**SECOND TERM E NOTES**

**SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**CLASS: BASIC FIVE**

WEEK TOPIC

1. SENTENCE BBUILDING/ REPORTED SPEECH
2. DIALOGUE COMMUNICATIONS
3. SUBJECT AND OBJECT OF VERBS
4. SUBJECT AND OBJECT OF VERBS CONT.
5. ADVERBIAL PHRASE
6. ADVERBIAL PHRASE CONT.
7. CONJUNCTIONS
8. WORDS AND OPPOSITE
9. WOEDS AND OPPOSITE CONT.
10. REVISION

**WEEK ONE**

**SENTENCE BUILDING: REEPORTED SPEECH**

**DEFINITION**

In indirect or reported speech, what a person said earlier, is reported to someone els without the use of inverted commas.

**EXAMPLE**

1. DANJUMA ASKED ME WHAT the time was
2. She promised that she would help us
3. Cynthia shouted at them to go there then

**EXAMPLE OF DIRECT SPEECH TO REPORTED SPEECH**

1. Direct: ‘I will help you’, she promised.

Indirect: She promised that she would help us.

1. Direct: “The sun rises in the east,” said Lolade.

Indirect : lolade said that the sun rises in the east.

1. Direct : Alexander asked us, “ Where is Chukwu?”

Indirect: Alexander asked us where Chukwu was.

**EXERCISE**

Change the following sentences into reported speech

1. Zainab told us, “I’m going for dinner tonight.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. “I’ll bake you chocolate cake for tea today,” promised my sister.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Jacob says, “Our examination results will be out soon.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I’m sure Jumanai will say, “I can’t go to Israel’s birthday party.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Barbara promised, “I will take you all on a camping trip soon?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WEEK 2**

**DIALOGUE COMMUNICATIONS**

**MEANING** **OF** **DIALOGUE**

Dialogue refers to communications in a book, play, film/movie. Below is a conversation between Michael and Benedict

Michael: Benedict would you help[ me with my math assignment?

Benedict: oh, I would love to help but I’m busy at the moment. Do you mind to wait a little more?

Michael: well, I don’t mind. I think I might just do some other thins because I dislike idleness.

Benedict: do you have some water left in your bottle? If there is, can I have some?

Michael: of course, you may have some. That’s no big deal. There’s no harm in sharing.

**EXERCISE**

1. What is the meaning of dialogue?
2. Another word for conversation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Compose a dialogue communication between two people on your home.

**WEEK THREE & FOUR**

**SUBJECT AND OBJECT OF VERBS**

**MEANING OF SUBJECT OF THE VERB**

The subject the verb means the‘ doer’ of the action

Example

1. Tolu delivered the parcel to the gentleman

In the sentence above, Tolu is the subject while delivered is the verb

Meaning of object: object is the receiver of an action

1. The hunter killed a snake with his machete

Subject verb object

1. Mr. Collins cleared the field

Verb object

**EXERCISE 1**

Underline the subjects and objects of the verb

1. The world cup final was played in Russia
2. Honesty is the best policy
3. To obey is better than sacrifice
4. Lions are very ferocious animals
5. Betty ate al;l the sandwiches on the table
6. Tuned, the lawyer lost the case woefully.

**EXERCISE** 2

1. John is a doctor
2. Mother bake a cake yesterday
3. Yetunde burnt the soup

**WEEK** **FIVE** & **SIX**

**ADBERBIAL** **PHRASE**

Adverbial phrases and clauses have the same function as adverbs. They modify or tell us more about verbs, adjectives or adverbs

**EXAMPLES** **OF** **ADVERBIAL** **PHRASES**: in a hurry, over the mountain, against the wall, in a little while etc.

**EXAMPLES**

1. The pupils do their work in a hurry.
2. The game was called off owning to bad weather
3. I will serve the dinner in a little while

**EXERCISE**

Complete the following sentences with suitable expressions from the box below

|  |
| --- |
| In a few minutes in the wee hours of the morning  With great skill within forty minutes  To the library in the garden |

1. The doctor said he will attend to you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said the nurse
2. The craftsman did his work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A thief usually break into peoples’ houses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The children completed their math test \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I think the pupils have all gone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The little boy is running about

**WEEK SEVEN AND EIGHT**

**CONJUNCTIONS**

Conjunctions are used to link up or join words, phrases, clauses and sentences

**TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS**

1. Conjunctions that show similarity such as “ and, also, besides, as well as, both …. and”

**EXAMPLE**

1. Besides playing the piano, she also plays the violin
2. My sister is not only pretty, she is also very smart.
3. Conjunctions that show the purpose of an action such as “ in order to, so that”
4. He worked hard so that he would do well in his exams
5. We must eat good food in order to be healthy.
6. Conjunctions that refer to actions that will end at a particular time: till and until
7. We will be here until five o’ clock
8. I did not go to bed until my sister came home at night.

**EXERCISE**

Fill in the blanks with the suitable conjunctions.

1. Iyabo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sharon are sisters.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collecting the coins, I also collect stamp
3. My friend plays football \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as hockey for his school
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Asabe and Lucky work in the same office
5. My friend is \_\_\_\_\_\_ pretty, she is also well behaved.

**WEEK NINE**

**WORDS AND OPPOSITE**

Words always have opposites. Another word for opposite is antonym.

Example are: narrow – wide, ancient – modern

Outside – inside, weak – strong

Examples in sentences

1. The lion is a strong animal while the hare is a weak animal
2. Are you outside? No, I am inside.

**EXERCISE 1**

Write the antonym of these words:

1. Forget
2. Effective –
3. Rich
4. Entrance –
5. Proud –

**EXERCISE 2**

Complete the sentences by filling in the gaps with the opposites of the underlined words

1. Alaka village is not a far place, it is very \_\_\_\_\_\_
2. King Bala is very generous, he is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We were late yesterday, we must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today
4. A fraudulent act does not move the country forward, it moves it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. My sister is slim,, but I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_