

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SECOND TERM ENOTE FOR BASIC ONE

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12.	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision	Revision

Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 1

Topic:

SPEECH WORK – revision of area of difficulty in first week

FLUENCY: recognize common words (e.g. My, You, I are, is, yes, no etc.) by sight.

VOCABULARY – new words

COMPREHENSION: identify main characters and setting of a story.

WRITING – Revision or writing of two letter words.

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

1. Recognise some common Words such as me, you etc
2. Highlight the main character and setting of a story
3. List some two letter words

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for primary school book 1

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with some examples of two letter words

Content

Writing: Two letter words

The following are example of two letter words



Vocabulary:- learning new words

1. Difficult:- Hard, not easy, requiring much effort.
2. Achieve:- To succeed in something, now especially in academic performance
3. Persuade:- To successfully convince (someone) to agree to, accept, or do something, usually through reasoning and verbal influence.
4. Observe:- To notice or view, especially carefully or with attention to detail.
5. Obedient:- willing to comply with command and order of those in authority.

Evaluation:-

1. Write ten examples of two letter words apart from the ones in your note
2. Fill in the gap with "Is, you and no"
 - a. Where ____ she?
 - b. ____ we weren't around.
 - c. Will ____ come?

2. Fill in the gap with a word from the box below

Achieve persuade Observe difficult obedient

1. Ola _____ the mistake in the teacher's note and corrected her politely .
2. The English language examination was so _____ that nobody had a pass mark
3. Titi is such an _____ child
4. It was the diligence of Mary that made her _____ success in her educational pursuit
5. I need to _____ my friend to follow me to the party

Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 2

Topic:

SPEECH WORK – pronunciation: I – L words.

VOCABULARY – new words

COMPREHENSION: Describe information gained from texts in ones own words.

STRUCTURE – Identify major colours e.g. white, black etc.

WRITING – Introduction of three letter words.

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

1. Pronounce words that begins with I, J, K, L correctly
2. Spell words that begins with I, J, K, L correctly
3. Describe information gained from the text in own words
4. Identify major colours
5. Pronounce some three letters words correctly

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for priimary school book 1, picture, chart

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with some examples of colour such as red, bkue etc

Content

Writing: Three letter words

The following are example of three letter words

met	fat	tap	yet
sad	sun	den	cub
map	cut	can	dog
fog	day	log	cat
pay	fit	pen	say
pad	fun	run	mow
nod	may	hit	rod

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Evaluation:-

1. Write five examples of colour you can find in your class room
2. List five examples of three letter words
3. The following words begins with I, J, K and L respectively rearrange them to form a meaningful word
 - a. Kin
 - b. Ujg
 - c. Tike
 - d. Pmal

Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 3

Topic:-

SPEECH WORK – Representation of objects with numbers e.g. There are one, two, three cups etc.

VOCABULARY –Learning new words

COMPREHENSION: Explain simple written instructions

STRUCTURE – Indicate plural of objects.

WRITING – Introduction of three letter words (continued).

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

1. Represents objects with numbers
2. State the meaning of some new words
3. Explain simple written instructions
4. Identify plural of objects
5. Pronounce some three letters words correctly

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for primary school book 1, picture, chart

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students have been introduced to three letter words from the previous lesson

Content

SPEECH WORK – Representation of objects with numbers .

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1. These are six pencils
2. There are two rulers
3. There are three brooms

Structure:- plural of objects

Singular and plural nouns

When we want to say that a noun is more than one, we usually add an '-s' to the singular noun. When we do this, we make the singular noun into a plural noun. Look at the following examples:

Singular	Plural
	
	
	



7

Writing: Three letter words

Complete the following three letter words

NAME _____ DATE _____

Write the missing letters

 C _ T	 _ E E
 _ A T	 P _ G
 C _ R	 N U _
 B E _	 _ U N
 C _ P	 A N _
 _ O G	 B _ G
 E G _	 _ U S

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Evaluation:-

1. Complete the table below :-

Singular	Plural
1. Fan	Fans
2. Bag	
3. Shoe	
4. Table	
5. Tin	

Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 4

Topic:-

SPEECH WORK – Pronunciation practice: e.g. this is a pencil, these are pencil, etc. There are one, two, three cups etc.

VOCABULARY ACQUISITION – Name some basic words categories correctly.

