



ZENOVA STUDY

JAMB COMPLETE STUDY GUIDE

A Zenova Scheme-of-Work Companion for UTME Candidates — Arts

English Language • Literature In English • Government • Economics • Christian Religious Studies • History • Geography

STUDY SMARTER • WIN BIGGER

Welcome

This guide follows the exact Zenova scheme of work for the seven Arts-class JAMB UTME subjects: English Language, Literature in English, Government, Economics, Christian Religious Studies, History, and Geography.

Each subject is broken down month by month (or section by section), and every topic on the scheme comes with concise, exam-focused key points — the essential facts and ideas you need to hold in your head before test day.

Use it as a companion to your scheme, not a replacement for practice: read a topic's key points, then immediately attempt past questions on that topic. Revisit each subject's Month 6+ section for guidance on mock exams and final revision.

How to use this guide

- Study one topic at a time — read the key points, then close the book and recall them.
- Follow the month-by-month order; later topics often build on earlier ones.
- Pair every topic with past questions from that same area before moving on.
- In the final stretch (Month 6+), prioritise timed mock tests over new content.

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ZENOVA JAMB SCHEME OF WORK

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Lexis • Structure • Comprehension • Oral Forms • The Lekki Headmaster

JAMB English rewards precision — in grammar rules, in vocabulary, and in reading closely. Build your foundation month by month, then spend Month 6+ on timed practice.

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MONTH 1

Grammar Foundations

Parts of Speech

- The eight parts of speech: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.
- A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea; a pronoun replaces a noun (he, she, it, they).
- Adjectives describe nouns; adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs and often end in -ly.
- Prepositions show relationships (in, on, at, under); conjunctions join words or clauses (and, but, because).

Tenses

- Present simple (I write), present continuous (I am writing), present perfect (I have written).
- Past simple (I wrote), past continuous (I was writing), past perfect (I had written).
- Future forms use 'will' or 'going to'; be careful with irregular verb forms (go→went→gone).
- Match tense to time markers in the sentence — words like 'yesterday', 'since', 'already' signal which tense is correct.

Concord (Subject-Verb Agreement)

- A singular subject takes a singular verb; a plural subject takes a plural verb (He runs / They run).
- Collective nouns (team, family, government) usually take a singular verb when acting as one unit.
- Two subjects joined by 'and' take a plural verb; subjects joined by 'or'/'nor' agree with the nearer subject.
- Indefinite pronouns like 'everyone', 'nobody', 'each' take a singular verb.

Sentence Patterns

- Simple sentence: one independent clause. Compound sentence: two independent clauses joined by a conjunction.
- Complex sentence: an independent clause plus one or more dependent clauses (using 'because', 'although', 'when').
- Watch for sentence fragments (incomplete thoughts) and run-on sentences (two sentences fused without proper punctuation).

MONTH 2

Vocabulary Building

Synonyms

- A synonym is a word with a similar meaning; context determines the best synonym, not just dictionary meaning.
- Build word families around common JAMB roots (e.g. words meaning 'happy': elated, jubilant, ecstatic).
- Practice replacing the underlined word with each option and check which preserves the sentence's meaning and tone.

Antonyms

- An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning; some words have more than one antonym depending on context.
- Learn prefixes that create opposites: un-, in-, dis-, im-, non- (happy/unhappy, possible/impossible).
- Be careful with 'near opposites' — JAMB often includes distractors that are only partially opposite.

Idioms

- An idiom's meaning cannot be worked out from the individual words (e.g. 'kick the bucket' = to die).
- Learn idioms in full phrases, not word-by-word, and note the correct preposition used with each.
- Common idiom categories: body parts (foot the bill), animals (let the cat out of the bag), colours (green with envy).

Vocabulary Building

- Read widely and note new words in context; a word's meaning often shifts slightly with the sentence around it.
- Learn common Latin/Greek roots (bio=life, phon=sound, tele=far) to decode unfamiliar words quickly.
- Group words by theme (emotions, professions, sizes) to recall them faster under exam pressure.

MONTH 3

Comprehension and Interpretation

Comprehension Techniques

- Skim the passage first for the general idea, then read the questions before re-reading for specific answers.
- Answers are usually paraphrased, not copied word-for-word — match ideas, not exact phrases.
- Watch for the author's tone and purpose (to inform, persuade, entertain, criticise) — this is often tested directly.

Cloze Test Practice

- Read the whole passage once before filling any gaps — later sentences often clarify earlier blanks.
- Focus on grammatical fit (tense, preposition, part of speech) as well as meaning.
- Eliminate options that are grammatically wrong first, then choose the best remaining option for meaning.

Sentence Interpretation

- Identify the literal meaning first, then consider any implied or figurative meaning.
- Look out for words that reverse meaning — negatives, contrasts ('however', 'but'), and qualifiers ('only', 'except').
- Choose the option that captures the full sense of the sentence, not just part of it.

MONTH 4

Oral English

Oral English — Overview

- Oral English tests how words are pronounced, stressed, and how sounds relate to each other — not spelling.

- Use a standard phonetic reference (like the International Phonetic Alphabet) when practising, since English spelling is not a reliable guide to pronunciation.

Vowels

- English has monophthongs (pure vowel sounds, e.g. /i:/ in 'seat') and diphthongs (two vowel sounds gliding together, e.g. /aɪ/ in 'time').
- Words that look similar can have very different vowel sounds — e.g. 'bread' /e/ vs 'bead' /i:/.
- Practice minimal pairs (words differing by one sound) to sharpen your ear: ship/sheep, cat/cut.

Consonants

- Consonants can be voiced (vocal cords vibrate, e.g. /b/, /d/, /z/) or voiceless (no vibration, e.g. /p/, /t/, /s/).
- Silent letters are common in English (e.g. 'k' in knife, 'b' in comb) — learn these as exceptions.
- Some letters represent multiple sounds depending on the word (e.g. 'c' in 'cat' vs 'city').

Stress and Intonation

- Word stress falls on one syllable more strongly than others; stress can change a word's meaning or class (e.g. 'PREsent' noun vs 'preSENT' verb).
- Intonation is the rise and fall of pitch across a sentence — rising for yes/no questions, falling for statements and wh-questions.
- Two-syllable nouns are commonly stressed on the first syllable; verbs are commonly stressed on the second.

MONTH 5

The Lekki Headmaster (Set Text)

The Lekki Headmaster — Overview

- Study the novel's plot structure, setting, and the social issues it explores in a Nigerian school context.
- Identify the central conflict driving the story and how it develops across the narrative.

Theme Analysis

- Identify major themes (e.g. leadership, integrity, corruption, tradition vs modernity) and find textual evidence for each.
- Link themes to real events in the plot — examiners reward answers that cite specific incidents, not vague statements.
- Consider how the title itself reflects a central theme of the novel.

Character Study

- Know the major characters' traits, motivations, and how they change (or fail to change) through the story.
- Be ready to compare and contrast two characters, and to explain a character's significance to the plot's resolution.
- Note the author's method of characterisation — through dialogue, action, or narration.

MONTH 6+

Exam Practice and Mastery

Past Questions

- Work through past JAMB English questions under timed conditions to build familiarity with question style.
- Review every wrong answer to understand the specific rule or reading skill you missed.

Weekly CBT Tests

- Simulate the computer-based test environment weekly to build speed and reduce exam-day anxiety.
- Track your score trends by topic to identify which areas still need review.

Mock JAMB Examinations

- Sit full-length mock exams under real time constraints to build stamina and pacing.
- In the final weeks, prioritise reviewing your weakest topics over learning new material.



ZENOVA JAMB SCHEME OF WORK

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

Drama • Prose • Poetry • Unseen Passages • Prescribed Texts

Literature rewards close reading and clear argument. Learn the terminology precisely, then practise applying it to the prescribed texts and to unseen extracts.

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MONTH 1

Introduction to Literature

Introduction to Literature

- Literature is imaginative writing that explores human experience through language, form, and structure.
- The three broad genres tested are drama, prose, and poetry — each has its own conventions and vocabulary.

Meaning & Functions of Literature

- Literature entertains, informs, educates, and reflects the values and conflicts of a society.
- A literary work can be read for its content (what happens) and its craft (how it is written).

Literary Terms

- Know core terms: plot, setting, theme, characterisation, point of view, tone, mood, and style.
- Figures of speech to master: simile, metaphor, personification, irony, symbolism, and imagery.

Literary Principles

- Every literary judgement needs textual evidence — quote or refer to specific lines/events to support a claim.
- Distinguish the author's voice from a character's voice; a character's opinion is not necessarily the author's message.

Literary Appreciation Basics

- Appreciation means evaluating how effectively a writer uses language and form to achieve their purpose.
- Always connect a literary device to its effect on the reader, not just name it.

MONTH 2

Drama

Types of Drama

- Drama is literature written to be performed; a play is structured into acts and scenes.
- Know the difference between a play's dialogue, stage directions, and soliloquy/aside.

Tragedy & Comedy

- Tragedy centres on a protagonist's downfall, often through a flaw or fate, ending in suffering or death.
- Comedy uses humour and light conflict, typically resolving happily; know sub-types like farce and satire.

Dramatic Techniques

- Dramatic irony occurs when the audience knows something a character does not.
- Comic relief, foreshadowing, and suspense are used to control the audience's emotional response.

Theme, Plot & Setting

- Plot follows exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.
- Setting (time and place) often shapes the conflict and reflects the play's central themes.

MONTH 3

Prose

Types of Prose

- Prose fiction includes the novel (long form) and the short story (concentrated, single effect).
- Prose non-fiction (biography, essay) is based on real events but may still use literary techniques.

Narrative Techniques

- Point of view can be first-person (I), third-person limited, or third-person omniscient — each shapes what the reader knows.
- Flashback and foreshadowing manipulate chronological order for effect.

Characterization

- Characters are revealed through action, dialogue, appearance, and other characters' reactions to them.
- A round character is complex and changes; a flat character is simple and stays the same.

Textual Analysis

- Analyse how a passage's word choice and sentence structure support its mood and meaning.
- Always link a technique back to the writer's overall purpose in that section of the text.

MONTH 4

Poetry

Types of Poetry

- Narrative poems tell a story; lyric poems express personal feeling; dramatic poems use a persona's voice.
- Know common forms: sonnet, ode, elegy, ballad — each with distinct structural conventions.

Poetic Devices

- Rhyme, rhythm, and metre give poetry its musical quality; scan lines to identify stressed/unstressed syllables.
- Alliteration, assonance, and onomatopoeia create sound effects that reinforce meaning.

Imagery & Diction

- Imagery appeals to the senses (visual, auditory, tactile) to make abstract ideas vivid.
- Diction is a poet's word choice; formal, colloquial, or archaic diction all create different effects.

Theme & Style

- Identify the central idea a poem explores and how the poet's style (structure, tone, devices) conveys it.
- Compare how two poems treat a similar theme differently through their distinct styles.

MONTH 5

Analysis Practice

Unseen Passages

- Read an unseen extract twice: once for overall meaning, once to identify devices and their effects.
- Answer strictly from the given passage — do not import outside knowledge of the author or work.

Drama Analysis

- Practice analysing extracts for conflict, character motivation, and dramatic technique.
- Be ready to discuss how a specific scene advances the play's central theme.

Prose Analysis

- Practice identifying narrative viewpoint, characterisation methods, and thematic concerns in extracts.
- Support every point with a brief, precise reference to the passage.

Poetry Analysis

- Practice scanning unfamiliar poems for form, imagery, and tone before answering interpretive questions.
- Note how punctuation and line breaks affect a poem's pacing and emphasis.

MONTH 6+

Prescribed Texts and Exam Mastery

Prescribed Texts

- Study the current JAMB-recommended drama, prose, and poetry texts in depth — plot, characters, and themes.
- Prepare short, textual-evidence-based answers for likely essay-style and objective questions on each text.

Past Questions

- Practice past JAMB Literature questions across drama, prose, poetry, and unseen sections.
- Review wrong answers to see whether the error was in understanding the text or the device asked about.

Weekly CBT Tests

- Simulate the CBT environment weekly to build speed on objective literary-term questions.

Mock JAMB Examinations

- Sit full-length mock exams under timed conditions covering all sections of the syllabus.
- In the final stretch, prioritise reviewing prescribed texts and recurring literary terms.



ZENOVA JAMB SCHEME OF WORK

GOVERNMENT

Elements of Government • Constitution • Citizenship • Political Parties • Public Opinion

Government rewards clear definitions and an understanding of how political institutions actually function. Learn each concept, then link it to real examples from Nigeria and beyond.

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MONTH 1

Elements of Government

Elements of Government

- The state is a political community with four essential elements: population, territory, government, and sovereignty.
- Sovereignty is the supreme authority of a state to govern itself without external interference.

Forms of Government

- Government can be unitary (power centralised) or federal (power shared between central and regional units).
- Government can also be classified as monarchy, republic, democracy, or dictatorship, based on who holds power.

Arms of Government

- The three arms are the Legislature (makes laws), the Executive (implements laws), and the Judiciary (interprets laws).
- Separation of powers keeps these arms distinct; checks and balances allow each arm to limit the others' excesses.

MONTH 2

Structures of Governance

Systems of Governance

- Presidential system: the executive (President) is separate from and not responsible to the legislature.
- Parliamentary system: the executive (Prime Minister and cabinet) is drawn from and accountable to the legislature.

