

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



NATIONAL CURRICULUM FOR GRADES 10 TO 12

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

February 2011

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to ECSEL, UNESCO and all our partners for their immense contribution to this important task of revising and strengthening of the National Curriculum. Special thanks to USAID through LTTP for their funding and technical support in the harmonization or realignment of the curriculum. We extend sincere thanks and appreciation to the Bureau of Curriculum Development and Textbook Research, the National Curriculum Taskforce, and the subject specialists from various institutions for the level of professionalism that went into this exercise.

The revision and strengthening of our National Curriculum comes at a time when our nation is faced with the Herculean task or challenge of education transformation, national reconstruction, recovery and renewal in the aftermath of a devastating civil war. Hence, critical to this national challenge is the rebuilding of the education sector as Liberians can not achieve the desired socio-economic progress in the absence of a strong, vibrant and productive education and training system.

The revised national curriculum has two features which include the regular core subject areas of Mathematics, Science, Language Arts and Social Studies and emphasis is being given to the global challenge of HIV/AIDS, Peace, Citizenship, Human Rights and Environmental education. Secondly, the new curriculum is developed in line with international standards especially those practiced and enshrined in the curriculum of our sisterly Republic of Nigeria and Ghana who are also members of the West African Examinations Council (WAEC).

We wish to urge all our education partners including students, teachers, principals, proprietors of schools and members of school boards to use this curriculum in our schools to enhance quality and relevant instruction and to enable our students to be adequately prepared to take the West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examinations (WASSCE) come 2013 as envisaged by us in the education sector.

May I conclude by once again saying big thank-you to all those who contributed to make this project a success.

Hon. E. Othello Gongar

MINISTER

INTRODUCTION

The English Language is the official language of the country, and a high level of proficiency in its reading, writing, and speaking is required both for official and unofficial purposes. This curriculum for Grades 10 to 12 is designed, therefore, to enhance students' competencies in the basic elements of English Language, including lexis and structure, vocabulary, reading comprehension, summary, and the different aspects of English speech, among others.

A student-centred approach is emphasized in this curriculum. This is based on the firm belief that learning becomes more permanent, meaningful, and exciting when students themselves take ownership of the learning process. Teachers are, therefore, urged to contrive those classroom strategies that would engage students actively in the teaching/learning process.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

At the end of this course of study, students will, among other things, be able to:

- 1. Use correct English in its spoken and written forms.
- 2. Read and understand English with ease.
- 3. Write about incidents in English in forms appropriate to specific audiences and situations.
- 4. Comply with rules of grammar, spelling and punctuation
- 5. Use an acceptable pronunciation that can be understood by others

PERIOD: \underline{I}

GRADE: <u>10</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. Identify Nouns and Pronouns correctly;

2. Use nouns and pronouns effectively in oral and written English;3. Classify nouns and pronouns.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
			RESOURCES	
Ability to identify, classify	1. Nouns;	1. Point out that words that name things,	A. Primary Text	Pencil and paper
and use nouns and pronouns	a) Common and Proper	places, persons, and ideas are nouns;	N. Grant & A B K	tests for students to:
correctly	b) Concrete and Abstract	ask students to give examples of these	Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway	
	c) Singular and Plural	nouns; ask students to list the	to English for Senior	a) Identify Nouns
Greater appreciation of the	d) Compound and collective	different kinds of nouns.	Secondary Schools	and Pronouns
need for the proper use of	e) Countable and Uncountable		(Students' Books 1, 2	correctly;
nouns and pronouns	2. Narration: Autobiographical	2. Emphasize that pronouns replace	&3) (Longman &	
	Writing	nouns; ask students to give examples	Sedco, 2007)	b) use nouns and
	3. Pronouns(Antecedents of Pronouns)	of words that stand in for nouns;	B. Secondary Texts	pronouns
	a) Personal Pronouns	discuss pronouns and their	Senior Secondary Guide	effectively in
	b) Possessive Pronouns	antecedents; help students to	English - Pearson	oral and written
	c) Indefinite Pronouns	understand the more difficult concepts	C. Other	English;
	d) Relative Pronouns	of pronouns standing for entire groups	Resources/Supplement	
	e) Intensive and Reflexive Pronouns	of words and antecedents that follow	ary Readings	c) classify nouns
	f) Demonstrative Pronouns	pronouns.	• W. Stannard Allen,	and pronouns
	g) Interrogative Pronouns		Living English	_

4. Narration: Short Story 5. Vocabulary Development a) Definition of nouns and pronouns. b) Identify and use in sentences. c) Identify and use the kinds of nouns and pronouns correctly in spoken and written English	 3. Vocabulary Development: Students should be given at least five words every week to learn their spellings and meanings and be able to use them in sentences. 4. Review study skills and note taking. 	Structure for Schools (Longman, 2008) T.J. Fitikides, Common Mistakes in English (Longman, 2000) Writing and Grammar Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's Editions Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5 th Edition) Workbooks Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory	• Quizzes, Class work, Homework/Assignments, Oral Presentations, and Debates.
---	---	--	---

PERIOD: II

GRADE: <u>10</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: VERBS – PART 1

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. To identify action verbs and how they are used;

