

SCHEME OF WORK FOR THIRD TERM

CLASS: JS S 1

WEEK 1: Speech Sounds: Diphthongs and Vowel Sounds

WEEK 2: Vocabulary Development: Words Associated with Air transport, Air travel and the Kitchen

WEEK 3: Active Voice and Passive Voice

WEEK 4: Syllable: Monosyllabic words, Bi-Syllabic words, Tri-Syllabic words

WEEK 5: Writing Composition- Different Types

WEEK 6: More on Types of Pronouns and Making Sentences

WEEK 7: Register; The job of Teaching

WEEK 8: Diphthongs – Contracting

WEEK 9: More on Diphthongs – Grammar Revision, Parts of Speech.

WEEK ONE

Topic: DIPHTHONG

Definition: - A diphthong is vowel sound that is made up of two speech sounds but there is a glide or movement from one vowel sound to the other and they are pronounced as one. We have 8 diphthongs in English and they are:

/ei/, /ai/, /ɔi/, /əʊ/, /, /au/, /iə/, /eə/, /uə/,

/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/ɔi/	/əʊ/
W <u>e</u> ight	l <u>i</u> e	o <u>i</u> l	g <u>o</u>
V <u>e</u> il	b <u>y</u> e	b <u>o</u> y	s <u>o</u> w
V <u>e</u> in	e <u>y</u> e	t <u>o</u> y	sh <u>o</u> w
P <u>a</u> y	Sh <u>y</u>	l <u>i</u> on	g <u>o</u> at

/au/	/iə/	/eə/	/uə/
<u>o</u> t	<u>h</u> ere	<u>r</u> are	<u>y</u> our
<u>t</u> owel	<u>s</u> phere	<u>th</u> ere	<u>m</u> ature
<u>b</u> ow	<u>th</u> eatre	<u>a</u> ir	<u>c</u> rue <u>l</u>
<u>m</u> ouse <u>p</u> eer		<u>p</u> ear	<u>j</u> ury

What is a consonant sound? A consonant sound is a speech sound which is produced with the obstruction of the airstream. We have 24 consonant sounds. We shall be looking and contrasting these four consonants: /s/ and /z/

/tʃ/ and /ʃ/

/s/	/z/	/s/	/z/
<u>S</u> ip	<u>z</u> ip	use (noun)	use (verb)
<u>S</u> aid	<u>z</u> ed	house (noun)	house (verb)
<u>S</u> eal	<u>z</u> eal	<u>pl</u> ace	<u>pl</u> ays
<u>S</u> oon	<u>z</u> oom	loo <u>s</u> e	lo <u>s</u> e

/tʃ/	/ʃ/
<u>Ch</u> in	<u>s</u> ure
<u>C</u> heap <u>o</u> cean	
<u>C</u> heer <u>n</u> ation	
<u>R</u> ich	<u>r</u> ush

EVALUATION:

From the following options A – D, selects the word that has the given diphthong sound in their production.

1. /ei/ (a) Fierce (b) Bow (c) Snow (d) Fail
2. /ai/ (a) Pie (b) Noise (c) So (d) Real
3. /ɔi/ (a) Break (b) Slay (c) Choice (d) Cruel
4. /əu/ (a) Their (b) Know (c) Rejoice (d) Ray
5. /au/ (a) Cram (b) boast (c) Pale (d) Grey

ASSIGNMENT:

1. What is a diphthong?
2. Mention all the diphthongs of English
3. Give examples of words that have these vowel sounds in them (2 each) (a) /eə/ (b) /iə/ (c) /uə/

WEEK TWO

TOPIC: WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH AIR TRANSPORT AND AIR TRAVEL

- i. **Air transport** – Transportation by air
- ii. **Pilot** – Someone who is licensed to operate an aircraft in flight
- iii. **Copilot** – A relief pilot on an airplane
- iv. **Crew** – The men and women who man a vehicle (ship, aircraft etc)
- v. **Tarmac** – Surface an area with tarmac
- vi. **Runway** – A strip of level paved surface where planes can take off and land
- vii. **Jet plane** – An airplane powered by one or more jet engines
- viii. **Aero plane** – An aircraft that has a fixed wing and is powered by propellers or jets
- ix. **Bomber** – (military) a military aircraft that drops bombs during flight
- x. **Monoplane** – An airplane with a single wing

Words Associated with Fishing

- i. **Fishing** – The occupation of catching fish for a living
- ii. **Shark** – Any of numerous elongate mostly marine carnivorous fishes with heterocercal caudal flukes and tough skin covered with small tooth like scales
- iii. **Bait** – Anything that serves as an enticement
- iv. **Hook** – Anything that serves as an enticement
- v. **Fin** – Organ of locomotion and balance in fishes and some other aquatic animals
- vi. **Net** – A trap made of netting to catch fish, birds or insects
- vii. **Trap** – A device in which something (usually an animal) can be caught and penned
- viii. **Sea** – A division of an ocean or a large body of salt water particularly enclosed by land e.g. East China Sea, Red Sea
- ix. **River** – A large natural stream of water (Larger than a Creek)
- x. **Ocean** – A large body of water constituting a principal part of the hydrosphere

Words Associated with the Kitchen

- i. **Kitchen** – A room equipped for preparing meals
- ii. **Meal** – The food served and eaten at one time
- iii. **Bake** – (Cooking) cook and make edible by putting in a hot oven
- iv. **Oven bake** – (Cooking) bake in an oven
- v. **Menu** – A list of dishes available at a restaurant
- vi. **Restaurant** – A building where people go to eat
- vii. **Canteen** – Restaurant for people at an institution (Factory, School, Business etc.)
- viii. **Cafeteria** – A restaurant where you serve yourself and pay a cashier

- ix. **Automat** – A vending machine from which you can get good or A cafeteria where food is served from machines
- x. **Utensil** – An implement for practical use (especially in a household)

EVALUATION

Use your dictionary to find out the meaning (s) of the following words

AIR TRANSPORT	FISHING	KITCHEN
Aeroplane	Trap	Automat
Bomber	Sea	Cafeteria
Monoplane	River	Utensil
Jet plane	Ocean	Canteen

ASSIGNMENT

Give other examples of words that are associated with Air travel, fishing and Air Transport.

WEEK THREE

TOPIC: HIGHLIGHTING ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

HIGHLIGHTING ACTIVE VOICE	HIGHLIGHTING PASSIVE VOICE
<u>Simple Present Tense</u>	
Miss Ruka eats beans	Beans is eaten by Miss Ruka
She sells books	Books are sold by her
<u>Present Continuous Tense</u>	
Miss Ruka is eating beans now	Beans is being eaten by Miss Ruka
She is selling books	Books are being sold by her
<u>Simple Past Tense</u>	
Miss Ruka ate beans	Beans was eaten by Miss Ruka
She sold books	Books were sold by her
<u>Present Perfect Tense</u>	
Miss Ruka has eaten beans	Beans has been eaten by Miss Ruka
She has sold books	Books have been sold by her
<u>Past Perfect Tense</u>	
Miss Ruka had eaten ate beans	Beans had been eaten by Miss Ruka
She had sold books	Books had been sold by her

<u>Future Tense</u>	
Miss Ruka will eat beans	Beans will eaten by Miss Ruka
She will sell books	Books will be sold by her
<u>Past Continuous Tense</u>	
Miss Ruka was eating beans	Beans was being eaten by Miss Ruka
She was selling books	Books will being sold by her

EVALUATION

Progressive English by J. Addai (Page 129, Exercise 15B, Question 1 - 10)

ASSIGNMENT

Progressive English by J. Addai (Page 130 (Past Extermination Questions) Question 1 - 10)

WEEK FOUR

TOPIC: SYLLABLE

Syllable is the breaking down of words into smaller units. A syllable must have a vowel sound in it e.g I /ai/, are /a:/

TYPES OF SYLLABLES

- i. **Monosyllable words:** - These are words of one syllable e.g. I, are, we, my, pet etc.
- ii. **Bi-syllabic words:** - These are words of two syllables e.g. about, again, desist, expand, observe etc.
- iii. **Tri-syllabic words:** - These are words of three syllables e.g. library, infection, agreement etc.
- iv. **Words of four syllables:** - These are words that are made up of four syllables e.g. Education, Practically, Explanation

