

SCHEME OF WORK FOR SS1 THIRD TERM

WKS: Contents

1. Resumption test

Revision of 3rd term question paper and work copying of scheme of work.

2a. Literacy skills: Listening comprehension, listening to grasp main points and ideas in a speech, conservation, lecture, poem, recorded materials, radio, broadcast and short debate.

b. Vocabulary development: words associated with Islamic religion

c. Oral skills: listening comprehension, listening to identify speakers, mood, tone and purpose

di. Speech of varying tones

ii. A poem

iii. A dramatic work and recorded speech

3a. Literacy skill: Reading for summary

i. Selected passages of tropical current issues

b. Literacy skills: writing for communication. speech writing

i. General features of a speech

ii. The opening greeting in protocol

iii. The general introduction

iv. The main body

v. The conclusion

1. Characteristics of speeches for different occasion like

i. Send off

ii. Welcome address

iii. Prize giving ceremony

iv. Wedding toast etc

c. Listening comprehension! listening to identify details

i. words that signify the presentation of details E.g because, as a result of, for example, in other words such as consequently

ii. A speech or story in which the above words and expressions can be found

iii. A lecture

4a. A Grammar: Adjuncts (Adverbials)

i. Meaning and functions of adjuncts (adverbs and adverbial phrases that functions as adverb)

ii. They modify verbs, prepositional phrases, indefinite pronouns and non phrases E.g:

iii. He was in the house (prepositional phrase of place)

iv. He came quickly (manner)

v. they come for their lunch (reason)

b. Vocabulary development: other expression associated with religion (convent, fenative, hermit, eathecistmatyr)

c. Listening comprehension: Listening for summary through identifying keywords. Keywords that aid summary of speeches such as: in addition, as well as, first, second, third, also, furthermore, despite

5a. Vocabulary development: Antonyms i. definition (word exactly or nearly opposite in meaning eg: good/ bad, tall / short, black / white, happy/ unhappy/sad.

-word nearly opposite in meaning eg: cheerful / unhappy, sick/ healthy, harmonious / discordant, falsed / gentle, taught / tender

b. Oral skills: Listening comprehension: listening attentively to follow directions effectively –words that indicate direction are: left turn, right turn, straight ahead, round about, specific sign posts, land marks building trees. etc

6a. Vocabulary development: synonyms as words with the same meaning

-. Definition of synonyms

i. Words that are the nearest or same in meaning – eg quick/fast, strong / powerful, busy / engaged, brave/ fearless or bold, fearful / timid.

ii. Words that are the same in meaning eg security / safely, guest / visitors, adore / admire

b. Reading comprehension: Reading to make notes using the students texts and other simplified story books

7. MID – TERM – BREAK

8. Grammar: Complex sentences

- i. Revision of previous lesson on sentence type
- ii. Teaching of essential features of complex sentence
- iii. Discussion of the structure of a complex sentence. One independent / main clause and more subordinate clause eg.

- i. The man who came here last week was her father
- ii. The man ran out of the room when the children ran in –

b. Oral skill: listening competition- listening to tell the meaning of words in contest using a passage, story, poem.

9. Literacy skill: Writing for communication: writing features of a newspaper article

-The difference between the features of a newspaper article and a speech or letter

b. Vocabulary development: spelling of commonly misspelt words and the use of the dictionary eg conceive, thief, grateful, during beginning, offend, committee, embarrassment

10. Listening comprehension: Listening to identify a speaker's style listening to selections of different styles

i. Expository Essay

ii. Narrative Essay

iii. Descriptive Essay

iv. iv. Argumentative Essay

11. Revision

12 & 13 Examination & Closure.

Words Association with Islamic Religion

1. Islamic! The religion based on belief in one Allah which was revealed through prophet Mohammed.
2. Koran (Quran): The holy book of the Islamic Religion.
3. A mosque: A place of worship for Muslims
4. Haji: Pilgrimage to mecca, the holy land or city.
5. Alhaji: A tithe, given to a Muslim man who has been on a pilgrimage to mecca
6. Alhaji! A tithe, given to a Muslim woman who has been on a pilgrimage to mecca
7. Ablution: The act of washing hands, legs and other parts of the body for religious purposes especially before prayers.
8. Antiya: Saint
9. Anbiya: Prophet
10. Sunna: what the prophet does.
11. Salah: Celebration
12. Id-el-kabiri: Celebration where ram is slaughtered
13. Id-el-maluid: Celebration to honour the birth of prophet Mohammed
14. Id-el-fitri: Festival after thirty days fasting
15. Mecca: A city in Saudi, Arabia where Prophet Mohammed was born and the holiest city among Muslims. it is also a place where Muslims go on pilgrimage
16. Allah: The name of Lord when Muslims worship.
17. Prophet Mohammed: The prophet of Allah
18. Muslims (Moslems): A person who has Islam as his / her religion
19. Tabbish: What Muslims pray with
20. Sheikeh: The leader of an Arab, tribe, family or member

Listening to identify speaker's mood, tone and purpose

Tone: This means the way one's voice/ sound shows how one feels or what one mean. One's tone could be high, low, or moderate depending on the way he feels

Mood: This means the way one feel at a particular time or about a particular issue. One may be in a happy, excited, sad impatient or angry mood.

Purpose: A speaker's purpose means that he intend his speech to achieve, that is, the impression or effect he wants his speech to achieve.

Relationship between tone, mood and purpose

A speaker's mood affects his tone and tone affects meaning or purpose. For instance, how a speaker feels about his subject matter affects the way he talks to his listener's. For instance, if someone is angry, he tends to speak with high tone. The teacher then selects a passage which

a student will read out in class. After listening to the passage, she asks the students to identify the speaker's purpose in this passage.

Reading for Summary

Summary involves writing a brief account of long passage using your own words. It is a shortened form of a long passage after removing all irrelevant materials from the main point, that is, the example and illustration that help to give details about a point are not considered while writing summary. In summary only the major parts are given.

Things to note when summarizing a passage.

1. Proper coverage of the passage you must read and understand every aspect of the passage.
2. Find the topic sentence or main point of each paragraph. Every paragraph has main point while other sentence in the paragraph support. Discover what the paragraph is talking about, all others a supporting details.
3. Let your answers be relevant to the point mentioned in the question and the passage
4. Brevity! Use few words in writing your summary, avoid verbesing that is, the use of many words. let your answer be short and concise (give necessary important information)
5. Clarity of expressions: Use good grammar to put down your answer
6. Use your own words: since summary involves giving brief account of a living passage, it is necessary that you use your own words avoid mindless lifting of sentence example in the passage.
7. Be brief and straight to the point in presenting the main point
8. Write in sentence to avoid ambiguous statement

SPEECH WRITING

A Speech is a talk or an address given to audience in a formal occasion. a speech is delivered only that it is a speaker that talks directly to the audience

There are different types of a speeches namely: welcome address, farewell address, valedictory speech, key note address. in any, speech, debate etc.

Things to consider before writing a speech.

A speech is read aloud to an audience and as a result, its writing must be properly done to aid successful delivery. In doing this, the writer must consider the certain things before writing the speech. this includes!

1. The audience: who are the audience; what are their interest and what information is likely to arouse their interest.
2. Aim and purpose of writing the speech; what are the reason for writing the speech. is it a welcome or farewell address?
is it a speech to be delivered during the school morning assembly on a particular topic? To answer to their questions will help the writer decide on the information to include in the speech.
3. Time of delivery: time allowed for the speech is important in order to know the quantity of information to include.
4. Place of delivery: The place of delivery is also considered in order to know the language to use
5. Intended effect! consider the effect you want your speech to give.

Features of a speech

A speech has the following features

1. Title
2. Opening greeting or protocol
3. Introduction
4. Body
5. Conclusion.

Format of a speech

1. Heading of a speech (Title): The title should contain the following?
 - a. The speaker's name and his official position
 - b. The person or group addressed
 - c. The official / Title of the person addressed

- d. Occasion for the speech
- e. Place where the speech is to be delivered
- f. The date the speech is delivered

Examples

A welcome address presented by the principal of carol standard convent Dr Okafor Uchenna, on the occasion of the commissionaires of the school's ultra-modern literary by the executive governor of Anambra state, chief Dr. Willie Obiano on 23rd May 2017

2. Salutation or opening greetings: A speech must have on appropriate opening in which the speaker properly recognises the personalities and dignitaries present

Example:

His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Prof..... Bishop ofDiocese
 His excellency, Chief Willie Obiano, Executive governor of Anambra State
 His Royal Highness, Igwe
 Honourable commissioner for Education
 The chairman, Board of Governors.....
 The chairman, P.T.A
 Noble Teachers
 Our dear parents
 Great students of this great citadel of learning
 Friends of the school
 Ladies and Gentlemen

3. Stating the purpose of the speech (introduction): The writer states the purpose of the speech
 Example: I feel greatly honoured addressing the August gathering Today is a day that cannot be easily forgotten in the history of the school. We are greatly honoured to have the executive governor of the state in our midst, to commission our ultra-modernlibrary. I thank him especially for squeezing out time out of his busy schedule to grace this occasion, his excellency, sir i say a big welcome.
4. The body of speech: the writer develops his point one after another.
5. Conclusion: Summarize and conclude the speech. Make recommendation if any.

Characteristics of speeches on Different occasion

There are different types of speeches for different occasion namely

- a. farewell speech
- b. welcome speech
- c. inaugural address
- d. Valedictory speech etc.

Farewell speech

A farewell speech is the type of speech used to say goodbye to someone who is having an establishment or institution.

In this type of speech, you will be expected to bring in the following:

1. The good qualities or worth characters of the quest of honour
2. His / her attitude to work, his / her performance and achievement
3. Your feelings towards him / her
4. Your wishes and farewell statement for him / her

Welcome Address / Speech

This is type of speech delivered in a friendly ways to receive on August visitor or people who have gathered in the occasion. content:

This type of speech, the writer is expected to emphasize the following:

1. The good qualities or the character of the guest of honour.
2. Let him know that you are privileged and honoured to have him / her in your midst
3. Emphasize his / her attitude to work and performance in his / her place of work
4. Let him know your achievement, failure, and other problems with what you expect him / her to solve

5. Express your wishes and welcome statement to him / her
6. Make your closing remarks

Inaugural Address:

An Inaugural speech is the first speech given by someone who is starting an important job or newly assuming the call of leadership. It is delivered when a new leader starts works. In an inaugural speech, you are expected to emphasize the following

1. Thank the people for giving you the opportunity to serve as their leader
2. State the achievement of your predecessors
3. State their weakness and the areas you want to correct in their administration
4. State what you want to achieve as a leader
5. Seek the support of your subject. let them know that you need their co-operation to succeed as their leader
6. Thank them for giving you audience and make your closing

Adjuncts: (Adverbials)

An adjunct is a word or group of words added to a sentence to give more information about the action of the verb. Adjuncts give useful information in a sentence

Adjuncts tell us when, how, where an action takes place, therefore we have adjuncts of manner, time, place, reason, conclusion etc.

Types of Adjuncts

Adjunct of Time: This tells us the time of an action. They answer the question 'when' Examples

- a. The meeting was held the previous week (modifies the verb phrase 'was held')
- b. I did the project last night (modifies the verb 'did')
- c. The bus left two hours ago (modifies the verb 'left')
- d. For a long time, I have not seen my father (modifies the verb "have not seen')
- e. Since last year, business has been bad. (modifies the verb phrase 'has been bad')
- f. Sometimes, she prepares special dishes for us (modifies the verb 'prepares')
- g. I sent the gift when I got the message (modifies the verb 'sent')

2. Adjunct of Place: This type of adjunct gives information about where an action took place. They answer the question where. Examples

- a. My uncle is hosting in Liberia
- b. The girl at the reception is very polite to visitors
- c. Inside the church, the congregation appreciated the pastor
- d. Dickson saw the principal at the front of the bus
- e. The flowers in the garden are growing well
- f. The visitors have been waiting downstairs
- g. She defended her husband at the congregation centre

3. Adjunct of Manner: This shows the way something is done. They answer the question 'How'

Example:

- a. The dancer danced gracefully.
- b. She answered the question nonchalantly.
- c. Uche left in a hurry.
- d. The students moved in a single file
- e. The speaker mounted the podium with confidence.
- f. A bell was ringing in an annoying way

- g. The students sat calmly when they saw the teacher
5. Adjunct of Condition: This shows the way a condition or on action is performed.

Examples:

1. If you permit me, i will address the audience
2. Unless you leave home early, you will meet the first bus.
3. The student will be able to buy the book if the question is not long
4. Until you finish your tasks, you will not eat your food.

Adjuncts are not only single words but can also be group of words. They can come in the following forms.

- a. Noun phrases to indicate time e.g the following day, last month, few minutes ago, after the conference etc.
- b. Adverb or Adverb phrases e.g very quickly, verly briefly, suddenly, slowly. (they indicate manner)
- c. Prepositional phrases to show time and place e.g in the garden, at the hospital, under the shade, after the event.

Clauses can also serve as adjuncts: These are groups of words that have verb, but ate not complete sentences

Examples:

1. The club meeting was not held because the chairman was not present. (Adjunct of reason)
2. If he provides the money,i will be able to process the equipment. (Adjunct of condition)
3. He abandoned the project in order for him to complete his studies (Adjunct of purpose)
4. She spoke to me as if she never knew me. (Adjunct of purpose)

Note! Adjunct must be in a sentence. They may be removed in a sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence

Examples:

- a. The girl danced (gracefully)
- b. The man worked (all the time)
- c. The baby slept (seriously)

Other Expression Associated with Religion

1. Religious and health: Those who lived tenancially to the levels of then religious beliefs.
2. Athiest: Those who do not believe in the existence of God
3. Religious tenalties: People who are exampentlyhilesastic about their religion
4. Disciples: Those who are passionate followers of the religious leaders.
5. Devout: Having a strong belief in a religion
6. Agriostia: Someone who believe that people cannot know whether God exists or not.
7. Infidel: Word used to describe someone who has different religion from yours
8. Sermon: A talk given at a Christian church service, usually on a religious or moral subject
9. Pulpit: A raised structure, inside a church that a priest or inviter stands when they speak to people
10. Deliverance: The state of being saved from evil, harm or danger
11. Faith: The belief and trust in God
12. Missionary: Someone who has been sent to a foreign country to teach people about Christianity to persuade them to become Christian.
13. Denomination: A religious group that has different belief
14. Pagan: Someone whose religious belief and custom do not belong to any main religion of the world
15. Taboo: A custom that says you must avoid a particular activity or subject either because it is considered on offense or because your religion does not allow it
16. Doctrine: A set of beliefs that form an important part of religion in system of ideas.
17. Theology: The study of religious ideas and beliefs
18. Paison: A Christian priest
19. Idolatory: The practice of worshipping idols
20. Ex-communicate: To punish someone and no longer allowing him/her to be a member of a church
21. Heresy: A belief that diagnose with the official principles of a particular religion
22. Hermit: Someone who lives alone and has a simple way of life usually for religion reasons

23. Spiritual: Relating to the matters of the human spirit, rather than the physical world

24. Martyr: Someone who dies for their religious beliefs and is admired by people for this

KEYWORDS THAT AID SUMMARY

The keywords in a passage are the words that satisfy and carry the main details in a passage.

