## **EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans**

Strand:	Reading	Sub-Strand:	Comprehension
	Grammar Usage		<ul> <li>Grammar</li> </ul>
	Writing		<ul> <li>Production and Distribution Writing</li> </ul>
	Literature		<ul> <li>Prose, Drama, Poetry</li> </ul>
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BASIC 7

**WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 5** 

	B7.2.1.2: Read, comprehend and interpret texts (Reading)				
Content Standard:	B7.3.1.1: Apply the knowledge of word classes and their functions in Communication.(Grammar Usage)			Usage)	
	1 0	p, organize and express ideas coherently and cohesively in writing for a variety of purposes (description, narration, nation and persuasion), audiences and contexts (Writing)			
	B7.5.1.1: Demonstrate understanding of how various elements of literary genres contribute to meaning (Literature)				
	B7.2.1.2.1. Identify the main text features of	of a non-literary texts			
Indicator (s)	B7.3.1.1.7. Demonstrate command of the use of prepositions in daily discourse (TV, radio, social media, news, home, role play B7.4.2.1.3. Create advertisements to persuade a given audience to take decisions on products and services B7.5.1.1.2. Analyze the elements of written literature (narrative, drama, or poetry)			media, news, home, role play)	
				services	
Week Ending	09-02-2024				
Class	B.S.7	Class Size:	Du	ration:	
Subject	English Language				
Reference	English Language Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Competencies: members to complete a tas		Ability to work with all group members to complete a task Ability to set and maintain personal standards and values		
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN  PHASE 3: REFLECTION			
MONDAY	Strand: Reading	Assist Learners to identify examples of non- fiction texts.		answers, conclude the	
	Sub-Strand; Comprehension  Discuss meanings of keywords and vocabularies in the reading passage with the Learners.	<ol> <li>Discuss how the text features aid in the comprehension of a text.</li> <li>Lay emphasis on the need to use the environment of a word to get its meaning</li> <li>Assist learners with a variety of questions to make meaning during and after reading the text</li> </ol>			
		Examples of non-fi	ction texts;		

		<ul> <li>History. History nonfiction writing involves recounting a historical event or specific time period.</li> <li>Biographies And Autobiographies.</li> <li>Memoirs.</li> <li>Travel Writing.</li> <li>Philosophy.</li> <li>Religion And Spirituality.</li> <li>Self-Help.</li> <li>Science</li> </ul>	
WEDNESDAY	Strand: Grammar Usage Sub-Strand; Grammar	<ol> <li>Learners brainstorm to identify examples of Prepositions.</li> <li>Demonstrate constructing sentences with complex prepositions.</li> <li>Assist Learners to use complex prepositions in constructing sentences.</li> </ol>	Reflect on examples of Prepositions and how to use them to form sentences.
	Review Learners knowledge on Prepositions.	Examples of Complex Prepositions	

	THURSDAY	Sub-Strand; Production and Distribution of Writing.  Show Learners pictures and Poster showing advertisement of sale of products.	1. Assist Learners to use simple present tenses for conveying timeless statements and facts. 2. Discuss with Learners on the meaning and examples of mental verbs. 3. Learners in small groups to discuss and identify verb phrases in sentences.  Simple Present Tense Examples  Present simple examples include words like:  • sit, sits • sing, sings • investigate, investigates • drive, drives • smile, smiles   Mental Verbs  • Mental Verbs are verbs which show mental action. • Verbs like think, decide, reflect, consider and pause are all Mental verbs as they involve motion too, in this case, mental processes of the mind. • Q: Can you think of other Mental Verbs?  Verb Phrase Examples  • She was walking quickly to the mall. • He should wait before going swimming. • Those girls are trying very hard. • Ted might eat the cake. • You must go right now. • You can't eat that! • My mother is fixing us some dinner. • Words were spoken.	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.
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FRIDAY	Strand: Literature  Sub-Strand; Prose, Drama, Poetry	<ol> <li>Learners brainstorm to narrate a written         Literature selected from the Cockcrow.</li> <li>Assist Learners to role play         on written Literature         selected from the         characters between two texts.</li> <li>Individual Learners brainstorm to compose and         read out simple narratives.</li> </ol>
	Select a written literature from the Cockcrow for Learners to read.	Character, Setting and Events
		Character Settings Events  A character is a person or animal in the story  Character Settings Events  The main things that happen in the story.
		<ul> <li>Literary/Fiction Text: Stories about people or events that are made up by an author.</li> <li>Characters: The people or animals in a story.</li> <li>Setting: The place where a story happens.</li> <li>Events: The things that happen in a story.</li> </ul>

Name of Teacher:

School:

District: