

EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



or



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<https://www.TeachersAvenue.net>


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BASIC 7

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 5

Strand:	Designing and making of artifacts/products		Sub-Strand:	Communicating Designs	
Content Standard:	B7.5.1.1 Demonstrate knowledge and skills of drawing materials, instruments, lines and their applications, and freehand sketching.				
Indicator (s)	B7.5.1.1.3:Make sketches of lines, curves, objects, and write the letterings B7.5.1.1.4: Make sketches of objects		Performance Indicator: Learners can sketch varieties of objects.		
Week Ending					
Class	B.S.7	Class Size:		Duration:	
Subject	Career Technology				
Reference	Career Technology Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack				
Teaching / Learning Resources			Core Competencies:		
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION
MONDAY	Learners brainstorm to explain the meaning of Line and identify the types of Line.	<div>1. Discuss with Learners the types of Lines used in Graphic Communication.</div> <div>2. Learners in small groups are to discuss the features and uses of lines.</div> <div>3. Learners individually practice using Lines in drawing objects.</div> <div>What is called line?</div> <div></div> <div>A line is a one-dimensional figure, which has length but no width. A line is made of a set of points which is extended in opposite directions infinitely. It is determined by two points in a two-dimensional plane. The two points which lie on the same line are said to be collinear points.</div> <div>Features of a Line;</div>			<div>Reflect on the features and uses of lines.</div> <div>Exercise;</div> <div><div>1. State 2 types of Lines used in Graphic Communication.</div><div>2. Write 3 features of lines.</div></div>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> short or long thin or thick straight or curved direct or meandering zigzag or serpentine distinct or blurred. <p>USES OF LINES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used to indicate a part. It is used show direction. It is used as a symbol. It is used as a plan. It is used to make a sketch. It is used to mark out. It is used to cut out a part. It is used as measurement 	
THURSDAY	Individual Learners practice drawing lines, curves and objects.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Learners brainstorm to identify lower- and upper-case letters. Discuss with Learners the principles of lettering. Assist Learners to Set out drawing paper and prepare title block indicating name, school, class, date and drawing number.  <p>Principles of Lettering;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Font Choice. Your choice of font will be the first thing you need to consider – and probably the most time consuming! Size. Letter Spacing & Line Height. Alignment & Proximity. Readability. 	<p>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</p> <p>Exercise;</p> <p>State 3 principles of Lettering.</p>

		<div><div>Upper and Lower Case Letter Sort</div><div>Look at each of the letters below, and determine whether they are upper case or lower case letters. Cut around each and place in the correct column on the next page.</div><div><div>R</div><div>C</div><div>B</div><div>m</div><div>n</div><div>O</div><div>G</div><div>a</div><div>I</div><div>i</div><div>S</div><div>r</div><div>P</div><div>N</div><div>Q</div></div></div>	
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Name of Teacher:

School:

District: