EaD Comprehensive Lesson Flans



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 10

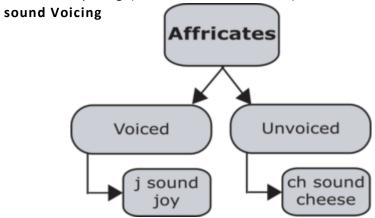
Strand:	 Oral language (listening and Reading) Grammar Usage Writing 	nd speaking)	Sub-Strand:	English SouSummarizinVocabularyBuilding an	
Content Standard:	B8.1.3.1: Articulate English speech B8.2.2.1: Cite the textual evidence B8.3.3.1: Demonstrate appropriate B8.4.3.1: Research to build and pre	that supports an analyse use of vocabulary in co	is of a text to determin		rovide an objective summary
Indicator (s)	B8.1.3.1.3. Produce consonant sou B8.2.2.1.1. Determine the central B8.3.3.1.1. Use vocabulary approp B8.4.3.1.1. Use information from r	idea in paragraphs and a oriately in speaking and v	analyze to identify supp writing	-	writing
Week Ending	01-09-2023				
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:		Duration:	
Subject	English Language		l		
Reference	English Language Curriculum, Tea	achers Resource Pack, L	earners Resource Pack,	Textbook	
Teaching / Learning Resources	Poster, Chart, Picture, English Reading Textbook, Cockcrow.			Explain ideas in a clear order with relevant details, using correct construction and structure of speech Actively assist group to identify changes or modifications necessary in the group activities and work towards carrying out those duties	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN	<u> </u>		PHASE 3: REFLECTION
MONDAY	Strand: Oral Language Sub-Strand; English Sounds	sounds. 2. Discuss with "Affricates". 3. Assist Learne	Learners on the meanir		Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.

Assist Learners to distinguish between nasal and oral sounds.

affricate sounds in English;



The English affricates, the 'ch sound' /tʃ/ and 'j sound' /dʒ/ are two-part consonant sounds. They begin by fully stopping the air from leaving the vocal tract (similar to a stop sound), then releasing it through a constricted opening. (similar to a fricative sound)



The 'ch sound' /ʧ/ is an unvoiced consonant (the vocal cords do not vibrate during its pronunciation) and the 'j sound' /ʤ/ is a voiced consonant (the vocal cords do vibrate during its pronunciation).

Vowel Lengthening

The vowel sound before an unvoiced consonant sound has a shorter duration than the vowel sound before its voiced counterpart. This tiny change in vowel duration helps listeners of English determine which

		sound was spoken. Some specialized dictionaries will use a colon-like symbol of stacked triangles /:/ to note a vowel with increased duration. Notice the difference in vowel duration in the following minimal pairs. The word with the unvoiced consonant is first.		
	etch /εtʃ/ — edge /ε : dʒ/			
WEDNESDAY Sub-Strand; Summarizing Select a reading passage from English reading textbook for Learners to read silently.		 Assist learners to explain the meaning of keywords and vocabularies identified in the reading passage. Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on summary of the reading text. Assist Learners to summarize the ideas in specific details in the reading passage. What to include in a summary Include the following things in a summary: Main ideas Supporting points Plot points Important characters or people involved Important locations Facts or figures that stand out Major events that happened 	Learners brainstorm to answer comprehension questions.	
THURSDAY	Strand: Grammar Usage Sub-Strand; Vocabulary	Assist Learners to identify examples of denotative and connotative lexical meaning as different from grammatical meanings. Discuss with Learners on examples denotative and connotative.	Learners brainstorm to find the connotation and denotation of words.	
	Individual Learners brainstorm to give their own examples of 10 words with denotative.	Examples of Connotation and Denotation Each group has a similar denotation, but many of the words have very different connotations. As you read through them, think about if your connotations of the words match what we've written. Because		

connotation is subjective, you might have a different feeling associated with a word. Word Group 1: Slender, Scrawny, Bony, Gaunt **Denotation:** All of these words are synonyms of thin and are used to describe someone or something without much body fat. **Connotation:** Slender is often used as a way to describe someone who is both thin and attractive, while scrawny is often associated with weakness. Bony usually conjures up images of someone who is unattractive and hard-looking, while gaunt is often associated with hunger and malnutrition. Word Group 2: Serene, Laid-Back, Lackadaisical, Dreamy **Denotation:** These are all words to describe someone who is relaxed and not troubled by worries. **Connotation:** While serene and laid-back generally have positive connotations of someone who is calm and in control, lackadaisical and dreamy have more negative connotations of someone who is relaxed but unable to get important things done. Word Group 3: Home, House, Shelter **Denotation:** These words all refer to a place where people live. **Connotation:** House has a pretty neutral connotation, and most people just associate it with the structure of the building. Shelter has more of a negative connotation of something that only covers basic needs and doesn't provide additional warmth, while home has a much more positive connotation and is often

		 associated with family and positive memories made in the house. Word Group 4: Grin, Beam, Sneer, Simper Denotation: These are all synonyms for smile. Connotation: Both grin and beam have positive connotations and are generally associated with someone who is genuinely happy. Sneer has a negative connotation and is usually associated with someone being cruel or scornful, while simper also has a negative connotation, but is usually associated with someone weak or unintelligent. 	
FRIDAY	Sub-Strand; Building and present knowledge Assist Learners to write an essay on a given topic.	1. Learners brainstorm to identify the types of essay. 2. Discuss with Learners on the skills for writing the various types of essay. 3. Assist Learners to use the information retrieved to support ideas or opinions in the essay. Essay type Skills tested Example prompt Forming an opinion via research Building an evidence-based argument Expository Knowledge of a topic of the printing press changed European society in the 15th century. Narrative Creative language use Write about an experience where you learned something about yourself.	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.

	Presenting a compelling narrative
<u>Descriptive</u>	 Creative language Describe an object that has use sentimental value for you. Describing sensory details

Name of Teacher: School: District: