

BASIC 9

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 3

Strand:	• Language & Usage • Composition Writing • Literature			Sub-Strand:	• Integrating Grammar in Written Language (Verbs, Adverbs) • Structure and Organize Ideas in Composition Writing • Drum/Horn/Xylophone Language, Prose, Poetry and Drama		
Content Standard:	B9.4.3.1 Exhibit knowledge and understanding of the use of auxiliary verbs. (Language and Usage) B9.5.1.1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the features of the various text types discussed and use the knowledge to write a coherent essay on the text types. (Composition Writing) B9.6.1.2 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding in the writer’s use of language in a prose, poetry and drama texts (Literature)						
Indicator (s)	B9.4.3.1.1 Discuss auxiliary verbs in sentences. (Language and Usage) B9.5.1.1.1 Plan and structure a range of extended texts using paragraphs to show progression from one idea to the next and linking paragraphs using cohesive language. (Composition Writing) B9.6.1.2.1 Discuss how writers use language to create effect in an increasing range of prose, poetry and drama. (Literature)						
Week Ending	26-01-2024						
Class	B.S. 9			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:		• Communication and collaboration	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER		PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION	
MONDAY	Strand: Language & Usage Sub-strand: Integrating Grammar in Written Language (Verbs, Adverbs)		1. Learners brainstorm to identify examples of verbs. 2. Discuss with the Learners about the types of verbs. 3. Using a Poster displaying the meaning of Auxiliary verbs, assist Learners to memorize the meaning of			Ask Learners to form sentences with Auxiliary verbs.	

Review Learners knowledge on the meaning of “verbs”.

- Auxiliary verbs.
4. Learners brainstorm to identify examples of Auxiliary verbs.

Definition of an Auxiliary Verb

An auxiliary verb is “a verb such as *be*, *do*, and *have* used with main verbs to show tense, etc. and to form questions, and negatives”, according to the Oxford Learners’ Dictionary.

The Macmillan Dictionary defines auxiliary verbs as “the verbs ‘be’, ‘do’, and ‘have’ in English, when they are used with another verb to form tenses, questions, question tags, and the passive. For example, in the sentences ‘I am listening’, ‘Are you working?’, ‘You don’t like her, do you?’ and ‘The bill has been paid’, ‘am’, ‘are’, ‘do’, and ‘has been’ are all auxiliaries.”

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, an auxiliary verb is “a verb that is used with another verb to form tenses, negatives, and questions. In English, the auxiliary verbs are ‘be’, ‘have’, and ‘do’.”

Examples of Auxiliary Verbs

Here is a list of auxiliary verbs that you can use along with the other main verbs to perform the different functions of an auxiliary.

- Am
- Is
- Are
- Was
- Were

		• Have • Has • Had • Will • Would • May • Might • Can • Could • Shall • Should • Must • Ought to • Need • Do • Did	
WEDNESDAY	Strand: Composition Writing Sub- Strand: Structure and Organize Ideas in Composition Writing Discuss with the Learners about the structure of writing descriptive essays.	1. Demonstrate on writing a coherent descriptive essay. 2. Assist Learners to write a coherent essay a given topic. 3. Learners brainstorm to identify topic and supporting sentences in their descriptive essays. How to write a cohesive Essay; 1. Identify the thesis statement of your essay A thesis statement states what your position is regarding the topic you are discussing. To make an essay worth reading, you will need to make sure that you have a compelling stance. 2. Create an outline One of the common mistakes made by writers is that they tend to add a lot of details to their essay which, while interesting, may not really be relevant to the topic at hand.	Ask individual Learners to read their descriptive essays to the class.

		Another problem is jumping from one thought to another, which can confuse a reader if they are not familiar with the subject. 3. Make sure everything is connected In connection to the previous point, make sure that each section of your essay is linked to the one after it. Think of your essay as a story: it should have a beginning, middle, and end, and the way that you write your piece should logically tie these elements together in a linear manner. 4. Proofread before submitting your essay Make sure to review your composition prior to submission. In most cases, the first draft may be a bit disorganized because this is the first time that your thoughts have been laid out on paper.	
FRIDAY	Strand: Literature Sub-strand: Drum/Horn/Xylophone Language, Prose, Poetry and Drama Assist Learners to explain the meaning of “Prose”.	1. Discuss with the Learners about the characteristics of Prose. 2. Briefly explain the difference between Prose and verse as used in Literature. 3. Learners brainstorm to identify and explain the types of Prose. Prose Definition <i>Prose</i> (PROHzuh) is written language that appears in its ordinary form, without metrical structure or line breaks. This definition is an example of prose writing, as are most textbooks and instruction manuals, emails and letters, fiction writing, newspaper and magazine articles, research papers, conversations, and essays. The word <i>prose</i> first entered English circa 1300 and meant “story, narration.” It came from the Old French <i>prose</i> (13th century), via the Latin <i>prosa oratio</i>, meaning “straightforward or direct speech.” Its meaning	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.

		of “prose-writing; not poetry” arrived in the mid-14th century. Types of Prose Writing Prose writing can appear in many forms. These are some of the most common: Heroic prose: Literary works of heroic prose, which may be written down or recited, employ many of the same tropes found in the oral tradition. Examples of this would include the <i>Norse Prose Edda</i> or other legends and tales. Nonfictional prose: This is prose based on facts, real events, and real people, such as biography, autobiography, history, or journalism. Prose fiction: Literary works in this style are imagined. Parts may be based on or inspired by real-life events or people, but the work itself is the product of an author’s imagination. Examples of this would include novels and short stories. Purple Prose: The term <i>purple prose</i> carries a negative connotation. It refers to prose that is too elaborate, ornate, or flowery. It’s categorized by excessive use of adverbs, adjectives, and bad metaphors. Prose and Verse While both are styles of writing, there are certain key differences between prose, which is used in standard writing, and verse, which is typically used for poetry. Prose As stated, prose follows the natural patterns of speech. It’s formed through common grammatical structures, such as sentences that are built into paragraphs. For example, in the opening paragraph of Diana Spechler’s <i>New York Times</i> article “Among the Healers,” she writes: We arrive at noon and take our numbers. The more motivated, having traveled from all over Mexico, began showing up at 3 a.m. About half of the 80 people ahead of us sit in the long waiting room on benches that line the walls, while others stand clustered outside or kill the long hours wandering around Tonalá, a suburb of Guadalajara	
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		known for its artisans, its streets edged with handmade furniture, vases as tall as men, mushrooms constructed of shiny tiles. Rafael, the healer, has been receiving one visitor after another since 5. That’s what he does every day except Sunday, every week of his life. Although Spechler utilizes some of the literary devices often associated with verse, such as strong imagery and simile, she doesn’t follow any poetic conventions. This piece of writing is comprised of sentences, which means it is written in prose. Verse Unlike prose, verse is formed through patterns of meter, rhyme, line breaks, and stanzaic structure—all aspects that relate to writing poems. For example, the free verse poem “I am Trying to Break Your Heart” by Kevin Young begins: I am hoping to hang your head on my wall While this poem doesn’t utilize meter or rhyme, it’s categorized as verse because it’s composed in short two-line stanzaic units called couplets. The remainder of the poem is comprised of couplets and the occasional monostich (one-line stanza).	
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School:

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