- 2. to distinguish between visible and mental action verbs;
- 3. to distinguish between transitive and intransitive verbs;
- 4. to identify helping verbs and how they are used;
- 5. to use the different tenses of verbs correctly;
- 6. to write effective descriptive essays.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS		ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS / RESOURCES	EVALUATION
Demonstrate greater competence in the use of verbs when speaking or writing.	 1. Verbs- Part 1 a) Action Verbs/Transitive and Intransitive b) Linking Verbs. c) Helping and Modal auxiliaries d) Tenses of Verbs (present, past and future) 2. Progressive forms of Verbs a) Descriptive Writing b) Narrative Writing 	1. 2. 3.	Have students discuss pictures with various actions and point out the action words, whether visible or mental, in their discussion; Emphasize to students that sentences with transitive verbs have objects that receive the action of the verb and that intransitive verbs do not; have students distinguish between the main and	A. Primary Text N. Grant & A B K Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway to English for Senior Secondary Schools (Students' Books 1, 2 &3) (Longman & Sedco, 2007) B. Secondary Texts Senior Secondary Guide English - Pearson C. Other Resources/Supplementary Readings • W. Stannard Allen,	 Present different written pieces for students to: Identify action verbs and how they are used; distinguish between visible and mental action

helping verbs in a passage;	Living English Structure	verbs;
4. have students construct sentences using the three verb tenses;5. Help students go through the	for Schools (Longman, 2008) T.J. Fitikides, Common Mistakes in English (Longman, 2000)	 distinguish between transitive and intransitive verbs;
writing process and have them develop given topics into descriptive essays.	Writing and Grammar Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's Teacher's	 identify helping verbs and how they are used;
	 Editions Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5th Edition) 	 Quizzes, Class work, Homework/As signments, Oral
	Workbooks	Presentations, and Debates.
	Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs	
	Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory	

PERIOD: III

GRADE: <u>10</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: VERBS – PART2

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. To use the perfect tenses of verbs correctly;

- 2. distinguish between regular and irregular verbs and how they form their past tenses;
- 3. recognize adjectives and state how they modify nouns and pronouns;
- 4. distinguish between definite and indefinite articles;
- 5. recognize adverbs and understand how they modify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs;
- 6. use adjectives and adverbs appropriately to make writing vivid or precise;
- 7. write persuasive essays using the relevant mechanics.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
			RESOURCES	
Ability to speak and write	1. Verbs- Part 2.	1. Explain and demonstrate to students	A. Primary Text	 Written
using verbs correctly.	a) Tenses (present perfect, past perfect	the perfect tenses of verbs,	N. Grant & A B K	assignments for
	and future perfect tenses)		Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway	students to:
	b) Regular Verbs.	2. Have them construct sentences using	to English for Senior	
	c) Irregular Verbs	the perfect tenses;	Secondary Schools	• Use the perfect
	d) Adjectives:		(Students' Books 1, 2	tenses of verbs
	e) Proper Adjectives	3. Give a list of regular and irregular	&3) (Longman &	correctly;
	f) Compound Adjectives.	verbs to students, explaining how	Sedco, 2007)	·
	g) Articles	their past tense is formed;	B. Secondary Texts	 Distinguish
	h) Adverbs	4. Students to construct sentences using	Senior Secondary	between regular
	1. Comparative and Superlative forms	regular and irregular verbs in their	Guide English - Pearson	and irregular
	a) Persuasion: Persuasive Essay	present and past tenses;	C. Other	verbs and how
			Resources/Supplement	they form their

	5.
	6.
	7.
	8.
	0
	9.
	10.
	11.

- Emphasize that adjectives can modify, or describe, only nouns and pronouns;
- 6. Students to give more examples of adjectives; and to construct sentences asking the questions *what kind?*, *which one?*, *how much?*, *or how many?*(teacher gives an example for clarification and implementation);
- 7. Teacher takes students outside of classroom and have them look around their surrounds and describe what they see, and later identify the adjectives from their descriptions;
- 8. Discuss the four questions adverbs answer (where? When? In what way? To what extent?);
- 9. Explain that only certain adverbs can modify adjectives and adverbs;
- 10. Teacher demonstrates at least one example of adverb modifying verb, adjective, and adverb; stress that the only certain way to recognize an adverb is to examine the parts of speech of the words in a sentence;
- 11. Teacher gives a sample passage of persuasive writing and have them discuss the issues involved:

ary Readings

- W. Stannard Allen, Living English Structure for Schools (Longman, 2008)
- T.J. Fitikides, Common Mistakes in English (Longman, 2000)
- Writing and
 Grammar-- Communication in
 Action, Prentice
 Hall Teacher's and
 Student's
 Editions
- Longman
 Dictionary of
 Contemporary
 English (5th Edition)
- Workbooks
- Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs
- Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory

- past tenses;
- Recognize adjectives and state how they modify nouns and pronouns;
- Distinguish between definite and indefinite articles;
- Recognize
 adverbs and
 understand how
 they modify
 verbs,
 adjectives, and
 adverbs:
- Use adjectives and adverbs appropriately to make writing vivid or precise;
- Write persuasive essays using the relevant mechanics.
- Quizzes, Class work,

PERIOD: IV

GRADE: <u>10</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

- 1. Recognize that a prepositional phrase consists of a preposition and a noun or pronoun;
- 2. distinguish prepositions with their objects from adverbs;
- 3. identify coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions;
- 4. correctly recognize and use conjunctive adverbs;
- 5. demonstrate that interjections express feelings or emotions and function independently of a sentence.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES MATERIALS / RESOURCES		EVALUATION	
Demonstrate the correct use of prepositions, conjunctions and interjections in written and spoken English.	1. Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections. A. Prepositions: a) Prepositions and prepositional phrases. b) Telling prepositions and Adverbs apart B. Conjunctions: a) Coordinating conjunctions; b) Correlative conjunctions; c) Subordinating conjunctions; d) Conjunctive adverbs C. Interjections: a) Persuasion: Advertisement	1. 2. 3.	Teacher explains that prepositions perform the important task of relating words in a sentence. They help to show relationships between separate things, including location, direction, cause, and possession. Teacher writes sentences on the board and gets students identify the preposition in each sentence. Then have them point out the two things that are related by the preposition and the type of relationship that is shown. Teacher writes sentences on the board omitting the conjunctions and encourages students to supply the conjunctions to complete the sentences; Gets students to identify that the missing words are conjunctions. Explains to students that the common function of all coordinating conjunctions is to join similar kinds or groups of words.		Short answer tests to get students to: Identify prepositional phrases. Distinguish prepositions with their objects from adverbs. Identify coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions. Correctly recognize and use conjunctive adverbs. Demonstrate that interjections express feelings
		5.	Asks students to point out the different types of conjunctions (coordinating, correlative, and	Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's	or emotions and function independently