READING: Poem: recitation of poem.

WRITING – writing of three letter words.

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

1. Read a simple sentence correctly
2. Name some words categories correctly
3. Read and recite a poem
4. Pronounce some three letters words correctly

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for primary school book 1, picture, chart

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students have been introduced to three letter words from the previous lesson and also familiar with poem

Content

READING: Poem: recitation of poem

Simple poem

The Sun is shining

Rain is falling

Mum is sleeping

Dad is reading

Children are playing

All of us are happy

Copy the poem into your notebook and memorise it.

Fill in the spaces.

The Sun is _____.

Mum is _____.

Dad is _____.

Rain is _____.

All of us are _____.

Children are _____.

Evaluation:-

1. Read the following sentences aloud

a. He gave me three pens

b. I have five pairs of socks

c. There are eight notebooks on that table



Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 5

Topic:-

SPEECH WORK – Pronunciation practice: e.g. is it a bus? Yes, it is a bus.

VOCABULARY ACQUISITION – Explain the concept of synonyms, antonyms and homonyms.

READING: reading and answering question on a given simple text.

STRUCTURE: Expressing using “his” and “her” e.g. his is a pen etc.

WRITING – making strokes to form letters

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

1. Read a simple sentence correctly
2. Explain the meaning of Antonyms, , synonyms and homonyms
3. Express the use of his and hers

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for priimary school book 1, picture, chart

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students know that a words always have an opposite words

Content

VOCABULARY ACQUISITION – Explain the concept of synonyms, antonyms and homonyms.

Synonyms:- These are words that has a similar meaning with a particular word for example large is a synonym of big

Example

Word	Synonym
1. Small	Little
2. Begin	Start
3. Stop	End
4. Consequence	Effect
5. Proceed	Continue
6. Woman	Lady
7. Happy	Glad

Antonyms:- These are words that has an opposite meaning to a particular word for example small is a antonym of big

Example

Word	Antonym
1. Small	Big
2. Begin	End
3. Stop	Start
4. Advantage	Disadvantage
6. Happy	Sad
7. Long	Short

Homonyms:- These are words that have the same pronunciation with a particular word for example sun /sʌn/ is a homonym of son /sʌn/

Example

Word	Homonym
------	---------

1. Sun	Son
2. Real	Reel
3. Leaf	Leave
4. Train	Trane
5. Arm	Alm
6. Pus	Purse
7. New	Knew
8. Know	No
9. Made	Maid
10. Heed	Hid
11. Is	Hiss

Evaluation:-

1. Write the Antonyms of the following words:-

a. Early

b. Come

c. Fat

d. Wise

e. Noisy

Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 6

Topic:-

SPEECH WORK – Pronunciation practice: M –P words

Concept of print: identify the front cover, back cover, title, author of book, etc.

VOCABULARY – New words

READING: answering oral and written questions on simple text correctly.

STRUCTURE: Further practice on asking question.

WRITING – writing of Alphabets a -e

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

1. Pronounce words that begins with M, N, O, P correctly
2. Identify the front cover back cover, title, author of book,
3. Ask and answer questions correctly

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for primary school book 1, picture, chart

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar words that begins with M, N, O, P

Content

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Reading:- Asking and answering written and oral questions correctly

Answer the following questions

<p>1 What is he doing?</p> 	<p>2 What are they doing?</p> 
<p>3 Have you eaten?</p> 	<p>4 Can you see the moon?</p> 
<p>5 What is dad doing?</p> 	

Concept of print: identify the front cover, back cover, title, author of book,

Author:- is someone that writes a book that is the writer of a book

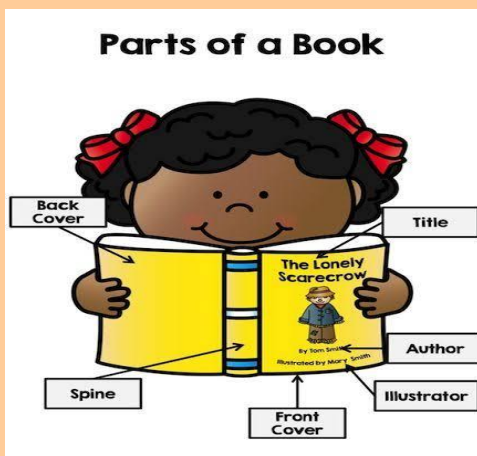
Front cover:- this is the first page of a book, the name of the author and the title of the book is always written on it.

Back cover:- this is the last page of a book

Title:- this is the name of a book given to it by the author e.g Chike and the river is the title of a story

Evaluation:-

1. Who is an author?
2. Where is the title of a book always located?
3. The following if rearrange will begin with words M, N, O and P respectively, now rearrange them:-
 - a. Eatm
 - b. Wen
 - c. Toa
 - d. cakp



Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 7

Topic:-

SPEECH WORK – Pronunciation practice: Q –T words

Concept of print: identify letters of the alphabet in printed words and sentences.

VOCABULARY – New words

READING: Expressing wants

STRUCTURE: Indicating sizes of the pictures e.g. this is a small ruler; this is a big ruler.

WRITING – writing of Alphabets f -j

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

- 1. Pronounce words that begins with Q, R, S and T correctly**
- 2. Identify the alphabets in a printed work**
- 3. Express their want**
- 4. Write letter f - j correctly**

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for primary school book 1, picture, chart

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with ways of expressing want such as "I want to eat".

Content

SPEECH WORK – Pronunciation practice: Q –T words

Words that begin with Q usually have the /kw/ sound

1. Queen /kwi:n/
2. Quail /'kweɪl/
3. Quote kwəʊt/

Words that begin with R usually have the /r/ sound

1. Roll /rəʊl/
2. Read /ri:d/
3. Rat /ræt/

Words that begin with S usually have the /s/ sound

1. Song /sɒŋ/
2. Son /sʌn/
3. Soft /sɒft/

Words that begin with T usually have the sound

1. Tin /tɪn/
2. Tap /tæp/
3. Tooth /tu:θ/

Evaluation:-

1. Read and rewrite the Following alphabets

F	G	H	I	J

Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 8

Topic:-

SPEECH WORK – Pronunciation practice: Q –T words

Concept of print: identification of upper and lower case of letters.

VOCABULARY – New words

READING: Answering oral and written questions

STRUCTURE: placing persons and objects in relation to other objects.

WRITING – writing of Alphabets K – O

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

- 1. Pronounce words that begins with Q, R, S and T correctly**
- 2. Identify lower and upper case of letters**
- 3. Place persons and objects in relation to other objects**
- 4. Write letters from K - O legibly and correctly**

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for primary school book 1, picture, chart

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with capital letter and small letter which also means upper case lower case respectively

Content

Fluency:- identification of upper and lower case

Upper case means capital letter which is used to begin a sentence, paragraph and phrase examples are

A, D, G, H, K, L

Lower case means small letter of an alphabet, examples are

a, d, g, h, k, l

Reading:- Asking and Answering questions

Practice this dialogue in your class



Evaluation:-

1. Read and rewrite the Following alphabets

K	L	M	N	O

2. Write the lower case of the following alphabets

J, M, N, O, P and R

Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 9

Topic:-

SPEECH WORK – Talking about length: it is thin/ fat

Concept of print: punctuation marks – full stop (.).

VOCABULARY – New words

READING: Answering oral and written questions

STRUCTURE:

WRITING – writing of Alphabets P – S

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

- 1. State the meaning of length**
- 2. Use full stop correctly in a sentence**
- 3. Ask and answer questions correctly**
- 4. Write letter P - S correctly**

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for primary school book 1, picture, chart

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with examples of punctuation mark such as coma, full stop etc

Content

Fluency:- punctuation mark - full stop (.)

1 We use a full stop at the end of a sentence.

Examples:

Mothers love children.

Abuja is the capital of Nigeria.

Figure 1:- The diagram of a full stop

2 We use full stops in abbreviations.

Examples:

I will be at home between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

She likes watching movies on the television.

3 A full stop is put at the end of some single words that are also full sentences.

Examples:

Goodbye.

Hello.

Evaluation:-

1. Read and rewrite the Following alphabets

P	R	S

.Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 10

Topic:-

SPEECH WORK – Talking about length: The use of long/short.

The stick is long

That stick is short

Concept of print: eye movement: reading from left to right; top to bottom etc.

VOCABULARY – New words

READING: Fluency reading: answering oral and written question correctly.

