc. Find direction words as you read the passage.

**Evaluation:** Intensive English Book 1; Exercises 8.2.2; page 77-78.

**Assignment:** Intensive English Book 1; Exercises 8.2.3, 8.2.4 and 8.3.5 page 83.

#### **ASPECT: STRUCTURE**

#### **TOPIC: Adverbs**

#### **CONTENT:**

- (i) Definition of adverbs
- (ii) Forms of Adverbs

- (iii) Features, position and functions of adverbs.

### Sub-Topic 1:

**DEFINITION OF ADVERB:** An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective or other adverbs. “Ad” in adverbs is a Latin prefix meaning “to”. Examples: Carefully, slowly, softly, silently, soon, regularly, early, twice, etc.

### EVALUATION

1. What is an adverb?
2. Give 5 examples of adverb

### FORMS OF ADVERBS

There are various forms of adverbs such as :

- **ADVERBS OF TIME** : These are called indicating adverbs because they indicate or show time. They express when? Examples: when, since, late, after, today, soon, formerly, early etc.
- **ADVERBS OF PLACE**: They express where? Examples: where, here, there, forward, somewhere, every-where, out, near, etc.
- **ADVERBS OF MANNER** :They express how ? Examples: angrily, slowly, deeply, quickly, well, sweetly, etc.
- **ADVERBS OF DEGREE**:They express to what extent.Examples: Almost, only, quickly, very rather, etc.
- **ADVERB OF FREQUENCY**: They express how often? E.g daily, twice, rarely, often, sometimes, etc

### EVALUATION

1. List 3 types of adverbs.
2. Give 2 examples of each.

### FEATURE OF ADVERBS

The most important feature of the adverb is that a majority of them are derived from adjectives by the application of the derivational suffix -ly to the adjectival stem when an adverb.

## **POSITION OF ADVERBS**

Adverbs are generally put after the verb they go with E.g. He ran quickly. Adverbs however can also be used before verbs or at the end of sentence Eg.1: She suddenly opened the door.

She opened the door sudd...