subordinating). Teacher may give	Editions	of a sentence.
examples of the kinds of		
conjunctions where students fall	• Longman	 Quizzes, Class
short.	Dictionary of	work,
6. Teacher explains what a conjunctive	Contemporary English (5 th Edition)	Homework/Assi
adverb is, and gives several	English (3 Edition)	gnments, Oral
examples; have students identify	Workbooks	Presentations, and Debates.
conjunctive adverbs in given	• WOIKDOOKS	and Debates.
sentences and let them explain the	Audio/Visual	
correlation between the two ideas (English lesson	
contrast, similarity, emphasis).	DVDs	
7. Teacher writes sentences with	Fully Equipped	
interjections and gets students to	Library and	
discuss the feelings or emotions	Laboratory	
expressed in them.		
8. Teacher explains to students that		
interjections are small in size, but		
they carry strong emotional weight.		
Unlike other parts of speech,		
interjections do not have		
grammatical connections to other		
words in a sentence.		
9. Encourages students to construct		
sentences using prepositions,		
conjunctions and interjections.		

PERIOD: V

GRADE: <u>10</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: BASIC SENTENCE PARTS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

- 1. Identify simple subject and predicate in a sentence.
- 2. Identify complete subject and predicate in a sentence.
- 3. Recognize compound subjects and verbs.
- 4. Find subjects in orders, directions and questions.
- 5. Find subjects in sentences beginning with *Here*, *There* or *it*.
- 6. Find subjects in sentences with inverted word order

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS / RESOURCES	EVALUATION
Construct sentences that contain the basic parts.	 1. Basic Sentence parts: a) Subject and Predicate. b) Simple subject and predicate. c) Compound subject and predicate. d) Sentence Fragments. 2. Sentence Structures/Types: a) Simple sentence a) Compound sentence b) Complex sentence; c) Compound-Complex; 	1. Start by advising students that they will sometimes see words in between the subject and the verb. Such words may be part of the subject or the predicate. In this case if a word modifies the verb it is part of the predicate; if not, it is part of the subject. E.g. She deliberately failed to do her work; She failed deliberately to do her work.	A. Primary Text N. Grant & A B K Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway to English for Senior Secondary Schools (Students' Books 1, 2 &3) (Longman & Sedco, 2007) B. Secondary Texts Senior Secondary Guide English - Pearson C. Other	Supply sentence of different types, and ask students to: • Identify simple subject and predicate in a sentence. • Identify complete
	3. Sentence Functions:a) Declarativeb) Interrogative	2. Explain that a complete subject can contain several nouns or pronouns; students should always find the verb and then look back to see	Resources/Supplementary Readings W. Stannard Allen, Living English Structure	subject and predicate in a sentence.

c) Imperative		which noun is performing the		for Schools (Longman,	
d) Exclamatory		action or is in the condition		2008)	ı
4. Complements		described by the verb. (e.g. The	•	T.J. Fitikides, Common	i.
4. Complements;		man in the red coat <i>kicked</i> the ball		Mistakes in English	Ī
a) Direct objects		outside.).		(Longman, 2000)	Ī
b) Indirect objects	2	T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Ī
	3.	Teacher explains what a compound	•	Writing and Grammar	Ī
5. Subject-Verb Agreement		subject is, as well as a compound		- Communication in	Ī
A. Phrases		verb.		Action, Prentice Hall	Ī
a) Noun phrase	,			Teacher's and	i.
D. W. L. L	4.	Teacher writes examples of each		Student's	Ī
B. <u>Verb phrases</u>		type: orders, directions, and		Editions	Ī
a) Diagramming sentences		questions.			i.
b) Persuasion: Advertisement	_		•	Longman Dictionary of	i.
c) Literature(apply literary	5.	Teacher writes sentences beginning		Contemporary English	i.
terms in the discussions)		with <i>here</i> , <i>there</i> , and <i>it</i> has students		(5 th Edition)	i.
		construct their own sentences.			i.
		T1	•	Workbooks	i.
	6.	Teacher writes sentences with			i.
		inverted word order and have	•	Audio/Visual English	i.
		students identify the subject and		lesson DVDs	i.
		verb. (E.g. Soon after the rain the children <i>came</i> home.).			ı
		cinuten came nome.).	•	Fully Equipped Library	ı.
	7	Students encouraged constructing		and Laboratory	Ī
	/.	more sentences of their own.			ı.
		more sentences of their own.			Ì

- Recognize compound subjects and verbs.
- Find subjects in orders, directions and questions.
- Find subjects in sentences beginning with *Here*, *There* or *it*.
- Find the subjects in sentences with inverted word order
- Quizzes, Class work, Homework/As signments, Oral Presentations, and Debates.

PERIOD: VI

GRADE: <u>10</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR/TOPIC: PHRASES

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. Recognize phrases and the kinds of phrases in sentences.

- 2. Recognize prepositional phrases in sentences and distinguish between adjective and adverb phrases.
- 3. Identify appositives and appositive phrases and the words they name.
- 4. Recognize participle and participial phrases in sentences.
- 5. Identify gerunds and gerund phrases in sentences.
- 6. Identify infinitives and infinitive phrases in sentences.
- 7. Distinguish between independent and subordinate clauses.
- 8. Write effective comparison-and-contrast essays.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
			RESOURCES	
Demonstrated	1. Phrases	1. Teacher explains what phrases are and gives	A. Primary Text	Provide for exercises
ability to use correct	a) Noun phrase	several examples.	N. Grant & A B K	for students to:
English phrases in	b) Verb phrase		Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway	
written and spoken	2. Verbal Phrases	2. Students encouraged brainstorming more	to English for Senior	 Recognize
English.	a) Participle Phrase	examples and using them in sentences.	Secondary Schools	phrases and the
	b) Gerund Phrase		(Students' Books 1, 2	kinds of phrases
	c) Infinitive Phrase	3. Teacher emphasizes the difference between	&3) (Longman & Sedco,	in sentences.
		noun and verb phrases(The hardworking	2007)	
	3. Phrasal Verbs;	and honest girl was awarded a prize(noun	B. Secondary Texts	 Recognize
	4. Verb followed by a preposition	phrase);They will sing_in the morning (verb	Senior Secondary Guide	prepositional
	or adverb: Examples –ran-across,	phrase);	English - Pearson	phrases in
	broke down, get away.		C. Other	sentences and

5. Prepositional Phrases;

6. Clauses:

- a) Independent Clauses;
 - b) Dependent Clauses
 - c) Noun Clauses
 - d) Adjective Clauses
 - e) Adverb Clauses

7. Exposition: Comparison -and contrast

Essay

8. Literature

- 4. Teacher explains what prepositional phrases are; emphasizes to students that adjective and adverb phrases derive from prepositional phrases. Examples provided, and students encouraged generating their own examples.
- 5. Teacher explains what appositives are, and have students identify them in sentences; also give examples of appositive phrases in sentences and have students brainstorm more examples using their own sentences.
- 6. Teacher explains what gerunds, infinitives, and participles are in sentences and gives examples; also gives explanation on what gerund, infinitive, and participle phrases are and how to identify them in sentences; students must actively and correctly identify and use gerund, infinitive, and participle phrases in sentences of their own.
- 7. Teacher emphasizes that these three phrases are classified as verbal phrases and they may function as noun, adjective, or adverb.
- 8. Teacher discusses with students how to write a comparison-and-contrast essay and the writing process involved; students must provide and develop topics of their own in writing comparison-and-contrast essays.
- 9. Note: All writing activities must be done within the context of grammar skills.

Resources/Supplementa ry Readings

- W. Stannard Allen, Living English Structure for Schools (Longman, 2008)
- T.J. Fitikides,

 Common Mistakes in

 English (Longman,
 2000)
- Writing and
 Grammar-- Communication in
 Action, Prentice Hall
 Teacher's and
 Student's
 Editions
- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5th Edition)
- Workbooks
- Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs
- Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory

- distinguish between adjective and adverb phrases.
- Identify appositives and appositive phrases and the words they name.
- Recognize participle and participial phrases in sentences.
- Identify gerunds and gerund phrases in sentences.
- Identify infinitives and infinitive phrases in sentences.
- Distinguish between independent and subordinate clauses.

		Write effective comparison- and-contrast essays.
		• Quizzes, Class work, Homework/Assi gnments, Oral Presentations, and Debates.

PERIOD: <u>I</u>

GRADE: <u>11</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: VERB USAGE – PART 1

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

- 1. Write effective Cause-and-Effect exposition.
- 2. Identify a simple cause-and-effect essay.
- 3. Use the five forms of verbs correctly.
- 4. Identify and use the six tenses of verb correctly, including the progressive forms.
- **5.** Write effective book reports.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS / RESOURCES	EVALUATION
Demonstrated ability to use verbs correctly. Greater appreciation for the writing and using correct verbs.	1. Exposition: Cause-and-effect Essay in the context of literature 2. Verb usage - Part 1 This unit deals with using verbs correctly; it should be-The boys have begun to work. 1. The five forms of a verb: a) Base form: Start. b) s/form: starts c) ing form: starting d) Past tense: started e) Past Participle: has/have started 2. Using the six tenses of verb correctly(including the progressive forms) 3. Writing book reports in the context of literature	Students should be given a cause- and-effect passage to identify the cause and effect of a stated problem. Teacher gives students topics on contemporary issues and gets them to develop those topics into a cause-and-effect essay. Have students read a passage from any given text and identify as many verb tenses as possible; teacher, in collaboration with students, then classifies the identified verbs into the six verb tenses. Have students write sentences using the six tenses of verb. Students read a short story and explain what the story is about; they must identify the main idea of the story as well as the conclusion; they then write a book report using the standard format.	A. Primary Text N. Grant & A B K Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway to English for Senior Secondary Schools (Students' Books 1, 2 & 3) (Longman & Sedco, 2007) B. Secondary Texts Senior Secondary Guide English - Pearson C. Other Resources/Suppleme ntary Readings • W. Stannard Allen, Living English Structure for Schools (Longman, 2008) • T.J. Fitikides, Common Mistakes in English (Longman, 2000) • Writing and Grammar Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's	Provide exercises for students to: Write effective Cause-and-Effect exposition. Identify a simple cause-and-effect essay. Use the five forms of verbs correctly. Identify and use the six tenses of verb correctly, including the progressive forms. Write effective book reports. Quizzes, Class work, Homework/As

			and Student's Editions Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5 th Edition) Workbooks Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory	signments, Oral Presentations, and Debates.
--	--	--	--	---

PERIOD: II

GRADE: <u>11</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: VERB USAGE – PART 2

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. Conjugate verbs in the six tenses.

