

English Language
JSS1
FIRST TERM SCHEME OF WORK

Weeks	Topics
1.	<p>Speech work: Introduction to speech (organs of speech)</p> <p>Grammar: Parts of speech – Nouns * Meaning, Identification of Nouns in Sentence * Types of Nouns with Examples</p> <p>Comprehension: The Family~ Unit 1</p> <p>Composition: Meaning, Types of Composition (Narrative, Descriptive, Argumentative, Expository)</p> <p>Literature: What is Literature? The Features of Literature. Types of Literature: Oral, Historical, Dance, Miming, Drama...see related text.</p>
2.	<p>Speech work: Pure Vowel sounds (Monothongs) with examples</p> <p>Comprehension: Unit 2, page 31</p> <p>Vocabulary development: Your School Subjects</p> <p>Grammar/Structure: Pronouns: Meaning, Identification, Types.</p>
3.	<p>Comprehension: A Conversation, Page 43</p> <p>Grammar/Structure: Verbs: Definition, Identification with examples. Types of verbs: Transitive, Intransitive, Auxiliary and Lexical, Regular and Irregular (should be given as assignment)</p> <p>Composition: Outlining the difference between descriptive and narrative essays</p> <p>Literature: Introduction to prose and its elements, (plot, style, characterization) Types of Oral Literature</p>
4.	<p>Comprehension: Unit 6, page 79. Two good Friends</p> <p>Grammar: Adjectives: Definition, Identification, Types of Adjectives</p> <p>Composition: Narrative Essay-- "My First day in Secondary School"</p> <p>Speech Work: Vowels /I/ Literature: What is Oral Literature, Features of Oral Literature and Types.</p>
5.	<p>Comprehension : Unit 7(a) page 91 Oduduwa</p> <p>Grammar: Comparision of Adjectives, Absolute Adjectives: Excellent, Superior, Total</p> <p>Speech work: Vowel /e / Composition: Paragraph Writing: Arrangement of Ideas in Logical sequence with Introduction and Conclusion.</p> <p>Literature: Introduction to Drama, Elements and Types</p>
6.	<p>Speech work /ae /</p> <p>Grammar: Adverbs : Identification, definition, Types and examples.</p> <p>Composition – Descriptive Essay: A Market Place</p>

Comprehension: Unit 7

Literature – Use Recommended Text. (Prose)

7. **Speech Work:** / a:/
Comprehension: Unit 8, page 103. Every Man and Death
Composition: Introduction to Letter Writing and Types
Literature – Introduction to for folktale
8. **Comprehension:** Unit 9
Composition: Features of an Informal Letter with sample model
Literature: Introduction to Figures of Speech (Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Alliteration, Assonance)
9. **Speech Work:** / /
Grammar: Introduction to Adverbs (Features and Functions)
Comprehension: Unit 9b page 117
Composition: Informal Letter : Letter to your cousin, telling him about your new school
Literature: Review of recommended text/ Figures of speech
10. Revision
11. Test/ Examination
12. Examination

WEEK ONE

Topic: Organs of speech

Content

The organs of speech are parts of the human body which are used for speech production.

The lung serves as the power house from which air flows. When we speak, we breathe normally and as the stream of air flows out from the lungs through the narrow space of the wind-pipe some sounds are produced.

We produce different speech sounds with the help of the vocal cords, the velum, hard palate, alveolar ridge, teeth, lips and the tongue as the airstream flows from the lungs.

As the airstream flows from the lungs during the production of speech sounds, a special organ called the larynx modifies the sounds. When the vocal cords are placed edge to edge, the glottis

becomes narrow and when the airstream flow, the vocal cords vibrate. Then voiced sounds are

produced when the vocal cords are drawn apart airstream flows easily. So, the vocal cords do not vibrate and voiceless sounds are produced.

All the vowels of English are voiced. A consonant sound may be ‘voiced’ or ‘voicedless’



Evaluation

1. List all the organs of speech.
2. What happens when the vocal cords are placed edge to edge during the production of a sound?
3. What happens when the vocal cords are drawn apart?

Reading Assignment

Organs of speech

Reference: Oral English for Schools and Colleges. Pages 1, 2, &3

Topic: Parts of speech: Noun (functions)

(Content)

Nouns

What is a Noun?

Of all the parts of speech, nouns are perhaps the most important. A noun is a word that identifies a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. Here, we'll take a closer look at what makes a noun a noun, and we'll provide some noun examples, along with some advice for using nouns in your sentences.

Identifying a Noun

A noun is a part of speech that denotes a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. The English word noun has its roots in the Latin word nomen, which means "name." Every language has words that are nouns. As you read the following explanations, think about some words that might fit into each category.

*.Person– A term for a person, whether proper name, class, is a noun.

*.Animal– A term for an animal, whether proper name, or class is a noun.

*.Place– A term for a place, whether proper name, physical location, or general locale is a noun.

*.Thing– A term for a thing, whether it exists now, will exist, or existed in the past is a noun.

*.Idea– A term for an idea, be it a real, workable idea or a fantasy that might never come to fruition is a noun.



might fit into

gender, title, or

species, gender

Identifying a noun in a sentence

When we first start to learn the parts of speech, trying to identify different words can seem like a challenge. This process gets easier with practice. Here are some noun examples to help you get started. The nouns in each sentence have been italicized.

* Person –He is the **person** to see.

* Person –**John** started to run.

* Person – **Plato** was an influential Greek **philosopher**.

* Animal – The **dog** barked at the **cat**.

* Animal – **Elephants** never forget.

* Animal – Sophie is my favorite horse.

* Place – The **restaurant** is opened.

* Place – Let's go to the **beach**.

* Place – **Harvard** and **Yale** are two famous **universities**.

* Thing – Throw the **ball**.

* Thing – Please close the **door** and lock it.

*.Idea – Follow the **rules**.

*.Idea – The **theory of relativity** is an important **concept**.



TYPES OF NOUNS

Common noun

A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, e.g.boy, country, bridge, city, birth, day, happiness.

Proper noun

A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, e.g. Steven, Africa, London, Monday. In written English, proper nouns begin with capital letters.

Concrete noun

A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. Examples include dog, building, coffee, tree, rain, beach, tune.

Abstract noun

An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions- things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, e.g. truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour.

Collective nouns

Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g. audience, family, government, team, jury. In American English, most collective nouns are treated as singular, with a singular verb: The whole family was at the table. In British English, the preceding sentence would be correct, but it would also be correct to treat the collective noun as a plural, with a plural verb: The whole family were at the table. A noun may belong to more than one category. For example, happiness is both a common noun and an abstract noun, while Mount Everest is both a concrete noun and a proper noun.

Evaluation**Identify the nouns in the following sentences**

- * Person – Sharon admires her grandfather.
- * Place – Look! There’s the Eiffel Tower.
- * Thing – The lamp sits on a table next to the sofa.
- * Thing – Money doesn’t grow on trees.
- * Person – My mother looks a lot like my grandmother, and I look very much like them.
- * Idea – Love is a wonderful emotion.

Reading assignment

Nouns

Reference

English Grammar for Junior Secondary Schools. Pages 8 – 10

Topic: Comprehension/vocabulary development.**Content:** Unit 1: The Family

Titi tells us about herself and her friend Anochie. Titi and her friend live in Ughelli and attend the same Grammar School at Erhiero. They are both in form 1. Titi’s father is a mechanic and her mother works at home.

Anochie’s father is a teacher and his mother is a nurse.

Vocabulary

1. Father – a male parent of a child.
2. Mother – a female parent of a child
3. daughter – a person’s female child
4. son – a person’s male child
5. Brother – a boy or man who has the same mother and father as another
6. sister – a girl or woman who has the same mother and father as another person.

Evaluation

Practice 2 page 21

Reading Assignment

Vocabulary – family relationships

Reference

Effective English for J.S.S. 1 Pages 24 and 25

Reading Assignment

Study skills

Reference: Effective English for J.S.S 1



Topic:

Composition writing

Composition writing is a process to take. One of the first things to consider is to determine what type of composition to be used. When you are going to write, you usually have a central purpose or central idea in communicating your readers. You also aim to produce some effects to the readers. These purpose or ends is the one that determines the type of discourse that you are going to use in writing a composition.

Types of composition writing

Distinguishing between types of essays is simply a matter of determining the writer's goal. Does the writer want to tell about a personal experience, describe something, explain an issue, or convince the reader to accept a certain viewpoint? The four major types of essays address these purposes.

Narrative Essay

A narrative essay relates mainly, a sequence of events. It tells what happened and how it happened and is often indistinguishable from a short story.

Characteristics of Narrative Essay.

1. It must have beginning that is interesting and arresting.
2. It must proceed in a chronological sequence to the end.
3. The use of past tense is highly essential since the narrative involves past events.
4. The narration must be presented in a sequential order.
5. You must avoid verbosity and an unnecessary elaboration of a particular incident

The Descriptive Essay

This consists of description.

A descriptive essay is one that requires a writer to write a description of an object, a person, an animal, an incident or a scene. In a descriptive essay, the writer should show, not tell, through the use of colorful words and sensory details. The best descriptive essays appeal to the reader's emotions, with a...