STRUCTURE: Uses of preposition e.g.

The bag is on the table.

The cat is under the table

The pencil is inside the bag.

WRITING – writing of Alphabets T – W

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

1. State the meaning of length

2. Know how to read properly with the eye movement

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3. State the meaning and examples of preposition

4. Write alphabets T - W correctly.

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for primary school book 1, picture, chart, 2B note book

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with examples of preposition.

Content

Speech work:- Talking about length

Length means the distance from one end of something to the other end, it is the measurement of an object. It also means size of an object that means an object can be either long, tall or short.

Example:-

1. This is a long ruler

2. Me pencil is short

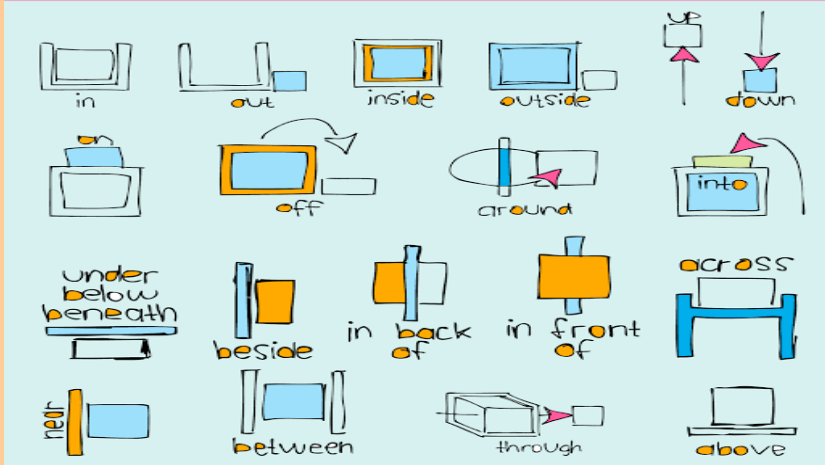
3. The new student is tall

Structure:- Uses of preposition

Preposition are words used to describe the position of a noun, for example when a book is on a table we can say "The book is on that table" the underlined word which is on is the preposition in the sentence. It can also be used to show direction, location or time or to introduce an object.

Common examples of preposition include:- on, under, below, between, above, beside, in, inside, outside, among, about, along etc

WHERE IS IT?



Using preposition in a sentence

1. The boy is between the teacher and the principal
2. The old man is sitting under that mango tree
3. The plate is beside the chair

Writing:- Writing letter T - W

Read and rewrite the Following alphabets

T	U	V	W

--	--	--	--

Evaluation:-

1. Underline the preposition in the following statement

a. I left the umbrella outside

b. The ball is along the street

c. The bag is under the table

2. What is a preposition?

3. What is length?

4. Read and rewrite the Following alphabets

T	U	V	W

Class:- Basic 1

Subject:- English Language

Week:- 11

Topic:-

SPEECH WORK – Review of difficult words during the term.

VOCABULARY – New words

READING: Fluency reading: answering oral and written question correctly.

STRUCTURE: revision of adjectives

. WRITING – writing of Alphabets X – Z

Behavioral objective:- At the end of the lesson the pupils should be able to:-

- 1. Read a simple sentence correctly**
- 2. State the meaning of some difficult words**
- 3. State the meaning and examples of adjectives**
- 4. Write letter X - Z correctly**

Instructional material/Reference material:- Learn Africa English Language UBE edition for primary school book 1, picture, chart

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge : Students are familiar with the meaning of adjectives

Content

Structure:- Adjectives

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An adjective is a word used to describe a noun or a pronoun. It usually comes before a noun or a pronoun that it describes e.g. beautiful, green, good, sweet, big.

Example:-

1. Adeola is a beautiful girl.
2. James is a kind boy

Writing:- writing letter X - Z

Copy this into your note



Evaluation:-

1. Read and rewrite the Following alphabets

X	Y	Z	

2. Underline the (adjectives describing words) in these sentences. The first one has been done for you.

a. He is a good boy.

b. The sun is very hot.

c. I have a new football.

d. The flowers are very beautiful.

e. Mary has a new dress.

f. This pen is new.

g. You have got kind parents.

h. They bought new shoes.

i. I like red things.

j. Please buy me black shoe