- 2. Identify the active and passive voices in sentences; to construct sentences using the active and passive voices.
- 3. Write effective paragraphs using the elements of a paragraph.
- 4. Use the mechanics of writing effectively.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
		RESOURCES	
Write good pieces	1. Verb usage –Part 2	1. Teacher reviews previous lesson on A. Primary Text	Paper and pencil
in English using	A. Conjugate verbs in the six tenses	the six tenses of verb; have students N. Grant & A B K	exercises for students
appropriate verbs.	B. Distinguish between active and	use the six tenses of verb in sentences; Dadzie (Eds.)	to:
	passive voices and when it is	students then conjugate the six tenses Gateway to English	
	appropriate to use either of them	using very simple sentences. for Senior Secondary	 Conjugate
		Schools (Students'	verbs in the six
	2. Building sentences with one-word	2. Teacher must give detailed Books 1, 2 & 3)	tenses.
	auxiliaries	explanation of how to conjugate the (Longman & Sedco,	
		six tenses of verb. 2007)	 Identify the
	3. Writing Paragraph	B. Secondary Texts	active and
	a) The topic sentence	3. Teacher must introduce the few verbs Senior Secondary	passive voices
	b) The body	that are irregular in the present tense. Guide English -	in sentences;
	c) The conclusion	The verbs <i>be</i> and have are highly Pearson	to construct
	d) Unity	irregular. <i>Do</i> and go take the ending – C. Other	sentences
	e) Coherence	es in the third-person singular; he Resources/Suppleme	using the
	f) Proofreading	does, she goes. Verbs whose present <u>ntary Readings</u>	active and

1. Mechanics 2. Misspell words 3. Grammatical errors: run-on sentences; sentence fragments; shift in pronouns; wrong capitalization & abbreviation	principal part ends in y(such as fly, cry, try, pry) change the y to I and then add –es for the third-person singular: he cries, she tries, it flies. 4. Teacher explains that in order to conjugate the perfect tenses, students need to know the principal parts of the verb have. In order to conjugate the progressive tenses, they also need to know the principal parts of the verb be. These are the two least regular verbs in the English language. Urge students to memorize these verbs in all their tenses 5. Students encouraged to read a short paragraph and identify the sentence with the main idea; must develop topic sentences from examples studied and write effective paragraphs using unity, coherence as well as the mechanics of proofreading.	English Structure for Schools (Longman, 2008) T.J. Fitikides, Common Mistakes in English (Longman, 2000) Writing and Grammar Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's Editions	 Write effective paragraphs using the elements of a paragraph. Use the mechanics of writing effectively. Quizzes, Class work, Homework/As signments, Oral Presentations, and Debates.
--	---	--	--

PERIOD: III

GRADE: <u>11</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: VERB USAGE – PART 3

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. Use verbs in the past progressive, present simple, and past simple, past continuous, and future tenses.

- 2. Identify the thesis statement of the essay.
- 3. Use the dictionary effectively in defining words.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES		MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
				RESOURCES	
More proficient use of	1. Verb usage –Part 3	1.	Working in small groups, ask	A. Primary Text	Provide exercises for
verbs in spoken and written	a) Using past continuous (progressive)		students to identify verb tenses	N. Grant & A B K	students to:
English.	e.g. I am working. (use only for actions		listed in the outcomes of a few	Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway	
	and happenings; note: some verbs are not		sentences.	to English for Senior	• Use verbs in the
	action verbs, e.g. seem, believe, love,	2.	Teacher must write sentences on the	Secondary Schools	past
	hate etc these are not used in the		board using the various tenses	(Students' Books 1, 2	progressive,
	continuous tenses)		listed.	&3) (Longman &	present simple,
				Sedco, 2007)	and past simple,
	b) Using present simple; e.g. she rides	3.	Teacher must first explain what a	B. Secondary Texts	past continuous,
	taxi to work every day(for things in		thesis statement is, and get students	Senior Secondary	and future
	general or things that happen		to read the introduction a given	Guide English -	tenses.
	regularly)		essay and identify the statement	Pearson	
			with the central idea.	C. Other	 Identify the
	c) Past simple; e.g. he walked to go.			Resources/Supplemen	thesis statement
	(Ends in ed; but some verbs are	4.	3 11 C	tary Readings	of the essay.
	irregular; they do not end in ed).		ideas in each body part that relates	• W. Stannard Allen,	
			to the thesis statement;	Living English	• Use the