Examples of such words are.

In addition, as well as, firstly, secondly, as a result of, consequently, because, in other words, such as etc.

These keywords help to direct the listener's or reader's mind correctly, and help to show the progress and relationship of ideas expressed in separate sentences within a paragraph or between paragraphs. They point to be ideas in a paragraph.

These words can be used:

1. To show progression in time and scenes (chronology): These words fall into: category, meanwhile, then, later, first, in the meantime, secondly etc
2. To show unstraste.g but, however, inconstant, on the other hand, etc
3. For addition: and moreover, furthermore, again, in addition, also etc
4. To express similarities – in the same way, similarly, likewise, in the same manner.
5. For Illustration: for example, for instance, to illustrate
6. For conclusion: In conclusion, looking back, in review, finally, therefore,
7. To show result or consequences: Consequently, thus, as a result, for this reason, accordincy, in effect etc

Antonyms

Antonyms are words exactly or nearly opposite in meaning

Examples:

Words exactly opposite in meaning

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Good | Bad |
| 2. Friendly | Honestly |
| 3. Discipline | Indiscipline |
| 4. Temporarily | Permanent |
| 5. Rice | Poor |
| 6. Light | Dark |
| 7. Tall | Short |
| 8. Black | White |
| 9. Construction | Destruction |
| 10. Superior | Inferior |
| 11. Transparent | Opaque |
| 12. Physical | Spiritual |
| 13. Fertile | Barren |
| 14. Common | Uncommon |
| 15. Virtue | Vice |
| 16. Predecessor | Successor |
| 17. Indolent | Diligent |
| 18. Mild | Severe |
| 19. Reversible | Irreversible |
| 20. Ascend | Descend |
| 21. Encourage | Discourage |
| 22. Rational | Irrational |
| 23. Eager | Relevant |
| 24. Important | Unimportant |
| 25. Smooth | Coarse |
| 26. Beautiful | Ugly |
| 27. Concord | Disconcord |
| 28. Obedient | Disobedient |

Listening attentively to follow direction effectively,

Giving of direction means felling someone the things, information that will give similar guidelines on how to locate somebody or how to do something.

Words that indicate directions: left turn, right turn, straight ahead, round about, specific sign, posts, land.

Example

Musa: Good Morning Sir, I am Musa from Kano, I am on a short visit to Ibadan. I am afraid, I have lost my way to my uncle's house, would you please direct me on how to get to number 3 A stadium Road that is where he lives.

Police officer: You are welcome, Musa. Now walk across the road and take a taxi to Ajaugo bus stop. When you get there, you will see taxes petrol filling station opposite a roundabout, go to the entrance of the petrol station, then take the left side of the road. Walk up to three steps and turn to the next road by your right, your uncle's house is about the third building along the road.

Antonyms Continued

Words	Antonyms
Humble	Arrogant
Dislike	Like
Positive	Negative
Strength	Weakness
Relieve	Aggravate
Commend	Criticize
Prugal, Prudent	Extravagant
Cheerful	Depressed, Miserable, Sad.
Sick	Healthy
Harmonious	Discordant
False	Genius
Tough	Tender
Natural	Artificial
Rural	Urban
Terminate	Initiate
Compulsory	Optional
Convicted	Acquitted
Condemnation	Commendation
Support	Oppose
Deny	Admit
Brevity	Consumer
Producer	Consumer
Accidental	Deliberate
Kindle	Extinguish
Admin	Disderm
Familiar	Strange
Success	Failure
Indisposed	Well
Miserely	Generous
Optimistic	Pessimistic
Flamboyance	Morderly
Efficient	Inefficient
Voluntary	Compulsory
Respect	Disrespect
Outspoken	Reserved
Cultured	Barbaric
Seddom	Often
Forget	Recall
Entrance	Exist
Calm	Noisy
Hidden	Revealed
Dismantle	Assemble
Admire	Detest

Arrival	Departure
International	Accidental

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words that are similar in meaning based on the interest of usage. When we say that two words are synonyms, we mean that they are similar in many contexts and can be used to replace each other in many contexts

Examples:

Words	Synonym (s)
1. Frank	Outspoken, candid
2. Quench	Extinguish
3. Sociable	Friendly
4. Inevitable	Unavailable
5. Substantial	Considerate
6. Consistent	Reliable
7. Decline	Make
8. Recommend	Suggest
9. Energetic	Active
10. Insipid	Tasteless
11. Fearless	Brave
12. Magnificent	Splendid
13. Randalized	Destroy, damage
14. Conceded	Joint
15. Demolish	Destroy
16. Extravagant	Wasteful
17. Principal	Main
18. Inception	Beginning
19. Revory	Poverty
20. Charlatan	Impester
21. Indigent	Poor
22. Obsocate	Outdated
23. Anarchy	Disorder
24. Buttress	Support
25. Naughty	Arrogant
26. Relnlycent	Silent, Tacitum
27. Embezzle	Misappropriate
28. Eligible	Qualified
29. Urbane	Parte, refired
30. Dear	Expensive costly
31. Clever	Intelligent, brilliant, Indigenous
32. Eager	Enthusiastic Keen.
33. Disaster	Calamity, contastrophe, Misfortune
34. Elevate	Lift, raise, improve
35. Feeling	Emotion
36. Degmotie	Rigid, dibstunate
37. Behaviour	Demeanour, Conduct
38. Tyranny	cruelty, Oppression
39. Ameliorate	Amend, Improve
40. Impeach	Hinder
41. Virgorous	Strenuous
42. Spiteful	Malicious
43. Fickle	Line able
44. Procastinate	Delay

Reading comprehension: Reading to make notes.

Note taking means putting down in writing all necessary and relevant ideas and points in the passage.

Before making a note, one must read the passage thoroughly, and understand what it is actually talking about before one can note down the points. Topic sentences in each paragraph must be sought out.

To illustrate, the teacher asks the students to read the passage. A page 220 of their course book and make a note of the main points.

SENTENCE

A sentence is a group of words that must contain a subject and predicate and must express a complete thought the subject is usually a noun, pronoun or a noun phrase. The subject is usually the focus of attention while the predicate is the remaining part of the sentence. E.g. In the sentence John is eating in the room, "John" is the subject while "is eating in the room" is the predicate tells somethings about the object.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES

Sentences are classified according to structure and function based on structure, sentences are classified into simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, compound complex sentences

SIMPLE SENTENCES

A sentence consists of a subject and a predicate. A simple sentence has only one main (finite) verb, A main clause can stand as a simple sentence.

Egs:

1. Nnenna sleeps in the class.
2. My sister went to Lagos
3. The letter was addressed to the president
4. James ate the food
5. The man died last year
6. He is the school senior prefect

COMPOUND SENTENCES

A compound Sentence is forms when the main clauses are joined by a co-ordinate conjunction

1. Ebere went to the market and bought a lot of goods
2. I met John in his home, but he was in a hurry to attend to men
3. I got to the hall very early but i could not secure a seat
4. The woman walked into the room and found him sitting on his bed.

COMPLEX SENTENCES

A complex sentence is a sentence with one main clause and one or more subordinate clause

Examples

1. The teacher flogged him because he failed to write his assignment
2. Inorder to excel in your studies you must road hard.
3. This is the girl who danced very well at the party
4. Although Peter knows he was shy to speak before his classmates

COMPOUND COMPLEX SENTENCES

A Compound complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and one or more subordinate clause

Examples

1. Your creditor came yesterday when you were not at home but was able to pay him
2. Ibe stole the book, he could not hid it because Emeka saw him.
3. When the robbers came, They released several shots and some people were wounded
4. If the weather becomes better tomorrow, i will go to Lagos and spend a week with my brother.

