

BASIC 5 LESSON PLAN FOR 1ST TERM

WEEK: One

CLASS: Basic Five

SUBJECT: English language

TOPIC: Revision

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to answer questions on the previous topics

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Nigeria Primary English. Book 5

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: Pupils are familiar with the revised topics

CONTENT:

REVISION

Write out the past tense of the following

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. Eat | 4. dance |
| 2. Drink | 5. cry |
| 3. Work | 6. forget |

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WEEK: Two

CLASS: Basic Five

SUBJECT: English language

TOPIC: Reading: Teaching of New words, meaning and comprehension;
How i Spent My Last Holiday; The tenses.

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES:At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:

- i. Read and comprehend the passage
- ii. Learn new words
- iii. Use the correct forms of tenses in sentences

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: Pupils are familiar with comprehension passages and new words

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Nigeria Primary English. Book 5

CONTENT:

READING:

Now read the passage carefully and try to remember the facts in it.

CREATION MYTHS

A myth is an ancient story that explains something very important to people in a particular region. Older people tell these stories to younger people in every part of the world. All storytellers change these stories when they tell them; so there are now many different versions of the same myth. Much later, people began to write them down. A creation myth is a myth that explains how the universe, the Earth or life began. There are hundreds of wonderful

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creation myths in every country and region. Here are some from Nigeria. The first example is a creation myth known to our Efik people. The creator, Abassi, made a man and a woman but he did not want them to live on Earth. His wife, Atai, persuaded him to let them be here. Abassi wanted to control the humans, so he made them eat all their meals with him. He did not want them to grow food or hunt. He also ordered them not to have children. However, the woman was fed up and she began growing food. Then the man joined his wife in the fields and they stopped coming to eat with Abassi. Soon they had children. Abassi was very angry and blamed his wife for what happened. She promised to do something about it. She sent death to Earth and she also sent arguments and fighting to weaken the power of the people.

Use examples in the passage to choose the correct word from each pair in brackets.

- 1 I'm writing (down/up) the names of friends I want to come to my party.
- 2 The story is known (to/about) children in this area.
- 3 There are millions of people living (in/on) Earth.
- 4 Bayo is fed (with/up) because he has no money for ice-cream.
- 5 He blamed me (for/by) missing the bus!

NEW WORDS

1. Ancient
2. Myth
3. Versions
4. Bored
5. Empty

GRAMMAR

Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate form of tenses.

1. She _____ rice and beans last night. (eat)
2. The old woman _____ From the tree. (fell)
3. My father _____ a red jeep. (drive)
4. Who the flower vase? (break)
5. She _____ rice and beans. (prepare)

EVALUATION: Pupils are evaluated thus:

Write a composition on the topic ' How I Spent My Last Holiday '

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WEEK: Three

CLASS: Basic Five

SUBJECT: English language

TOPIC: A. Speech work: Sentences in the passive voice ‘with and without an agent’

B. Structure: Mastering of the passive voice Construction
change active sentences into Passive voice

C. Grammar: Relative clauses using words such as “who”,
“which”, and “that”

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D. Writing: Writing abbreviated forms of letters e.g. Telegrams format/content

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:

- i. Change sentences in active voice to passive voice
- ii. Correctly use 'who', 'which', 'that'
- iii. Write abbreviated forms of letter

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: Pupils are familiar with abbreviated forms of letters and construction of sentences in active and passive voices

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Nigeria Primary English. Book 5

CONTENT:

STRUCTURE

Active and Passive voice

In active voice, the subject performs the action and the action is received by the object. E.g:

1. I ran into the class.
2. Dupe took the lunch box.

Passive verbs tell us about the person or thing that the action in a sentence is happening to. It is not always clear who or what is doing the action, as in:

1. The car was stolen.
2. We do not know who stole the car.

GRAMMAR

Relative Clause using 'Who', 'Which' and 'That'

Relative clauses are used to join two or more sentences together using 'who', 'which', and 'that'

Examples:

1. This is my aunt. She is staying with

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us. This is my aunt **who is staying with us.**

2. Next weekend is the party. I told you about it.

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Next weekend is the party **which** i told you about.

3. Here is the book. I promised to give it to you. Here is the book **which** i promised to give you

WRITING

ABBREVIATED FORMS OF LETTER

An abbreviated form of letter is a short form of letter usually in form of a telegram or a text message. It doesn't contain addresses titles etc.

Examples:

Daddy, please bring my books. Am in school.

Tomorrow is my birthday. 9am prompt. Be punctual

I will be absent in school today because am not feeling well. Tell my teacher.

EVALUATION: Pupils are evaluated thus:

Write these pairs of sentences as one sentence using 'who', 'which', or 'that'.

1 There's the boy. He broke the window.

2 That's the old woman. She helped the infant up when he fell

down. 3 Is that the bike? You got it for your birthday.

4 Can I borrow the magazine? You bought it this morning.

5 Have you watched the DVD? I lent it to you last week.

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WEEK: Four

CLASS: Basic Five

SUBJECT: English language

**TOPIC: A. Speech Work: Intonation practice in statement
Questions command and request**

B. Reading: Teaching of new words meaning and Comprehension

C. Grammar: Paragraphs major and minor Characters

D. Writing: My best friend

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES:At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:

- i. Use the correct intonation in statements, command and request
Learn new words
- ii. Explain the concept of major and minor characters
- iii. Write a composition on the topic 'My Best Friend'

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: Pupils are familiar with intonation and composition writing

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Nigeria Primary English. Book 5

CONTENT:

INTONATION IN STATEMENTS, COMMAND AND REQUEST

Intonation has to do with the falling and rising of our reading tone.

Example:

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Is there a snake on the kitchen floor?

(Yes/No Question)

No, there isn't. (Statement)

May i use the bathroom please? (

Request) When are you going home?

(Question) GRAMMAR

MAJOR AND MINOR CHARACTERS

Major Characters vs. Minor Characters	
• Major Characters *Play an important role in the story. *Usually face an obstacle *Will be present throughout all, or almost all of the story *Can be one major character or several	• Minor Characters *Do not play a major role in the story. *Usually <i>do not</i> face an obstacle. *Usually do not change throughout the story *Just there for major characters to interact with and help to advance the plot.

EVALUATION: Pupils are evaluated thus:

Using an arrow, indicate the appropriate intonation for each of these sentences.

1. Do we have some sugar at home?
2. Where is my school bag?
3. I need to rest.
4. Can i have some stew?
5. Are you going home now?

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WEEK: Five

CLASS: Basic Five

SUBJECT: English language

TOPIC: Speech Work: Reading poem on good Neighborliness; Reading: Teaching of new words meanings and Comprehension; Grammar: Formal letter to a village head or any Other constituted authority; Writing: Features of formal and informal letters

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:

- i. Read and comprehend a poem
- ii. Learn new words
- iii. State the features of a formal letter
- iv. Write a formal letter

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: Pupils are familiar with letter writing and poems

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

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REFERENCE MATERIAL: Nigeria Primary English. Book 5

CONTENT:

Speech Work

A POEM

Take turns to read different lines of the poem.

Pay serious attention to its message. The girl who was too busy chatting

She didn't stop, look or listen,
just carried on with her conversation and
crossed the road.
Now look what's happened.
She's bandaged all over because a car hit her in
every imaginable place, including her face.
Her friends were the same and shared the blame.
Lumps and bumps came up in clumps

Different Attention Chatting

NEW WORDS

Co
nv
ers
ati
on
Cro
ss
Ha
pp
en
ed
Im
agi
na
ble
Lu
mp
s
B
u
m
p
C
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B

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Writing

FEATURES OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL LETTERS

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EVALUATION: Pupils are evaluated thus:

A. Find the dictionary meaning of these words and use each of them in a sentence

1. Different
2. Attention
3. Chatting
4. Conversation
5. Cross
6. Happened
7. Imaginable
8. Lumps
9. Bu

mp

10. Clumps

B. Write a letter to your village head requesting that the road to your village be repaired.

C. What are the differences between a formal letter and an informal letter

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WEEK: Six

CLASS: Basic Five

SUBJECT: English language

TOPIC: Speech Work: Making polite requests; **Structure:** Sentence building on reported speech; **Reading:** Teaching of new words, meaning and Comprehension; **Grammar:** Writing: Formal invitation

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:

- i. Make polite requests
- ii. Change direct speech to reported speech
- iii. Learn new words
- iv. Design a formal invitation

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: Pupils are familiar with making polite and impolite requests

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Nigeria Primary English. Book 5

CONTENT:

Speech Work

MAKING POLITE REQUESTS

Read this rude conversation in pairs. A:

Hey! Come here. B: Why?

A: I want to talk to you. B: What about?

A: Get me a glass of juice. B: Have I got to?

Now read this polite conversation together.

A: Excuse me. Would you come here for a minute, please?

B: How can I help you?

A: I'd like you to do something for me, if you don't mind.

B: Not at all. What can I do?

A: Would you mind getting me a glass of juice, please? I'm thirsty.

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Structure:

SENTENCE BUILDING ON REPORTED SPEECH

There are two ways of reporting what someone has said: either as direct speech or indirect reported speech. Direct speech quotes the exact words spoken, while indirect speech reports what someone has said, but not in their exact words. In writing, direct speech is put in quotation marks (or inverted commas).

 TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH	
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple She always wears a coat.	Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.
Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys.	Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
WILL I will finish my report in two days.	WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.

EVALUATION: Pupils are evaluated thus:

A.

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Complete the requests under the pictures with "Would you like", "Would you", "Would you mind", "Could I/you/we/ someone...etc" "Do you want" or use your own ideas. Add "please" where it's appropriate.

Useful vocabulary

meet again next week
leave a message
have a room for two, please
hear some juicy gossip
see another color
explain these figures
put these up here
two bottles of water
get technical assistance



1. Could you please take me to the airport ?



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



6. _____



10. _____



7. _____



8. _____

B. Look at this invitation carefully and design a formal invitation



WEEK: Seven

CLASS: Basic Five

SUBJECT: English language

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TOPIC: Speech Work: Using the telephone {Call and Response in telephone conversation} **Structure:** Compare and contrast polite intonation And the rude or impolite tone/intonation in Dialogue; **Reading:** Teaching of new words, meaning; **Grammar:** Comparison of formal and informal Letters in request of formal feature; **Writing:** Guided composition on bicycle

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:

- i. Carry out telephone conversation
- ii. Compare and contrast polite and rude intonation
- iii. Compare formal and informal letters
- iv. Write a guided composition on bicycles

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: Pupils have been making calls and are familiar with bicycles

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Nigeria Primary English. Book 5

CONTENT:

Speech

Telephone conversation

The following are common words used on telephone conversation



Structure

INTONATION

Choose a partner sitting near you. A is the caterpillar and B is the butterfly. Read the play aloud. Then change parts and act out the dialogue. Say the

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questions and answers with the correct intonation.

A: Hello. I'm a caterpillar. What are you?

B: I'm a butterfly.

A: How did you grow up to be so pretty?

B: You'll be like me one day. Will you do what I tell you?

A: Oh, yes. Please tell me.

B: Well. First, eat as many leaves as you can. You will grow very fat. Then build a house round yourself and stay inside.

GRAMMAR

FORMAL AND INFORMAL LETTER

Study the samples below on formal and informal letters.

A diagram illustrating the structure of a formal letter. It shows a template with lines for text and labels in ovals with arrows pointing to the corresponding parts: 'Your Address' (top right), 'Date' (below address), 'Name and address of company' (middle left), 'Greeting' (below company address), 'Content' (main body), 'Sign off' (bottom right), and 'Signature' (bottom left).

FORMAL LETTER

A sample of an informal letter. It features a decorative floral design in the top left and bottom right corners. The text is written in a casual, handwritten style. The address is at the top right, followed by the date. The letter begins with 'Dear Hanna,' and expresses gratitude for flowers received on the sender's birthday. It ends with 'Best wishes, Maria'.

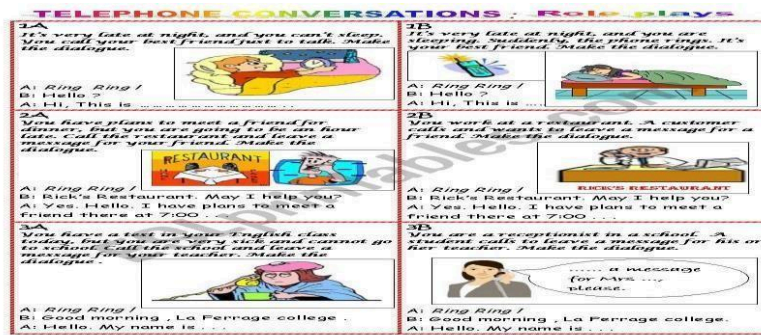
20 Rowland Street
Abbey Dale
AD16 4RG
14th January

Dear Hanna,
Thank you for the lovely flowers you gave me for my birthday.
It was so kind of you. Roses are my favourite flower.
Best wishes,
Maria

INFORMAL LETTER

EVALUATION: Pupils are evaluated thus:

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2. Write a letter to your classmate telling him/her that you will not be attending his/her birthday party.

WEEK: Eight

CLASS: Basic Five

SUBJECT: English language

TOPIC: Speech Work: Intonation practice; Structure: Reported speech;
Reading: Teaching of new words, meaning and Comprehension; Grammar:
Writing the opposite of the underlined Words Writing: Abbreviated forms of
letter e.g. Telegram

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:

- i. Read with the appropriate intonation
- ii. Learn new words
- iii. Write the opposites of given words
- iv. Write a telegram

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: Pupils are familiar with intonation practices

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Nigeria Primary English. Book 5

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CONTENT: SPEECH WORK INTONATION PRACTICE

Choose a partner sitting near you. Say this conversation together. Remember to use the correct intonation for the questions and statements.

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Hakeem: Hi, did you enjoy school today?

Ejike: Yes, I did. We had a visit from the webmaster. He taught us how to use the Internet. Hakeem: That must have been interesting. And what did he teach you?

Ejike: He taught us how to use search engines to surf the net. Hakeem: What's a search engine?

Ejike: A search engine is a computer program that helps us to find information on the Internet. Hakeem: How does it work?

Ejike: A search engine is compiled by robot programs called spiders or crawlers. Hakeem: What have spiders and crawlers got to do with the Internet?

Ejike: They're not insects. They are computer programs designed to find web pages. Hakeem: Can you give me examples of search engines?

Ejike: Google, Yahoo, and Metacrawler. Hakeem: How do you use them?

Ejike: Oh, just type the subject or name of the website you are searching for into the search box, and click 'Enter' or 'Go'. Within seconds, it will bring up a lot of related topics or take you straight to the specific website you want to visit.

Hakeem: Thank God for the Internet. I think my homework has just got a lot easier.

Who visited Ejike's school?

What did the visitor talk about?

Mention three search engines given in the passage 4 What is a search engine?

5 How can you use a search engine? 6 Are search engines insect

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EVALUATION: Pupils are evaluated thus:

1. Find the dictionary meaning of these words and use each of them in a sentence

Compiled, internet, visitor, designed, engine, website, easier, information

2. Write a telegram to your friend, telling him/her to bring your maths note to school
3. Write out the antonyms of these words

Match the words in Column A with their opposites in Column B

A

healthy

clean

raw

effective

severe

particular

B

mild

general

ineffective

dirty

cooked

unhealth

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WEEK: Nine

CLASS: Basic Two

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Speech Work: Making reports of statements, Commands, questions changing reports to direct; Speech; Structure: Sentence building; Reading: Teaching of new words, meaning and Comprehension; Grammar: Intonation practice on question Tags; Writing: Describing a house

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:

- i. Make reports of commands, questions and statements
- ii. Build sentences and learn new words
- iii. Read question tags with the appropriate intonation
- iv. Describe a house

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: Pupils are familiar with intonation and composition

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Premier Primary English. Book 5

CONTENT:

SPEECH WORK

 TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH	
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple She always wears a coat.	Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.
Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys.	Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
WILL I will finish my report in two days.	WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.

GRAMMAR

Question Tags

*A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement.
Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.*

a positive statement + a negative question tag

You ⁺are a student, ⁻aren't you?

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Mary ⁻isn't a teacher, ⁺is she?

A subject pronoun comes after an auxiliary or a form of the verb *To Be*

A subject pronoun is used to replace the noun or noun phrase

Intonation and Meaning

The intonation of a question tag shows the exact meaning of it.
If the intonation of the question tag goes **up**, it means you are not sure and you want to know the answer.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

If the intonation of the question tag goes **down**, it means you are checking / confirming information or making conversation.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

WRITING

Sheila's house



Hello! My name's Sheila and this is my house! Come on in!



My name's Sheila, I am nine years old and I am from London, the capital of England. I live with my mother (my father died when I was eleven months) in a quiet little house in Hampstead Heath. There is only one bedroom in my house, so I share it with my mother. I love her very much, we are best friends.

My house is small but very cozy. It is brownish with brown windows and black roof.

Upstairs there is the bedroom, a corridor and the bathroom. In the bedroom we have a big bed, two bedside tables with table lamps on them. We also have an armchair, a big fluffy rug on the floor and a picture on the wall. In the bathroom there is a bath, a washbasin, the toilet, a mirror above the washbasin and a rug on the floor.

Downstairs there is a living room, a kitchen and the hall. On the hall we have the stairs and some paintings on the wall. There is no dining room and so we eat our meals in the kitchen. The kitchen is quite large. It has got a table in the centre, two chairs, a fridge, a cooker, a big white cupboard where we keep our plates and glasses, a washing machine and a dishwasher. There is also an attic in my house where I have my laptop and it is there that I practice some dance moves.

I love my house!

Do the caption of the house.

- chimney
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- front door
- _____
- _____

True or False? Correct the false ones.

- Sheila is ten years old. _____
- She is American. _____
- Sheila's house is big. _____
- There is one bedroom in her house. _____
- The bathroom is downstairs. _____

Answer the questions about the text.

- How old is Sheila? _____
- Where does she live? _____
- Is her house big or small? _____
- Does she share the bedroom? _____
- What has she got in the bedroom? _____
- Which rooms are there downstairs? _____
- What's in the kitchen? _____
- Is there an attic in the house? _____
- How many rooms are there? _____
- Does Sheila like her house? _____

EVALUATION: Pupils are evaluated thus:

Complete the statements below with the appropriate question tags.

1. She killed a snake ?
2. We are safe now ?
3. They are not around ?

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4. We should stay in door

?

5. They can't remember the old picture

?