

Lesson note year 8

WEEK 1 and 2;

Nouns and Pronouns: Definition of Nouns and Pronouns with examples:

A noun is a name of a person, animal, place, thing, abstract ideas and concepts.

Examples of nouns are:

- Person: Emmanuel

- Animal: Goat

- Place: Abuja

- Thing: Stone

- Abstract idea: Happiness

Types of Nouns and Pronouns respectively:

The types of nouns are:

\*Common nouns

\*Proper nouns

\*Collective nouns

\*Concrete nouns

\*Abstract nouns

\*Countable and uncountable nouns

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. Examples are:

They, them, their, our, your, he, she, e.t.c

Types of pronouns:

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

Functions of Nouns and Pronouns in sentences: The nouns and pronouns in sentences give meaning to the sentences they appear in.

WEEK 3;



Verbs: Definition and examples of Verbs: A verb is a word used to refer to actions, processes, states, events, etc. In other words, verbs are doing words. Examples of verbs are:

Jump, run, sleep, eat, must, will, had, may, was, etc.

Types of Verbs: Auxiliary and Lexical verbs

\*Auxiliary verbs: These are words that help the main verbs in indicating time and aspect. In other words, auxiliary verbs help the main verbs in expressing ideas. e.g., can, could, must, have, had, might, am, was, will, would, etc.

\*Lexical verbs: A Lexical verb is known as the main verb. It is the verb that actually shows the action in the sentence. Examples are, sing, dance, drive, sleep, open, close, jump, bit, shout, etc.

The Lexical verb is divided into two, they are:

a. Transitive verb: This indicates an action passing from subject to object. e.g. Sammy fought like a bull

b. Intransitive verb: This is when the action does not go beyond the person or subject performing the action. They do not pass on any action to the object. e.g., They dance. Sammy fought.

Using and identification of Verbs in sentences: The appearance and position of a verb in a sentence indicates its function and identification.

WEEK 4;

Adjectives: Definition and examples of Adjectives: Adjectives are words that qualify nouns or pronouns in sentences. Examples of adjectives are, big, black, dull, beautiful, sad, ugly, handsome, hard, etc.

Types of Adjectives: Adjectives are classified based on the modification they give to a noun or another adjective. Below are types of adjectives ;

Adjective of quality, demonstrative, possessive, interrogative and distributive adjectives.

Formation of Adjectives: Proper adjectives formed from proper nouns.

Affixation method: the use of suffixes and nouns.

Usage of degrees for mono-syllabic, di-syllabic, irregular adjectives and prefixing the pre-modifiers.

WEEK 5;

Conjunctions: Definition of Conjunctions with examples: Conjunctions are words which join



similar things together, e.g. a noun, a pronoun with another noun or pronoun, adjective with another adjective, sentence with another sentence and so on. Examples of conjunctions are: until, and, with, unless, that, because, either, neither, but, although, e.t.c.

### Types of Conjunctions

1. Coordinating conjunctions: These conjunctions join two words, phrases, clauses or sentences together, that are of the same order of rank. e.g. and, for, but, or, nor, for and so.

2. Correlative conjunctions: These conjunctions are used in pairs. e.g. either....or, neither....nor, both....and, not only....but also.

3. sub-coordinating conjunctions: These conjunctions join two clauses or sentences in such a way that they become dependent on each other. In other words, sub-coordinating conjunctions join the sub-ordinate clauses to the main clauses.

Conjunctions in sentences according to the types above:

1a. Tanko and Davido are friends

b. He is rich but stingy.

2a. He does not only speak French but also Cantonese

b. Either Bernard or Donald can lift the box.

3a. I don't trust him because he tells lies.

b. You better wake up, hence you will be late for your meeting.

### WEEK 6;

Preposition: Definition of preposition with examples:

Prepositions are words or group of words often placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate place, direction, source, method e.t.c. In other words, prepositions are words which show the relationship between a noun and a verb. e.g. The ball is beside the table. The under in the sentence shows the relationship between the ball and the table. Examples are: in, on, out, along, against, into, over, under, during, e.t.c

### Types of Preposition

Generally, prepositions hook their object to other parts of a sentence. A preposition always appears in the phrase called prepositional phrase. (usually at the end of the prepositional phrase is the object of preposition. e.g. beside the table)-prepositional phrase .

Prepositions focus mainly on time and it is called preposition of time.



A. \*For and Since:

"For":is followed by a period of time e.g.for 8 hours

"Since":is followed by a point in time e.g. since 1999

Bala has been living in Lagos for three years

Danjuma has been living in Lagos since 2002

B. \*At,in and on:

"At":is used with an exact point in time.e.g. the bell rang at 8:00amit is also used with festivals,e.g. at Christmas,at Easter.e.g. I will be with you at Christmas.

"In":is used for a period of time e.g. I came to your in the evening.

The ceremony will take place in October.

"On":is used with an exact day and date.e.g.We played tennis on Tuesday

The battle was fought on the 2nd August 1820

C."On time" and "In time"

\*On time means punctuality (exactly on time)

\*In time means arriving before the expected time.

Functions of preposition: Prepositions are usually followed by nouns or pronouns.

Making sentences with preposition:1.The hunters were forced to give in

2.Our food supplies began to give out

3.Yakubu gave up the idea of traveling to England

4.Micheal has put aside a good sum of money for the project.

WEEK 7;

Tenses: Simple present tense and past tense: Tenses are used in differentiating time,the various thoughts and happenings that human usually record in words.

Definition of both tenses:

Present tense:The present tense are used for habitual,repeated and permanent actions.Examples: \*I wake up at 5:00am everyday



\*He yawns when he is hungry

The tense is also used to express actions which are true of the past, the present and possibly the future e.g. \*My teacher writes books

\*The bell sounds for close of work

It is equally used for proverbs or a general statement where no particular time is thought of. e.g. \*The earth moves round the sun.

\*The sun rises in the east.

Past tense: Tenses under this category are used to express actions wholly completed in the past which has no link with the present. e.g. \*Mr Jones was sleeping last night when we

arrived

\*We ate rice and beans on Tuesday last week

Functions of both present tense and past tense inside sentences: Both tenses are differentiating time in sentences, either present or past

Identification of present and past tense in sentences

WEEK 8;

Tenses: Future tense

Definition of Future tense: This is used to refer to actions that will take place in future e.g.

\*I shall go to the market tomorrow

\*He will send the books next week.

Functions of Future tense: To state future actions

Identification of Future tenses in sentences

WEEK 9;

Adverbs; Definition of Adverbs:

Adverbs: Definition of Adverbs: Adverbs are English words that modify 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,e.t.c

Using adverbs in sentences:As shown above.

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

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.

WEEK 10;

Regular and Irregular verbs: Definition and examples

Regular verbs:These are verbs that form their past tense and past participle by adding "ed","d" to the present tense.These verbs are called wear verbs.examples:

INFINITE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Pass	Passed	Passed
Learn	Learned	Learnt
Kick	Kicked	Kicked
Play	Played	Played



Burn	Burned/Burnt	Burned/Burnt
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Irregular verbs: These are called strong verbs. They form their past tense and a past participle by changing the sound of the vowels or a change is affected at the word e.g.

INFINITE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
Catch	Caught	Caught
Do	Did	Done
Dig	Dug	Dug
Wear	Wore	Worn
Fly	Flew	Flown

Finite and infinite verbs: Definition and examples:

This is another way of categorizing verbs in English. We group them into finite and non-finite verbs.

\*Finite verbs: It refers to any part of the verb that is limited to its subject. In other words, finite verbs are those verbs in which tense, number and person can be marked. e.g., the tree fell.

In the statement above, the verb "fell" is limited to its subject "tree"

Other examples are: \*He dances very well

\*Adu reads well

\*Mr Glorious arrived early.

\*Non-finite verbs: Non-finite verbs do not show agreement with the subject of the sentence. They do not show tense. They are not in conjugate form. In other words, it is any part of a verb that is limited by number or person and it can be connected with the subject alone. e.g.

- Infinitive verb (to eat, to go, to wait, to sleep, to run, to walk, etc.)

- Participle form e.g. lawyers are learned. Danjuma is drunk

- Verbs ending "ing". e.g. teaching is a noble profession. Banking sector is a scam

WEEK 11;

Transitive and intransitive verbs: As taught in week 3



Tense: past tense and past participles: As taught in week 7 and 8

WEEK 12;

Classification of Adjectives: As taught in week 4

WEEK 13;

Revision and Examination.

