

FIRST TERM E-LEARNING NOTE**SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE****CLASS: SS 1****SCHEME OF WORK**

WEEK	TOPIC
1	General Revision of Last Term's Examination; Review of the word class-Parts of Speech- Noun, Pronoun, Verb and Adjective. Spelling; Doubling of Consonants
2	Comprehension, Reading Skills; Word Meanings in Context- Unit 3, pages 54-55 Structure: Introduction to Phrasal Verbs; More on Parts of Speech- Adverb, Conjunction and Preposition. Vocabulary Development: Words Associated with Libraries.
3	Essay Writing: Types of Essays ;Speech Work: Monophthongs; Idioms Vocabulary Development: Words Associated with Entertainment.
4	Comprehension/ Reading Skills: Skimming and Scanning- Unit 4. Vocabulary Development: Agriculture. Structure: Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase Spelling: Words Commonly Misspelt; Unified Test.
5	Structure: Kinds of Sentences- Simple, Multiple, Compound, Complex and Compound-Complex Essay Writing: Expository- "Honesty is the Best Legacy" Vocabulary Development: Stock Exchange and Insurance.
6	Comprehension/Oral Skills- Pages 86-87: Figures of Speech- Simile, Metaphor, Irony, Personification and Rhetorical Question. Structure: Adverbial Clause Essay Writing: Descriptive Speech Work: Diphthongs.
7	Structures: Learning about Noun Clause; Vocabulary Development: Transportation- Aviation, Rail, Road and Maritime. Speech Work: Introduction to Consonant Sounds Essay Writing: More on Narrative- A story that ends with, "It Pays to be Hard-working".
8	Comprehension/ Reading Skills- Page 60. More on Consonant Sounds Structure: Adjectival Clause. Argumentative- "Patriotism Enhances the Growth of a Nation"
9	Comprehension / Reading Skills: Introduction to Answering Comprehension Questions Vocabulary Development: Words Associated with Religion. Speech Work: Stress.
10	Comprehension and Writing Skills: Vocabulary Development: Introduction to Summary Writing Spelling: Prefixes and Suffixes Structure: Adverbial and Prepositional Phrase
11	Vocabulary Development: Registers of Judiciary. Essay Writing: Informal letter- "A letter to the sister who plans to divorce her husband advising her against the decision" Structure: Definite and Indefinite Articles

	Speech Work: More on Consonants.
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REFERENCES

- Effective English Book .1-Michael Montgomery et al.
- Countdown English – O. Ogunsanwo et al.
- Goodbye to Failure in English, Book 3 Ken Mebele et al.
- Communication in English – Blessing Dupe el al.

WEEK ONE

TOPIC: GENERAL REVISION OF LAST TERM'S EXAMINATION; REVIEW OF PARTS OF SPEECH- NOUN, PRONOUN, VERB ADJECTIVE, SPELLING; DOUBLING OF CONSONANTS

CONTENT

A: General revision of the last term's work and examination: The teacher goes over the questions with the students and offers expected solution

Reading Assignment:

Lexis and structure questions from WASSCE/NECO past questions

B. Review of Word Class- Parts of Speech

Noun- A noun is a naming word. It is a name of a person, animal, place, thing or and idea. Nouns also cover names like those of institutions, months and days, and abstract ideas. Below are examples of nouns:

Names of people: Uche, Peterson, Adebisi, Falase

Names of places: Beijing, Meiran, Atan Ota, London, Sweden, Canada

Names of things: table, chair, house, lap top, radio etc

Names of Institutions: family, tribe, Christianity, Islam, university etc

Names of months and days: January, February, December, Sunday, Thursday, Friday.

Names of Abstract ideas: beauty, knowledge, emotion, hope, courage, wisdom, empathy etc.

FEATURES OF NOUNS:

- Most nouns form their plurals with ending – 's' or –'es': girl - girls, box - boxes, church – churches
- Nouns are often used with articles, demonstratives and adjectives, e.g a cup, an hour , a church, that house, black girl, some people.
- Words that end with the following morphemes are usually often nouns-**
 - **age-** e,g damage, grainage, homage, image, stoppage.
 - **al-** e.g arrival, cabbinal, dismissal, mammal, refusal.
 - **tion-** e.g action,option, association, imagination, admonition, composition.
 - **er-** e,g adviser, marker, player, teacher, worker
 - **ery-** machinery, slavery, stationery,
 - **itude-** e.g servitude, solitude
 - **hood-** boyhood, girlhood, childhood, womanhood
 - **like-** childlike,
 - **ist-** bicyclist, evangelist, motorist, socialist
 - **ity-** ability brevity equity, impunity

- **ment-** arrangement, comment, establishment, government
- **ness-** firmness, fairness, laziness,
- **cy-** proficiency, ascendancy, profligacy, legacy, papacy
- **ocracy-** democracy, aristocracy, autocracy
- **ism-** Zionism, Feudalism, Nazism, Communism
- **ship-** scholarship, fellowship, followership, membership
- **ster-** gangster, trickster, youngster.

Types of Nouns

Proper Nouns: These name a SPECIFIC person, place or thing. Note that the first letter of every proper noun must be written in capital letter regardless of its position in a sentence. E.g We will travel to Atan-Ota on Monday in the...