

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



or



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BASIC 8

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: puberty rites• Listening Comprehension• Reading		
Content Standard:	B8.1.2.1 Recognise and understand family names, kinship terms and proverbial and insinuation names. B8.2.2.1 Demonstrate the ability to listen to extended reading and identify key information B8.3.1.1 Understand the main ideas and supporting points in texts				
Indicator (s)	B8.1.2.1.3 State and discuss the effects of the modern trends of naming on family names and kinship terms. B8.2.2.1.2. Listen to and discuss the ideas and share opinions from a level-appropriate text B8.3.1.1.2 Summarize long passages read.				
Week Ending	05-05-2023				
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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication and Collaboration• Cultural Identity	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION
TUESDAY 02-05-2023	Strand: Customs & Institutions Sub-Strand: Rites of passage: puberty rites Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Assist Learners to identify modern ways of naming a newly born child in their Community.2. Assist Learners to describe the difference the old traditional system and the modern way of naming a child.3. Learners brainstorm to dramatize the modern way of naming a child. Naming a child, popularly referred to as "Christening", is usually through the baptism ceremony in Christianity, especially Catholic culture, and to a lesser degree among			Reflect on the advantages of the modern system of naming a child over the old system.

		<p>those Protestants who practice infant baptism. In Eastern Orthodoxy infants are traditionally named on the eighth day of life in a special service conducted either in the home or in church.</p> <p>Often, Christians will adhere to local traditions of the land in which they were born. For example, in Kerala, the traditional Hindu custom of tying an aranjanam is followed even in Christian families.</p> <p>In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints infants are traditionally given a name and a blessing on the first Sunday of the month after they are born by the child's father if he holds priesthood authority to do so and if the ordinance has been authorized by his local ecclesiastical leader. The timing may be adapted according to family circumstances</p>	
<p>THURSDAY</p> <p>04-05-2023</p>	<p>Strand: Listening & Speaking</p> <p>Sub-Strand: Listening Comprehension</p> <p>Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Discuss with Learners on how to analyze the purpose of texts in reading text.2. Assist learners to identify facts and opinions in a text.3. Learners in small groups to discuss the differences between facts and opinions in a text. <p>What is a Fact?</p> <p>On the other hand, a fact is a statement that can be proven beyond any doubt. Facts are objective, meaning the veracity is independent of anyone's perception or beliefs. They can be verified and supported with indisputable evidence. Facts often rely on denotative language, or language with a specific, explicit, or direct meaning. The statement "water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit" uses denotative language and doesn't rely on any implications or gray areas. That doesn't mean that it can't be argued against, however. At higher altitudes, water boils at lower temperatures, so this could be disputed. However, that doesn't make it an opinion because it was still proven with evidence.</p> <p>Examples of Facts</p>	<p>Summarize the lesson</p>

Some examples of facts might include:

- "Columbus Day is observed in the United States each year, on the second Monday in October."
- "Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States, and served in this role from 1861 until 1865."
- "Paris is the capital of France and is home to over 2 million people."
- "Approximately 48 million households in the United States have a pet dog."

Opinion vs. Fact

When determining whether a statement is a fact or an opinion, the following two questions can be asked:

1. *Can the statement be proven to be either true or false?*
2. *Does this statement refer to an author's personal beliefs, ideas, or feelings about the topic?*

If the answer to the first question is "it cannot," and the answer to the second is "it does," then the statement is an opinion. On the other hand, if the answer to the first one is "it can," and the answer to the second is "it doesn't," then the statement is a fact. These two questions can be applied to the statements "boiling water is hot" and "water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit" to determine whether it is a fact or an opinion.

"Boiling water is hot."

1. *Can the statement be proven to be either true or false?* It cannot. This statement can not be proven since "hot" is subjective and connotative. Different people have different interpretations of "hot."
2. *Does this statement refer to an author's personal beliefs, ideas, or feelings about the topic?* It does. While the reasons for saying this are ones that most people would agree with, such as the fact

		that boiling water can burn skin, this still relies on the author's own perception of the word "hot."	
FRIDAY 05-05-2023	Strand: Reading Sub-Strand: Reading Select a unit reader text from the Ghanaian Language reading book. Discuss meanings of keywords or vocabularies in the reading text with the Learners.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In turns, Learners brainstorm to read longer texts. 2. Assist Learners to apply summary skills to identify the main ideas and supporting ideas in the reading text. 3. Learners in small groups to read long texts silently for 10 minutes and discuss about the main ideas in the text. <p>How to Compose a Summary;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find the Main Idea. In order to write a summary that demonstrates all the relevant points of the text, it is necessary to understand the main narrative of the passage. • Simplify the Text. • Create a Descriptive Outline. • Write the Summary. • Review your Summary 	Learners brainstorm to answer comprehension questions on the text.

Name of Teacher:

School:

District: