

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LESSON PLAN BASIC 2 SECOND TERM

WEEK: One

CLASS: Basic Two

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Comprehension I

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

1. read the passages correctly.
2. identify facts and other kinds of information in the passages.

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: The pupils are familiar with herbal medicines

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Macmillan English for Primary schools. Book 2

CONTENT:

COMPREHENSION 1

THE USE OF HERBAL MEDICINES

EVALUATION: The pupils are evaluated thus:

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

1. What are herbal medicines?
2. People who produce herbal medicines are known as
3. State two disadvantages of herbal medicines.

WEEK: Two

CLASS: Basic Two

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Comprehension II

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

1. read the given narrative and expository passages fluently.
2. answer questions on the passages.
3. dramatize the story in the given passages.
4. make predictions
5. recall sequence of events.
6. draw conclusions.
7. recognize cause and effect.

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: The pupils can say a few things about the airport

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, dramatization and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Macmillan English for Primary schools. Book 2

CONTENT:

COMPREHENSION II

A TRIP TO THE AIRPORT

EVALUATION: The pupils are evaluated thus:

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

1. There are many at the airport.
2. A person who flies an aeroplane is known as a
3. You will go to an airport if you are travelling to another country. (local, international)

WEEK: Three

CLASS: Basic Two

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Vocabulary I

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

1. increase their vocabulary through the knowledge of antonyms and synonyms.
2. use antonym and synonym words in sentences.

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: The pupils are familiar with words and their opposites

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Macmillan English for Primary schools. Book 2

CONTENT:

ANTONYMS

Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning.

Examples:

Big - Small

Fat - Thin

Old - New

Sharp - Blunt

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words that are similar in meaning.

Examples:

Happy - Glad

Enemy - Foe

Rapid - Fast

Start - Begin

EVALUATION: The pupils are evaluated thus

Fill in the gaps with the antonyms of the underlined words.

1. Sarah threw the old shoes away and bought a One.
2. Snakes are fast but snails are
3. Those boys are not friends. They are

WEEK: Four

CLASS: Basic Two

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Register on Medicine

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

1. read passages on registers based on different subjects.
2. identify new words from such passages.
3. explain the meaning of new words
4. recognize and understand between 250 to 100 new vocabulary words.
5. understand multiple meaning words.

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: The pupils are familiar with medicine.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Macmillan English for Primary schools. Book 2

CONTENT:

REGISTER ON MEDICINE



EVALUATION: The pupils are evaluated thus

Complete the sentences with correct word from the box:



- eye drops
- lozenges
- sprain
- tablet
- blood pressure
- heart attack
- prescription
- pain
- stress
- dose
- sunburn
- bleeding
- stiches

1. Ali went to see the doctor today, he needed _____ to take some medicine, so he gave him a _____ to take to the chemist.
2. I use _____ during spring time because my eyes are red and itchy.
3. The athlete _____ed his ankle while running down the hill.
4. He cut his hand on a broken bottle and needed 30 _____.
5. This little boy cut his leg and now it is _____ badly. Take him to the hospital immediately.
6. My grandfather had a weak heart after he had a _____.
7. After the car accident, he was in _____ for days.
8. Take one _____ three times a day.
9. Don't stay in the sun for a long time, you will get a _____.
10. _____ really help a sore throat.
11. Some people have high or low _____.

WEEK: Five

CLASS: Basic Two

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Picture Reading

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to read and interpret pictures

1. recognize different print resources.
2. interpret information from diagrams, charts and graph.

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Description of Objects According To Their Colours

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

1. identify colour of things.
2. observe objects and describe them.
3. list names of the principal colour.
4. describe objects with reference to their colours e.g. a red cap, a white shirt etc.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Macmillan English for Primary schools. Book 2

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: The pupils are familiar with different objects and their colours

CONTENT:

DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS ACCORDING TO THEIR COLOURS



Study the following:



**The blue
bag**



**The pink
shoe**



**The green
hat**



**The yellow
car**

EVALUATION: The pupils are evaluated thus:

Colour the following objects with the appropriate colours



CLASS: Basic Two

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Review of year one's work

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, Pupils should be able to use the structures learns in year one appropriately

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Macmillan English for Primary schools. Book 2

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: The pupils are familiar with year one's work

CONTENT:

REVISION OF YEAR ONE'S WORK

TEST

Underline the nouns in each of these sentences.

1. Folu loves to sing
2. The books are beside the pencils
3. We saw an old man on our way back home
4. My name is Destiny
5. Will you go to the market?

WEEK: Eight

CLASS: Basic Two

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: USING SOUNDS AND COMBINATIONS OF SOUNDS TO SPELL AND PRONOUNCE WORDS

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

1. pronounce the vowel sounds correctly.
2. pronounce words correctly
3. use combination of sounds to produce words.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Macmillan English for Primary schools. Book 2

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: The pupils are familiar with words that contain the given sounds

CONTENT:

USING SOUNDS AND COMBINATIONS OF SOUNDS TO SPELL AND PRONOUNCE WORDS

/a:/ and /a/

<i>/a:/</i>	<i>/a/</i>
C<u>a</u>rt	C<u>a</u>t
P<u>a</u>rt	P<u>a</u>t
P<u>a</u>lm	P<u>a</u>m
M<u>a</u>rt	M<u>a</u>t
A<u>a</u>rm	A<u>a</u>m
D<u>a</u>rt	Th<u>a</u>t

EVALUATION: The pupils are evaluated thus

Give three words for each of these sounds

/a/

/a:/

WEEK: Nine

CLASS: Basic Two

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Answering factual questions from simple passages stories/rhymes read

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

1. listen to passage/rhymes/stories .
2. answer questions involving the identification of facts and meaning of what they listened to.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL: Pictures, charts and textbook

REFERENCE MATERIAL: Macmillan English for Primary schools. Book 2

BUILDING A BACKGROUND: The pupils are familiar with short poems and dramas

CONTENT:

A SIMPLE POEM

Baa Baa Black Sheep



EVALUATION: The pupils are evaluated thus

1. How many wool does the sheep have?
2. How many for the master?
3. Wool can be gotten from sheep. True/False
4. One for the little boy who lives