Contrasting Consonant /P/ and /T/ Initial, Medial and Final Positions

A consonant sound is a speech sound that is produced when the air that comes from the air stream passes through the hungs and comes out from the mouth with an obstruction. We shall be constructing vowel (z) /P/ and vowel 3 /t/

/P/	/t/
<u>Initial;</u>	

Pen Pure Preach Peace Power	Tell Torn Teach Tip Tower
Media; Support Tapping Depart	Latter Retreat Matter
Final; Lap Soup Map	Fast First Rit

Transcribe the following words

pen - /pen/

peace - /pi:s/

depart - /di:pɑ:t/

tell - /tel/

teach - /ti:ts/

retreat - /ri:tri:t/

EVALUATION

- i. Write out three examples of monosyllabic words
- ii. Write out three (3) examples of Bi-syllabic words
- iii. Write out three (3) examples of Tri-syllabic words

ASSIGNMENT

Transcribe the following words:

- i. Empty
- ii. Cupboard
- iii. Corps
- iv. Crumpled
- v. Pneumonia
- vi. Ditch
- vii. Rustle
- viii. Listen
- ix. Whistle
- x. Depot

Note that these speech sounds /p/ and /t/ are all silent in the production of the words above.

WEEK FIVE

TOPIC: WRITING A COMPOSITION

A composition is an essay. An essay is a written composition of moderate length employing a particular issue or subject.

An essay must have its introduction, its body and conclusion. The following are the types of essay that we have;

- a. Narrative Essay
- b. Description Essay
- c. Argumentative Essay
- d. Expository Essay

Note the following while writing your composition

- i. You always begin your composition with the opening paragraph
- ii. You always begin your sentences with capital letters
- iii. You always begin the names of persons and places with capital letters

(Use GOOD BYE TO FAILURE. J.S 1 Pages 108,141 and 146)

EVALUATION

1. Write an Essay on Cultism and traditional values (200 words)
2. Write an essay on the most memorable day of my life (200 words)

ASSIGNMENT

Write an essay on the busiest day of my life (200 words)

WEEK SIX

TOPIC: MORE ON TYPES OF PRONOUNS – MAKING SENTENCES WITH PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word, that is used in place of a noun. We shall be looking at the following types of pronouns.

- i. Relative pronouns
 - ii. Indefinite pronouns
 - iii. Demonstrative pronouns
- a. **Relative Pronouns** are used to link sentences together. They do the work of conjunctions e.g that, whom, which, who whom.
Sentence: (i) He took the book that belongs to you
(ii) I said the boy who bought your book
 - b. **Indefinite Pronouns** refers to persons or things in a general way but particular persons or things e.g Anyone, Someone, anything. Something.
Sentence: (i) Anyone can attend the birthday party
(ii) We want someone to help us out
 - c. **Demonstrative Pronouns** are used to indicate or point out things being talked about e.g this, these, that, those
Sentence: (i) These are my cars
(ii) That is the house I built

MAKING SENTENCES WITH ADVERBIAL

Adverbs are used to add more information to verbs they are used to add more information to adjectives and they are used to all more information to another adverbs.

Sentence:

- (i) I have been to Abuja once (Adverbs of frequency)
- (ii) Why did he go there? (Adverbs of place)
- (iii) The old man walks slowly (Adverb of manner)
- (iv) There is a party in that house; hence the loud music (Adverbs of reason)
- (v) We are travelling today (Adverbs of Time)
- (vi) When did the players arrive? (Adverbs of time)
- (vii) Thanks, we appreciate you so much (Adverbs of Degree)

EVALUATION

1. Make five sentences with these pronouns
(i) Whom (ii) Anything (c) Those (d) Which (e) Something
2. Give examples in sentences
(a) Adverb of manner
(b) Adverb of interrogation
(c) Adverb of place

ASSIGNMENT

Progressive English – page 139 – Exercise 17B Question 1 - 10

WEEK SEVEN

Topic: THE JOB OF TEACHING

The activities of educating or instructing; activities that impart knowledge or skill is known as teaching words Associated with teaching.

