

BASIC 9

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 5

Strand:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language & Usage • Composition Writing • Literature 	Sub-Strand:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating Grammar in Written Language (Verbs, Adverbs) • Structure and Organize Ideas in Composition Writing • Drum/Horn/Xylophone Language, Prose, Poetry and Drama
Content Standard:	<p>B9.4.3.1 Exhibit knowledge and understanding of the use of auxiliary verbs. (Language and Usage)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>B9.6.1.2 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding in the writer’s use of language in a prose, poetry and drama texts (Literature)</p>		
Indicator (s)	<p>B9.4.3.1.1 Discuss auxiliary verbs in sentences. (Language and Usage)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>B9.6.1.2.1 Discuss how writers use language to create effect in an increasing range of prose, poetry and drama. (Literature)</p>		
Week Ending	09-02-2024		
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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and collaboration

DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN	PHASE 3: REFLECTION
MONDAY	<p>Strand: Language & Usage</p> <p>Sub-strand: Integrating Grammar in Written Language (Verbs, Adverbs)</p> <p>Demonstrate on identifying auxiliary verbs in sentences.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist Learners to identify examples of auxiliary verbs used in sentences. 2. Discuss with the Learners about how to use the three (3) common auxiliary verbs. 3. Using word charts, assist Learners to identify examples of modal auxiliary verbs. <p>Modal Auxiliary Verbs</p> <p>In addition to the three main auxiliary verbs, have, do, and be, there are additional auxiliary verbs. These are called modal auxiliary verbs, and they never change form. A complete list of modal auxiliary verbs follows:</p> <p>Can Could May Might Must Ought to Shall Should Will Would</p> <p>Auxiliary Verb Examples</p> <p>Here are some examples of auxiliary verbs and verb phrases. In the examples below, the verb phrase is italicized and the auxiliary verb is in bold.</p> <p>Jessica is taking John to the airport.</p> <p>If he doesn't arrive on time, he'll have to take a later flight.</p> <p>Unfortunately, our dinner has been eaten by the dog.</p>	<p>Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.</p>

		<p>I have purchased a new pair of shoes to replace the ones that were lost in my luggage.</p> <p>We hope you don't have an accident on your way to school.</p> <p>She was baking a pie for dessert.</p> <p>Dad has been working hard all day.</p> <p>The bed was made as soon as I got up.</p> <p>Sarah doesn't ski or roller skate.</p> <p>Did Matthew bring coffee?</p>	
<p>WEDNESDAY</p>	<p>Strand: Composition Writing</p> <p>Sub- Strand: Structure and Organize Ideas in Composition Writing</p> <p>Briefly explain “Cohesive devices” to the Learners.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate on how to create cohesions in writing. 2. Assist learners to use examples of connecting words and phrases to portray ideas in writing. 3. Learners brainstorm to connect paragraphs using connecting words and phrases. <p>Connecting paragraphs</p> <p>Apart from using the linking words / phrases above, showing the link between paragraphs could involve writing ‘hand-holding’ sentences. These are sentences that link back to the ideas of the previous paragraph. For instance, when outlining the positive and negative issues about a topic you could use the following:</p> <p>Example (from beginning of previous paragraph):</p> <p>One of the main advantages of X is...</p> <p>When you are ready to move your discussion to the negative issues, you could write one of the following as a paragraph opener:</p> <p>Example</p>	<p>Learners in small groups to discuss and use cohesive devices in connecting ideas in writing.</p>

		<p>Having considered the positive effects of X, negative issues may now need to be taken into account... Despite the positive effects outlined above, negative issues also need to be considered...</p> <p>It is always important to make paragraphs part of a coherent whole text; they must not remain isolated units.</p>	
<p>FRIDAY</p>	<p>Strand: Literature</p> <p>Sub-strand: Drum/Horn/Xylophone Language, Prose, Poetry and Drama</p> <p>Learners brainstorm to identify examples of poetic literary devices.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select poetry from the reading textbook or any Literature novel for the Learners to read. 2. Assist Learners to identify examples of poetic literary devices used in the Poetry. 3. Learners brainstorm to describe the meanings of poetic literary devices used in the Poetry read. <p>LITERARY DEVICES IN POETRY: POETIC DEVICES LIST</p> <p>1. ANAPHORA</p> <p>Anaphora describes a poem that repeats the same phrase at the beginning of each line. Sometimes the anaphora is a central element of the poem’s construction; other times, poets only use anaphora in one or two stanzas, not the whole piece.</p> <p>2. CONCEIT</p> <p>A conceit is, essentially, an extended metaphor. Which, when you think about it, it’s kind of stuck-up to have a fancy word for an extended metaphor, so a conceit is pretty conceited, don’t you think?</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Assist Learners to perform a drama on the poetry read.</p>

3. APOSTROPHE

Don't confuse this with the punctuation mark for possessive nouns—the literary device apostrophe is different. Apostrophe describes any instance when the speaker talks to a person or object that is absent from the poem. Poets employ apostrophe when they speak to the dead or to a long lost lover, but they also use apostrophe when writing an Ode to a Grecian Urn or an Ode to the Women in Long Island.

4. METONYMY & SYNECDOCHE

Metonymy and synecdoche are very similar poetic devices, so we'll include them as one item. A metonymy is when the writer replaces "a part for a part," choosing one noun to describe a different noun. For example, in the phrase "the pen is mightier than the sword," the pen is a metonymy for writing and the sword is a metonymy for fighting.

. ENJAMBMENT & END-STOPPED LINES

Poets have something at their disposal which prose writers don't: the mighty line break. Line breaks and stanza breaks help guide the reader through the poem, and while these might not be hardline "literary devices in poetry," they're important to understanding the strategies of poetry writing.

Name of Teacher:

School:

District:

