

BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 2

Strand:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Language & UsageComposition WritingLiterature		Sub-Strand:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Integrating grammar inwritten language (use of nouns, pronouns and adjectives)Structure and organize ideas in composition writingProverbs, idioms, prose, drama, poetry	
Content Standard:	B8.4.2.1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of nouns, pronouns and adjectives.(Language & Usage) B8.5.1.1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding in the ability to write meaningful compositions on the various text types (persuasive/ argumentative writing, informative/ academic/ expository and letter writing). (Composition Writing) B8.6.1.1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of proverbs and idiom (Literature)				
Indicator (s)	B8.4.2.1.2 Determine and categorize adjectives under size, colour, shape, quantity, etc. in their language.(Language & Usage) B8.5.1.1.1 Develop coherent essays using the features of given text type (Composition Writing) B8.6.1.1.1 Discuss the features of proverbs and idioms (Literature)				
Week Ending	14-04-2023				
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:		Duration:	
Subject	Ghanaian Language				
Reference	Ghanaian Language Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Reading Book, Poster, Pictures, Word Chart, Sentence Cards		Core Competencies:		
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION

<p>TUESDAY</p> <p>11-04-2023</p>	<p>Strand: Language & Usage</p> <p>Sub-Strand: Integrating grammar inwritten language (use of nouns, pronouns and adjectives)</p> <p>Through questions and answers, review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the types of Adjectives with the Learners. 2. Assist Learners to differentiate between Superlative and Comparative Adjectives. 3. Learners brainstorm to mention examples of comparative and superlative adjectives. <p>Types of adjectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attributive adjectives. • Predicative adjectives. • Comparative adjectives. • Superlative adjectives. • Coordinate adjectives. • Appositive adjectives. • Compound adjectives. • Participial adjectives. <p>Types of Adjectives and Examples.</p> <p>1) Descriptive Adjective</p> <p>Adjectives of Quality or Descriptive Adjectives show the kind of quality of a person or thing. Ex. Beautiful, large, small etc.</p> <p>The foolish old crow tried to sing.</p> <p>2) Numeral Adjective</p> <p>Adjectives of number or Numeral Adjectives show how many persons or things are meant. This adjective represents numeral value. Ex. Eight, few, second, some etc.</p> <p><i>Few</i> dogs like hot water.</p> <p>They are further divided into two kinds i.e. Definite Numeral adjectives and Indefinite Numeral adjectives.</p>	<p>Summarize the lesson.</p>
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3) Quantitative Adjective

Adjectives of quantity show how much quantity of a thing is meant. Ex. Some, little, whole, one fourth etc.

He ate *some* rice.

4) Demonstrative Adjective

Demonstrative Adjectives point out which person or thing is meant, ex. This, that, those, such etc.

This girl is taller than Rosie.

5) Interrogative Adjectives

What, which, and whose, when they are used with **nouns** to ask questions, are called Interrogative Adjectives.

Whose book is this?

6) Possessive Adjectives

We use Possessive adjectives to express who owns or possesses something. This is used in front of a noun. Ex. Own, my, our etc.

He is his own master.

7) Proper Adjectives

Adjectives formed from proper nouns are called Proper Adjectives. Ex. British, Chinese etc.

The British professor is teaching in the class.

8) Exclamatory Adjectives

		<p>The word what is sometimes used as an Exclamatory Adjective.</p> <p>Ex. What a genius!</p> <p>What a blessing!</p>	
THURSDAY 13-04-2023	<p>Strand: Composition Writing</p> <p>Sub-Strand: Structure and organize ideas in composition writing</p> <p>Discuss with Learners the types of text types.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate writing a composition on a topic of an expository writing. 2. Individual Learners brainstorm to write a composition on a topic given by the facilitator. 3. Assist Learners to explain the compositions on topics of an expository writing. <p>Expository Writing</p> <p>“Expository” means “intended to explain or describe something.” An expository essay provides a clear, focused explanation of a particular topic, process, or set of ideas. It doesn't set out to prove a point, just to give a balanced view of its subject matter.</p> <p>Elements of expository writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization. • Topic Sentence, Thesis Statement, and Subtopics. • Transitions. • Evidence and Examples. • Conclusion. 	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.
FRIDAY 14-04-2023	<p>Strand: Literature</p> <p>Sub-Strand: Proverbs, idioms, prose, drama, poetry</p> <p>Write a poem on the chalkboard.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist Learners to recite the poem on the chalkboard. 2. Discuss the meaning of the poem with the Learners by explaining each line o the Poem. 3. Learners brainstorm to answer questions on the poem. <p>How to Analyze Poems</p>	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the poem. The first time you approach a poem, read it to yourself. 2. Read the poem again, this time aloud. 3. Map out the rhyme scheme. 4. Scan the poem. 5. Break down the structure. 6. Determine the form of the poem. 7. Study the language in the poem. 8. Study the content of the poem. <p>Steps for Reading a Poem</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the poem twice in a row. Take note of what you notice the second time that wasn't so apparent in your first reading. 2. Don't skip over unfamiliar words. 3. Try to identify a meter, if there is one. 4. Notice point of view. 5. Read the poem one more time, and this time read it aloud. 	
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School:

District: