# **EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans**



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# BASIC 8

**WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 3** 

Strand:	<ul><li>Reading</li><li>Grammar Usage</li><li>Writing</li><li>Literature</li></ul>	Sub	-Strand:		and Distribution of Writing Orama and Poetry	
Content Standard:	B8.2.1.1: Read, comprehend, interpret texts B8.3.1.2: Demonstrate command of structural and functional use of sentences B8.4.2. 2: Apply writing skills to specific life situations B8.5.1.1: Demonstrate understanding of how various elements of literary genres contribute to meaning					
Indicator (s)	B8.2.1.2.2. Use contextual clues (topic sentence, vocabulary knowledge, cohesive devices, text features) to analyze text B8.3.1.2.1. Demonstrate command of use of declarative, interrogative exclamative and imperative sentences B8.4.2. 2.1 Compose formal writing (business letters, email) on given topics using the appropriate format B8.5.1.1.1. Analyze the types of characters in texts					
Week Ending	26-01-2024	26-01-2024				
Class	B.S.8	Class Size:		<b>Duration:</b>		
Subject	English Language					
Reference	English Language Curriculum, Teach	ers Resource Pack, Lea	rners Resource Pack,	Textbook		
Teaching / Learning Resources	Reading Book, Poster, Pictures, Word Cards	Reading Book, Poster, Pictures, Word Chart, Sentence Cards  Core Competence		stand • Abil	<ul> <li>Ability to set and maintain personal standards and value</li> <li>Ability to work with all group members to complete a task</li> </ul>	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN		- '	PHASE 3: REFLECTION	
MONDAY	Strand; Reading  Sub-Strand; Comprehension  Select a reading text from the English Reading Textbook for Learners to read.	<ol> <li>In turns, call individual Learners to read text aloud to the class.</li> <li>Assist Learners to use contextual cues to understand the text.</li> <li>Discuss with Learners on the ways through which cues like date of writing, author and culture influence the writing to help with meaning.</li> </ol>				

Discuss the meanings of keywords or vocabularies in the text with the Learners.

### **How to Write a Formal Letter**

### • Sender's Address

In Formal Letter Format, it is important that you mention the sender's address in order to avoid any confusion and dispute.

#### Date

Mention the accurate date for better understanding of the actual time and date.

### • Name / Designation of Addressee

Skipping this part can lead to potential confusion thus it is necessary to include the proper name as well as the designation of the receiver.

### Address of the Addressee

Mentioning the accurate address of the letter will ensure that it reaches the proper destination.

### Salutation

This part is of utmost importance as you need to address the receiver with proper respect.

## Subject

Write a strong subject line which can convey the meaning of the entire formal letter.

## • Body [Introduction, Content, Conclusion]

It is important that you write your message in the body with precision and in a concise manner.

# • Complimentary Closing Line

Write some complimentary closing line at the end of the body. It will include words like With Regards, Best Wishes, Yours truly etc.

# • Signature / Name of the Sender

Don't forget to include the name of the person who is sending the letter. It will clear ambiguity in the message.

# Designation of the Sender

For the final element of the letter, you must include a proper designation of the sender. It is part and parcel of the formal letter format.

		Formal Letter Format	
		The main structure of a formal letter includes:	
		<ol> <li>Sender's Address</li> <li>Date</li> <li>Date</li> <li>Name / Designation of Addressee</li> <li>Address of the Addressee</li> <li>Salutation</li> <li>Subject</li> <li>Body [Introduction, Content, Conclusion]</li> <li>Complimentary Closing Line</li> <li>Signature / Name of the Sender</li> <li>Designation of the Sender</li> </ol>	
		These elements of a formal letter are structured as:	
		Sender's Address Date: XX/XX/XXXX Name / Designation of Receiver Address of the Receiver, Subject: Salutation (Mr/Mrs/ MS)	
		Body of the Letter	
		Signature / Name of the Sender Designation of the Sender	
WEDNESDAY	Strand; Grammar Usage	<ol> <li>Assist Learners to identify examples of declarative sentences.</li> <li>Learners brainstorm to form examples of declarative</li> </ol>	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson
	Sub-Strand; Grammar  Discuss the meaning of "declarative sentence" with the Learners.	sentences.  3. Through peer-to-peer interactions, Learners brainstorm to use declarative sentences.	

THURSDAY	Churcus d. Wuithin =	. Mysta on the shall-heard a same as of formed latter.	Correct errors of formal		
THURSDAY	Strand; Writing	<ul> <li>Write on the chalkboard a sample of formal letter.</li> <li>Discuss the structure of a formal letter with the Learners.</li> </ul>	letters written by the		
		<ul> <li>Assist Learners to write formal letter on a given theme.</li> </ul>	Learners.		
	Sub-Strand; Production and		Learners		
	Distribution Writing	Example of declarative sentence			
	Review Learners knowledge on the	I love my dog.			
	features of Formal Letter.	My new car is black.			
	reatares of Formal Ecter.	<ul> <li>George brushes her teeth twice a day.</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>She doesn't study German on Saturday.</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>I and my sister don't see each other anymore.</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>Tomorrow early morning first I go to morning walk.</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>Chemistry is my favorite subject, but my brother really likes social studies.</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>The dog is barking.</li> <li>I am listening to music.</li> <li>He will be happy if he gets the job.</li> <li>She loves her family very much.</li> <li>He loves to play soccer.</li> <li>My father loves me very much.</li> <li>I am a good person.</li> </ul>			
		<ul><li>I do not like studying.</li><li>The girl is running fast.</li></ul>			
		<ul><li>The boy will be happy if he gets the job.</li><li>The sky is blue.</li></ul>			
		<ul> <li>Dogs bark loudly.</li> <li>The sun rises in the east.</li> <li>The Earth revolves around the sun.</li> </ul>			
		<ul><li>The grass is green.</li><li>I like pizza.</li></ul>			
		<ul><li>She is a talented musician.</li><li>The ocean is vast and mysterious.</li></ul>			
		<ul> <li>The ocean is vast and mysterious.</li> <li>The book on the shelf is red.</li> </ul>			
		The book off the shell is red.     The car is parked in the driveway			

FRIDAY	Strand; Literature	Learners brainstorm to identify the features of a drama.	Reflect on the settings of	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2. Discuss the settings of a drama with the Learners.	a drama.	
		3. Assist learners to perform a drama on a given theme.		
	Sub-Strand; narrative, drama and			
	poetry.	Drama Settings;		
	Through questions and answers, review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	"Drama setting" probably refers to the place or places where the		
		story occurs, which is of course different from the place of the		
		performance, such as a theatre or a gym.		
		"Setting" is not to be confused with "set", which is the decor ==a		
		living room, a forest, a jail== represented with painted canvas,		
		cardboard or wood.		
		Features of a drama;		
		o Plot		
		o Character		
		o Thought		
		o Diction		
		o spectacle,		
		o song.		
		EEATUDES OF DRAMA		
		FEATURES OF DRAMA		
		+ Collaboration/Convention		
		+ starting point of theatrical performance + Plot		
		+ sequence of events		
		+ Audience		
		+ Dialogue		
		+ Theme		
		+ refers to the idea/ thought/moral lesson		
		+ Stagecraft		
		+ Music/Sound		
		Character		
		+ scene and costumes		

Name of Teacher: School: District: