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A. Speech Work

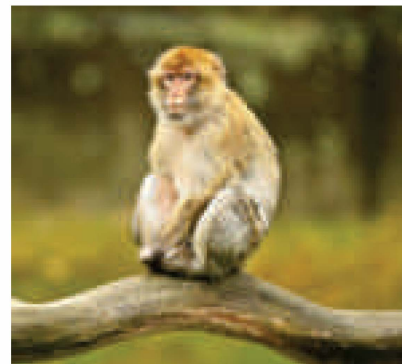
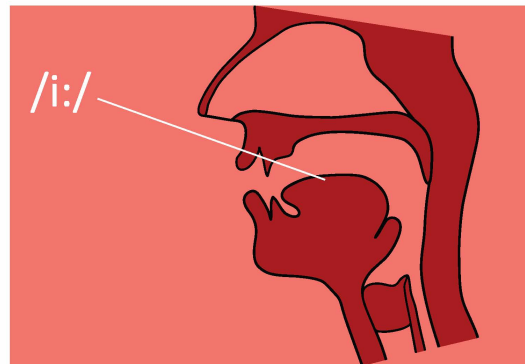
Description of the vowel /i:/

The /i:/ sound is a long vowel produced with the lips in a spread position while the front part of the tongue is raised. The sides of the tongue are pressed against the upper teeth with just a little space between the middle of the tongue and the roof of the mouth.

Listen and repeat as your teacher produces the sound.

Imitate

Repeat the following words as your teacher pronounces them:



Monkey



Police



Bee



Chief

Spellings

You can spell the /i:/ sound in several ways in English.

Listen and repeat the following words after your teacher:

ee	ei	ie	e	oe	ea	ey	i
seen	receive	field	legal	amoeba	lead	key	machine
green	ceiling	chief	theme	foetus	plead	monkey	magazine
reel	receipt	thief	Peter	oesophagus	knead	donkey	police
kneel	seize	believe	complete	phoenix	please	money	prestige

Other examples:
 uay— quay/ki:/
 ui--- suite/swi:t/
 eo---- people/pi:pl/

Listening Practice

Listen as your teacher reads the excerpt below. You will notice that the /i:/ sound is written in red ink in every word where it appears:

The serene scene of the river's meandering journey was interrupted by the piercing shrieks of the seagulls overhead. The wind whispered through the reeds, creating an eerie harmony, while the leaves rustled in the breeze, adding to the symphony of nature's melodies. Amidst this tranquil cacophony, the distant chime of the church bells echoed across the valley, resonating with the timeless beauty of the countryside.

Sound Contrast

Listen as your teacher pronounces the following words to differentiate between the long vowel /i:/ and short vowel /i/, then repeat after your teacher before practising on your own.

Column A

/i:/
 peel
 neat
 sleep
 keys
 meal

Column B

/i/
 pill
 knit
 slip
 kiss
 mill

Exercise 1

Identify the word that contains the vowel /i:/ in each of the lines below:

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. peace | 2. thick | 3. milk | 4. speak | 5. ship |
| slip | cheek | pill | hill | hit |
| spirit | live | kiss | fin | creep |
| mill | bill | sneeze | clip | stick |

Exercise 2

Write five words that contain the /i:/ sound.

/i:/	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

B. Listening and Speaking Skills

Oral Comprehension: What is drug abuse?

Listen attentively as your teacher reads this passage to you.

Drug abuse is the use of legal or illegal substances in a way you shouldn't use it. If you take more than the regular dose of pills prescribed for you by a certified doctor or you use someone else's prescription, you engage in drug abuse. You also abuse drugs when you use it for pleasure and not because you are ill or it is prescribed for you.

Some of the drugs which are commonly abused by people are categorised into three. The first is *Opioids*. Opioids are medicines used to treat pain or relieve coughs or diarrhea. Examples are oxycodone, hydrocodone and meperidine. The second category is *Stimulants*. Stimulants are drugs used to treat narcolepsy and ADHD. Examples are methylphenidate and amphetamine. The third category is *Depressants*.

Exercise

Now, answer the following questions orally:

1. What is drug abuse?
2. Mention two ways of abusing drugs.
3. Mention the three categories of drugs commonly abused.

C. Reading Comprehension

Computers and Video Games

Theme: Reading to answer specific questions and making projections

One of the benefits of reading is that it improves our mental ability. This is achieved through creative thinking. By thinking, you can make projections which will reveal what will happen moments later or in future. This is giving an opinion of how things may turn out to be. Projection involves a lot of reasoning and making mental comparison which involves using your mind and available information.

Consider this illustration of how to make projections. *For instance a tin of milk was sold N5.00 in 2018. In 2019, the price rose to N10.00 and in 2020, the price went up further to be N16.00.*

- What do you think is likely to be the price in 2021?
- By how much would the price increase in 2021?

These are examples of questions that require making projections. Your answer in this context is the projection. Computers and games keep changing as new models are developed. What will they look like in the future? How will they be developed and used? These are questions that should come to mind as you read the next passage. Some passages help you to think ahead. That is they enable you to project into the future. This is the essence of the next passage. The questions at the end of the passage are framed to assist you. Making projection is like looking ahead to determine what will happen.

Facts

- Computers and video games are very useful to man.
- Computers and video games are products of technology.
- Computers and video games are now widely used.
- Several versions of computers and video games are now available.
- Computers are now personalized.

Comprehension

Brief History of Computers and Video Games

Computers and video games are essential gadgets in homes today. In fact, statistics show that nearly two thirds of American homes have household members who play video games regularly. The video games of today range from arcade system to home consoles, handheld consoles to our mobile devices.

The history of the computers and video games, as we know it, is part of the history of technology itself. The computer precedes video games and there wouldn't be video games without the computer system.

Long before the advent of the more common video games like Xbox, Nintendo, Sony or even Atari, there was a crude game system in which one could play game against an electronic machine by picking up matchsticks.

It was available in 1940, a time when computer technology was in its infancy. No one would have dared to dream that there could be the slightest possibility of a video game someday. This crude game, however, did spark some interest in people about electronic games.

Between 1945 and 1950, the world saw the creation of ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), the first multi-purpose computer. It was primarily used for calculations. During this period, the world witnessed the creation of more computers and games. Computers weren't yet personalized, so it wasn't available for the wider population. Moreover, the only gaming ideas available were found in research labs.

All this changed in 1964. At this time, computers had started to become a bit less expensive and in some way, users friendly. A programming language was created by John, then computer scientist at Dartmouth College. He called it 'BASIC' Kemeny (Beginner's All Purpose System Instruction Code). Kemeny intended it to be used by just about anyone, computer scientists and students alike to make whatever it was they wanted to create.

This brought about a lot more participation in the creation of video game software. It was slowly dawning on people that video games could become more user-friendly. Ralph Baer, a toy inventor, constructed a very basic console for home use that he called the Brown Box. Ralph's creation could be connected to the television. It even allowed users to play simple games that were available at the time without knowing much about how computers worked.

From then on, lots of other gaming companies were formed and we have been accelerating ever since. Today, the gaming industry is worth around \$100 billion dollars and is expected to keep growing in the years to come along with developments in computer technology.

Comprehension Questions

1. Which word in the first paragraph means the same as "moveable"?
a. gadgets b. statistics c. mobile d. arcade
2. Which of the following is true about the passage?
a. No video games without the computer system
b. Video games have no relationship with computers.
c. Video games were already in use before the advent of computers.
d. Computers became expensive after the advent of video games.
3. The word "precedes" in the second paragraph means _____.
a. comes ahead b. follows c. meets d. assists

4. From the passage, we can project that _____.
 - a. Computers will soon take over human activities.
 - b. Nothing will be done without the use of computers.
 - c. Gaming industry will overtake all other industries
 - d. Computer and video games will soon fade away.
5. Which other word in the passage means 'infancy'?
 - a. beginning b. from then c. long before d. history
6. According to the passage, what are the essential gadgets in homes today?
7. What do statistics say about American homes and games?
8. What form of games was in existence before the advent of video games like Nintendo, Sony and Atari?
9. When was the creation of the Electrical Numerical Integrator and computer?
10. During the 1950s, where could the only gaming ideas available be found?

Replace each of the words below with another word or phrase as used in the passage

- i. essential ii. regularly iii. arcade iv. expensive v. users friendly

Drawing conclusions

State whether each of the following sentences is true (T) or false (F):

1. Computer and video games are very common in homes today. -----
2. Computer and video games are aspects of technology. -----
3. There are various forms of games today. -----
4. Computers are not user-friendly. -----
5. Gaming industries have reduced numerically nowadays. -----

Summary Writing

A summary is a re-writing or retelling of what has been written or said in very many words in few words. It also means writing out the main ideas in a passage in few words and in your own words. This can be done by first identifying the main ideas which are usually contained in the first or second sentence in each paragraph.

Example

The main ideas in the first and second paragraphs can be summarised thus:

Computers and video games are essential gadgets in homes today. Computer and video games are parts of technology.

Exercise

Summarise each of the paragraphs of the passage in one sentence.

D. Vocabulary

Dictionary Work

Here are some words used in the passage. Write a word that is nearest in meaning to each of the words as used in the passage:

mobile	advent	crude	infancy	available
--------	--------	-------	---------	-----------

Register

Choose a word from the patch to fill in each gap below.

gadgets	eniac	computers	calculations	atari	baer
---------	-------	-----------	--------------	-------	------

Nowadays, video games and _____ are two of the common _____ we can find in homes. The first multipurpose computer is known as _____ and it was used basically for _____. _____ is the name of the gaming firm that created a console version of pong. The Brown Box which was a basic console for home use was constructed by Ralph _____.

Word family: Family Relations

A family is a group of people related by blood, adoption or marriage. The following are some of the common relations in the family.

- i. **Parents:** These are your father (male) and mother (female).
- ii. **Siblings:** These are other children of your parents. They are your brothers (male) and/or sisters (female).
- iii. **Son:** This is a male child. Parents refer to their male children as their sons.
- iv. **Daughter:** This is a female child. You refer to someone's female child as their daughter.
- v. **Step-mother:** Another wife married by your father is your step-mother.
- vi. **Step-father:** If your mother marries another man, that man is your step-father. Your step-father is your mother's husband who is not your own father.
- vii. **Step -brother :** This is your half-brother. This is a son of either your step-father or step-mother.
- viii. **Step-sister:** This is a daughter of either your father or mother, but not of both parents.
- ix. **Grandfather (Grandpa):** This is the father of your father or mother.
- x. **Grandmother (Grandma):** This is the mother of your father or mother.
- xi. **Uncle:** This is the brother of your father or mother.
- xii. **Aunt:** This is the sister of your father or mother.
- xiii. **Nephew:** This is the son of your brother or sister.
- xiv. **Niece:** This is the daughter of your brother or sister.
- xv. **Cousin:** This is the child (male or female) of your aunt or uncle.

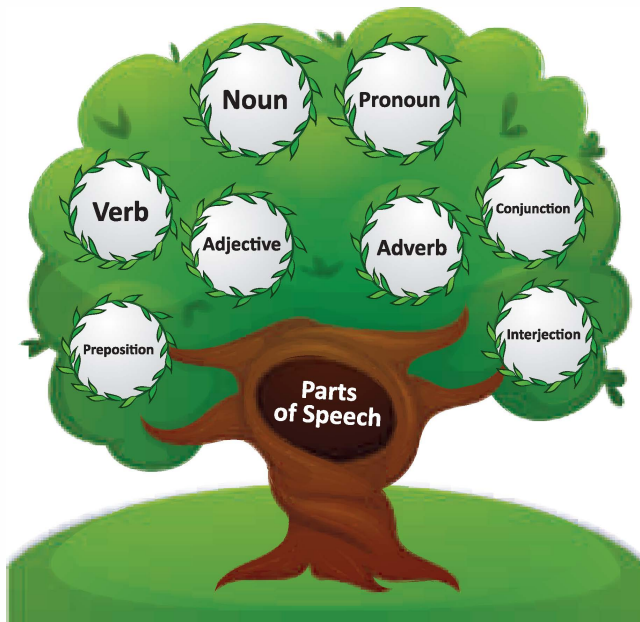
Exercise

Copy and complete the following sentences:

- i. Your father's sister is your _____.
- ii. Seun is the daughter of your brother. Seun is your _____.
- iii. Mrs Obinna is your mother's elder sister. Mrs Obinna is your _____.
- iv. Ebenezer is the last born of my sister. He is my _____.
- v. Bolanle is my aunt's daughter. Bolanle is my _____.

E. Grammar

Introduction to Parts of Speech



Parts of speech, also known as classes of words, can be described as the classification of words according to their functions in contexts. The part of speech of a word can best be identified if such a word is used in a sentence because a word can be used in different contexts performing different functions. For instance, the word 'head' can be used as follows:

- i. I have one head
- ii. My father heads a small company
- iii. I was at their head office.

