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SCHEME OF WORK

SUBJECT: English Studies

CLASS: JS2

TERM: First Term

Period 1: Reading to understand writer's purpose

Period 2: Writing outline

Period 3: Revision of vowel sounds

Period 4: Pronouns Function

Period 5: Literature – Revision

WEEK 2 GENERAL TOPIC:

Period 1: Reading for word meaning in context

Period 2: Descriptive Composition

Period 3: The vowel sound /i/ and /i:/

Period 4: Adjectives: Identification

Period 5: Literature: Folktales – African and non-African

WEEK 3 GENERAL TOPIC:

Period 1: Reading for word meaning in context

Period 2: Types of composition: Narrative

Period 3: Revision of consonant sounds: /k/, /g/ and /t/

Period 4: Verb: Types and Identification

Period 5: Literature: Introduction to Prose types

WEEK 4 GENERAL TOPIC:

Period 1: Reading for critical evaluation

Period 2: Composition: Argumentative

Period 3: The Vowel Sounds

Period 4: Parts of Speech: Conjunction

Period 5: Literature: Myths and Legends

WEEK 5 GENERAL TOPIC:

Period 1: Read to identify main points and sub-themes

Period 2: Composition: Expository

Period 3: The Vowel Sound /ʌ/ and /ə/

Period 4: Identification of Preposition

WEEK 6 GENERAL TOPIC:

Period 1: Critical Reading Steps

Period 2: Informal Letter

Period 3: Tenses: Simple Present and simple Past

Period 4: Tenses: Simple Present and Simple Past

WEEK 7 GENERAL TOPIC:

Period 1: Reading for word meaning in context

Period 2: Formal Letter

Period 3: The Consonant /dʒ/ and /ʒ/

Period 4: Tenses: Future

WEEK 1 GENERAL TOPIC:

Period 1: Reading to identify facts and opinion.

Period 2: Guided Composition

Period 3: The Consonant /θ/ and /ð/

Period 4: Adverbs: Types and Functions.

WEEK 9 GENERAL TOPIC:

Period 1: Reading to understand writer's purpose

Period 2: Outlines

Period 3: The consonants /n/, /ŋ/ and consonant clusters.

Period 4: Classifying Adjectives.

WEEK 10 GENERAL TOPIC:

Period 1: Revision

WEEK 11 GENERAL TOPIC:

Period 1: Examination

Outlines are topic sentences. They are the major ideas that are discussed in various paragraph
Paragraphs of an essay.

Sentence outlines act as a theme or a subject matter of any given paragraph. Other

Sentences in the paragraph are supporting details. They lend credence to the sentence

Outline.

The Vowel Sounds

Monophthongs:

/i:/

/ə/

/ɪ/

/ʊ/

/u:/

/e/

/ɒ/

/ɜ:/

/ɔ:/

/æ/

/ʌ/

/ɑ:/

Diphthongs:

/aʊ/

/eə/

/əʊ/

/ʊə/

/ɔɪ/

/aɪ/

/eɪ/

/ɪə/

Functions of pronoun:

1. Subject of a verb

Example:

I am in JS 2 Gold.

Pronoun: subject of the verb 'am'.

2. Object of a verb:

I gave her the book.

Pronoun: object of the verb 'gave'.

3. Subject complement:

She is their monitor.

Pronoun: subject complement.

4. Object complement:
They made her their queen.
Pronoun: object complement.

5. Object of a preposition:
He gave in to their demands.
Pronoun: object of a preposition.
The three genres of Literature are:

1. Prose
2. drama
3. poetry

Examples:

1. prose:

Example:

1. Things Fall Apart: Chinua Achebe.
2. Chimere: Ifeoma Okoye.
3. Efuru: Flora Nwapa

Drama:

Examples:

1. The gods are not to Blame: Ola Rotimi.
2. Wedlock of the gods: Zulu Sofola

Poetry:

Examples:

1. 'The Casualties': J. P. Clark.
2. 'Heavensgate': Christopher Okigbo.

A narrative essay tells a story. It recounts what happened in the past or it can create an imaginary Imaginary story on any area of interest.

Narratives are usually written using the past tense of verbs.

Examples:

1. A memorable day.
2. My first day in school.
3. The dishonest servant.
4. The burning bridge.
5. My last day in primary school.
6. The most important place I have visited.
7. My father: the great genius.
8. My pet: Jackson.
9. My trip to London.
10. My best friend.

The Consonants /k/, /g/, /t/.
/k/

1. Can
2. Chemistry
3. picnic
4. late

5. account
6. exactly
7. liquor
8. estate

/g/

1. girl
2. gift
3. peg
4. mug
5. guilt
6. gum

/t/

1. tank
2. tin
3. tap
4. mat
5. kettle
6. ten
7. bite, etc.

Verb:

A verb denotes action or state of being. It is the obligatory element of any sentence.

Types of verb:

1. Finite and non-finite verb
2. Transitive and intransitive verb.
3. Regular and irregular verb.
4. Auxiliary and main verb.
5. Phrasal verb.

Prose:

A prose is a story whether real or imagined. A prose can be in these forms:

1. Short stories

Examples:

Dobia's Secret: K. Chikwe.

Chimere: Ifeoma Okoye.

2. Folktales:

Examples:

'The Dog and the Cockerel'.

'The Eagle and the Wild Sow.'

3. Myths:

Examples:

'Why there is Day and Night.'

'Why Women do not have Beards's

4. Legends:

Examples:

Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe.

Nelson Mandela.

Biography:

The African Child: C. Laye.

Ake: My Childhood: W. Soyinka.

Types of Prose:

1. Narrative prose: It tells a well-defined story.
2. Descriptive prose: It provides a full description of places, things and events.

Descriptive essay is a type of essay that says what something, someone, event, place, etc is like. It uses descriptive tools to achieve this effect.

In descriptive composition, the object being described comes alive as a result of the writer's choice of words otherwise called diction.

A good descriptive piece is usually apt, picturesque and vivid.

/l/ and /l:/

/i:/

1. Beat
2. Seat
3. Meat
4. Read
5. Lead
6. Seed
7. Reed
8. Meet
9. Beans
10. Been

/i

1. Bin
2. Sit
3. Rid
4. Lid
5. Sin
6. Fill
7. Milk
8. Fill
9. Kill
10. Pill etc

Adjectives qualify nouns and its equivalents.

Examples:

1. Long
2. Tall
3. Big
4. Beautiful
5. Intelligent

6. Good
7. Bad
8. Ugly
9. Ugly
10. Red

Degree of Adjectives

Word	Comparative	Superlative
1. Tall	taller	tallest
2. Good	better	best
3. Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
4. Easy	easier	easiest
5. Long	longer	longest
6. Short	shorter	shortest
7. Handsome	more handsome	most handsome

Folktales are fictional stories about various issues in life. It is the type of story that is told at night. It might have human or animal characters.

Folktales are meant to entertain and teach good morals.

There are two types of folktale:

1. African folktale.
eg.
 - a. A Feast in the Sky.
 - b. Why tortoise has a broken patched back.
 - c. Why lizards always nod their heads.

Argumentative Essay Topic

1. Civilian Rule is better the Military Rule.

2. Co-education is better than single sex school.

3. We are happier than our fore father.

4. Boys are more beneficial than girls.

5. Rainy season is better than dry season.

a. Monophthongs:

1. /æ/

2. /ɑ:/

3. /ʊ/

4. /u:/

5. /i:/

6. /ɪ/

7. /ɔ:/

8. /ɒ/

9. /ʌ/

10. /e/

11. /ə/

12. /ɜ:/

Diphthong

1. /aʊ/

2. /aɪ/

3. /eə/

4. /əʊ/

5. /ʊə/

6. /ɪə/

7. /ɔɪ/

8. /eɪ/

Conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, clauses and sentences together.

Conjunctions could be categorized into three:

a. Correlative conjunction

examples:

- i. Either or
- ii. Neither nor
- iii. Both and
- iv. Not only but also

b. Subordinating Conjunctions:

Examples:

- i. When
- ii. Because
- iii. Until
- iv. After
- v. Although
- vi. Despite
- vii. Yet
- viii. Since
- ix. While
- x. However, etc.

c. Coordinating Conjunctions

Examples:

- i. And
- ii. But
- iii. or

Myths

It is a type of story that might not be true but people believe that it is true. A myth is an ancient story that is invented to explain the beliefs, philosophies, science as well as natural or historical events. Our forefathers express their beliefs in the existence of God, life, death, etc through myths.

There are:

- a. African and
- b. Non-African Myths.

Features of Myths:

- 1. Magical.
- 2. Supernatural.
- 3. Superstitious.

Legends:

These are well known, old stories often about brave people, adventures or magical events. Characters may be human or non-human objects such as: streams, hills, rocks, trees, etc. They must have displayed heroism and when they die, they are worshipped as gods.

Examples:

- i. Moremi of Ife.
- ii. Osun River in Osogbo

Features of Legends

- i. Magical.
- ii. Superstitious.
- iii. Supernatural.

Topics suitable for Expository Essay

1. The ozone layer.
2. How to prepare my favourite meal.
3. The advantages of crop rotation.
4. Experiment to demonstrate photosynthesis.
5. How to keep a rabbit farm.

/ʌ/ and /ə/
/ʌ/

1. Hut
2. Come
3. Young
4. Blood
5. Does
6. Cut
7. cud
8. son
9. luck
10. cup
11. stuck
12. sung

/ə/

1. again
2. baker
3. doctor
4. colour
5. observe
6. about
7. famous
8. oblige
9. mother
10. waiter

A preposition is a word such as by, for, into, or with which usually has a noun group as its object.

