

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

SECOND TERM E-LEARNING NOTE

SUBJECT: English Language

Class: SS 3

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Revision of last term's work and exams
Summary: Death & the King's Horseman, page 130 |
| 2 | Structure: Clauses
Writing: Speech writing
Comprehension: The Lion and the Jewel, page 123.
Vocabulary Development: Latin expressions, page 127 |
| 3 | Structure: Direct and Indirect speech
Speech Work: Contrastive stress
Comprehension: Meteors, page 151
Vocabulary Development: Astronomy , page 153 |
| 4 | Comprehension: A Railway journey, page 139
Writing: Formal and Informal letters
Structure: Nominalization of infinitives |
| 5 | Comprehension: The Dynasty of Ketu, page 164
Summary: Transport in Nigeria, page 143
Structure: Restrictive and Non-restrictive clauses,
Writing: Hints on writing essays in the examination |
| 6. | Speech Work: Learning the requirement of the examination on orals.
Structure: Hints on Lexis and structure
Comprehension: Hint on answering comprehension questions. |
| 7 | Speech Work: Reviewing the vowels and the consonants
Structure: Review of tenses
Comprehension: Further hints on how to answer comprehension questions. |
| 8 | Revision |

Reference

- 1 Effective English for Senior Secondary Schools, Book 3
2. Countdown to English
3. Oral English for Schools and Colleges
4. WAEC Past Question.

WEEK 1

DATE: _____

Topic: Revision of last term's work and examination.

Topic: Summary: Death and the King's Horsemen

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

The passage is an extract from the play 'Death and the king's Horseman'. In this passage, Elesin had just been prevented from committing suicide as the tradition demands. Elesin was supposed to take his life in order to join the king in the world of the ancestors. Simon Pilkings, the District Officer, intervened to stop the suicide and save Elesin's life.

Evaluation: Questions page 131

Reading Assignment: Clauses

Weekend Assignment: Revision and tests, part 1, page 136

WEEK 2

Date: _____

A clause is a group of words with finite verb. A clause should have a subject and a predicate.

e.g. Idowu bought a piece of land.

Subject: Idowu

Predicate – bought a piece of land

Types of Clause

There are two types of clauses.

1. Independent clauses: These are also called main or principal clauses. An independent clause expresses a complete thought and can stand on its own as a sentence.
e.g. My English master is a kind man.
2. Dependent Clause: These are also called subordinate clauses. A dependent clause does not express a complete thought and cannot stand on its own as a sentence. It depends on an independent clause for its meaning E.g. which he recommended.
There are three types of subordinate clauses.

1. Noun Clauses

A noun clause is a subordinate clause that has a noun as the head word. A noun clause performs the functions of a noun. A noun clause is usually introduced by 'what' and 'that', but 'that' is sometimes omitted before the noun clause. A noun clause answers the question 'what or who?'

Examples of noun clauses

1. That he was insulted painted him a great deal.
2. The important thing is that he has arrived.
3. Honesty is what we want.

Functions of Noun Clause

A noun clause performs the functions of a noun

1. Subject of a sentence
What he said is bitter.
That he was insulted pained him a great deal.
2. Object of a sentence
The cook us what we should eat
He told us that he would come.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

3. Complement of subject
Honestly is what we want.
The important thing is that he has arrived

4. Complement of object
We call him what he likes.
Complement of a preposition
The prize will go to whoever wins.

2. Adjectival Clauses

An adjectival clause is a subordinate clause that performs the functions of an adjective. The following conjunctions are usually used to introduce adjectival clause; who, whom, whose, that, which, etc.

Examples of adjectival clauses

1. The man who came here is a teacher, ('who came here' modifies the noun 'man')
2. That is the goat that ate our yam. ('that ate our yam' modifies the noun 'goat')
3. It was he who slapped me. ('who slapped me' modifies the pronoun 'he')
4. The lady whose car was stolen is crying. ('whose car was stolen' modifies the noun 'lady')
5. She has visited the place where he was born. ('where he was born' modifies the noun 'place')
6. Here is the man about whom I was talking to you. ('about I was talking to you' modifies the noun 'man')

3. Adverbial clause
An adverbial clause is...