

## *EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans*



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**BASIC 8**

**WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 10**

<b>Strand:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Language and Usage</li><li>• Composition Writing</li><li>• Literature</li></ul>	<b>Sub-Strand:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Integrating grammar inwritten language (nouns, pronouns and adjectives)</li><li>• Structure and organize ideas in composition writing</li><li>• Folktales, songs, prose, drama, poetry</li></ul>		
<b>Content Standard:</b>	B8.4.2.1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of verbs, adverb, conjunctions  B8.5.1.1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the ability to write meaningful compositions on the various text types (persuasive/argumentative writing, informative/academic/expository and letter writing).  B8.6.1.2 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding on the writer’s use of language in a prose, poetry and drama texts.				
<b>Indicator (s)</b>	B8.4.2.1.3 Identify and use an increasing range of conjunctions appropriately and correctly in a given text  B8.5.1.1.1 Develop coherent essay using the features of given text types.  B8.6.1.2.1Discuss how writers use language to create effect in prose, poetry and drama.				
<b>Week Ending</b>	01-09-2023				
<b>Class</b>	B.S.8	<b>Class Size:</b>		<b>Duration:</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Ghanaian Language				
<b>Reference</b>	Ghanaian Language Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook				
<b>Teaching / Learning Resources</b>	Reading Book, Poster, Pictures, Word Chart, Sentence Cards		<b>Core Competencies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Communication and Collaboration</li><li>• Can vary the level of detail and the language use when presenting to make it appropriate to the audience</li></ul>	
<b>DAY/DATE</b>	<b>PHASE 1 : STARTER</b>	<b>PHASE 2: MAIN</b>			<b>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</b>

<p><b>MONDAY</b></p> <p><b>29-05-2023</b></p>	<p><b>Strand:</b> Language and Usage</p> <p><b>Sub-Strand:</b> Integrating grammar in written language (nouns, pronouns and adjectives)</p> <p>Learners brainstorm to identify examples of compound complex sentences.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discuss the rules of compound and complex sentences with the Learners.</li> <li>2. Assist Learners to construct a simple sentence and change it complex sentences.</li> <li>3. Learners brainstorm to use appropriate conjunctions to link simple to complex sentences in a text.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>What Is A Complex Sentence?</u></b></p> <hr/> <p>Complex sentences contain one main (independent) clause and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause. A complex sentence is different from the other types as it requires both kinds of clauses. As complex sentences have a main clause and subordinate clause, it follows that the clauses are unequal. A coordinating conjunction is required to ensure that the inequality between these clauses stays. Common coordinating conjunctions include if, when, since, because, while, and after.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Example: <i>He ate my food while I was sleeping.</i></li> </ul> <p>Types of Clauses</p> <p>Clauses come in two types: Independent and Dependent. Also known as the main clause, an independent clause contains both a subject and a predicate and is considered a sentence on its own. In addition, an independent clause is finite, which means it contains a verb that denotes tense. In the complex sentence example above, the clause <i>“He ate my food”</i> is the main clause.</p> <p>Also known as a subordinate clause, a dependent clause is a group of words that does not convey a complete thought or idea. It needs a main clause for it to be considered as a complete sentence. While they can be finite, dependent clauses do not require a tense, as it gets its time reference from the main clause. Dependent clauses usually start with a subordinator word such as “when,” “if” or “which.” Similarly, in the complex</p>	<p>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</p>
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		<p>sentence above, the subordinate clause was “<i>while I was sleeping.</i>”</p> <p>Other Sentence Types</p> <p>Complex sentences are only one of the many types of sentences based on structure. Depending on whether they carry the main clause and/or subordinate clauses, sentences can be classified into the following types other than complex: simple, compound, and compound complex. For better appreciation, the compound sentence examples used below are offshoots of the clause examples above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Simple</b> – Simple sentences contain a single independent clause consisting of a subject and predicate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Example: <i>He ate my food.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Compound</b> – Compound sentences contain at least two independent clauses and use a conjunction such as and, or, with, etc, to connect them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Example: <i>I wasn’t hungry during lunch, so he ate my food.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Compound complex</b> – A compound complex sentence contain at least two independent clauses and at least one subordinate clause.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>THURSDAY</b></p> <p><b>01-06-2023</b></p>	<p><b>Strand:</b> Composition Writing</p> <p><b>Sub-Strand:</b> Structure and organize ideas in composition writing</p> <p>Discuss with learners on the steps to follow to write coherent paragraphs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demonstrate on writing coherent paragraphs.</li> <li>2. Assist Learners to write coherent paragraphs using the features of a Letter writing.</li> <li>3. Learners brainstorm to identify the types of letter writing.</li> </ol> <p><b>Elements of Letter Writing;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your address, telephone, fax, email. Put your address, telephone, fax and/or email at the top in the centre or on the right.</li> <li>• Date.</li> <li>• Destination name and address.</li> </ul>	<p>Reflect on the steps to follow to write coherent paragraphs.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• References.</li> <li>• Salutation (Dear...)</li> <li>• Subject.</li> <li>• Body.</li> <li>• Ending (Yours...)</li> </ul>	
<b>FRIDAY</b> <b>02-06-2023</b>	<p><b>Strand:</b> Literature</p> <p><b>Sub-Strand:</b> Folktales, songs, prose, drama, poetry</p> <p>Review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discuss with Learners on the ways writers structure texts in prose, poetry and drama.</li> <li>2. Demonstrate on structuring texts in prose, poetry and drama.</li> <li>3. Assist learners to practice writing the structure of prose, poetry and drama.</li> </ol> <p>The Four Types of Prose</p> <p>Nonfictional Prose</p> <p>The first is nonfictional prose. This is prose that is mainly based on fact. Think about biographies and essays. The writer is trying to teach or document something that happened in real life, and they use conversational prose to do this. In Ron Chernow’s biography on Ulysses S. Grant, we see an example of this kind of prose:</p> <p>Fictional Prose</p> <p>The second type of prose is fictional prose. This is prose that is wholly or partly imagined. Novels are written in fictional prose, as are most fairy tales. Some of the greatest literary works of all time were written in fictional prose. <i>Les Miserables</i>, <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i>, <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i>, and countless others were all tales concocted in the mind of their author. Fiction can sometimes be based on truth, but the events and conversations are made up, for the most part, by the author.</p> <p>Heroic Prose</p> <p>Heroic prose is common in many legends and tall tales and may be written down or recited out loud. Think</p>	<p>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</p>

		<p>about the legend of King Arthur. Tales about the knights of the round table have been around for a very long time. They were retold in ancient Britain, and are likely based on a legendary British leader who, according to medieval histories, defended against Saxon invaders in the late 5th and early 6th centuries.</p> <p>For a long time, the tales of King Arthur were passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth. Minstrels sung songs, men spoke of them at festivals and in pubs. The stories changed over time, and when someone finally wrote them down these legends appeared in heroic prose.</p> <p>Prose Poetry</p> <p>Remember, prose contains narrative and doesn't follow a set <b>rhythm</b>, while poetry is rhythmic and image-based. Prose poetry simply combines these two elements into a single piece of writing. It is poetry that is not written in verse and contains other poetic attributes, such as rhythm and metaphors. Let's take a look at a portion of a prose poem written by Charles Baudelaire titled "Be Drunk."</p>	
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***School:***

***District:***