- i. Education – Knowledge acquired by learning and instruction. **Sentence:** He received no formal Education
- ii. Pedagogy – The principles and methods of instruction. **Sentence:** Pedagogy is recognized as an important profession
- iii. Extracurricular activity - Educational activities that are not falling within the scope of regular curriculum
- iv. Curriculum – An integrated course of academic studies. **Sentence** – He was admitted to a new Curriculum at the university
- v. Institution - An organization founded and united for a specific purpose. **Sentence:** This is an academic institution
- vi. Course – Education imparted in a series of lessons or meetings. **Sentence** - He took a course in basket weaning
- vii. Syllables – An integrated course of academic studies. **Sentence** – He was admitted to a new syllabus at the University
- viii. Degree Program – A course of study leading to an academic degree (Course at Study)
- ix. Lecture – Teaching by giving a discourse on some subject (typically to a class).
Sentence (Question) Did you ever lecture (verb) at Harvard?
- x. Tutorship - The training or instruction provided by a teacher or tutor

SPELLING DRILL

WORDS – SYNONYMS

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Circumvolve | Discrepancy – imbalance, disparity |
| 2. Dendrochronology | Rampant – common, widespread |
| 3. Pepper – upper | Oblivious – Unaware, unmindful |
| 4. Funambulist | helter – skelter – in a disarray |
| 5. Nonevent | indisputably – unarguably, certainly |
| 6. Cibber | Astute – clever, shrewed |
| 7. Maldemer | Puzzlement – Surprise |
| 8. Anthesis | Thorny – knotty, difficult |
| 9. Amain | Unraveled – cleared, solved |
| 10. Collywobbles | Unwholesome – Negative, harmful |

EVALUATION

- a. Write out five words that are associated with the teaching profession
- b. Give the correct spellings of these words;
 - i. Hostile - Unfriendly

- ii. Worthwhile – Reliable
- iii. Vandalized - Annihilated
- iv. Germane - Relevant
- v. Mundane - Worldly

ASSIGNMENT

Use the following words in sentences

- i) Course ii) Institution iii) Education iv) Helter – Shelter
- v) Thorny vi) Unwholesome

WEEK EIGHT

TOPIC: DIPHTHONGS- CONTRACTING

/ei/	/iə/
1. <u>P</u> aste	idea
2. <u>T</u> aste	de <u>a</u> r
3. <u>P</u> aid	the <u>a</u> tre
4. <u>D</u> ate	f <u>e</u> ar
5. <u>P</u> ray	ae <u>r</u> ial

CLASSWORK: transcribe the following words:

- (1) Rake
- (2) Train
- (3) Clear
- (4) Career

ASSIGNMENT:

- ❖ How many diphthongs do we have in English language?
- ❖ Mention them

TOPIC: MAKING SENTENCES WITH PREPOSITION

DEFINATION : a preposition is a word that is used to show what one person or thing has to do with another person or thing.

Examples are: on, in, with, into, of, it, after, across, to, against, among, between, from, over, behind, about, beside, out, along.

CLASSWORK: from your progressive English by J. Addai attempt Exercise 10A page 104 (question 1-5)

ASSIGNMENT: Make sentences with 10 prepositions of your own.

WEEK NINE

TOPIC: DIPHTHONGS

<u>/uə/</u>	<u>//əu/</u>
(1) <u>D</u> ual	<u>o</u> odour
(2) <u>B</u> oor	<u>k</u> now
(3) <u>F</u> ever	<u>b</u> oat
(4) <u>G</u> roan	<u>b</u> one
(5) <u>B</u> luer	<u>h</u> oax
(6) <u>S</u> our	<u>w</u> oven
(7) <u>A</u> ffluent	<u>f</u> older
(8) <u>J</u> ewel	<u>h</u> old
(9) <u>D</u> oer	<u>m</u> otive

CLASSWORK: write out (5) words each that has these speech sounds in them:

- (a) /uə/ (b) /əu/

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and label the vowel chart

TOPIC: GRAMMAR- General revision on all the parts of speech

- (1) Noun
- (2) pronoun
- (3) Verb
- (4) Adjective
- (5) Adverb
- (6) Preposition
- (7) Conjunction

ASSIGNMENT: write an essay on the Busiest Day of my life.