d) Heina	g past continuous; I was doing			C	tructure for	dictionary
my home	_	5.	Students must identify the		chools (Longman,	effectively in
2. Writing		٦.	concluding paragraph;		008)	defining words.
S	cting writing topics		concluding paragraph,		J. Fitikides,	defining words.
	thesis statement	6.	Teacher gives a series of topics for		Common Mistakes	Quizzes, Class
,	He is playing football on	0.	students to select and formulate a			work,
	ternoon (He has not yet played.)		thesis statement and then develop it.		n English	Homework/Assi
-	omorrow. (I have not yet gone.)		thesis statement and then develop it.	(1	Longman, 2000)	
	we use I will when we decide to	7.	Teacher demonstrates using the	***	17 '4' 1	gnments, Oral
		7.	dictionary, and encourages students		Vriting and	Presentations,
come to see	g at the of speaking. (I will		to define a list of words using the		Frammar	and Debates.
come to see	you.)		skills demonstrated.		Communication in	
a)The engan	ization of the essay		skins demonstrated.	1	ction, Prentice	
c) The organi	ization of the essay i. Introduction				Iall Teacher's and	
	ii. Body				tudent's	
				E	ditions	
d) Units				_		
d) Unity					ongman	
,	erence				Dictionary of	
f) Mecl	hanics			1	Contemporary	
2 D'4'				1	nglish (5 th	
3. Dictiona				E	dition)	
	Words arranged in alphabetical					
	order			• V	Vorkbooks	
	Using guide words at the top of					
	every dictionary page			• A	Audio/Visual	
Finding the	meaning of each word			E	Inglish lesson	
	1. Part of speech			D	OVDs	
	2. More than one					
	meaning			• F	ully Equipped	
	3. Plural and			1	ibrary and	
	singular			L	aboratory	
					•	

PERIOD: IV

GRADE: <u>11</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR/TOPIC: VOCABULARY AND SPELLING

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

- Use context clues in learning vocabulary.
 Define synonyms, antonyms, and homophones.
- 3. Define and prefix, root, and suffix to learn words.

4. Apply spelling rules.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS ACTIVITIES		MATERIALS /	EVALUATION	
				RESOURCES	
1. Improved ability to use	1. Vocabulary and Spelling	1.	Encourage students to give	A. Primary Text	Create exercises for
the dictionary.	a) Word Analysis		examples of sentences containing	N. Grant & A B K	students to:
	b) Root and Meaning		difficult words and context clues	Dadzie (Eds.)	
2. Improved vocabulary	c) Affixes		for them.	Gateway to English	 Use context
and spelling skills.	i) Prefixes and meaning			for Senior Secondary	clues in
	ii) Suffixes and meaning	2.	Have students take turns making	Schools (Students'	learning
	a) Synonyms, Antonyms, and		up sentences with context clues	Books 1, 2 &3)	vocabulary.
	Homophones/Homographs		but leaving out an unfamiliar	(Longman & Sedco,	
	1. Using Context Clues		word. Have other students	2007)	 Define
	2. Spelling Rules		substitute words until they supply	B. Secondary Texts	synonyms,
	iii) Commonly Misspelled Words		the missing word. (E.g. My	Senior Secondary	antonyms, and
			pet changes colors to match	Guide English -	homophones.

his surr	oundings. (chameleon)	Pearson	
ins suit	Januaria Citation (Citation)	C. Other	 Define and
3. Briefly	review synonyms,	Resources/Suppleme	
•			prefix, root,
•	ns, and homophones,	ntary Readings	and suffix to
_	sure that students know	• W. Stannard Allen,	learn words.
the diffe		Living English	
	ords on the board and have	Structure for	 Apply spelling
	s to come up with a	Schools	rules.
synonyi	n for each. Do likewise	(Longman, 2008)	
with an	conyms and homophones.	• T.J. Fitikides,	 Quizzes, Class
	•	Common Mistakes	work,
5. Review	with students that another	in English	Homework/As
	figure out the meaning of	(Longman, 2000)	
•	miliar word is to analyze	(Longman, 2000)	signments, Oral
	. Many words in English	337 '.' 1	
-	om ancient Greek and	 Writing and 	Presentation
		Grammar	Debates.
	ne languages of the Roman	Communication in	
Empire		Action, Prentice	
		Hall Teacher's	
	e the common prefixes	and Student's	
_	tudents to come up with	Editions	
addition	al examples of words		
beginni	ng with the prefixes given.	 Longman 	
		Dictionary of	
7. Write w	ords on the board	Contemporary	
	ng with prefixes and ask	English (5 th	
	to define them.	,	
Student	to define them.	Edition)	
8. Explore	the use of roots as a way		
	the use of roots as a way	 Workbooks 	
	ng out the meanings of		
unfamil	iar words.	 Audio/Visual 	
		English lesson	
	ne ten common roots on the	DVDs	
board a	nd ask students to suggest	2,20	

10. Explain the base word Review that	Library Laborat and a root word. t suffixes have an use: They can tell the	
have suffix	s on the board that endings and have entify the part of	
words f Knowin very he b. Review plurals. c. Write s (at leas	to students that many follow spelling rules. In these rules can be applyed by the rules for regular	

PERIOD: IV

GRADE: <u>11</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR/TOPIC: LIBRARY SKILLS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. Use the card catalog or on-line catalog to find information in the library.

2. Provide correct answers to comprehension and critical thinking questions from given text.

3. Apply the various reading methods to get meaning from reading passages.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS		ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
				RESOURCES	
More efficient use of the	1. Library Skills	1.	Demonstrate the use of card	A. Primary Text	Practical exercises for
library.	A. Using Card Catalog/Online Catalog		catalog to find material in the	N. Grant & A B K Dadzie	students to:
	to find materials in the library		library.	(Eds.) Gateway to English	
Development of critical	a) Call number			for Senior Secondary	 Use the card
thinking and reading	b) Information in the catalog	2.	Encourage students to role	Schools (Students' Books 1,	catalog or on-
skills.	B. Materials In the Library		play finding material in the	2 &3) (Longman & Sedco,	line catalog to
	2. Reading Comprehension		library.	2007)	find
	A. Answering reading comprehension			B. Secondary Texts	information in
	questions	3.	Organize a class visit to the	Senior Secondary Guide	the library.
	a) Direct questions		nearest library.	English - Pearson	-
	b) Critical thinking			C. Other	 Provide correct
	questions	4.	Provide a reading passage for	Resources/Supplementary	answers to
	B. Active Reading		students to read and answer	<u>Readings</u>	comprehension
	a) Activity before reading		comprehension questions.	W. Stannard Allen,	and critical
	b) Activity when reading			Living English Structure	thinking
	c) Activity after reading	5.	Explain each of the reading	for Schools (Longman,	questions from
	C. Scanning		methods listed in the	2008)	given text.
	D. Skimming		contents.	• T.J. Fitikides, <i>Common</i>	