Political Ideologies

- Democracy emphasises popular participation, rule of law, and protection of individual rights.
- Socialism emphasises collective/state ownership of resources; capitalism emphasises private ownership and free markets.

MONTH 3

Constitution and Legislation

Constitution

- A constitution is the supreme body of rules establishing how a state is governed; it can be written or unwritten, rigid or flexible.
- Key functions: it defines the structure of government, distributes power, and protects citizens' fundamental rights.

Principles of Democratic Government

- Core principles: popular sovereignty, rule of law, separation of powers, and periodic free and fair elections.
- Fundamental human rights (life, freedom of speech, fair hearing) are usually entrenched in the constitution.

Processes of Legislation

- A bill passes through first reading, second reading, committee stage, third reading, and presidential assent to become law.
- In a bicameral legislature, a bill is typically considered by both chambers before it can be enacted.

MONTH 4

Citizenship and Political Participation

Citizenship

- Citizenship can be acquired by birth, registration, or naturalisation, and carries both rights and duties.
- Rights of a citizen include the right to vote; duties include obeying the law and paying taxes.

The Electoral Process

- Key stages: voter registration, nomination of candidates, campaigning, voting, and collation/declaration of results.
- An electoral body (e.g. INEC in Nigeria) is responsible for organising and supervising elections.

Political Parties and Party Systems

- A political party is a group organised to win elections and control government based on shared policies.
- Party systems can be one-party, two-party, or multi-party, each with different effects on political competition.

MONTH 5

Political Behaviour

Pressure Groups

- A pressure group seeks to influence government policy without contesting elections directly (e.g. trade unions, NGOs).
- Pressure groups differ from political parties because they do not seek to form the government themselves.

Public Opinion

- Public opinion is the collective view of citizens on political issues, shaped by the media, education, and events.
- Public opinion influences government policy and can be measured through polls and elections.

Political Socialization

- Political socialisation is the process by which individuals acquire political values and attitudes, mainly through family, school, and media.

Political Participation

- Participation ranges from voting and campaigning to holding office and joining pressure groups.
- Low political participation can weaken the legitimacy and accountability of a democratic government.

MONTH 6+

Exam Practice and Mastery

Past Questions

- Practice past JAMB Government questions, paying close attention to definition-based and comparison questions.

Weekly CBT Tests

- Simulate the CBT environment weekly to build familiarity with the pacing of the real exam.

Mock JAMB Examinations

- Sit full-length mock exams to build stamina; review each incorrect answer against the correct definition or principle.



ZENOVA JAMB SCHEME OF WORK

ECONOMICS

Demand & Supply • Market Structures • National Income • Public Finance • The Nigerian Economy

Economics blends definitions with graphs and simple calculations. Learn each concept alongside its diagram, and always relate abstract theory back to the Nigerian economy.

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MONTH 1

Introduction to Economics

Economics as a Science

- Economics studies how individuals and societies allocate scarce resources among unlimited wants.
- It is divided into microeconomics (individual units — households, firms) and macroeconomics (the whole economy).

Basic Economic Concepts

- Scarcity is the basic economic problem: limited resources against unlimited wants, forcing choice.
- Opportunity cost is the value of the next best alternative given up when a choice is made.

Economic Problems & PPF

- Every economy must answer: what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce.
- The Production Possibility Frontier (PPF) shows the maximum combinations of two goods an economy can produce with fixed resources; points beyond it are unattainable, points inside show inefficiency.

Economic Systems

- Capitalist (free market) economies rely on private ownership and price signals; socialist (planned) economies rely on state ownership and central planning.
- A mixed economy combines elements of both, with government intervening alongside private enterprise.

Economic Analysis Tools

- Economists use graphs, tables, and simple models (like demand and supply curves) to represent relationships between variables.

MONTH 2

Demand, Supply & Consumer Behaviour

Theory of Demand

- The law of demand: as price rises, quantity demanded falls, other things being equal (*ceteris paribus*) — giving a downward-sloping demand curve.
- Non-price determinants of demand: income, price of related goods (substitutes/complements), tastes, and population.

Consumer Behaviour

- Utility is the satisfaction gained from consuming a good; marginal utility diminishes as more units are consumed.
- A rational consumer maximises satisfaction by allocating spending where marginal utility per naira is equal across goods.

Theory of Supply

- The law of supply: as price rises, quantity supplied rises, other things being equal — giving an upward-sloping supply curve.

- Non-price determinants of supply: cost of production, technology, taxes/subsidies, and number of sellers.

Elasticity of Demand & Supply

- Price elasticity of demand = $\% \text{ change in quantity demanded} \div \% \text{ change in price}$; demand is elastic if >1 , inelastic if <1 .
- Elasticity depends on availability of substitutes, necessity of the good, and proportion of income spent on it.

Price Determination

- Equilibrium price and quantity occur where the demand and supply curves intersect — quantity demanded equals quantity supplied.
- A shift in demand or supply (not a movement along the curve) changes the equilibrium price and quantity.

MONTH 3

Production, Costs & Market Structures

Theory of Production

- Production combines the factors of production — land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship — to create goods and services.
- The law of diminishing returns: as more of a variable factor is added to a fixed factor, marginal output eventually falls.

Cost & Revenue Analysis

- Fixed costs do not change with output; variable costs rise with output; total cost = fixed cost + variable cost.
- Total revenue = price $\times$ quantity sold; profit = total revenue – total cost.

Market Structures

- Market structures are classified by the number of sellers, product type, and ease of entry: perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly.

Perfect Competition

- Perfect competition has many small firms, identical (homogeneous) products, free entry/exit, and firms are price takers.

Monopoly & Monopolistic Competition

- A monopoly is a single seller with significant control over price, protected by barriers to entry.
- Monopolistic competition has many firms selling differentiated (branded) products with some control over price.

MONTH 4

National Income, Money & Finance

National Income

- National income measures the total value of goods and services produced by an economy in a given period.

- It can be measured by the income, expenditure, or output method; all three should theoretically give the same total.

Circular Flow of Income

- The circular flow model shows income moving between households and firms via factor and product markets, with leakages (savings, taxes, imports) and injections (investment, government spending, exports).

Money & Inflation

- Money functions as a medium of exchange, unit of account, store of value, and standard for deferred payment.
- Inflation is a sustained rise in the general price level, eroding the purchasing power of money.

Financial Institutions

- Commercial banks accept deposits and grant loans; the central bank regulates the money supply and supervises other banks.

Monetary Policy

- Monetary policy uses tools like the interest rate, reserve requirements, and open market operations to control money supply and inflation.

MONTH 5

Public Finance & Development

Public Finance

- Public finance is the study of government revenue, expenditure, and debt management.

Taxation

- Direct taxes are paid directly by individuals/firms on income or profit (e.g. income tax); indirect taxes are paid on goods and services (e.g. VAT).
- A progressive tax takes a larger percentage from higher incomes; a regressive tax takes a larger percentage from lower incomes.

Government Budget

- A balanced budget has revenue equal to expenditure; a deficit budget has expenditure exceeding revenue, requiring borrowing.

Economic Growth & Development

- Economic growth is an increase in a country's output (GDP); economic development includes growth plus improvements in living standards, health, and education.

Development Planning

- Development plans set targets and strategies (often over several years) to guide a country's economic and social progress.

MONTH 6+

Nigerian Economy & Exam Mastery

Agriculture in Nigeria

- Agriculture remains a major employer in Nigeria but contributes a declining share of GDP relative to oil and services.

Industry & Industrialization

- Industrialisation involves shifting an economy's structure toward manufacturing; Nigeria faces challenges like inadequate infrastructure and access to capital.

Natural Resources & Population

- Nigeria is endowed with resources like petroleum, natural gas, and solid minerals, alongside a large and youthful population.

International Trade & Organizations

- International trade allows countries to specialise based on comparative advantage and exchange goods/services.
- Nigeria participates in organisations like ECOWAS, OPEC, and the WTO to promote trade and economic cooperation.

Past Questions and Mock Exams

- Practice past JAMB Economics questions, especially graph-reading and calculation-based items (elasticity, national income).
- Sit weekly CBT tests and full mock exams, reviewing every miscalculation carefully.



ZENOVA JAMB SCHEME OF WORK

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Foundations of Faith • Kings & Prophets • Life of Jesus • The Early Church • Christian Living

CRS rewards accurate knowledge of Bible narratives and the ability to draw out their moral and doctrinal lessons.
Learn each story's sequence of events, then its underlying teaching.

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MONTH 1

Foundations of Faith

Sovereignty of God

- God is presented in Scripture as supreme ruler over creation, history, and human affairs.
- Biblical accounts of God's sovereignty show Him directing events even through human disobedience.

Creation

- The creation narrative in Genesis presents God as the deliberate originator of the universe and of humanity in His image.
- Creation establishes humanity's role as steward of the earth and its resources.

Covenants

- A covenant is a binding agreement between God and His people, involving promises and obligations on both sides.
- Key covenants include those with Noah, Abraham, and Moses, each expanding God's relationship with His people.