In the above sentences 1, 2, and 3, 'head' has been used as a noun, a verb and an adjective respectively.

There are basically eight parts of speech or classes of words in English:

- i. **Noun:** A name of any person, animal, place, thing, quality, concept or idea, e.g. man, girl, goat, house, Abuja, beauty, etc.
- ii. **Pronoun:** A word used in place of a noun, e.g. he, she, it, me, them, mine, etc.
- iii. **Adjective:** A word used to qualify a noun or pronoun, e.g. nice, tall, red, happy, lazy, etc.
- iv. **Verb:** A word used to express an action or a state of being, e.g. go, dance, is, run, have, do, read, see, etc.
- v. **Adverb:** A word used to modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb, e.g. very, happily, quickly, sadly, often, frequently, etc.

- vi. **Preposition:** A word which shows the relationship between a noun and another word in a sentence, e.g. in, of, to, between, after, since, through, over, etc.
- vii. **Conjunction:** A word used to join two grammatical units together in a sentence, e.g. and, or, but, if, when, although, etc.
- viii. **Interjection:** A word used to express a sudden feeling of excitement or surprise, e.g. oh, ah, wow, hurray, etc.

Exercise 1

Name the part of speech of the word underlined in each of the following sentences:

- i. My elder sister is married to a Hausa man. _____ Noun _____
- ii. My best food is tuwo. _____
- iii. The boys were playing football. _____
- iv. He ate the food hungrily. _____
- v. The tall boy was rude. _____
- vi. Can you see the man waving at you? _____
- vii. The young lady inside the car is my friend. _____
- viii. She is Tolani's sister. _____
- ix. Biola and Ahmed are jolly friends. _____
- x. We are supposed to be patriotic citizens. _____

Exercise 2

From the options lettered A – D, choose the one that is the part of speech of the word underlined.

- i. My elder sister is a medical doctor. A. pronoun B. adjective C. noun D. adverb
- ii. The thief jumped over the fence. A. adjective B. verb C. pronoun D. preposition
- iii. The boy addressed the elderly man politely. A. adverb B. preposition C. noun D. adjective
- iv. My siblings are very nice and jovial. A. conjunction B. interjection C. preposition D. noun
- v. There was no one there to attend to us. A. adverb B. pronoun C. verb D. noun
- vi. He left the building through the exit. A. adverb B. noun C. verb D. adjective
- vii. She climbed the mountain slowly. A. verb B. noun C. pronoun D. adjective
- viii. He beat the girl because she was rude to him. A. interjection B. conjunction C. pronoun D. adverb
- ix. It was a big mistake to have revealed the secret to him. A. noun B. pronoun C. adjective D. preposition
- x. It was very hot last week. A. adjective B. noun C. adverb D. pronoun

F. Mechanics: Capitalisation

The English Language alphabet contains 26 letters which can be written in either capital letters (upper case) or small letters (lower case).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

Small letters (lower case)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

Capital letters are not often used except in certain situations. Capital letters are used in the following ways:

1. A sentence begins with a capital letter. Every word that begins a sentence (declarative, imperative, interrogative or exclamatory sentence) must start with a capital letter (i.e. the first letter of the first word).

Examples

- My name is Josh.*
- Did you see the man yesterday?*
- Please, stop going to a night party.*
- What a nice presentation!*

2. **Proper Nouns:** The first letter of specific name of a person, place, organisation, and, sometimes, things are always capitalised.

- Do you know **Alhaji Dangote**?
- She left for **Lagos** yesterday.
- I like **Rhodi**at for her intelligence.
- He attends **Holy Trinity Grammar School**.
- They work with **Reddot Publishing Firm**.

Note: The first letter of a proper noun is always capitalised regardless of its place of occurrence in a sentence (i.e. initial, middle or final position).

Examples

- Joe is my uncle. (initial position)*
- They went to **A**buja yesterday. (middle position)*
- She has never been to **I**badan. (final position)*

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences, using capital letters where appropriate.

1. the boy is playing football.
2. my father's name is adeoye.
3. dr lateef has two daughters and a son.
4. those girls are alhaji musa's daughters.
5. abdul and i are friends.
6. mr ezeogwu is the principal of city college, abeokuta.
7. she lives at no 22, kajola street, lagos.
8. asia is the largest continent and china is the most populous city in the world.
9. erekesan market is a popular market in akure, ondo state.
10. wait for him at kobiowu junction.

G. Writing

Understanding Writing

Writing is the act of putting words on paper or into a computer to share ideas, tell stories, or provide information. It involves using letters, punctuation, and sentences to communicate with others.

Types of Writing

- Narrative Writing:** This type tells a story, often with characters, a setting, and a plot. For instance, narrative writing involves writing about a magical adventure, a fun day at the park or how you spent your last holiday.
- Descriptive Writing:** Here, the writer paints a picture with words, describing scenes, people, or objects in detail. For instance, describing what a beautiful sunset looks like.
- Expository Writing:** This explains facts or information. It might include how-to guides or informative essays about topics like space or animals.
- Persuasive Writing:** This type tries to convince the reader to agree to a certain opinion or take action. An example could be writing a letter to support a cause you care about.
- Creative Writing:** This includes poems, stories, and other imaginative works that don't have strict rules. It lets the writer use their imagination freely.

Purpose of Writing

- Keeping a Record:** You can write to keep track of important events or daily happenings in a journal or diary.
- Remembering Details:** Writing is done to remember important information and events so you don't forget them.
- Building Skills:** Writing fulfills the purpose of practising spelling, grammar, and organization, which are important skills for school and life.
- Sharing Information:** You write to spread knowledge and facts, like 'how-to' instructions or interesting news.
- Expressing Feelings:** We write to share our emotions and experience, like in diaries or personal letters.
- Entertaining:** Stories and poems are meant to amuse and engage readers, offering them a break from their daily routine.
- Persuading Others:** Through writing, we can convince others to see things from our point of view or take certain actions.
- Documenting History:** Writing records events and experiences, helping us to remember and learn from the past.
- Learning and Teaching:** Writing helps us understand new concepts and teaches others what we have learnt.
- Connecting with Others:** It allows us to communicate with people far away or share ideas with a wider audience.

Exercise

- i. When you write a poem or a drama, what type of writing are you involved in?
- ii. State five purposes of writing.
- iii. Write a short composition about your favourite food.

H. Literature

Introduction to Literature

In general, literature refers to a body of written works, either published or unpublished, which educates, instructs, entertains and satirises. However, specifically, it is any work of art (poem, play or story) that reflects life. We say that literature mirrors life because it shows us what and how life is. By reading a story, poem or a play, we see life as it is through what the characters say.

Forms of Literature

There are two forms of literature - **ORAL LITERATURE** and **WRITTEN LITERATURE**.

Oral Literature

Oral Literature is any work of art that is communicated by word of mouth. In Africa and most parts of the world, the earliest form of literature was oral. Literature originated through traditional songs, dance, chants, village square plays and moonlight tales. Africans started writing down their experiences and thoughts when they started embracing education.

Oral literature now includes *myths, legends, folk tales, folklore, folk dance, parables, fables, fairy tales, epics, dirge, lyrics and elegy*. These are passed down through the words of mouth from one generation to another. Do you remember the tales your grandmother told you? That's oral literature.

Written Literature

Written literature is any work of art which is written down for people to read. Written literature includes stories, poems, plays and other forms which are written down.

Importance of Literature

Literature has several benefits. We gain a lot of things by listening to or reading poems, stories, essays and plays.

- i. Literature opens our eyes to the world around us. We can learn, ask questions, broaden our mind, and increase our knowledge.
- ii. It helps us to be vast in vocabulary. Through literature, we learn new words and expand our vocabulary. We use the new words when we communicate, in writing or in speech.
- iii. Literature gives us the opportunity to view the past. Through it, we know what happened before our birth.
- iv. It helps us to build our critical thinking skills. Through literature, we develop the ability to think creatively. When we read, we learn about characters, find themes, think about symbols and draw conclusions.
- v. Literature helps us to appreciate others' beliefs and cultures. When we read, listen or watch the stories of people who are not from our culture, we understand their experience and get a view into the mind and reasoning of other people.
- vi. It helps us to develop good writing skills. By reading widely, we are consciously or unconsciously developing our writing skills through which we can change our world.
- vii. Through essays, poems, short stories, novels, and other works of art, we learn to identify and deal with the issues that affect humanity.

Exercise

1. What is literature?
2. Mention the two forms of literature.
3. Give three importance of literature.
4. State two examples of oral literature.