	E. SQ4R Method(Survey, question, read, record, recite, review)		 Mistakes in English (Longman, 2000) Writing and Grammar - Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's Editions Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5th Edition) Workbooks Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory 	 Apply the various reading methods to get meaning from reading passages. Quizzes, Class work, Homework/As signments, Oral Presentations, and Debates.
--	--	--	---	---

PERIOD: <u>VI</u>

GRADE: <u>11</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: LETTER WRITING

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. Recognize the five parts of formal and informal letters.

2. Identify acceptable forms for letters.

OUTCOMES /	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
OBJECTIVES			RESOURCES	
Improved skills in writing formal and informal letters. Improved reading and speaking skills	1. Letter Writing a) Informal Letter b) Formal/Business Letter c) Letter of Application d) Letter of Excuse/Request/Thanks 2. Speech Writing 3. Report Writing 4. Oral Reading/Speaking 5. Listening to Speeches and 6. Oral Presentations For Critical Evaluation	Explain parts of formal and informal letters.(heading, inside address, salutation, body and closing).	A. Primary Text N. Grant & A B K Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway to English for Senior Secondary Schools (Students' Books 1, 2 &3) (Longman & Sedco, 2007) B. Secondary Texts Senior Secondary Guide English - Pearson C. Other Resources/Supplementary Readings • W. Stannard Allen, Living English Structure for Schools (Longman, 2008) • T.J. Fitikides, Common Mistakes in English (Longman, 2000)	 Practical exercises for students to write different kinds of letters. Quizzes, Class work, Homework/Assi gnments, Oral Presentations, and Debates.
			Writing and Grammar	

Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's Editions
Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5 th Edition)
Workbooks
Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs
Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory

PERIOD: <u>I</u>

GRADE: <u>12</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: THE THREE CASES / VERB USAGE - PART 4

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

- 1. Effectively do speech writing and use the perfect tenses.
- 2. Differentiate among the three cases of nouns and pronouns.
- 3. Recognize different kinds of speeches.
- 4. Prepare and present speeches.
- 5. Summarize a passage

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS / RESOURCES	EVALUATION
Improved ability to write and present speeches.	1. The three cases: Nominative, Objective and Possessive. 2. Verb Usage Part 4 Perfect tenses a) Present Perfect b) Present Perfect Progressive c) Past Perfect d) Past Perfect Progressive e) Future Perfect f) Future Perfect Progressive 3. Speech Writing 4. Summary Writing	 Teacher explains and demonstrates each of the <i>three cases</i>. Students are to identify cases in series of sentences. In a contrived scenario, students are asked to use the appropriate tense. Students are given texts to read and summarize. Students are given samples of different kinds of speeches(informative, persuasive entertaining and extemporaneous), and encouraged to identify how they differ Exercises in the writing of different kinds of speeches are given to students 	 A. Primary Text N. Grant & A B K Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway to English for Senior Secondary Schools (Students' Books 1, 2 & 3) (Longman & Sedco, 2007) B. Secondary Texts Senior Secondary Guide English - Pearson C. Other Resources/Supplementary Readings W. Stannard Allen, Living English Structure for Schools (Longman, 2008) T.J. Fitikides, Common Mistakes in English (Longman, 2000) Writing and Grammar Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's Editions Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5th Edition) Workbooks Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory 	 Write speeches and use the perfect tenses. Differentiate among the three cases of nouns and pronouns. Recognize different kinds of speeches. Summarize a passage Quizzes, Class work, Homework/As signments, Oral Presentations, and Debates.

PERIOD: II

GRADE: 12

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: REVIEW ESSAY WRITING / CREATIVE WRITING / REVIEW VERB USAGE

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. Create an original work of art such as a poem, a story, a play or a novel.

- 2. Further demonstrate effective speech writing and use of the perfect tenses.
- 3. Further recognize different kinds of speeches.
- 4. Demonstrate the ability to prepare and present speeches.

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
			RESOURCES	
Creation of an	1. Review Essay Writing	1. Students are encouraged to write	A. Primary Text	• Exercises for the
original work of	a) Creative Writing	poems, plays or short stories	N. Grant & A B K Dadzie (Eds.)	preparation and
literary art.	b) Review Verb Usage	using their imagination and	Gateway to English for Senior	presentation of
	2. Five forms/principal parts of a	creativity.	Secondary Schools (Students'	original works –
	verb		Books 1, 2 & 3) (Longman &	speeches, poems,
	a) Present simple	2. Teacher provides for Students to	Sedco, 2007)	plays, and
	b) Past Simple	have more practice in using the	B. Secondary Texts	speeches.
	c) Future simple	tenses.	Senior Secondary Guide English -	_
	d) Present perfect		Pearson	• Quiz, Class work,
	e) Past Perfect		C. Other	Homework/
	f) Future Perfect		Resources/Supplementary	Assignments,
			Readings	Oral
			W. Stannard Allen, <i>Living</i>	Presentations,
			English Structure for Schools	