Divine Guidance

- Scripture shows God guiding individuals and the nation of Israel through direct instruction, prophets, and providence.

MONTH 2

Leadership & Obedience

Joseph, Moses & Joshua

- Joseph's story illustrates faithfulness under trial and forgiveness of those who wronged him.
- Moses is called to lead Israel out of slavery in Egypt; Joshua succeeds him in leading the conquest of Canaan.

Judges of Israel

- The judges were leaders raised up by God to deliver Israel from oppression during the period before the monarchy.
- The recurring cycle in Judges: Israel sins, is oppressed, cries out, and is delivered by a judge.

Obedience & Rewards

- Obedience to God's commands in these narratives is consistently linked to blessing and success.

Disobedience & Consequences

- Disobedience is shown to bring hardship or judgement, reinforcing the covenant relationship's conditions.

MONTH 3

Kings, Prophets & Exile

David & Solomon

- David is presented as a man after God's own heart despite his failures; Solomon is noted for wisdom and for building the Temple.
- Know key events: David and Goliath, David's sin with Bathsheba, Solomon's request for wisdom.

Prophets of Israel

- Prophets served as God's messengers, calling the nation back to covenant faithfulness and warning of judgement.
- Know the specific message and context of major prophets studied on the syllabus.

Faith & Courage

- Old Testament narratives repeatedly show individuals trusting God despite opposition or danger.

Social Justice & Divine Love

- The prophets frequently condemned social injustice — oppression of the poor, corruption, and dishonesty — as a betrayal of covenant values.

MONTH 4

Life and Ministry of Jesus

Birth of Jesus

- The nativity narratives present Jesus' birth as the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy.

Baptism & Temptation

- Jesus' baptism by John marks the start of His public ministry; His temptation in the wilderness shows His resistance to sin.

Miracles

- Jesus' miracles (healing, feeding, calming storms) demonstrate His authority and compassion, and point to His identity.

Parables

- Parables are simple stories used to teach spiritual truths; know the meaning and application of each parable studied.

MONTH 5

Early Church & Apostles

Sermon on the Mount

- The Sermon on the Mount lays out core ethical teachings, including the Beatitudes, on true righteousness and discipleship.

Mission of the Disciples

- Jesus commissioned His disciples to preach, heal, and make disciples, extending His ministry beyond His physical presence.

Resurrection & Ascension

- The resurrection is the central claim of Christian faith, affirming Jesus' victory over death; the ascension marks His return to the Father.

Growth of the Early Church

- The book of Acts records the church's growth from Jerusalem outward, driven by the Holy Spirit and apostolic preaching.

MONTH 6+

Epistles & Exam Mastery

Justification by Faith

- Pauline teaching emphasises that righteousness before God comes through faith, not merely through observing the law.

Christian Living

- The epistles give practical instruction on holiness, relationships, and conduct within the Christian community.

Civic Responsibility

- Scripture teaches respect for lawful authority alongside primary allegiance to God's commands.

Past Questions & Mock Exams

- Practice past JAMB CRS questions, focusing on sequencing of events and matching characters to their actions.
- Sit weekly CBT tests and full mock exams in the final months of preparation.



ZENOVA JAMB SCHEME OF WORK

HISTORY

Nigeria to 1800 • Colonial Nigeria • Independence • Africa & The Wider World

History rewards accurate chronology and an understanding of cause and effect. Learn each period's key events in sequence, then link them to their broader political and economic causes.

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MONTH 1

Nigeria Area Up to 1800

Land and Peoples

- Pre-colonial Nigeria was home to diverse ethnic groups organised into kingdoms, city-states, and stateless societies.

Early Centres of Civilization

- Early civilisations such as Nok, Ife, and Benin developed sophisticated art, governance, and craft traditions.

Origin & Formation of States

- States formed through conquest, migration, trade, and the consolidation of smaller communities under central authority.

Economic Activities

- Pre-colonial economies relied on agriculture, craft production, and both local and long-distance (trans-Saharan) trade.

External Influences

- Contact with North Africa (via trans-Saharan trade) and later coastal Europeans introduced new goods, ideas, and religions.

MONTH 2

Nigeria 1800–1900

Sokoto Caliphate

- The Sokoto Caliphate was established following the Fulani jihad led by Usman dan Fodio, unifying much of Hausaland under Islamic rule.

Kanem-Borno

- Kanem-Borno was a long-established Islamic state in the Lake Chad region, known for its centralised administration.

Yorubaland

- 19th-century Yorubaland was marked by the collapse of the Oyo Empire and a series of internal wars among Yoruba states.

Benin, Nupe, Igbo, Efik

- These groups had varied political structures, from the centralised Benin Kingdom to more decentralised Igbo communities, each engaging in trade with Europeans.

European Penetration & British Conquest

- European traders and missionaries expanded inland through the 19th century, followed by British military conquest and the eventual amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914.

MONTH 3

Nigeria 1900–1960

Colonial Rule & Amalgamation

- Lord Lugard amalgamated the Northern and Southern Protectorates in 1914, forming the single colony of Nigeria.

Colonial Administration

- The British used indirect rule, governing through existing traditional rulers, though this was applied differently in the north and south.

Colonial Economy

- The colonial economy focused on producing raw materials (cash crops, minerals) for export to Britain, with limited local industrialisation.

Social Development

- Colonial rule introduced Western education, Christianity, and new infrastructure (railways, roads) alongside social disruption.

Nationalism & Independence

- Nationalist movements and political parties emerged after WWII, campaigning for self-government, culminating in independence in 1960.

MONTH 4

Nigeria Since Independence (Part 1)

First Republic

- The First Republic (1960–1966) was a parliamentary system that ended in a military coup amid political and regional tensions.

Nigerian Civil War

- The Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970) arose from political instability and the secession of the Eastern Region as Biafra.

Gowon Regime

- General Yakubu Gowon led Nigeria through the civil war and the post-war reconstruction/reconciliation period.

Murtala/Obasanjo Regime

- The Murtala Mohammed/Olusegun Obasanjo regime pursued reforms and oversaw the transition back to civilian rule in 1979.

Second Republic

- The Second Republic (1979–1983) was a presidential system that ended in another military takeover.

MONTH 5

Nigeria Since Independence (Part 2)

Buhari Regime

- The Buhari military regime (1983–1985) emphasised discipline and anti-corruption measures (War Against Indiscipline).

Babangida Regime

- The Babangida regime (1985–1993) introduced structural adjustment (SAP) and prolonged transition programmes.

Interim National Government (ING)

- The ING (1993) was a short-lived civilian administration following the annulment of the June 12 election.

Abacha Regime

- The Abacha regime (1993–1998) was marked by authoritarian rule and international isolation.

Nigeria in International Organizations

- Nigeria has played an active role in bodies such as the UN, AU, ECOWAS, and the Commonwealth since independence.

MONTH 6+

Africa & The Wider World Since 1800

West & North Africa

- The 19th and 20th centuries saw the rise and fall of West African empires, followed by European colonisation and eventual independence movements.

Eastern & Southern Africa

- European settlement and colonial rule shaped Eastern and Southern Africa differently from West Africa, with prolonged struggles for independence in some regions.

Imperialism & Colonialism

- The Scramble for Africa (formalised at the Berlin Conference, 1884–85) partitioned the continent among European powers.

Apartheid in South Africa

- Apartheid was a system of institutionalised racial segregation in South Africa, ended in the early 1990s after sustained internal and international pressure.

Nation-Building Challenges & Exam Practice

- Post-independence African states faced challenges of ethnic diversity, economic dependency, and political instability.
- Practice past JAMB History questions and sit mock exams, focusing on dates, causes, and consequences of key events.



ZENOVA JAMB SCHEME OF WORK

GEOGRAPHY

Maps • The Earth • Physical Processes • Climate • Human Geography • Regional Geography

Geography connects map skills with an understanding of both physical processes and human activity. Practice map reading regularly and always link a place's geography to how people live there.

STUDY SMARTER • WIN BIGGER

SECTION 1

Practical Geography

Maps

- A map is a scaled, symbolic representation of an area; know common map symbols, direction (compass points, bearings), and conventional signs.

Scale and Measurement

- Map scale can be a statement (1cm to 1km), a ratio (1:50,000), or a linear scale bar.
- Distance on the ground = distance on map × scale; area calculations use the scale squared.

Map Reading and Interpretation

- Contour lines join points of equal height; closely spaced contours indicate steep slopes, widely spaced ones indicate gentle slopes.
- Practice identifying relief, drainage patterns, and settlement/vegetation features from topographic maps.

Statistical Data and Diagrams

- Geographic data is represented using bar graphs, pie charts, line graphs, and choropleth (shading) maps — know how to read and construct each.

Elementary Surveying

- Basic surveying measures land features and distances using tools like chains, tapes, and compasses to produce accurate maps.

Geographic Information System (GIS)

- GIS is a computer-based system for capturing, storing, analysing, and displaying geographically referenced data, used in modern planning and mapping.

SECTION 2

The Earth and Earth Crust

The Earth as a Planet

- The Earth is the third planet from the sun, nearly spherical, and rotates on its axis (causing day/night) while orbiting the sun (causing seasons/year).

Latitudes, Longitudes and Time

- Latitudes are horizontal lines measuring distance north/south of the Equator (0°); longitudes are vertical lines measuring distance east/west of the Greenwich Meridian (0°).
- The Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours, so 15° of longitude equals a 1-hour time difference; places east of Greenwich are ahead in time.

Rocks: Types and Formation

- Igneous rocks form from cooled magma/lava; sedimentary rocks form from compressed layers of sediment; metamorphic rocks form when existing rocks are altered by heat and pressure.

Earth Movements

- Tectonic plate movements cause folding (mountain formation), faulting (rock fracture and displacement), and volcanic/seismic activity.

Major Landforms

- Key landforms include mountains, plateaus, plains, and valleys — each formed by specific combinations of earth movement, erosion, and deposition.

SECTION 3

Physical Processes

Volcanism

- Volcanism is the movement of molten rock (magma) to the Earth's surface, forming volcanoes; can be active, dormant, or extinct.

Earthquakes

- Earthquakes result from the sudden release of energy along a fault line, often at tectonic plate boundaries; measured using the Richter scale.

Weathering

- Weathering breaks down rock in place: physical (temperature changes, frost action), chemical (reaction with water/acids), and biological (plant roots, organisms).

Erosion

- Erosion is the removal and transport of weathered material by agents like rivers, wind, waves, and ice.

Mass Movement

- Mass movement is the downhill movement of rock/soil under gravity (e.g. landslides, soil creep, rockfalls), often triggered by heavy rainfall.

Deposition

- Deposition occurs when an erosional agent loses energy and drops its transported material, forming features like deltas, sand dunes, and floodplains.

SECTION 4

Climate and Environment

Water Bodies (Oceans, Lakes, Rivers)

- Oceans cover most of the Earth's surface and regulate global climate; rivers follow a course from source to mouth, shaped by erosion, transportation, and deposition.

Weather and Climate

- Weather is the day-to-day state of the atmosphere; climate is the average weather pattern of a region over a long period (30+ years).

- Key climate elements: temperature, rainfall, humidity, pressure, and wind — measured with specific instruments (thermometer, rain gauge, barometer).

Vegetation

- Natural vegetation types (rainforest, savanna, desert, etc.) are determined mainly by climate, especially rainfall and temperature.

Soils

- Soil types and fertility vary with climate, parent rock, vegetation, and time — directly shaping agricultural potential of a region.

Environmental Resources

- Natural resources are classified as renewable (forests, water, solar energy) or non-renewable (minerals, fossil fuels).

Environmental Hazards and Conservation

- Hazards include flooding, drought, desertification, and pollution; conservation strategies include afforestation, regulated resource use, and protected areas.

SECTION 5

Human Geography

Population

- Population studies cover distribution, density, growth rate, and structure (age-sex composition, often shown on population pyramids).

Settlement

- Settlements are classified by size/function (rural vs urban) and pattern (nucleated, dispersed, linear), influenced by relief, water supply, and economic activity.

Economic Activities

- Primary (extraction — farming, mining), secondary (manufacturing), tertiary (services), and quaternary (information/research) sectors describe the structure of an economy.

Agriculture (Geographic Perspective)

- Agricultural systems vary with climate, soil, and economic development — from subsistence farming to large-scale commercial agriculture.

Transport and Communication

- Transport networks (road, rail, water, air) and communication systems link production areas to markets, driving economic development.

Trade and Tourism

- Trade involves the exchange of goods/services domestically and internationally; tourism generates income and employment through the movement of visitors to attractive destinations.

SECTION 6+

Regional Geography and Exam Practice

Nigeria: Physical and Human Features

- Know Nigeria's major relief regions, river systems (Niger, Benue), climate zones, and vegetation belts from south to north.

Natural Resources (Nigeria)

- Nigeria's key resources include petroleum, natural gas, agricultural land, and various solid minerals distributed across different regions.

Economic Geography of Nigeria

- Nigeria's economy spans agriculture, oil and gas, manufacturing, and services — know the major produce and industries by region.

ECOWAS

- ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) promotes regional economic integration and cooperation among West African nations.

Revision, Past Questions and Mock Tests

- Practice map reading and past JAMB Geography questions regularly to strengthen both physical and human geography recall.

Exam Strategy

- Read map-based questions carefully and refer directly to the given map/data before answering — many marks are lost through rushed map interpretation.



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