

Lesson note Year 9

WEEK 1;

Revision

WEEK 2;

Adverbials and tenses:

Tenses in English are used in differentiating time, the various thoughts and happenings that human usually record in words. It is by using appropriate tenses in speech and writing that our readers and listeners can deduce for themselves:

a) When the action we are talking about takes place

b) The completeness or incompleteness of an action

Although there are three categories of division of time in English, namely, present, past and future for verbs, modern usage has indicated lapping in the use of verbs. That is why we now have these tenses split into various arms. The tenses now have three subordinates each under them

The simple present tense: *Present continuous tense

*Present perfect tense

*Present perfect continuous tense

The simple past tense: *Past continuous tense

*Past perfect tense

*Past perfect continuous tense

The simple future tense: *Future continuous tense

*Future perfect tense

*Future perfect continuous tense

Adverbs: Definition of Adverbs:

Adverbs are English words class 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,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 Most perfectly

Identification and use of adverbials such as "frequency","time", etc

*Frequency: He is always happy

 It never hot in Iceland

*Time: I will come over there tomorrow

 We shall meet in the evening by 6:00pm

WEEK 3:

Adverbials and tenses

Identification and use of adverbials such as "degree","manner"etc

*Degree: The car is too fast

Bala is quite brilliant

*Manner: He jumped quickly

The girl sang beautifully

Adverbials and tenses

Identification and use of adverbials such as cause or reason, purpose, condition and contrast

*Reason: She stole the dress, consequently, she was expelled

He was brilliant, hence he passed his exams

WEEK 4;

Adverbials and tenses

Identification and use of tenses: Present, past and future tenses.

*Present tense: He frowns when he is anxious

Mr Glorious sing songs

Jupiter is the largest and biggest planet

*Past tense: Benji went to Lagos last month

He was sleeping when we arrived last night

Future tense: I will be in Lagos in two weeks time

There will be a spelling bee competition next week.

WEEK 5;

Adverbials and tenses

Conjunctions:

Definition and types of conjunctions

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, etc.



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 life the box.

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

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

Functions of conjunctions: Conjunctions join two similar things together as written in the definition

Identification of conjunctions in sentences

WEEK 6;

Adverbials and tenses

Prepositions: Definition and examples

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, preposition 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 8:00am.it 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 and 8;

Adverbials and tenses



Identification and use of tenses: As taught week 2

WEEK 9;

Active and passive verbs

Active and passive verbs represent different ways of expressing actions in a sentence. Here's a comprehensive analysis of both:

Active Verbs:

Definition: An active verb is used when the subject of the sentence performs the action. It is direct and straightforward.

*Structure: Subject + Verb + Object (the receiver of the action)

Example: "The dog (subject) chased (active verb) the cat (object)."

*Characteristics:

- Clarity: Active verbs clearly show who or what is performing the action.
- Conciseness: Active sentences are generally more concise and direct.
- Engagement: They often make the writing more engaging and dynamic.
- Usage: Active verbs are commonly used in various forms of writing, especially in journalism, fiction, and academic papers, to create more direct and engaging sentences.

Passive Verbs:

Definition: A passive verb is used when the object of the action becomes the subject of the sentence. It emphasizes the receiver of the action rather than the doer.

*Structure: Object of the action + "to be" verb (is, are, was, were, etc.) + Past Participle of the main verb + "by" + Subject (optional)

Example: "The cat (object) was chased (passive verb) by the dog."

*Characteristics:

- Emphasis: Focuses on the recipient of the action rather than the doer.
- Formality: Often used in formal or scientific writing.
- Ambiguity: It may sometimes obscure who or what is performing the action.



-Usage: Passive verbs are used in cases where the doer of the action is unknown, unimportant, or deliberately omitted. They are also common in scientific and technical writing

WEEK 10;

Modal verbs: identification of modal forms in selected passages

WEEK 11;

Active and passive verbs: As taught in week 9

WEEK 12;

Revision

WEEK 13;

Examination