	(Longman, 2008)	and Debates.
	• T.J. Fitikides, <i>Common</i>	
	Mistakes in English (Longman,	
	2000)	
	Writing and Grammar	
	Communication in Action,	
	Prentice Hall Teacher's and	
	Student's	
	Editions	
	 Longman Dictionary of 	
	Contemporary English (5 th	
	Edition)	
	 Workbooks 	
	Audio/Visual English lesson	
	DVDs	
	 Fully Equipped Library and 	
	Laboratory	

PERIOD: III

GRADE: <u>12</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: REVIEW PHRASAL VERBS / REVIEW COMMON

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:
 1. Spell and use difficult/troublesome words correctly.
 - 2. Develop and deliver public speeches

OUTCOMES / OBJECTIVES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS / RESOURCES	EVALUATION
Improved spelling ability, and the skill to write and deliver speeches.	1. Review Phrasal Verbs 2. Review common mistakes and troublesome Words. e.g.: belief/believe- deer/dear 3. Review Past WAEC Papers 4. Speech Development/oral practice A. Tips for taking public tests.	 Drill students in the use of Phrasal Verbs. Review the different kinds of tests and know how to answer questions 	A. Primary Text N. Grant & A B K Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway to English for Senior Secondary Schools (Students' Books 1, 2 & 3) (Longman & Sedco, 2007) B. Secondary Texts Senior Secondary Guide English - Pearson C. Other Resources/Supplementary Readings W. Stannard Allen, Living English Structure for Schools (Longman, 2008) T.J. Fitikides, Common Mistakes in English (Longman, 2000) Writing and Grammar Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's Editions Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5 th Edition) Workbooks Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory	 Quizzes, Class work, Homework/Assi gnments, Oral Presentations and Debates.

PERIOD: III

GRADE: <u>12</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: REVIEW PHRASAL VERBS / REVIEW COMMON

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:
3. Spell and use difficult/troublesome words correctly.

4. Develop and deliver public speeches

OUTCOMES /	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
OBJECTIVES			RESOURCES	
Improved spelling ability,	1. Review Phrasal Verbs	1. Drill students in the use of	A. Primary Text	 Quizzes, Class
and the skill to write and		Phrasal Verbs.	N. Grant & A B K Dadzie (Eds.)	work,
deliver speeches.	2. Review common mistakes and		Gateway to English for Senior	Homework/As
_	troublesome Words. e.g:	2. Review the different kinds of	Secondary Schools (Students'	signments,
	belief/believe- deer/dear	tests and know how to answer	Books 1, 2 & 3) (Longman &	Oral
		questions	Sedco, 2007)	
	3. Review Past WAEC Papers	_	B. Secondary Texts	 Presentations
	_		Senior Secondary Guide English -	and Debates.
	4. Speech Development/oral		Pearson	
	practice		C. Other	
	B. Tips for taking public tests.		Resources/Supplementary	
			Readings	
			W. Stannard Allen, Living	
			English Structure for Schools	
			(Longman, 2008)	
			• T.J. Fitikides, <i>Common</i>	
			Mistakes in English	
			(Longman, 2000)	

	Writing and Grammar Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's Editions	
	• Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5 th Edition)	
	• Workbooks	
	Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs	
	Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory	

PERIOD: IV

GRADE: <u>12</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: REVIEW VOCABULARY

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:
1. Demonstrate the improved use of context clues in learning vocabulary.

2. Improved application of spelling rules.

OUTCOMES /	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
OBJECTIVES			RESOURCES	
	1. Review vocabulary development and	1. Activities in review lessons should	A. Primary Text	Revision exercises,
Objectives as stated	spelling rules.	actively involve students in revision	N. Grant & A B K Dadzie	Quizzes, Class
supra		and rehearsal exercises. Teacher is to	(Eds.) Gateway to English for	work,
	2. Review Phrases and Clauses.	provide ample opportunity for	Senior Secondary Schools	Homework/Assign
		practice; and use feedback-corrective	(Students' Books 1, 2 &3)	ments, Oral
		mechanisms.	(Longman & Sedco, 2007)	
			B. Secondary Texts	Presentations and
			Senior Secondary Guide	Debates.
			English - Pearson	
			C. Other	
			Resources/Supplementary	
			Readings	
			• W. Stannard Allen, <i>Living</i>	
			English Structure for	
			Schools (Longman, 2008)	
			• T.J. Fitikides, <i>Common</i>	
			Mistakes in English	
			(Longman, 2000)	

	Writing and Grammar Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's Editions
	• Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5 th Edition)
	• Workbooks
	Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs
	Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory

PERIOD: V/VI

GRADE: <u>12</u>

UNIT: GRAMMAR /TOPIC: MORE REVIEW WITH WAEC PAPERS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. Provide correct responses using past WAEC papers

OUTCOMES	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES	MATERIALS /	EVALUATION
			RESOURCES	
Demonstrated confidence in successfully attempting past WAEC papers	1. More Review with WAEC papers	1. Actively involvement of students in revision and rehearsal exercises. Teacher is to provide ample opportunity for practice; and use feedback-corrective mechanisms.	A. Primary Text N. Grant & A B K Dadzie (Eds.) Gateway to English for Senior Secondary Schools (Students' Books 1, 2 &3) (Longman & Sedco, 2007) B. Secondary Texts Senior Secondary Guide English - Pearson C. Other Resources/Supplementary Readings • W. Stannard Allen, Living English Structure for Schools (Longman, 2008) • T.J. Fitikides, Common Mistakes in English (Longman, 2000)	 Revision exercises using past WAEC papers. Quizzes, Class work, Homework/As signments, Oral Presentations and Debates.

	Communication in Action, Prentice Hall Teacher's and Student's Editions	
	Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5 th Edition)	
	Workbooks	
	Audio/Visual English lesson DVDs	
	Fully Equipped Library and Laboratory	

