Ekiti Basic Education Curriculum Guide

A public guide to nursery and primary learning areas and the national basic education curriculum.

WHO THIS GUIDE IS FOR
Parents and guardians, teachers, headteachers, school communities and education stakeholders.

DOCUMENT TYPE
Public information guide

At a glance

- Use Ekiti SUBEB's page for a quick overview of nursery and primary learning areas.
- Use NERDC class-level curriculum documents for detailed topics and learning expectations.
- Ask the school or LGEA to confirm the current curriculum edition and any implementation guidance.
- Parents can support learning through reading, attendance, conversation and everyday numeracy activities.

About this guide

This guide is prepared to help the public understand basic education services and how to engage with schools and education authorities. It is an informational resource, not an admission letter, recruitment notice, legal instrument or official circular. Rules and procedures may change. Readers should confirm current instructions through Ekiti SUBEB, the relevant Local Government Education Authority (LGEA), the school or the official agency linked in the source list.

1. Understanding the basic education curriculum

The curriculum describes what learners are expected to study and develop at each stage of schooling. It helps schools organise teaching, helps teachers plan lessons and gives parents a clearer picture of the knowledge and skills their children are expected to acquire. In Nigeria, the national curriculum framework is developed through the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC). Ekiti SUBEB's public curriculum page provides a local listing of nursery and primary learning areas.

Basic education in Ekiti covers the early years, six years of primary education and three years of junior secondary education. UBEC describes the Universal Basic Education programme as a continuous nine-year programme, with early childhood care and development education also forming part of the wider basic education framework. Parents should understand that ECCDE is an early learning stage; the compulsory nine years comprise six years of primary and three years of junior secondary education.

2. Primary school learning areas published by Ekiti SUBEB

Ekiti SUBEB's published primary curriculum page lists a broad range of learning areas. These include English Language, Mathematics, Basic Science and Technology, Social Studies, Civic Education, Agricultural Science, Religious and Moral Education, Physical and Health Education, Cultural and Creative Arts, Computer Studies/ICT, Home Economics and Yoruba Language. The page lists Christian and Islamic Religious and Moral Education

separately.

These subjects support different dimensions of a child's development. English and Yoruba support communication and language; Mathematics builds numeracy and problem-solving; Basic Science and Technology encourages observation and practical understanding; Social Studies and Civic Education introduce society, citizenship and responsibilities. Agricultural Science and Home Economics connect learning with everyday life, while Physical and Health Education supports healthy habits and physical development. Creative Arts provide opportunities for imagination and expression. ICT introduces learners to digital concepts and responsible technology use.

3. Nursery and early childhood learning

The same Ekiti SUBEB page lists nursery learning areas as Pre-Reading, Pre-Writing, Numeracy, Health Habits, Social Habits, Physical Development, Creative Arts, and Religious and Moral Education. These areas are intended to build foundations before formal primary learning. Early childhood teaching should be appropriate to children's developmental stages and should use play, conversation, stories, songs, movement, drawing, sorting and practical activities. Parents can reinforce these foundations through reading together, counting everyday objects, encouraging questions and helping children develop routines.

4. The national curriculum and the Ekiti listing

The Ekiti SUBEB page is a useful local overview, but it is not a substitute for the full subject-by-subject curriculum documents. NERDC publishes the revised Basic Education Curriculum and provides separate curriculum resources for Primary 1 through Primary 6 and Junior Secondary School 1 through 3. Teachers and school leaders should consult the relevant class-level curriculum when preparing schemes of work, lesson plans and assessment activities. They should also follow any implementation circulars issued by the competent education authority.

Important: A subject list is not the complete curriculum. For detailed learning objectives, themes, topics and expected outcomes, use the relevant NERDC class-level curriculum and any current implementation guidance issued by the education authorities.

5. How parents can use the curriculum

Parents do not need to teach the entire school syllabus at home. They can use the subject list as a guide to ask informed questions about their child's learning. For example, parents can ask what reading skills are being practised, whether a child is confident with basic number operations, what science activity was completed or how the school encourages healthy habits. If a child is struggling, parents should discuss the concern early with the class teacher rather than waiting until the end of the term.

Parents can support learning by setting aside a regular reading time, providing a quiet place to complete homework where possible, checking that assignments are understood and encouraging attendance. Everyday activities such as measuring ingredients, counting money, identifying plants, discussing community events and keeping a simple diary can reinforce classroom learning.

6. How teachers and school leaders should use it

Teachers should use the approved curriculum for the learner's class to prepare a scheme of work and lesson plans. Lessons should have clear objectives, suitable teaching materials, activities that involve pupils and ways to check understanding. Continuous assessment should help teachers identify what pupils have understood and where additional support is needed. A curriculum should not be reduced to copying notes or memorising facts; pupils need opportunities to explain, practise, investigate, create and apply what they learn.

Headteachers and instructional supervisors can use curriculum documents when supporting lesson preparation, monitoring classroom delivery and identifying teacher-development needs. Where textbooks or other learning materials are used, schools should check that they are appropriate for the class and consistent with approved curriculum requirements.

7. Where to find the curriculum

Ekiti SUBEB's online curriculum page provides the local list of primary and nursery learning areas. NERDC's official curriculum portal provides the revised Basic Education Curriculum for Primary 1–6 and JSS 1–3. If a link is unavailable or a school is uncertain about the current edition, users should contact the relevant LGEA or the appropriate state education office for confirmation.

This guide intentionally avoids reproducing a complete syllabus or claiming that the listed subjects are an exhaustive list for every current curriculum version. The official curriculum documents remain the authoritative reference for class-level content.

Further information and official sources

The links below are provided so readers can check the underlying official information. Where a national document or another public agency's resource is used, it is identified as such and should not be mistaken for a document authored solely by Ekiti SUBEB.

• **Ekiti SUBEB – Primary Schools Curriculum** — https://ekitisubeb.ng/primary-curriculum
Local published list of nursery and primary learning areas.

• **NERDC – Revised Basic Education Curriculum** — https://www.nerdc.gov.ng/content_manager/new_curriculum_home.html
Official national curriculum resources for Primary 1–6 and JSS 1–3.

• **NERDC – Official website** — https://nerdc.gov.ng/
Curriculum development and education resources.

• **UBEC – Frequently Asked Questions** — https://ubec.gov.ng/faqs/
Overview of UBE stages, beneficiaries and the nine-year basic education programme.

Publication note: This guide is a public-facing explanatory resource compiled from published government and education-sector materials. It does not create new policy or replace official instructions.