

Lesson note year 7

WEEK 1: Revision

WEEK 2;

*Nouns:Definition of Nouns:A noun is the name of a person,animal,place,place,things,and abstract ideas and concepts.

*Examples of nouns;

- Persons:David,Tayo,Emmanuel,Jane,e.t.c

- Animal:Goat,dog,snake,cat,lion,e.t.c

- Things:Stone,table,bed,fan,pen,e.t.c

- Ideas:love,joy,air,depression,e.t.c

*Using nouns in sentences:

Below are some sentences that reflect nouns in them;

a.My name is David.

b.The goat is eating the yam.

c.My daddy love to drink a cup of hot tea every morning.

WEEK 3;

*Types of Nouns:Proper noun,common noun,abstract noun,concrete noun,countable and uncountable nouns.

*Functions of the types of nouns:

- Proper nouns:Proper nouns are words that are used for particular names of persons,animals,places,things, important landmarks,days of the week,months,years,dieties,e.t.c.They begin with capital letters

- Common nouns:These are the names that are common to items of the same type.In other words,it refers to a general name,e.g women,boys,school,village,city.Common nouns are generic names of people,things and places.....

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WEEK 4;

Pronouns: Definition of Pronouns:Pronouns are words used instead of nouns so as to avoid



unnecessary repetition of names in one sentence. Like a noun, it names places, persons or things, it makes references without supplying names. e.g

a. Paul is my friend, he is in my class.

b. Bola, Seyi and Danladi are footballers, they play in the national team

Examples of pronouns: He, she, it, they, them, you, their, e.t.c

Using pronouns in sentences.

1. Those are my friends

2. We are going to school tomorrow

WEEK 5;

Types of Pronouns:

Personal, possessive, interrogative, demonstrative, reflexive, reciprocal, relative, indefinite and impersonal pronouns.

Functions of Pronouns in sentences: Pronouns function as replacement of nouns in sentences to avoid unnecessary repetition of nouns.

WEEK 6;

Adjectives: Definition of Adjectives: Adjectives are words which describe or give more information about a noun. Examples are:

*The big car

*The big new car

*The big new white car

Examples of adjectives: Beautiful, small, large, tall, kind, e.t.c

Using adjectives in sentences:

a. The boy looked so lovely at birth

b. The sun shone every day last week

WEEK 7;

Types of Adjectives: Adjective of quality, demonstrative, possessive, interrogative and distributive adjectives

Functions of the types of Adjectives: Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns. Adjectives also



correlate with adverbs.

WEEK 8;

Adverbs: Definition of Adverbs: Adverbs are English words that modifies verb, adjective and another adverb. Adverbs sometimes modify even nouns, pronouns. Occasionally, adverbs do modify a phrase, a clause or a whole sentence. Examples:

a. modifying verbs,

*Paul came quickly

*The athletes ran fast

b. modifying adjectives,

*I was extremely disappointed at her behavior

*Bola is a very lazy boy

c. modifying adverbs

*He behaved quite fairly

*Why did you walk so slow?

Examples of adverbs: Quickly, slowly, fairly, beautifully, very, always, quite, too, etc.

Using adverbs in sentences: As shown above.

WEEK 9;

Types of Adverbs: Adverbs of time, place, manner, degree and frequency.

Functions of the types of Adverbs: The types of adverbs mentioned depicts the time, place, manner, degree or the frequency of an action performed.

WEEK 10;

Comparism of Adverbs: positive, comparative and superlative adverbs

Adverbs are compared in the same inflectional way as adjectives, examples are written below;

*Dear. Dearer. Dearest

*Beautifully. More beautifully. Most beautifully

*Perfectly. More perfectly. Most perfectly

WEEK 11;



The position of Adverbs in sentences: Adverbs occur in different positions in the sentence. They can occur at the beginning of a sentence, at the middle or at the end of the sentence.

WEEK 12;

Revision

WEEK 13;

Examination.