Forms of Preposition

One word prepositions

Examples:

off, of, among, despite, opposite, during, etc.

Compound Preposition:

Examples:

1. Throughout
2. Into
3. Upon
4. Outside
5. Underneath, etc.

Prepositional Phrases

Examples:

1. As at

2. As for
3. Up to
4. Owing to
5. Apart from
6. By means of
7. In view of
8. On account of
9. In spite of
10. Because of
11. By reason of, etc.

The Consonant

/f/ and /v/
/f/

1. Fan
2. Puff
3. Physics
4. Cough
5. Tough
6. phase
7. wolf
8. café
9. calf
10. flag

/v/

1. van
2. nephew

3. give
4. Stephen
5. valve
6. veal
7. vine
8. vast
9. lever
10. serve
11. of

Simple Present Tense

Example

1. She goes to school every day.
2. The sun rises from the east.
3. I brush my teeth every morning.

Simple Past Tense

Examples:

1. He brought a car yesterday.
2. She did not sleep well last night.

Features of a Formal Letter

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|
| 1. Address | } | Writer's |
| | | Receiver's |
| 2. Date | | |
| 3. Salutation | | |

4. Title

5. Body

6. Body

7. Subscription

Layout of a Formal Letter

Regina Pacis College,
P.O. Box 4868,
Garki II,
Abuja.
22nd July, 2026.

The Principal,
Regina Pacis College,
Garki II,
Abuja.

Dear Sir,

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

BODY

	Yours faithfully,
	<i>Nonye</i>
	Nnaemeka, Nonye (Mrs)

The Consonants /tʃ/ and /dʒ/

Spelling Symbols:

/tʃ/

1. 'ch' as in chief
2. – ture as in mature.
3. – teous as in righteous.
4. – tual as in ritual.

/dʒ/

spelling symbols

1. 'j' as in joy
2. 'g' as in
 - a. gin
 - b. urge
 - c. forage
 - d. change, etc.
3. 'dg' as in
 - a. bridge

- b. edge
- c. wedge
- d. ridge
- 4. 'd' as in
- a. Individual
- b. Soldier, etc.

Future tenses are used to indicate actions that are still going to take place.

Examples:

- 1. Shall
- 2. Should
- 3. Will
- 4. Would

The Consonants /θ/ and /ð/

/θ/

Spelling symbols "th"

Examples:

- 1. thin
- 2. oath
- 3. earth
- 4. breath
- 5. wrath
- 6. both
- 7. cloth

8. path
9. thick
10. thank, etc.

/ð/

Spelling Symbols – “th”

1. then
2. though
3. with
4. loathe
5. soothe
6. that
7. clothe
8. breathe
9. writhe
10. these, etc.

Adverbs modify:

- a. a verb
- b. an adjective
- c. an adverb

Types of Adverb

1. Adverb of time

2. Adverb of place
3. Adverb of concession
4. Adverb of manner
5. Adverb of condition
6. Adverb of purpose
7. Adverb of reason
8. Adverb of comparison
9. Adverb of frequency
10. Adverb of degree, etc.

Outlines are topic sentences. They are the major ideas that are discussed in various paragraphs of an essay. Sentence outlines act as a theme or a subject matter of any given paragraph. Other sentences in the paragraph are supporting details. They lend credence to the sentence outlines.

/n/, /ŋ/ and consonant clusters

/n/

Spelling Symbol

“n”

Examples

1. nab
2. net
3. knit
4. nice
5. nose
6. nip

7. not
8. knick
9. night
10. tone

Silent Letter: It is silent after “m” in word final positions and after “k” in initial positions

Example:

1. damn /dæm/
2. hymn /hɪm/

/ŋ/

Examples of spelling symbols:

“nk” and “ng”

Examples:

1. bang
2. thank
3. tongue
4. sting
5. wrong
6. bank
7. tangle
8. bangle
9. anxious
10. conquer
11. banquet

Classification of Adjectives

1. Qualitative adjectives

Examples:

New, huge, poor, honest, etc.

2. Classifying adjectives

Examples:

Nuclear, extended, monogamous, polygamous

3. Quantifying adjectives (non- count)

Examples:

some, little, enough, etc.

4. Colour Adjectives:

Examples: azure, white, lemon, red, etc.

5. Number (Count Noun)

Ordinal Numbers: one, two, three, etc.

Cardinal Numbers: first, second, third, etc.

6. Emphatic Adjectives: (Degree or feelings),

Examples:

Utter, pure, total, serious, complete, etc.

7. Interrogative Adjectives:

Examples:

which, what, etc.

8. Demonstrative Adjectives:

Examples:

This, that, those, these.

9. Possessive Adjectives (Possessive determiners)

Examples:

My, our, your, their, his, her, etc.

10. Compound Adjectives:

Examples:

- a. Home-grown
- b. Part-time
- c. First class
- d. Air conditioned, etc.