EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 7

Strand:	Customs & InstitutionsListening & SpeakingReading	Si	ub-Strand:		of passage: puberty rites ning Comprehension ang		
	B8.1.2.1 Recognise and understand fa	amily names, kinship t	erms and proverbi	al and insinuati	ion names.(Custom & Institutions)		
Content Standard:	B8.2.5.1 Demonstrate knowledge of presentational skills in listening, following daily conversation, speaking clearly and e (Listening & Speaking)						
	B8.3.1.1 Understand the main ideas and supporting points in texts (Reading)						
	B8.1.2.1.4 Discuss proverbial and ins	inuation names.(Custo	om & Institutions)				
Indicator (s)	B8.2.5.1.1 Develop and modify his/her language in narrating some selected daily activities.(Listening & Speaking) B8.3.1.1.2 Summarize long passages read.(Reading)						
Week Ending	23-02-2024						
Class	B.S.8	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 Competencie				
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAI	IN		PHASE 3: REFLECTION		
TUESDAY	Strand: Customs & Institutions Sub-Strand: Rites of passage: puberty rites	 Assist Learners to identify the characteristics of proverbial and insinuation names. Learners brainstorm to identify situations that lead to proverbial and insinuation names. Discuss with Learners on the examples of proverbial and insinuation names used among the people of their locality. 		conclude the lesson.			
	Discuss the meaning of proverbial and insinuation names with the Learners.	A proverbial phrase or a proverbial expression is a type of conventional saying similar to proverbs and transmitted by oral tradition. The difference is that a proverb is a fixed expression, while a proverbial phrase			a		

permits alterations to fit the grammar of the context
Linguistics: sentences & expressions
adage
asyndetic
asyndetically
• asyndeton
backchannel
• clause
• coin
complex sentence
compound sentence
concessive clause
• dictum
• motto
• operative
• phrase
• sentence
• slogan
• subsentence
the operative word <i>idiom</i>
• to coin a phrase <i>idiom</i>
Trumpism
- Trampism
Synonyms of insinuation
• innuendo.
• imputation.
• suggestion.
• slander.
• insult.
• libel.
• slight.
• affront.

THURSDAY	Strand: Listening & Speaking Sub-Strand: Conversation/Everyday Discourse Learners brainstorm to identify the features of narrative writing.	 Learners brainstorm to narrate to the class what they do at home every Saturday. Assist Learners to describe what they saw on their last visit to a market. Individual Learners brainstorm to describe a visit to the hospital. Plot Characters point of view setting theme Conflict Style 	Reflect on the features of narrative writing.
		Plot in narrative is defined by the events that take place within a story. When writing a narrative piece, the writer is primarily concerned with the main events that are central to the story, how these events lead from one to another, how they influence one another and how they effect one another. The conflict that makes up the plot sparks interest when it is able to produce an artistic effect and provoke emotion in the reader. Characters Characters are central to any piece of narrative writing. It is the writer's job to use these characters by presenting them through the narrative. This is done by means of	

describing them, through their actions, speech and thoughts. A good character is one who has been developed in great detail, using the narrative.

Setting

The setting is the place and the time that the events that make up your narrative story occur. Setting is generally considered essential to any narrative writing because it allows the readers to establish familiar ground with the characters in the story and everything that surrounds them.

Structure

The structure is the general order and shape of the narrative. In the beginning of a traditional narrative it is common for the writer to introduce the reader to the setting, characters, situation and the main character's goal. In the middle of a narrative piece the story will develop through a series of (problematic) events and find itself in the middle of a crisis that must be resolved. In the end of the piece the climax is resolved, and the tension is dissipated during what is called the denouement.

Theme

The theme allows any narrative writing to do more than purely entertain. Good narratives also suggest a truth about, or a meaning to, life. A theme in a story can really move the reader and make a piece of writing much more memorable, as well as help illuminate it as a work of art. A good example of a narrative theme might be "the price of conformity."

Sub-Strand: Reading Sub-Strand: Reading Sub-Strand: Reading Sub-Strand: Reading Select a unit reader text from the Ghanaian Language reading book. Discuss meanings of keywords or vocabularies in the reading text with the Learners. Writing a Good Summary Find the main idea. A useful summary distills the source material down to its most important point to inform the reader. Keep it brief. A summary is not a rewrite—it's a short summation of the original piece. Write without judgment. Make sure it flows. SUMMARY SKILLS STEP 6: READY 10 WRITE After power of weet to include the surface. A useful summary using to other reservations can make up important good of the summary. Once you daily wait the reveal all counters under the summary and your other reservations. SUMMARY SKILLS STEP 6: READY 10 WRITE After power of weet to include the surface. A user of these power of weet all counters and five of the summary. Once you daily writing take not of these power. After some of the suffice. Ceet term. Cheece, USE YOUR. Only sometical as the summary. The power of weet of these. After some of the summary. In these, or interpretations in the parameter. After some of the summary. In summary. The power of weet the summary.				Ī
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Name of Teacher: School: District: