

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



or



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BASIC 7

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 5

Strand:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Customs & Institutions• Listening & Speaking• Reading	Sub-Strand:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rites of Passage – Childhood Rights• Conversation/Everyday discourse• Reading
Content Standard:	B7.1.2.1 Exhibit understanding of day names and order of birth names and relate the names to the days and order. B7.2.2.1: Demonstrate the ability to listen to extended reading and identify key information B7.3.1.1 Understand the main ideas and supporting points in texts’		
Indicator (s)	B7.1.2.1.1 State the names of the days of the week and relate their names to the days. B7.2.2.1.1. Listen to a level-appropriate text attentively and identify key information. B7.3.1.1.1 Read and understand main ideas and supporting points in a range of texts on familiar and unfamiliar topics.		
Week Ending	05-05-2023		
Class	B.S.7	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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply appropriate diction and structure sentences correctly for narrative, persuasive, imaginative and expository purpose• Can vary the level of detail and the language use when presenting to make it appropriate to the audience
DAYS	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN	PHASE 3: REFLECTION

<p>MONDAY</p> <p>01-05-2023</p>	<p>Strand: Customs & Institutions</p> <p>Sub-Strand: Naming Systems: Day names, order of birth names</p> <p>Learners brainstorm to identify the sounds of the alphabetic letters of the language they speak.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the meaning of syllables with the Learners. 2. Assist Learners to identify the types of syllables in their language. 3. Learners brainstorm to give examples of the types of syllables. 4. Assist Learners to identify the tones on syllables in their language. <p>Meaning of syllable a single unit of speech, either a whole word or one of the parts into which a word can be separated, usually containing a vowel</p> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the word 'engine', you should stress the first syllable. • The word 'button' has two syllables. <p>SMART Vocabulary: related words and phrases</p> <p>Types of Syllables</p> <p>There are six types of syllables:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A closed syllable ends in a consonant. The vowel has a short vowel sound, as in the word <i>bat</i>. 2. An open syllable ends in a vowel. The vowel has a long vowel sound, as in the first syllable of <i>apron</i>. 3. A vowel-consonant-<u>e</u> syllable is typically found at the end of a word. The final <u>e</u> is silent and makes the next vowel before it long, as in the word <i>name</i>. 4. A vowel team syllable has two vowels next to each other that together say a new sound, as in the word <i>south</i>. 5. A consonant+<u>l</u>-<u>e</u> syllable is found in words like <i>handle</i>, <i>puzzle</i>, and <i>middle</i>. 6. An <u>r</u>-controlled syllable contains a vowel followed by the letter <u>r</u>. The <u>r</u> controls the vowel 	<p>Reflect on the types of syllables and their examples.</p>
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		<p>and changes the way it is pronounced, as in the word <i>car</i>.</p> <p>Tones of Syllables;</p> <p>high, mid, low, rising, falling.</p>	
<p>THURSDAY</p> <p>04-05-2023</p>	<p>Strand: Listening & Speaking</p> <p>Sub-Strand: Listening Comprehension</p> <p>Select a model reader to read text aloud from the Ghanaian language reading Textbook to the class.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learners to listen attentively and identify key points from the text. 2. Discuss with Learners on the key points identified from the text. 3. Through Peer-to-Peer conversations, Learners brainstorm to share opinions with peers on the key points identified from the text. <p>Identifying Key points from text;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Listen and Read Attentively. 2. Choose a Method that Works for you. 3. On the Side or in a Notebook – You Decide. 4. Focus on Key Points. 5. Sum it Up. 6. Your Scribbles Will Leave you Confused. 7. Go Digital. 8. Turn Your Notes Into Sentences 	<p>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</p>
<p>FRIDAY</p> <p>05-05-2023</p>	<p>Strand: Reading</p> <p>Sub-Strand: Reading</p> <p>Review Learners knowledge on how to identify main ideas from a reading text.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learners brainstorm to skim a given passage of about one hundred and fifty words 2. Discuss the main idea in the passage with the Learners. 3. Learners in small groups to discuss and answer comprehension questions. 4. Assist Learners to describe the difference between skimming and Scanning. <p>Skimming Reading;</p> <p>Skimming often refers to the way in which one reads at a faster rate to gain the general idea about the text</p>	<p>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</p>

		<p>without paying heed to the intentional and detailed meaning of the text.</p> <p>Top tips for effecting skimming and scanning</p> <p>When skimming and scanning are used most effectively, they can be a really useful tool for both research and revision. Here are some tips to help your pupils get the most out of this reading technique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When skimming and scanning, ensure pupils take note of the headings, subheadings, lists, images, and any bolded text. • When skimming, pay close attention to the first and last paragraphs. For many texts, this will let pupils know what the text will be about and what conclusions it has drawn. • Before scanning, it can help pupils to have a list of exactly what they are looking for. This will help them stay focused and not get distracted by interesting, but totally irrelevant, information 	
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School:

District: